



**F. No. 354/428/2018-TRU**

Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Revenue  
Tax research Unit

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**Room No. 146, North Block,  
New Delhi, the 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2019**

To:

The Principal Chief Commissioners/ Chief Commissioners/ Principal Commissioners/  
Commissioner of Central Tax (All) /  
The Principal Director Generals/ Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Applicability of GST on various programmes conducted by the Indian Institutes of Managements (IIMs) – Reg.**

I am directed to invite your attention to the Indian Institutes of Management Act, 2018 which came into force on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2018. According to provisions of the IIM Act, all the IIMs listed in the schedule to the IIM Act are “institutions of national importance”. They are empowered to (i) grant degrees, diplomas, and other academic distinctions or titles, (ii) specify the criteria and process for admission to courses or programmes of study, and (iii) specify the academic content of programmes. Therefore, with effect from 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2018, all the IIMs are “educational institutions” as defined under notification No. 12/ 2017- Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 as they provide education as a part of a curriculum for obtaining a qualification recognised by law for the time being in force.

2. At present, Indian Institutes of Managements are providing various long duration programs (one year or more) for which they award diploma/ degree certificate duly recommended by Board of Governors as per the power vested in them under the IIM Act, 2017. Therefore, it is clarified that services provided by Indian Institutes of Managements to their students- in all such long duration programs (one year or more) are exempt from levy of GST. As per information received from IIM Ahmedabad, annexure 1 to this circular provides a sample list of programmes which are of long duration (one year or more), recognized by law and are exempt from GST.

3. For the period from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> January, 2018, IIMs were not covered by the definition of educational institutions as given in notification No. 12/ 2017 Central Tax (Rate)



dated 28.06.2017. Thus, they were not entitled to exemption under Sl. No. 66 of the said notification. However, there was specific exemption to following three programs of IIMs under Sl. No. 67 of notification No. 12/2017- Central Tax (Rate): –

- (i) two-year full time Post Graduate Programmes in Management for the Post Graduate Diploma in Management, to which admissions are made on the basis of Common Admission Test (CAT) conducted by the Indian Institute of Management,
- (ii) fellow programme in Management,
- (iii) five years integrated programme in Management.

Therefore, for the period from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> January, 2018, GST exemption would be available only to three long duration programs specified above.

4. It is further, clarified that with effect from 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2018, all IIMs have become eligible for exemption benefit under Sl. No. 66 of notification No. 12/ 2017- Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017. As such, specific exemption granted to IIMs vide Sl. No. 67 has become redundant. The same has been deleted vide notification No. 28/2018- Central Tax (Rate) dated, 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2018 w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> January 2019.

5. For the period from 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2018, two exemptions, i.e. under Sl. No. 66 and under Sl. No. 67 of notification No. 12/ 2017- Central Tax (Rate), dated 28.06.2017 are available to the IIMs. The legal position in such situation has been clarified by Hon'ble Supreme Court in many cases that if there are two or more exemption notifications available to an assessee, the assessee can claim the one that is more beneficial to him. Therefore, from 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2018, IIMs can avail exemption either under Sl. No 66 or Sl. No. 67 of the said notification for the eligible programmes. In this regard following case laws may be referred-

- i. H.C.L. Limited vs Collector of Customs [2001 (130) ELT 405 (SC)]
- ii. Collector of Central Excise, Baroda vs Indian Petro Chemicals [1997 (92) ELT 13 (SC)]
- iii. Share Medical Care vs Union of India reported at 2007 (209) ELT 321 (SC)
- iv. CCE vs Maruthi Foam (P) Ltd. [1996 (85) RLT 157 (Tri.) as affirmed by Hon'ble Supreme Court vide 2004 (164) ELT 394 (SC)]



6. Indian Institutes of Managements also provide various short duration/ short term programs for which they award participation certificate to the executives/ professionals as they are considered as “participants” of the said programmes. These participation certificates are not any qualification recognized by law. Such participants are also not considered as students of Indian Institutes of Management. Services provided by IIMs as an educational institution to such participants is not exempt from GST. Such short duration executive programs attract standard rate of GST @ 18% (CGST 9% + SGST 9%). As per information received from IIM Ahmedabad, annexure 2 to this circular provides a sample list of programmes which are short duration executive development programs, available for participants other than students and are not exempt from GST.

7. Following summary table may be referred to while determining eligibility of various programs conducted by Indian Institutes of Managements for exemption from GST.

Sl. No.	Periods	Programmes offered by Indian Institutes of Management	Whether exempt from GST
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	1 <sup>st</sup> July, 2017 to 30 <sup>th</sup> January, 2018	i. two-year full time Post Graduate Programmes in Management for the Post Graduate Diploma in Management, to which admissions are made on the basis of Common Admission Test (CAT) conducted by the Indian Institute of Management, ii. fellow programme in Management, iii. five years integrated programme in Management.	Exempt from GST
		i. One- year Post Graduate Programs for Executives, ii. Any programs other than those mentioned at Sl. No. 67 of notification No. 12/2017- Central Tax (Rate), dated 28.06.2017. iii. All short duration executive development programs or need based specially designed programs (less than one year).	Not exempt from GST
2	31 <sup>st</sup> January, 2018 onwards	All long duration programs (one year or more) conferring degree/ diploma as recommended by Board of Governors as per the power vested in them under the IIM Act, 2017 including one- year Post Graduate Programs for Executives.	Exempt from GST



		All short duration executive development programs or need based specially designed programs (less than one year) which are not a qualification recognized by law.	Not exempt from GST
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8. This clarification applies, *mutatis mutandis*, to corresponding entries of respective IGST, UTGST, SGST exemption notifications. Difficulty if any, in the implementation of this circular may be brought to the notice of the Board.

Yours Faithfully,

Susanta Mishra  
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**Annexure 1: (Programmes exempt under GST Law)**

The IIM- Ahmedabad refers such persons as their students who attend long duration programmes offered by the Institute for which diplomas / degrees are awarded by the Institute. These programmes are awarded based on the recommendation by the Board of Governors as per the power vested in them under the IIM Act, 2017. Such programmes are:

1. Post-Graduate Programme (PGP) – 2-year program
2. Post-Graduate Programme in Food and Agri-Business Management (PGP-FABM) – 2-year program
3. Fellow Programme in Management (FPM) – 4 to 5-year program
4. Post-Graduate Programme in Management for Executives (PGPX) – 12 months (1 year) full time program
5. ePost-Graduate Programme (ePGP) – 2-year online program.

This list is an example of long duration programs recognised under IIM Act, 2017 offered by IIM Ahmedabad. Similar programs offered by other IIMs of India may kindly be referred by IIMs and tax authorities during assessment.



**Annexure 2: Programmes not exempt under GST Law**

The executives / professionals doing short term courses (less than one year) are considered as “participants” of the programmes of the IIM Ahmedabad:

1. Armed Forces Programme
2. Faculty Development Programme
3. Executive Education
  - a. Customized Executive Programmes
  - b. Open Enrolment Programme

This list is an example of short duration executive development programs offered by IIM Ahmedabad which are available to participants. Similar programs offered by other IIMs of India may kindly be referred by IIMs and tax authorities during assessment.

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**F. No. 354/428/2018-TRU**

Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Revenue  
Tax research Unit

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**North Block, New Delhi,  
Dated the 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2019**

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners/ Chief Commissioners/ Principal Commissioners/  
Commissioner of Central Tax (All) /  
The Principal Director Generals/ Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Applicability of GST on Asian Development Bank (ADB) and International Finance Corporation (IFC) - reg.**

Representations have been received seeking clarification regarding applicability of GST on Asian Development Bank (ADB) and International Finance Corporation (IFC). The matter has been examined.

2. The ADB Act, 1966 provides that notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law, the Bank, its assets, properties, income and its operations and transactions shall be exempt from all the taxation and from all customs duties. The Bank shall also be exempt from any obligation for payment, withholding or collection of any tax or duty [Section 5 (1) of the ADB Act, 1966 read with Article 56 (1) of the schedule thereto refers]. DEA has already conveyed vide letter No. 1/28/2002-ADB dated 22-01-2004 addressed to ADB that taxable services provided by ADB are exempted from service tax.

2.1 Similarly, IFC Act, 1958 also provides that notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law, the Corporation, its assets, properties, income and its operations and transactions authorised by the Agreement, shall be immune from all taxation and from all customs duties. The Corporation shall also be immune from liability for the collection or payment of any tax or duty [Section 3 (1) of IFC Act, 1958 read with Article VI, Section 9 (a) of the Schedule thereto refers].

3. CESTAT Mumbai vide final order dated 17-10-2016 in the case of M/s Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd. has held that when the enactments that honour international agreements specifically immunize the operations of the service provider from taxability, a law contrary to that in the form of Section 66A of Finance Act, 1994 will not prevail. With the provider being not only immune from taxation but also absolved of any obligation to collect and deposit any tax, there is no scope for subjecting the recipient to tax. There is no need for a separate exemption and existing laws enacted by the sovereign legislature of the Union suffice for the purpose of giving effect to Agreements.



4. Accordingly, it is clarified that the services provided by IFC and ADB are exempt from GST in terms of provisions of IFC Act, 1958 and ADB Act. The exemption will be available only to the services provided by ADB and IFC and not to any entity appointed by or working on behalf of ADB or IFC.

5. Difficulty if any, in the implementation of this Circular may be brought to the notice of the Board.

Yours Faithfully,

(Shashikant Mehta)

OSD, TRU

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**F. No. 354/428/2018-TRU**

Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Revenue  
Tax research Unit

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**Room No. 146G, North Block,  
New Delhi, the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2019**

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners/ Chief Commissioners/ Principal  
Commissioners/ Commissioner of Central Tax (All) /  
The Principal Director Generals/ Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification on issue of classification of service of printing of pictures  
covered under 998386– reg.**

It has been brought to the notice of the Board that the service of “printing of pictures” correctly covered under service code 998386 - “Photographic and videographic processing services” is being classified by trade under service code 998912 - “Printing and reproduction services of recorded media, on a fee or contract basis”. The two service codes attract different GST rate of 18% and 12% respectively and therefore wrong classification may lead to short payment of GST.

2. The matter has been examined. According to Explanatory Notes to the scheme of classification of services, the service code “**998386 Photographic and videographic processing services, includes, -**

*developing of negatives and the printing of pictures for others according to customer specifications such as enlargement of negatives or slides, black and white processing; colour printing of images from film or digital media; slide and negative duplicates, reprints, etc.; developing of film for both amateur photographers and commercial clients; preparing of photographic slides; copying of films; converting of photographs and films to other media”*

3. Further, according to explanatory notes, the service code 998912 “*Printing and reproduction services of recorded media, on a fee or contract basis*” clearly excludes, -  
-*colour printing of images from film or digital media, cf. 998386,*  
-*audio and video production services, cf. 999613”*

4. In view of the above, it is clarified that service of “printing of pictures” falls under service code “*998386: Photographic and videographic processing services*” and not



under “998912: *Printing and reproduction services of recorded media, on a fee or contract basis*” of the scheme of classification of service annexed to notification No. 11/2017-Central Tax(Rate) dated 28.06.2018. The service of printing of pictures attracts GST @ 18% falling under item (ii), against serial number 21 of the Table in notification No. 11/2017-Central Tax(Rate) dated 28.06.2017.

5. Difficulty if any, in the implementation of this circular may be brought to the notice of the Board.

Yours Faithfully,

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**F. No. 354/428/2018-TRU**

Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Revenue  
Tax research Unit

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Room No. 156, North Block,  
New Delhi, the 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners/ Chief Commissioners/ Principal  
Commissioners/ Commissioner of Central Tax (All) /  
The Principal Director Generals/ Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification on GST rate applicable on supply of food and beverage services by educational institution- reg.**

Representations have been received seeking clarification as to the rate of GST applicable on supply of food and beverages services by educational institution to its students. It has been stated that the words “school, college” appearing in Explanation 1 to Entry 7 (i) of Notification No. 11/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 give rise to doubt whether supply of food and drinks by an educational institution to its students is eligible for exemption under Notification No. 12/2017- Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 Sl. No 66, which exempts services provided by an educational institution to its students, faculty and staff.

2. The matter has been examined. Notification No. 11/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017, Sl. No. 7(i) prescribes GST rate of 5% on supply of food and beverages services. Explanation 1 to the said entry states that such supply can take place at canteen, mess, cafeteria of an institution such as school, college, hospitals etc. On the other hand, Notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate), Sl. No. 66 (a) exempts services provided by an educational institution to its students, faculty and staff. There is no conflict between the two entries. Entries in Notification No. 11/2017-Central Tax (Rate) prescribing GST rates on service have to be read together with entries in exemption Notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017. A supply which is specifically covered by any entry of Notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28-06-2017 is exempt from GST notwithstanding the fact that GST rate has been prescribed for the same under Notification No. 11/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017.



2.1 Supply of all services by an educational institution to its students, faculty and staff is exempt under Notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017, Sl. No. 66. Such services include supply of food and beverages by an educational institution to its students, faculty and staff. As stated in explanation 3 (ii) to Notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 Chapter, Section, Heading, Group or Service Codes mentioned in column (2) of the table in Notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 are only indicative. A supply is eligible for exemption under an entry of the said notification where the description given in column (3) of the table leaves no room for any doubt. Accordingly, it is clarified that supply of food and beverages by an educational institution to its students, faculty and staff, where such supply is made by the educational institution itself, is exempt under Notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017, vide Sl. No. 66 w.e.f. 01-07-2017 itself. However, such supply of food and beverages by any person other than the educational institutions based on a contractual arrangement with such institution is leviable to GST@ 5%.

3. In order to remove any doubts on the issue, Explanation 1 to Entry 7(i) of Notification No. 11/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 has been amended vide Notification No. 27/2018-Central Tax (Rate) dated 31.12.2018 to omit from it the words “school, college”. Further, heading 9963 has been added in Column (2) against entry at Sl. No. 66 of Notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017, vide Notification No. 28/2018-Central Tax (Rate) dated 31.12.2018.

4. Difficulty, if any, in implementation of this Circular may be brought to the notice of the Board.

Yours Faithfully,

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**F. No. 354/428/2018-TRU**

Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Revenue  
Tax research Unit

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**Room No. 156, North Block,  
New Delhi, the 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2018**

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners/ Chief Commissioners/ Principal  
Commissioners/ Commissioner of Central Tax (All) /  
The Principal Director Generals/ Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: GST on Services of Business Facilitator (BF) or a Business Correspondent (BC)  
to Banking Company- reg.**

Representations have been received seeking clarification on following two issues:

- (i) What is the value to be adopted for the purpose of computing GST on services provided by BF/BC to a banking company?
- (ii) What is the scope of services provided by BF/BC to a banking company with respect to accounts in its rural area branch that are eligible for existing GST exemption?

2. The matter has been examined. The issues involved are clarified as follows:

2.1 Issue 1: Clarification on value of services by BF/BC to a banking company: As per RBI's Circular No. DBOD.No.BL.BC. 58/22.01.001/2005-2006 dated 25.01.2006 and subsequent instructions on the issue (referred to as 'guidelines' hereinafter), banks may pay reasonable commission/fee to the BC, the rate and quantum of which may be reviewed periodically. The agreement of banks with the BC specifically prohibits them from directly charging any fee to the customers for services rendered by them on behalf of the bank. On the other hand, banks (and not BCs) are permitted to collect reasonable service charges from the customers for such service in a transparent manner. The arrangements of banks with the Business Correspondents specify the requirement that the transactions are accounted for and reflected in the bank's books by end of the day or the next working day, and all agreements/ contracts with the customer shall clearly specify that the bank is responsible to the customer for acts of omission and commission of the Business Facilitator/Correspondent.



2.3 Hence, banking company is the service provider in the business facilitator model or the business correspondent model operated by a banking company as per RBI guidelines. The banking company is liable to pay GST on the entire value of service charge or fee charged to customers whether or not received via business facilitator or the business correspondent.

3. Issue 2: Clarification on the scope of services by BF/BC to a banking company with respect to accounts in rural areas: It has also been requested that the scope of exemption to services provided in relation to “accounts in its rural area branch” vide Sl. No. 39 of Notification No. 12/2017- Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 be clarified. This clarification has been requested as the exemption from tax on services provided by BF/BC is dependent on the meaning of the expression “accounts in its rural area branch”.

3.1 It is clarified that for the purpose of availing exemption from GST under Sl. No. 39 of said notification, the conditions flowing from the language of the notification should be satisfied. These conditions are that the services provided by a BF/BC to a banking company in their respective individual capacities should fall under the Heading 9971 and that such services should be with respect to accounts in a branch located in the rural area of the banking company. The procedure for classification of branch of a bank as located in rural area and the services which can be provided by BF/BC, is governed by the RBI guidelines. Therefore, classification adopted by the bank in terms of RBI guidelines in this regard should be accepted.

4. Difficulty if any, in the implementation of this Circular may be brought to the notice of the Board.

Yours Faithfully,

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**Circular No. 87/06/2019-GS'**

**F. No. 267/80/2018-CX.8**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**

New Delhi, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Jan, 2019

To

The Principal Chief Commissioners/ Chief Commissioners/ Principal Commissioners/ Commissioner of Central Tax (All)

The Principal Director Generals/ Director Generals (All)

Madam/ Sir,

**Sub: Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2018-Clarification regarding section 140(1) of the CGST Act, 2017-reg.**

Attention is invited to sub-section (a) of section 28 of the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018 (No. 31 of 2018) which provides that section 140(1) of the CGST Act, 2017 be amended with retrospective effect to allow transition of CENVAT credit under the existing law viz. Central Excise and Service Tax law, only in respect of **"eligible duties"**. In this regard, doubts have been expressed as to whether the expression **"eligible duties"** would include CENVAT credit of Service Tax within its scope or not.

2. Therefore, in exercise of powers conferred under section 168 of the Central Goods and Services Act (hereinafter referred to as **"Act"**), for the purposes of uniformity in the implementation of the Act, the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs hereby directs the following:

3.1 The CENVAT credit of service tax paid under section 66B of the Finance Act, 1994 was available as transitional credit under section 140(1) of the CGST Act and that legal position has not changed due to amendment of section 140(1) on account of following reasons:

- i) The amendment in provisions of section 140(1) and the explanations to section 140 need to be read harmoniously such that neither any provision of



the amendment becomes otiose nor does the legislative intent of the amendment get defeated.

- ii) The intention behind the amendment of section 140(1) to include the expression "eligible **duties**" has been indicated in the "**Rationale/ Remarks**" column (at Sl. No. 37) of the draft proposals for amending the GST law which was uploaded in the public domain for comments. It is clear that the transition of credit of taxes paid under section 66B of the Finance Act, 1994 was never intended to be disallowed under section 140(1) and therefore no such remark was present in the document.
- iii) Under tax statutes, the word "**duties**" is used interchangeably with the word "**taxes**" and in the present context, the two words should not be read in a disharmonious manner.

3.2 Thus, expression "eligible **duties**" in section 140(1) which are allowed to be transitioned would cover within its fold the duties which are listed as "eligible **duties**" at sl. no. (i) to (vii) of explanation 1, and "**eligible** duties and **taxes**" at sl. no. (i) to (viii) of explanation 2 to section 140, since the expression "**eligible** duties and **taxes**" has not been used elsewhere in the Act.

3.3 The expression "**eligible duties**" under section 140(1) does not in any way refer to the condition regarding goods in stock as referred to in Explanation 1 to section 140 or to the condition regarding inputs and input services in transit, as referred to in Explanation 2 to section 140.

4. Further, it has been decided not to notify the clause (i) of sub-section (b) of section 28 and clause (i) of sub-section (c) of section 28 of CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018 which link Explanation 1 and Explanation 2 of section 140 to section 140(1). This would ensure that the credit allowed to be transitioned under section 140(1) is not linked to credit of goods in stock, as provided under Explanation 1, and credit of goods and services in transit, as provided under Explanation 2. However, the duties and taxes for which transition is allowed shall be governed by para 3.2 above.

5. No transition of credit of cesses, including cess which is collected as additional duty of customs under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, would be allowed in terms of Explanation 3 to section 140, inserted vide sub-section (d) of section 28 of CGST Amendment Act, 2018 which shall become effective from the date the same is notified giving it retrospective effect.



6. Trade may be suitably informed and difficulty, if any, in the implementation c. this circular may be brought to the notice of the Board.

Yours faithfully,

(KUMAR VIVEK)  
OSD (CX.3/8)



**F. No. CBEC-20/16/04/2018 - GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**

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New Delhi, Dated the 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners / The Principal Directors General / Chief Commissioners  
/ Directors General (All) / Principal Commissioners / Commissioners of Central Tax (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Changes in Circulars issued earlier under the CGST Act, 2017 – Reg.**

The CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, SGST Amendment Acts of the respective States, IGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, UTGST (Amendment) Act, 2018 and the GST (Compensation to States) (Amendment) Act, 2018 (hereafter referred to as the GST Amendment Acts) have been brought in force with effect from 01.02.2019.

2. Consequent to the GST Amendment Acts, the following circulars issued earlier under the CGST Act, 2017 are hereby amended with effect from 01.02.2019, to the extent detailed in the succeeding paragraphs.

**3. Circular No. 8/8/2017 dated 04.10.2017**

The circular is revised in view of the amendment carried out in section 2(6) of the IGST Act, 2017 vide section 2 of the IGST (Amendment) Act, 2018 allowing realization of export proceeds in INR, wherever allowed by the RBI. Accordingly, the original and the amended relevant para of the circular are detailed hereunder.

**3.1 Original Para 2(k)**

**Realization of export proceeds in Indian Rupee:** Attention is invited to para A (v) Part- I of RBI Master Circular No. 14/2015-16 dated 01<sup>st</sup> July, 2015 (updated as on 05th November, 2015), which states that “*there is no restriction on invoicing of export contracts in Indian Rupees in terms of the Rules, Regulations, Notifications and Directions framed under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999. Further, in terms of Para 2.52 of the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-2020), all export contracts and invoices shall be denominated either in freely convertible currency or Indian rupees but export proceeds shall be realized in freely*



*convertible currency. However, export proceeds against specific exports may also be realized in rupees, provided it is through a freely convertible Vostro account of a non-resident bank situated in any country other than a member country of Asian Clearing Union (ACU) or Nepal or Bhutan”.*

Accordingly, it is clarified that the acceptance of LUT for supplies of goods to countries outside India Nepal or Bhutan or SEZ developer or SEZ unit will be permissible irrespective of whether the payments are made in Indian currency or convertible foreign exchange as long as they are in accordance with the applicable RBI guidelines. It may also be noted that the supply of services to SEZ developer or SEZ unit under LUT will also be permissible on the same lines. The supply of services, however, to Nepal or Bhutan will be deemed to be export of services only if the payment for such services is received by the supplier in convertible foreign exchange.

### **3.2 Amended Para 2(k)**

**Realization of export proceeds in Indian Rupee:** Attention is invited to para A (v) Part- I of RBI Master Circular No. 14/2015-16 dated 01<sup>st</sup> July, 2015 (updated as on 05th November, 2015), which states that “*there is no restriction on invoicing of export contracts in Indian Rupees in terms of the Rules, Regulations, Notifications and Directions framed under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999. Further, in terms of Para 2.52 of the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-2020), all export contracts and invoices shall be denominated either in freely convertible currency or Indian rupees but export proceeds shall be realized in freely convertible currency. However, export proceeds against specific exports may also be realized in rupees, provided it is through a freely convertible Vostro account of a non-resident bank situated in any country other than a member country of Asian Clearing Union (ACU) or Nepal or Bhutan”.* Further, attention is invited to the amendment to section 2(6) of the IGST Act, 2017 which allows realization of export proceeds of services in INR, wherever allowed by the RBI.

Accordingly, it is clarified that the acceptance of LUT for supplies of goods or services to countries outside India or SEZ developer or SEZ unit will be permissible irrespective of whether the payments are made in Indian currency or convertible foreign exchange as long as they are in accordance with the applicable RBI guidelines.

### **4 Circular No. 38/12/2018 dated 26.03.2018**

This circular is revised in view of the amendment carried out in section 143 of the CGST Act, 2017 vide section 29 of the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018 empowering the Commissioner to extend the period for return of inputs and capital goods from the job



worker. Further on account of amendment carried out in section 9(4) of the CGST Act, 2017 vide section 4 of the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018 done in relation to reverse charge, certain amendments to the Circular are required. Accordingly, the original and the amended relevant para of the circular are detailed hereunder.

#### **4.1 Original Para 2.**

As per clause (68) of section 2 of the CGST Act, 2017..... Subsequently, on completion of the job work (by the last job worker), the principal shall either bring back the goods to his place of business or supply (including export) the same directly from the place of business/premises of the job worker within one year in case of inputs or within three years in case of capital goods (except moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures or tools).

#### **4.2 Amended Para 2.**

As per clause (68) of section 2 of the CGST Act, 2017, “job work” means any treatment or process undertaken by a person on goods belonging to another registered person and the expression “job worker” shall be construed accordingly. The registered person on whose goods (inputs or capital goods) job work is performed is called the “Principal” for the purposes of section 143 of the CGST Act. The said section which encapsulates the provisions related to job work, provides that the registered principal may, without payment of tax, send inputs or capital goods to a job worker for job work and, if required, from there subsequently to another job worker and so on. Subsequently, on completion of the job work (by the last job worker), the principal shall either bring back the goods to his place of business or supply (including export) the same directly from the place of business/premises of the job worker within the time specified under section 143.

#### **4.3 Original Para 3.**

It may be noted ..... Moreover, if the time frame of one year / three years for bringing back or further supplying the inputs / capital goods is not adhered to, the activity of sending the goods for job work shall be deemed to be a supply by the principal on the day when the said inputs / capital goods were sent out by him. Thus, essentially, sending goods for job work is not a supply as such, but it acquires the character of supply only when the inputs/capital goods sent for job work are neither received back by the principal nor supplied further by the principal from the place of business / premises of the job worker within one/three years of being sent out. ....cast on the principal.

#### **4.4 Amended Para 3.**

It may be noted that the responsibility of keeping proper accounts of the inputs and capital goods sent for job work lies with the principal. Moreover, if the time frame specified



under section 143 for bringing back or further supplying the inputs / capital goods is not adhered to, the activity of sending the goods for job work shall be deemed to be a supply by the principal on the day when the said inputs / capital goods were sent out by him. Thus, essentially, sending goods for job work is not a supply as such, but it acquires the character of supply only when the inputs/capital goods sent for job work are neither received back by the principal nor supplied further by the principal from the place of business / premises of the job worker within the specified time period (under section 143) of being sent out. It may be noted that the responsibility for sending the goods for job work as well as bringing them back or supplying them has been cast on the principal.

#### **4.5 Original Para 6.1**

Doubts have been raised ..... It may be noted that the job worker is required to obtain registration only if his aggregate turnover, to be computed on all India basis, in a financial year exceeds the specified threshold limit (i.e. Rs 20 lakhs or Rs. 10 lakhs in case of special category States except Jammu & Kashmir) in case both the principal and the job worker are located in the same State. ....However, exemption from registration has been granted in case the aggregate turnover of the inter-State supply of taxable services does not exceed Rs 20 lakhs or Rs. 10 lakhs in case of special category States except Jammu & Kashmir in a financial year vide notification No. 10/2017 – Integrated Tax dated 13.10.2017. Therefore, ..... States.

#### **4.6 Amended Para 6.1**

Doubts have been raised about the requirement of obtaining registration by job workers when they are located in the same State where the principal is located or when they are located in a State different from that of the principal. It may be noted that the job worker is required to obtain registration only if his aggregate turnover, to be computed on all India basis, in a financial year exceeds the specified threshold limit as specified in sub-section (1) of section 22 of the said Act, read with clause (iii) of the Explanation to the said section in case both the principal and the job worker are located in the same State. Where the principal and the job worker are located in different States, the requirement for registration flows from clause (i) of section 24 of the CGST Act which provides for compulsory registration of suppliers making any inter-State supply of services. However, exemption from registration has been granted in case the aggregate turnover of the inter-State supply of taxable services does not exceed the specified threshold limit as specified in sub-section (1) of section 22 of the said Act, read with clause (iii) of the Explanation to the said section in a financial year vide notification No. 10/2017 – Integrated Tax dated 13.10.2017 as amended vide



notification No 3/2019- Integrated Tax, dated 29.01.19. Therefore, it is clarified that a job worker is required to obtain registration only in cases where his aggregate turnover, to be computed on all India basis, in a financial year exceeds the threshold limit regardless of whether the principal and the job worker are located in the same State or in different States.

#### 4.7 Original Para 9.4.(i.)

**(i) Supply of job work services:** The job worker, .....not been included in the price for such supply. Accordingly, it is clarified that the value of such moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures or tools may not be included in the value of job work services provided its value has been factored in the price for the supply of such services by the job worker. It may be noted that if the job worker is not registered, GST would be payable by the principal on reverse charge basis in terms of the provisions contained in section 9(4) of the CGST Act. However, the said provision has been kept in abeyance for the time being.

#### 4.8 Amended Para: 9.4.(i)

**(i.) Supply of job work services :** The job worker, as a supplier of services, is liable to pay GST if he is liable to be registered. He shall issue an invoice at the time of supply of the services as determined in terms of section 13 read with section 31 of the CGST Act. The value of services would be determined in terms of section 15 of the CGST Act and would include not only the service charges but also the value of any goods or services used by him for supplying the job work services, if recovered from the principal. Doubts have been raised whether the value of moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures or tools which have been provided by the principal to the job worker and have been used by the latter for providing job work services would be included in the value of job work services. In this regard, attention is invited to section 15 of the CGST Act which lays down the principles for determining the value of any supply under GST. Importantly, clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 15 of the CGST Act provides that any amount that the supplier is liable to pay in relation to the supply but which has been incurred by the recipient will form part of the valuation for that particular supply, provided it has not been included in the price for such supply. Accordingly, it is clarified that the value of such moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures or tools may not be included in the value of job work services provided its value has been factored in the price for the supply of such services by the job worker.

#### 4.9 Original Para 9.6

Thus, if the ..... If such goods are returned by the job worker after the stipulated time period, the same would be treated as a supply by the job worker to the principal and the job worker would be liable to pay GST if he is liable for registration in



accordance with the provisions contained in the CGST Act read with the rules made thereunder. It may be noted that if the job worker is not registered, GST would be payable by the principal on reverse charge basis in terms of the provisions contained in section 9(4) of the CGST Act. However, the said provision has been kept in abeyance for the time being. Further, there is no requirement of either returning back or supplying the goods from the job worker's place of business/premises as far as moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures, or tools are concerned.

#### **4.10 Amended Para 9.6**

Thus, if the inputs or capital goods are neither returned nor supplied from the job worker's place of business / premises within the specified time period, the principal would issue an invoice for the same and declare such supplies in his return for that particular month in which the time period of one year / three years has expired. The date of supply shall be the date on which such inputs or capital goods were initially sent to the job worker and interest for the intervening period shall also be payable on the tax. If such goods are returned by the job worker after the stipulated time period, the same would be treated as a supply by the job worker to the principal and the job worker would be liable to pay GST if he is liable for registration in accordance with the provisions contained in the CGST Act read with the rules made thereunder. Further, there is no requirement of either returning back or supplying the goods from the job worker's place of business/premises as far as moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures, or tools are concerned.

### **5 Circular No. 41/15/2018 dated 13.04.2018**

This circular is revised in view of the amendment carried out in section 129 of the CGST Act, 2017 vide section 27 of the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018 allowing 14 days for owner/transporter to pay tax/penalty for seized goods. Accordingly, the original and the amended relevant para of the circular are detailed hereunder.

#### **5.1 Original Para 2(k)**

In case the proposed tax and penalty are not paid within seven days from the date of the issue of the order of detention in **FORM GST MOV-06**, the action under section 130 of the CGST Act shall be initiated by serving a notice in **FORM GST MOV-10**, proposing confiscation of the goods and conveyance and imposition of penalty.

#### **5.2 Amended Para 2(k)**

In case the proposed tax and penalty are not paid within fourteen days from the date of the issue of the order of detention in **FORM GST MOV-06**, the action under section 130



of the CGST Act shall be initiated by serving a notice in **FORM GST MOV-10**, proposing confiscation of the goods and conveyance and imposition of penalty.

**5.3** Further, **FORM GST MOV-08** and **FORM GST MOV-09**, annexed to the circular are revised as below:

**FORM GST MOV-08 (para 4)**

And if all taxes, interest, penalty, fine and other lawful charges demanded by the proper officer are duly paid within fourteen days of the date of detention being made in writing by the said proper officer, this obligation shall be void.

**FORM GST MOV-09 (para 10)**

You are hereby directed to make the payment forthwith/not later than fourteen days from the date of the issue of the order of detention in **FORM GST MOV-06**, failing which action under section 130 of the Central/State Goods and Services Tax Act /section 21 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act or section 20 of the Integrated Goods and Services Act shall be initiated

**6. Circular No. 58/32/2018 dated 04.09.2018**

This circular is revised in order to streamline the modes of recovery. Accordingly, the original and the amended relevant para of the circular are detailed hereunder.

**6.1 Original Para 3.**

Currently, the functionality to record this liability in the electronic liability register is not available on the common portal. Therefore, it is clarified that as an alternative method, taxpayers may reverse the wrongly availed CENVAT credit under the existing law and inadmissible transitional credit through Table 4(B)(2) of **FORM GSTR-3B**. The applicable interest and penalty shall apply on all such reversals **which** shall be paid through entry in column 9 of Table 6.1 of **FORM GST-3B**.

**6.2 Amended Para 3.**

It may be noted that all such liabilities may be discharged by the taxpayers, either voluntarily in **FORM GST DRC-03** or may be recovered vide order uploaded in **FORM GST DRC-07**, and payment against the said order shall be made in **FORM GST DRC-03**. It is further clarified that the alternative method of reversing the wrongly availed CENVAT credit under the existing law and inadmissible transitional credit through Table 4(B)(2) of **FORM GSTR-3B** would no longer be available to taxpayers. The applicable interest and penalty shall apply in respect of all such amounts, which shall also be paid in **FORM GST DRC-03**.

**7. Circular No. 69/43/2018 dated 26.10.2018**

The circular is revised in view of the amendment carried out in section 29 of the CGST Act, 2017 vide section 14 of the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018 allowing suspension of registration. Accordingly, the original and the amended relevant para of the circular are detailed hereunder.

**7.1 Original Para 11.**

It is pertinent to mention here that section 29 of the CGST Act has been amended by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018 to provide for “Suspension” of registration. The intent of the said amendment is to ensure that a taxpayer is freed from the routine compliances, including filing returns, under GST Act during the pendency of the proceedings related to cancellation. Although the provisions of CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018 have not yet been brought into force, it will be prudent for the field formations may not to issue notices for non-filing of return for taxpayers who have already filed an application for cancellation of registration under section 29 of the CGST Act. However, the requirement of filing a final return, as under section 45 of the CGST Act, remains unchanged.

**7.2 Amended Para 11.**

It is pertinent to mention here that section 29 of the CGST Act has been amended by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018 to provide for “Suspension” of registration. The intent of the said amendment is to ensure that a taxpayer is freed from the routine compliances, including filing returns, under GST Act during the pendency of the proceedings related to cancellation. Accordingly, the field formations may not issue notices for non-filing of return for taxpayers who have already filed an application for cancellation of registration under section 29 of the CGST Act. Further, the requirement of filing a final return, as under section 45 of the CGST Act, remains unchanged.

**8.** It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this circular.

**9.** Difficulty, if any, in implementation of this Circular may please be brought to the notice of the Board. Hindi version would follow.

(Upender Gupta)  
Pr. Commissioner (GST)



**F. No. CBEC-20/16/04/2018 - GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**

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New Delhi, Dated the 18<sup>th</sup> February, 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners / Chief Commissioners / Principal Commissioners /  
Commissioners of Central Tax (All)

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Mentioning details of inter-State supplies made to unregistered persons in Table 3.2 of FORM GSTR-3B and Table 7B of FORM GSTR-1 – Reg.**

A registered supplier is required to mention the details of inter -State supplies made to unregistered persons, composition taxable persons and UIN holders in Table 3.2 of **FORM GSTR-3B**. Further, the details of all inter-State supplies made to unregistered persons where the invoice value is up to Rs 2.5 lakhs (rate-wise) are required to be reported in Table 7B of **FORM GSTR-1**.

2. It has been brought to the notice of the Board that a number of registered persons have not reported the details of inter-State supplies made to unregistered persons in Table 3.2 of **FORM GSTR-3B**. However, the said details have been mentioned in Table 7B of **FORM GSTR-1**. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017(CGST Act for short), hereby issues the following instructions.

3. It is pertinent to mention that apportionment of IGST collected on inter–State supplies made to unregistered persons in the State where such supply takes place is based on the



information reported in Table 3.2 of **FORM GSTR-3B** by the registered person. As such, non-mentioning of the said information results in –

- (i) non-apportionment of the due amount of IGST to the State where such supply takes place; and
- (ii) a mis-match in the quantum of goods or services or both actually supplied in a State and the amount of integrated tax apportioned between the Centre and that State, and consequent non-compliance of sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.

4. Accordingly, it is instructed that the registered persons making inter-State supplies to unregistered persons shall report the details of such supplies along with the place of supply in Table 3.2 of **FORM GSTR-3B** and Table 7B of **FORM GSTR-1** as mandated by the law. Contravention of any of the provisions of the Act or the rules made there under attracts penal action under the provisions of section 125 of the CGST Act.

5. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this Circular.

6. Difficulty, if any, in the implementation of this Circular may be brought to the notice of the Board. Hindi version will follow.

(Upender Gupta)  
Pr. Commissioner (GST)



**F. No. CBEC-20/16/04/2018 - GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**

\*\*\*

New Delhi, Dated the 18<sup>th</sup> February, 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners / Chief Commissioners / Principal Commissioners /  
Commissioners of Central Tax (All)

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Compliance of rule 46(n) of the CGST Rules, 2017 while issuing invoices in  
case of inter- State supply – Reg.**

A registered person supplying taxable goods or services or both is required to issue a tax invoice as per the provisions contained in section 31 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (CGST Act for short). Rule 46 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (CGST Rules for short) specifies the particulars which are required to be mentioned in a tax invoice.

2. It has been brought to the notice of the Board that a number of registered persons (especially in the banking, insurance and telecom sectors, etc.) are not mentioning the place of supply along with the name of the State in case of a supply made in the course of inter-State trade or commerce in contravention of rule 46(n) of the CGST Rules which mandates that the said details must be mentioned in a tax invoice. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, hereby issues the following instructions.

3. After introduction of GST, which is a destination-based consumption tax, it is essential to ensure that the tax paid by a registered person accrues to the State in which the consumption of goods or services or both takes place. In case of inter-State supply of goods



or services or both, this is ensured by capturing the details of the place of supply along with the name of the State in the tax invoice.

4. It is therefore, instructed that all registered persons making supply of goods or services or both in the course of inter-State trade or commerce shall specify the place of supply along with the name of the State in the tax invoice. The provisions of sections 10 and 12 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 may be referred to in order to determine the place of supply in case of supply of goods and services respectively. Contravention of any of the provisions of the Act or the rules made there under attracts penal action under the provisions of sections 122 or 125 of the CGST Act.

5. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this Circular.

6. Difficulty, if any, in the implementation of this Circular may be brought to the notice of the Board. Hindi version would follow.

(Upender Gupta)  
Pr. Commissioner (GST)



**F. No. CBEC-20/16/04/2018 - GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**

\*\*\*

New Delhi, Dated the 18<sup>th</sup> February, 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners / Chief Commissioners / Principal Commissioners /  
Commissioners of Central Tax (All)

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification regarding tax payment made for supply of warehoused goods while being deposited in a customs bonded warehouse for the period July, 2017 to March, 2018 – Reg.**

Attention is invited to Circular No. 3/1/2018-IGST dated 25.05.2018 whereby applicability of integrated tax on goods transferred/sold while being deposited in a warehouse (hereinafter referred to as the “warehoused goods”) was clarified. In the said circular, it was enunciated that from 1<sup>st</sup> of April, 2018 the supply of warehoused goods before their clearance from the warehouse would not be subject to the levy of integrated tax.

2. It has been brought to notice of the Board that during the period from 1<sup>st</sup> of July, 2017 to 31<sup>st</sup> of March, 2018 (hereinafter referred to as the “said period”), the common portal did not have the facility to enable the taxpayer to report payment of integrated tax, in the details required to be submitted in **FORM GSTR-1**, for such supplies especially where the supplier and the recipient were located in the same State or Union territory. Hence taxpayers making such supplies have reported such supplies as intra-State supplies and discharged central tax and state tax instead of integrated tax accordingly. Now, representations have been received from trade to clarify the same.



3. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, hereby issues the following instructions.

4. Supply of warehoused goods while deposited in custom bonded warehouses had the character of inter-State supply as per the provisions of Integrated Goods and Services tax Act, 2017. But, due to non-availability of the facility on the common portal, suppliers have reported such supplies as intra-State supplies and discharged central tax and state tax on such supplies instead of integrated tax. In view of revenue neutral position of such tax payment and that facility to correctly report the nature of transaction in **FORM GSTR-1** furnished on the common portal was not available during the period July, 2017 to March, 2018, it has been decided that, as a one-time exception, suppliers who have paid central tax and state tax on such supplies, during the said period, would be deemed to have complied with the provisions of law as far as payment of tax on such supplies is concerned as long as the amount of tax paid as central tax and state tax is equal to the due amount of integrated tax on such supplies.

5. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this Circular.

6. Difficulty, if any, in the implementation of this Circular may be brought to the notice of the Board. Hindi version will follow.

(Upender Gupta)  
Pr. Commissioner (GST)



**F. No. 20/16/04/2018-GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**

New Delhi, Dated the 7<sup>th</sup> March, 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners / Chief Commissioners / Principal Commissioners /  
Commissioners of Central Tax (All)

The Principal Director Generals/Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification on various doubts related to treatment of sales  
promotion schemes under GST - Reg.**

Various representations have been received seeking clarification on issues raised with respect to tax treatment of sales promotion schemes under GST. To ensure uniformity in the implementation of the law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168(1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “the said Act”) hereby clarifies the issues in succeeding paragraphs.

2. It has been noticed that there are several promotional schemes which are offered by taxable persons to increase sales volume and to attract new customers for their products. Some of these schemes have been examined and clarification on the aspects of taxability, valuation, availability or otherwise of Input Tax Credit in the hands of the supplier (hereinafter referred to as the “ITC”) in relation to the said schemes are detailed hereunder:

**A. Free samples and gifts:**

- i. It is a common practice among certain sections of trade and industry, such as, pharmaceutical companies which often provide drug samples to their stockists, dealers, medical practitioners, etc. without charging any consideration. As per sub-clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the expression “supply”



includes all forms of supply of goods or services or both such as sale, transfer, barter, exchange, licence, rental, lease or disposal made or agreed to be made for a consideration by a person in the course or furtherance of business. Therefore, the goods or services or both which are supplied free of cost (without any consideration) shall not be treated as „supply“ under GST (except in case of activities mentioned in Schedule I of the said Act). Accordingly, it is clarified that samples which are supplied free of cost, without any consideration, do not qualify as „supply“ under GST, except where the activity falls within the ambit of Schedule I of the said Act.

- ii. Further, clause (h) of sub-section (5) of section 17 of the said Act provides that ITC shall not be available in respect of goods lost, stolen, destroyed, written off or disposed of by way of gift or free samples. Thus, it is clarified that input tax credit shall not be available to the supplier on the inputs, input services and capital goods to the extent they are used in relation to the gifts or free samples distributed without any consideration. However, where the activity of distribution of gifts or free samples falls within the scope of „supply“ on account of the provisions contained in Schedule I of the said Act, the supplier would be eligible to avail of the ITC.

**B. Buy one get one free offer:**

- i. Sometimes, companies announce offers like ‘**Buy One, Get One free**’ For example, „buy one soap and get one soap free“ or „Get one tooth brush free along with the purchase of tooth paste“. As per sub-clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the goods or services which are supplied free of cost (without any consideration) shall not be treated as „supply“ under GST (except in case of activities mentioned in Schedule I of the said Act). It may appear at first glance that in case of offers like „Buy One, Get One Free“, one item is being „supplied free of cost“ without any consideration. In fact, it is not an individual supply of free goods but a case of two or more individual supplies where a single price is being charged for the entire supply. It can at best be treated as *supplying two goods for the price of one*.
- ii. Taxability of such supply will be dependent upon as to whether the supply is a composite supply or a mixed supply and the rate of tax shall be determined as per the provisions of section 8 of the said Act.



- iii. It is also clarified that ITC shall be available to the supplier for the inputs, input services and capital goods used in relation to supply of goods or services or both as part of such offers.

**C. Discounts including 'Buy more, save more' offers:**

- i. Sometimes, the supplier offers staggered discount to his customers (increase in discount rate with increase in purchase volume). For example- Get 10 % discount for purchases above Rs. 5000/-, 20% discount for purchases above Rs. 10,000/- and 30% discount for purchases above Rs. 20,000/-. Such discounts are shown on the invoice itself.
- ii. Some suppliers also offer periodic / year ending discounts to their stockists, etc. For example- Get additional discount of 1% if you purchase 10000 pieces in a year, get additional discount of 2% if you purchase 15000 pieces in a year. Such discounts are established in terms of an agreement entered into at or before the time of supply though not shown on the invoice as the actual quantum of such discounts gets determined after the supply has been effected and generally at the year end. In commercial parlance, such discounts are colloquially referred to as "volume discounts". Such discounts are passed on by the supplier through credit notes.
- iii. It is clarified that discounts offered by the suppliers to customers (including staggered discount under „Buy more, save more“ scheme and post supply / volume discounts established before or at the time of supply) shall be excluded to determine the value of supply provided they satisfy the parameters laid down in sub-section (3) of section 15 of the said Act, including the reversal of ITC by the recipient of the supply as is attributable to the discount on the basis of document (s) issued by the supplier.
- iv. It is further clarified that the supplier shall be entitled to avail the ITC for such inputs, input services and capital goods used in relation to the supply of goods or services or both on such discounts.

**D. Secondary Discounts**

- i. These are the discounts which are not known at the time of supply or are offered after the supply is already over. For example, M/s A supplies 10000 packets of



biscuits to M/s B at Rs. 10/- per packet. Afterwards M/s A re-values it at Rs. 9/- per packet. Subsequently, M/s A issues credit note to M/s B for Rs. 1/- per packet.

- ii. The provisions of sub-section (1) of section 34 of the said Act provides as under:

*“Where one or more tax invoices have been issued for supply of any goods or services or both and the taxable value or tax charged in that tax invoice is found to exceed the taxable value or tax payable in respect of such supply, or where the goods supplied are returned by the recipient, or where goods or services or both supplied are found to be deficient, the registered person, who has supplied such goods or services or both, may issue to the recipient one or more credit notes for supplies made in a financial year containing such particulars as may be prescribed.”*

- iii. Representations have been received from the trade and industry that whether credit notes(s) under sub-section (1) of section 34 of the said Act can be issued in such cases even if the conditions laid down in clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 15 of the said Act are not satisfied. It is hereby clarified that financial / commercial credit note(s) can be issued by the supplier even if the conditions mentioned in clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 15 of the said Act are not satisfied. In other words, credit note(s) can be issued as a commercial transaction between the two contracting parties.
- iv. It is further clarified that such secondary discounts shall not be excluded while determining the value of supply as such discounts are not known at the time of supply and the conditions laid down in clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 15 of the said Act are not satisfied.
- v. In other words, value of supply shall not include any discount by way of issuance of credit note(s) as explained above in para 2 (D)(iii) or by any other means, except in cases where the provisions contained in clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 15 of the said Act are satisfied.
- vi. There is no impact on availability or otherwise of ITC in the hands of supplier in this case.

3. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this Circular.



4. Difficulty if any, in the implementation of this Circular may be brought to the notice of the Board. Hindi version will follow.

(Upender Gupta)  
Principal Commissioner (GST)



**Circular No. 93/12/2019-GST**

F. No. 354/124/2018-TRU  
Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Revenue  
Tax research Unit  
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**Room No. 156, North Block,  
New Delhi, 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2019**

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners/ Chief Commissioners/ Principal Commissioners/  
Commissioner of Central Tax (All) /  
The Principal Director Generals/ Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Nature of Supply of Priority Sector Lending Certificates (PSLC) – regarding**

Representations have been received requesting to clarify whether IGST or CGST/SGST is payable for trading of PSLC by the banks on e-Kuber portal of RBI.

2. In this regard, it is stated that Circular No. 62/36/2018-GST dated 12.09.2018 was issued clarifying that GST on PSLCs for the period 1.7.2017 to 27.05.2018 will be paid by the seller bank on forward charge basis and GST rate of 12% will be applicable on the supply. Further, Notification No. 11/2018-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.05.2018 was issued levying GST on PSLC trading on reverse charge basis from 28.05.2018 onwards to be paid by the buyer bank.

3. It is further clarified that nature of supply of PSLC between banks may be treated as a supply of goods in the course of inter-State trade or commerce. Accordingly, IGST shall be payable on the supply of PSLC traded over e-Kuber portal of RBI for both periods i.e 01.07.2017 to 27.05.2018 and from 28.05.2018 onwards. However, where the bank liable to pay GST has already paid CGST/SGST or CGST/UTGST as the case may be, such banks for payment already made, shall not be required to pay IGST towards such supply.

4. Difficulty, if any, in the implementation of this circular may be brought to the notice of the Board immediately.

Yours Sincerely,

(Harish Y N)  
Technical Officer, TRU  
E-mail: harish.yn@gov.in



**F. No. CBEC-20/16/04/2018 – GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**

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New Delhi, Dated the 28<sup>th</sup> March, 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners / Chief Commissioners / Principal Commissioners /  
Commissioners of Central Tax (All)

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarifications on refund related issues under GST– Reg.**

Various representations have been received seeking clarifications on certain issues relating to refund. In order to clarify these issues and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “CGST Act”), hereby clarifies the issues as detailed hereunder:

Sl. No.	Issue	Clarification
1.	Certain registered persons have reversed, through return in <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> filed for the month of August, 2018 or for a subsequent month, the accumulated input tax credit (ITC) required to be lapsed in terms of notification No. 20/2018-Central Tax (Rate) dated 26.07.2018 read with circular No. 56/30/2018-GST dated 24.08.2018 (hereinafter referred to as the “said notification”). Some of these registered persons, who have attempted to claim refund of accumulated ITC on account of inverted tax structure for the same period in which the ITC required to be lapsed in terms of the said notification	a) As a one-time measure to resolve this issue, refund of accumulated ITC on account of inverted tax structure, for the period(s) in which there is reversal of the ITC required to be lapsed in terms of the said notification, is to be claimed under the category “any other” instead of under the category “refund of unutilized ITC on account of accumulation due to inverted tax structure” in <b>FORM GST RFD-01A</b> . It is emphasized that this application for refund should relate to the same tax period in which such reversal has



	<p>has been reversed, are not able to claim refund of accumulated ITC to the extent to which they are so eligible. This is because of a validation check on the common portal which prevents the value of input tax credit in Statement 1A of <b>FORM GST RFD-01A</b> from being higher than the amount of ITC availed in <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> of the relevant period minus the value of ITC reversed in the same period. This results in registered persons being unable to claim the full amount of refund of accumulated ITC on account of inverted tax structure to which they might be otherwise eligible. What is the solution to this problem?</p>	<p>been made.</p> <p>b) The application shall be accompanied by all statements, declarations, undertakings and other documents which are statutorily required to be submitted with a “refund claim of unutilized ITC on account of accumulation due to inverted tax structure”. On receiving the said application, the proper officer shall himself calculate the refund amount admissible as per rule 89(5) of Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “CGST Rules”), in the manner detailed in para 3 of Circular No. 59/33/2018-GST dated 04.09.2018. After calculating the admissible refund amount, as described above, and scrutinizing the application for completeness and eligibility, if the proper officer is satisfied that the whole or any part of the amount claimed is payable as refund, he shall request the taxpayer, in writing, to debit the said amount from his electronic credit ledger through <b>FORM GST DRC-03</b>. Once the proof of such debit is received by the proper officer, he shall proceed to issue the refund order in <b>FORM GST RFD-06</b> and the payment advice in <b>FORM GST RFD-05</b>.</p> <p>c) All refund applications for unutilized ITC on account of accumulation due to inverted tax structure for subsequent tax period(s) shall be filed in <b>FORM GST RFD-01A</b> under the category “refund of unutilized ITC on account of accumulation due to inverted tax structure”.</p>
2.	The clarification at Sl. No. 1 above applies to registered persons who have already	It is hereby clarified that all those registered persons required to make the



	reversed the ITC required to be lapsed in terms of the said notification through return in <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> . What about those registered persons who are yet to perform this reversal?	reversal in terms of the said notification and who have not yet done so, may reverse the said amount through <b>FORM GST DRC-03</b> instead of through <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> .
3.	What shall be the consequence if any registered person reverses the amount of credit to be lapsed, in terms the said notification, through the return in <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> for any month subsequent to August, 2018 or through <b>FORM GST DRC-03</b> subsequent to the due date of filing of the return in <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> for the month of August, 2018?	<p>a) As the registered person has reversed the amount of credit to be lapsed in the return in <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> for a month subsequent to the month of August, 2018 or through <b>FORM GST DRC-03</b> subsequent to the due date of filing of the return in <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> for the month of August, 2018, he shall be liable to pay interest under sub-section (1) of section 50 of the CGST Act on the amount which has been reversed belatedly. Such interest shall be calculated starting from the due date of filing of return in <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> for the month of August, 2018 till the date of reversal of said amount through <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> or through <b>FORM GST DRC-03</b>, as the case may be.</p> <p>b) The registered person who has reversed the amount of credit to be lapsed in the return in <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> for any month subsequent to August, 2018 or through <b>FORM GST DRC-03</b> subsequent to the due date of filing of the return in <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> for the month of August, 2018 would remain eligible to claim refund of unutilized ITC on account of accumulation due to inverted tax structure w.e.f. 01.08.2018. However, such refund shall be granted only after the reversal of the amount of credit to be lapsed, either through <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> or <b>FORM GST DRC-03</b>, along with payment of interest, as applicable.</p>



4.	<p>How should a merchant exporter claim refund of input tax credit availed on supplies received on which the supplier has availed the benefit of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, notification No. 40/2017-Central Tax (Rate), dated the 23rd October, 2017, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R 1320 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2017 or notification No. 41/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate), dated the 23rd October, 2017, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R 1321(E), dated the 23rd October, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the “said notifications”)?</p>	<p>a) Rule 89(4B) of the CGST Rules provides that where the person claiming refund of unutilized input tax credit on account of zero-rated supplies without payment of tax has received supplies on which the supplier has availed the benefit of the said notifications, the refund of input tax credit, availed in respect of such inputs received under the said notifications for export of goods, shall be granted.</p> <p>b) This refund of accumulated ITC under rule 89(4B) of the CGST Rules shall be applied under the category “any other” instead of under the category “refund of unutilized ITC on account of exports without payment of tax” in <b>FORM GST RFD-01A</b> and shall be accompanied by all supporting documents required for substantiating the refund claim under the category “refund of unutilized ITC on account of exports without payment of tax”. After scrutinizing the application for completeness and eligibility, if the proper officer is satisfied that the whole or any part of the amount claimed is payable as refund, he shall request the taxpayer, in writing, to debit the said amount from his electronic credit ledger through <b>FORM GST DRC-03</b>. Once the proof of such debit is received by the proper officer, he shall proceed to issue the refund order in <b>FORM GST RFD-06</b> and the payment advice in <b>FORM GST RFD-05</b>.</p>
5.	<p>Vide Circular No. 59/33/2018-GST dated 04.09.2018, it was clarified that after issuance of a deficiency memo, the input tax credit is required to be re-credited</p>	<p>In such cases, the claimant may re-submit the refund application manually in <b>FORM GST RFD-01A</b> after correction of deficiencies pointed out in</p>



<p>through <b>FORM GST RFD-01B</b> and the taxpayer is expected to file a fresh application for refund. Accordingly, in several cases, the ITC amounts were re-credited after issuance of deficiency memo. However, it was later represented that the common portal does not allow a taxpayer to file a fresh application for the same period after issuance of a deficiency memo. Therefore, the matter was re-examined and it was subsequently clarified, vide Circular No. 70/44/2018-GST dated 26.10.2018 that no re-credit should be carried out in such cases and taxpayers should file the rectified application, after issuance of the deficiency memo, under the earlier ARN only. It was also further clarified that a suitable clarification would be issued separately for cases in which such re-credit has already been carried out. However, no such clarification has yet been issued and several refund claims are pending on this account.</p>	<p>the deficiency memo, using the same ARN. The proper officer shall then proceed to process the refund application as per the existing guidelines. After scrutinizing the application for completeness and eligibility, if the proper officer is satisfied that the whole or any part of the amount claimed is payable as refund, he shall request the taxpayer, in writing, to debit the said amount from his electronic credit ledger through <b>FORM GST DRC-03</b>. Once the proof of such debit is received by the officer, he shall proceed to issue the refund order in <b>FORM GST RFD-06</b> and the payment advice in <b>FORM GST RFD-05</b>.</p>
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2. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this Circular.

3. Difficulty, if any, in implementation of this Circular may please be brought to the notice of the Board. Hindi version would follow.

(Upender Gupta)  
Principal Commissioner (GST)

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**F. No. CBEC-20/16/04/2018 – GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**  
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New Delhi, Dated the 28<sup>th</sup> March, 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners / Chief Commissioners / Principal Commissioners /  
Commissioners of Central Tax (All)

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Verification of applications for grant of new registration – Reg.**

Recently, a large number of registrations have been cancelled by the proper officer under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 29 of the Central Goods and Services Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as „CGST Act“) read with rule 21 of the Central Goods and Services Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as „CGST Rules“) on account of non-compliance of the said statutory provisions. In this regard, instances have come to notice that such persons, who continue to carry on business and therefore are required to have registration under GST, are not applying for revocation of cancellation of registration as specified in section 30 of the CGST Act read with rule 23 of the CGST Rules. Instead, such persons are applying for fresh registration. Such new applications might have been made as such person may not have furnished requisite returns and not paid tax for the tax periods covered under the old/cancelled registration. Further, such persons would be required to pay all liabilities due from them for the relevant period in case they apply for revocation of cancellation of registration. Hence, to avoid payment of the tax liabilities, such persons may be using the route of applying for fresh registration. It is pertinent to mention that as per the provisions contained in proviso to sub-section (2) of section 25 of the CGST Act, a person may take separate registration on same PAN in the same State.



2. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the CGST Act, hereby issues the following instructions.

3. Sub-section (10) of section 25 of the CGST Act read with rule 9 of the CGST Rules provide for rejection of application for registration if the information or documents submitted by the applicant are found to be deficient. It is possible that the applicant may suppress some material information in relation to earlier registration. Some of the information that may be concealed in the application for registration in **FORM GST REG -01** are S. No. 7 „Date of Commencement of Business“, S. No. 8 „Date on which liability to register arises“, S. No. 14 „Reason to obtain registration“ etc. Such persons may also not furnish the details of earlier registrations, if any, obtained under GST on the same PAN.

4. It is hereby instructed that the proper officer may exercise due caution while processing the application for registration submitted by the taxpayers, where the tax payer is seeking another registration within the State although he has an existing registration within the said State or his earlier registration has been cancelled. It is clarified that not applying for revocation of cancellation of registration along with the continuance of the conditions specified in clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (2) of section 29 of the CGST Act shall be deemed to be a “deficiency” within the meaning of sub-rule (2) of rule 9 of the CGST Rules. The proper officer may compare the information pertaining to earlier registrations with the information contained in the present application, the grounds on which the earlier registration(s) were cancelled and the current status of the statutory violations for which the earlier registration(s) were cancelled. The data may be verified on common portal by fetching the details of registration taken on the PAN mentioned in the new application vis-a-vis cancellation of registration obtained on same PAN. The information regarding the status of other registrations granted on the same PAN is displayed on the common portal to both the applicant and the proper officer. Further, if required, information submitted by applicant in S. No. 21 of **FORM GST REG-01** regarding details of proprietor, all partner/Karta/Managing Directors and whole time Director/Members of Managing Committee of Associations/Board of Trustees etc. may be analysed vis-à-vis any cancelled registration having same details.

5. While considering the application for registration, the proper officer shall ascertain if the earlier registration was cancelled on account of violation of the provisions of clauses (b)



and (c) of sub-section (2) of section 29 of the CGST Act and whether the applicant has applied for revocation of cancellation of registration. If proper officer finds that application for revocation of cancellation of registration has not been filed and the conditions specified in clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (2) of section 29 of the CGST Act are still continuing, then, the same may be considered as a ground for rejection of application for registration in terms of sub-rule (2) read with sub-rule (4) of rule 9 of CGST Rules. Therefore, it is advised that where the applicant fails to furnish sufficient convincing justification or the proper officer is not satisfied with the clarification, information or documents furnished, then, his application for fresh registration may be considered for rejection.

6. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicise the contents of these instructions.

7. Difficulty, if any, in the implementation of these instructions may be brought to the notice of the Board. Hindi version will follow.

(Upender Gupta)  
Principal Commissioner (GST)



**F. No. CBEC-20/16/04/2018 – GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**

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New Delhi, Dated the 28<sup>th</sup> March, 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners / Chief Commissioners / Principal Commissioners /  
Commissioners of Central Tax (All)

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification in respect of transfer of input tax credit in case of death of sole proprietor – Reg.**

Doubts have been raised whether sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as „CGST Act“) provides for transfer of input tax credit which remains unutilized to the transferee in case of death of the sole proprietor. As per sub-rule (1) of rule 41 of the Central Goods and Services Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as „CGST Rules“), the registered person (transferor of business) can file **FORM GST ITC-02** electronically on the common portal along with a request for transfer of unutilized input tax credit lying in his electronic credit ledger to the transferee. Further, clarification has also been sought regarding procedure of filing of **FORM GST ITC-02** in case of death of the sole proprietor. In order to clarify these issues and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the CGST Act, hereby clarifies the issues raised as below.

2. Clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 29 of the CGST Act provides that reason of transfer of business includes “death of the proprietor”. Similarly, for uniformity and for the purpose of sub-section (3) of section 18, sub-section (3) of section 22, sub-section (1) of section



85 of the CGST Act and sub-rule (1) of rule 41 of the CGST Rules, it is clarified that transfer or change in the ownership of business will include transfer or change in the ownership of business due to death of the sole proprietor.

3. In case of death of sole proprietor if the business is continued by any person being transferee or successor, the input tax credit which remains un-utilized in the electronic credit ledger is allowed to be transferred to the transferee as per provisions and in the manner stated below –

- a. **Registration liability of the transferee / successor:** As per provisions of sub-section (3) of section 22 of the CGST Act, the transferee or the successor, as the case may be, shall be liable to be registered with effect from the date of such transfer or succession, where a business is transferred to another person for any reasons including death of the proprietor. While filing application in **FORM GST REG-01** electronically in the common portal the applicant is required to mention the reason to obtain registration as “death of the proprietor”.
- b. **Cancellation of registration on account of death of the proprietor:** Clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 29 of the CGST Act, allows the legal heirs in case of death of sole proprietor of a business, to file application for cancellation of registration in **FORM GST REG-16** electronically on common portal on account of transfer of business for any reason including death of the proprietor. In **FORM GST REG-16**, reason for cancellation is required to be mentioned as “death of sole proprietor”. The GSTIN of transferee to whom the business has been transferred is also required to be mentioned to link the GSTIN of the transferor with the GSTIN of transferee.
- c. **Transfer of input tax credit and liability:** In case of death of sole proprietor, if the business is continued by any person being transferee or successor of business, it shall be construed as transfer of business. Sub-section (3) of section 18 of the CGST Act, allows the registered person to transfer the unutilized input tax credit lying in his electronic credit ledger to the transferee in the manner prescribed in rule 41 of the CGST Rules, where there is specific provision for transfer of liabilities. As per sub-section (1) of section 85 of the CGST Act, the transferor and the transferee / successor shall jointly and severally be liable to pay any tax, interest or any penalty due from the transferor in cases



of transfer of business “in whole or in part, by sale, gift, lease, leave and license, hire *or in any other manner whatsoever*”. Furthermore, sub-section (1) of section 93 of the CGST Act provides that where a person, liable to pay tax, interest or penalty under the CGST Act, dies, then the person who continues business after his death, shall be liable to pay tax, interest or penalty due from such person under this Act. It is therefore clarified that the transferee / successor shall be liable to pay any tax, interest or any penalty due from the transferor in cases of transfer of business due to death of sole proprietor.

- d. **Manner of transfer of credit:** As per sub-rule (1) of rule 41 of the CGST Rules, a registered person shall file **FORM GST ITC-02** electronically on the common portal with a request for transfer of unutilized input tax credit lying in his electronic credit ledger to the transferee, in the event of sale, merger, de-merger, amalgamation, lease or *transfer or change in the ownership of business for any reason*. In case of transfer of business on account of death of sole proprietor, the transferee / successor shall file **FORM GST ITC-02** in respect of the registration which is required to be cancelled on account of death of the sole proprietor. **FORM GST ITC-02** is required to be filed by the transferee/successor before filing the application for cancellation of such registration. Upon acceptance by the transferee / successor, the un-utilized input tax credit specified in **FORM GST ITC-02** shall be credited to his electronic credit ledger.

4. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this circular.

5. Difficulty if any, in the implementation of this Circular may be brought to the notice of the Board. Hindi version would follow.

(Upender Gupta)  
Principal Commissioner (GST)



**F. No. CBEC-20/16/04/2018 – GST (Pt. I)**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**  
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New Delhi, Dated the 5<sup>th</sup> April 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners / Chief Commissioners / Principal Commissioners /  
Commissioners of Central Tax (All)

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification regarding exercise of option to pay tax under notification No. 2/2019-CT(R) dt 07.03.2019 – Reg.**

Attention is invited to notification No. 02/2019-Central Tax (Rate) dated 07.03.2019 (hereinafter referred to as “the said notification”) which prescribes rate of central tax of 3% on first supplies of goods or services or both upto an aggregate turnover of fifty lakh rupees made on or after the 1<sup>st</sup> day of April in any financial year, by a registered person whose aggregate annual turnover in the preceding financial year was fifty lakh rupees or below. The said notification, as amended by notification No. 09/2019-Central Tax (Rate) dated 29.03.2019, provides that Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “the said rules”), as applicable to a person paying tax under section 10 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “the said Act”) shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to a person paying tax under the said notification.

2. In order to clarify the issue and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the said Act, hereby clarifies the issues raised as below:—



(i) a registered person who wants to opt for payment of central tax @ 3% by availing the benefit of the said notification, may do so by filing intimation in the manner specified in sub-rule 3 of rule 3 of the said rules in **FORM GST CMP-02** by selecting the category of registered person as “Any other supplier eligible for composition levy” as listed at Sl. No. 5(iii) of the said form, latest by 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2019. Such person shall also furnish a statement in **FORM GST ITC-03** in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (3) of rule 3 of the said rules.

(ii) any person who applies for registration and who wants to opt for payment of central tax @ 3% by availing the benefit of the said notification, if eligible, may do so by indicating the option at serial no. 5 and 6.1(iii) of **FORM GST REG-01** at the time of filing of application for registration.

(iii) the option of payment of tax by availing the benefit of the said notification in respect of any place of business in any State or Union territory shall be deemed to be applicable in respect of all other places of business registered on the same Permanent Account Number.

(iv) the option to pay tax by availing the benefit of the said notification would be effective from the beginning of the financial year or from the date of registration in cases where new registration has been obtained during the financial year.

3. It may be noted that the provisions contained in Chapter II of the said Rules shall mutatis mutandis apply to persons paying tax by availing the benefit of the said notification, except to the extent specified in para 2 above.

4. Difficulty if any, in the implementation of this circular may be brought to the notice of the Board. Hindi version would follow.

(Upender Gupta)  
Principal Commissioner (GST)

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**F. No. CBEC – 20/16/04/2018 – GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**  
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New Delhi, Dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners / Chief Commissioners / Principal Commissioners /  
Commissioners of Central Tax (All)

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification in respect of utilization of input tax credit under GST – Reg.**

Section 49 was amended and Section 49A and Section 49B were inserted vide Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2018 [hereinafter referred to as the CGST (Amendment) Act]. The amended provisions came into effect from 1<sup>st</sup> February 2019.

2. Various representations have been received from the trade and industry regarding challenges being faced by taxpayers due to bringing into force of section 49A of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the CGST Act). The issue has arisen on account of order of utilization of input tax credit of integrated tax in a particular order, resulting in accumulation of input tax credit for one kind of tax (say State tax) in electronic credit ledger and discharge of liability for the other kind of tax (say Central tax) through electronic cash ledger in certain scenarios. Accordingly, rule 88A was inserted in the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the CGST Rules) in exercise of the powers under Section 49B of the CGST Act vide notification No. 16/2019-Central Tax, dated 29<sup>th</sup> March, 2019. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the CGST Act, hereby clarifies the issues raised as below.

3. The newly inserted Section 49A of the CGST Act provides that the input tax credit of Integrated tax has to be utilized completely before input tax credit of Central tax / State tax can be utilized for discharge of any tax liability. Further, as per the provisions of section 49 of the CGST Act, credit of Integrated tax has to be utilized first for payment of Integrated tax,



then Central tax and then State tax in that order mandatorily. This led to a situation, in certain cases, where a taxpayer has to discharge his tax liability on account of one type of tax (say State tax) through electronic cash ledger, while the input tax credit on account of other type of tax (say Central tax) remains un-utilized in electronic credit ledger.

4. The newly inserted rule 88A in the CGST Rules allows utilization of input tax credit of Integrated tax towards the payment of Central tax and State tax, or as the case may be, Union territory tax, in any order subject to the condition that the entire input tax credit on account of Integrated tax is completely exhausted first before the input tax credit on account of Central tax or State / Union territory tax can be utilized. It is clarified that after the insertion of the said rule, the order of utilization of input tax credit will be as per the order (of numerals) given below:

Input tax Credit on account of	Output liability on account of Integrated tax	Output liability on account of Central tax	Output liability on account of State tax / Union Territory tax
Integrated tax	(I)	(II) – In any order and in any proportion	
(III) Input tax Credit on account of Integrated tax to be completely exhausted mandatorily			
Central tax	(V)	(IV)	Not permitted
State tax / Union Territory tax	(VII)	Not permitted	(VI)

5. The following illustration would further amplify the impact of newly inserted rule 88A of the CGST Rules:

Illustration:

**Amount of Input tax Credit available and output liability under different tax heads**

Head	Output Liability	Input tax Credit
<b>Integrated tax</b>	1000	1300
<b>Central tax</b>	300	200
<b>State tax / Union Territory tax</b>	300	200
<b>Total</b>	1600	1700



Option 1:

Input tax Credit on account of	Discharge of output liability on account of Integrated tax	Discharge of output liability on account of Central tax	Discharge of output liability on account of State tax / Union Territory tax	Balance of Input Tax Credit
<b>Integrated tax</b>	1000	200	100	0
<i>Input tax Credit on account of Integrated tax has been completely exhausted</i>				
<b>Central tax</b>	0	100	-	100
<b>State tax / Union territory tax</b>	0	-	200	0
<b>Total</b>	1000	300	300	100

Option 2:

Input tax Credit on account of	Discharge of output liability on account of Integrated tax	Discharge of output liability on account of Central tax	Discharge of output liability on account of State tax / Union Territory tax	Balance of Input Tax Credit
<b>Integrated tax</b>	1000	100	200	0
<i>Input tax Credit on account of Integrated tax has been completely exhausted</i>				
<b>Central tax</b>	0	200	-	0
<b>State tax / Union territory tax</b>	0	-	100	100
<b>Total</b>	1000	300	300	100

6. Presently, the common portal supports the order of utilization of input tax credit in accordance with the provisions before implementation of the provisions of the CGST (Amendment) Act i.e. pre-insertion of Section 49A and Section 49B of the CGST Act. Therefore, till the new order of utilization as per newly inserted Rule 88A of the CGST Rules is implemented on the common portal, taxpayers may continue to utilize their input tax credit as per the functionality available on the common portal.



7. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this circular.

8. Difficulty, if any, in the implementation of this Circular may be brought to the notice of the Board. Hindi version would follow.

(Upender Gupta)  
Principal Commissioner (GST)



**F. No. CBEC – 20/16/04/2018 – GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**  
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New Delhi, Dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners / Chief Commissioners / Principal Commissioners /  
Commissioners of Central Tax (All)

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification regarding filing of application for revocation of cancellation of registration in terms of Removal of Difficulty Order (RoD) number 05/2019-Central Tax dated 23.04.2019 – Reg.**

Registration of several persons was cancelled under sub-section (2) of section 29 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “the said Act”) due to non-furnishing of returns in **FORM GSTR-3B** or **FORM GSTR-4**. Sub-section (2) of section 29 of the said Act empowers the proper officer to cancel the registration, including from a retrospective date. Thus registration have been cancelled either from the date of order of cancellation of registration or from a retrospective date.

2. Representations have been received that large number of persons whose registration were cancelled could not apply for revocation of the said cancellation of registration within the period of 30 days as provided in sub-section (1) of section 30 of the said Act. Accordingly, a Removal of Difficulty Order (RoD) number 05/2019-Central Tax dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 2019 has been issued wherein persons whose registrations have been cancelled under sub-section (2) of section 29 of the said Act after they were served notice in the manner provided in section clause (c) and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 169 of the said Act and who could not reply to the said notice and for whom cancellation order has been passed up to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019, have been given one time opportunity to apply for revocation of cancellation of registration on or before the 22<sup>nd</sup> July, 2019. Further, vide notification No. 20/2019-Central Tax, dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 2019, two provisos have been inserted in sub-rule (1) of rule 23 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as



“the said Rules”). In the light of these changes and in order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the said Act, hereby clarifies the issues relating to the procedure for filing of application for revocation of cancellation of registration.

3. First proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 23 of the said Rules provides that if the registration has been cancelled on account of failure of the registered person to furnish returns, no application for revocation of cancellation of registration shall be filed, unless such returns are furnished and any amount in terms of such returns is paid. Thus, where the registration has been cancelled with effect from the date of order of cancellation of registration, all returns due till the date of such cancellation are required to be furnished before the application for revocation can be filed. Further, in such cases, in terms of the second proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 23 of the said Rules, all returns required to be furnished in respect of the period from the date of order of cancellation till the date of order of revocation of cancellation of registration have to be furnished within a period of thirty days from the date of the order of revocation.

4. Where the registration has been cancelled with retrospective effect, the common portal does not allow furnishing of returns after the effective date of cancellation. In such cases it was not possible to file the application for revocation of cancellation of registration. Therefore, a third proviso was added to sub-rule (1) of rule 23 of the said Rules enabling filing of application for revocation of cancellation of registration, subject to the condition that all returns relating to the period from the effective date of cancellation of registration till the date of order of revocation of cancellation of registration shall be filed within a period of thirty days from the date of order of such revocation of cancellation of registration.

5. The above provisions are explained, by way of an Illustration in Annexure, for better clarity.

6. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this circular.

7. Difficulty, if any, in the implementation of this circular may be brought to the notice of the Board immediately. Hindi version follows.

(Upender Gupta)  
Principal Commissioner (GST)

## Annexure

Return not furnished from	Date of order of cancellation of registration	Cancellation of registration effective from	Date of filing of application for revocation of cancellation of registration as per RoD (to be filed on or before the 22 <sup>nd</sup> July, 2019)	Returns to be furnished before filing the application for revocation of cancellation of registration	Date of order of revocation of cancellation of registration	Date of furnishing returns for period b/w date of order of cancellation of registration and date of revocation of cancellation of registration (to be filed within thirty days from the date of order of revocation of cancellation of registration)	Returns to be furnished within thirty days from date of order of revocation of cancellation of registration
July, 18	01 <sup>st</sup> March, 19	01 <sup>st</sup> March, 19	30 <sup>th</sup> May, 19	<b>Returns due till 01<sup>st</sup> March, 19</b> (i.e. July, 18 to January, 19)	01 <sup>st</sup> June, 19	01 <sup>st</sup> July, 19	<b>Returns due till 01<sup>st</sup> June, 19</b> (i.e. February, 19 to April, 19)
July, 18	22 <sup>nd</sup> March, 19	22 <sup>nd</sup> March, 19	20 <sup>th</sup> June, 19	<b>Returns due till 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 19</b> (i.e. July, 18 to February, 19)	22 <sup>nd</sup> June, 19	22 <sup>nd</sup> July, 19	<b>Returns due till 21<sup>st</sup> June, 19</b> (i.e. March, 19 to May, 19)
July, 18	01 <sup>st</sup> March, 19	01 <sup>st</sup> July, 18	30 <sup>th</sup> May, 19	NA	01 <sup>st</sup> June, 19	01 <sup>st</sup> July, 19	<b>Returns due till 01<sup>st</sup> June, 19</b> (i.e. July, 18 to April, 19)



**F. No. 354/27/2019-TRU**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Tax Research Unit**

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North Block, New Delhi,  
Dated the 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners/ Chief Commissioners/ Principal Commissioners/  
Commissioner of Central Tax (All) /  
The Principal Director Generals/ Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: GST applicability on Seed Certification Tags-reg.**

Representations have been received by the Board seeking clarification regarding applicability of GST on supply of Seed Certification Tags. Reference in this regard has also been received from the State of Tamil Nadu.

2. The matter has been examined. It is seen that the process of seed testing and certification followed in the state of Tamil Nadu, as prescribed in the Seeds Act, 1966 and elaborated in the Manual on Seed Production and Certification, published by Centre for Indian Knowledge Systems, Chennai, involves the following steps:

- a. Application for seed production
- b. Registration of sowing report
- c. Field inspection
- d. Seed processing
- e. Seed sample and seed analysis
- f. Tagging and sealing

**i. Application for seed production**

Any person who wants to take up certified seed production should submit a sowing report in triplicate to the Assistant Director of Seed Certification to register the crop and season with a registration fee of Rs. 25/- (Rupees twenty-five only) and prescribed certification charges. The fee is for a single crop variety for an area up to 25 acres and for a single season.

**ii. Registration of sowing report**

After receiving the application of the sowing report, the Assistant Director of Seed Certification scrutinizes and registers the seed farm and duly assigns a Seed certification number for each sowing report.



### iii. Field inspection

Field inspections to check for the factors that may affect the genetic purity and physical health of the seeds are conducted by the Seed Certification Officer (SCO) to whom the specific seed farm has been allocated. Number of field inspections differ from crop to crop. Generally field inspections are carried out during the following growth stages of the crop.

- Pre flowering stage
- Flowering stage
- Post flowering and Pre harvest stage
- Harvest time

### iv. Seed processing

Once the seeds are harvested from the seed farm by following the required field standards, it is taken to the approved seed processing units. Each seed lot should accompany the processing report and each seed lot in the unit is verified with this report. Processing includes cleaning, drying, grading, treating and other operations to improve the seed quality. Seed Certification Officer inspects the processing plant to check the possibility of mechanical mixtures.

### v. Seed sampling and analysis

Seed sample should be sent to the seed testing laboratory for analysis through the Assistant Director of Seed Certification. The fee of Rs.30/- (Rupees thirty only) for seed analysis should be paid during the registration of the seed farm. To analyse the genetic purity of the seed sample, the producer should pay a fee of Rs. 200/- (Rupees two hundred only) to the Assistant Director of Seed Certification. Seed lots which meet the prescribed seed standards like purity, free of inert matter, moisture percentage and germination capacity alone will be allotted the certification label. White colour label for foundation seeds and blue colour label for certified seeds should be bought from the Assistant Director of Seed Certification by paying Rs. 3/- and Rs. 2/- respectively.

### vi. Tagging and sealing

Approved seed lots should be tagged with certification tag within two months from the date of the receipt of seed analysis report or within 30 days from the date of genetic purity test performed. On receipt of the seed tags, it is verified by the Seed Certification Officer. All the prescribed details are entered in the tag without any omission. The green colour (10 – 15 cm size) producer tag should also be attached to the seed lot along with the certification tag. Avoid stitching more than once on the tags. All the tagging operations should be done in the presence of the Seed Certification Officer. If tagging has not been done within the specific time limit, confirmation samples can be taken with prior permission from the Assistant Director of Seed Certification. In such cases the validity of the seed lot will be fixed from the initial date of seed analysis and tagged. The fee for the delayed tagging is Rs. 50/- (Rupees fifty only) and seed analysis fee of Rs. 30/- (Rupees thirty only) has to be paid in such cases.

3. Similarly, in the state of Uttarakhand, the process of seed testing and certification as prescribed in the Seeds Act, 1966 and the rules made thereunder is that a seed producing company/organization which wants to produce certified seeds applies to the Seed Certification Agency of the State Government (Uttarakhand State Seed and Organic Production Certification Agency) for certification of the seeds produced by it in collaboration



with seed farmers as certified seeds. The Seed Certification Agency carries out field inspections of the seed farms at various stages: planting, pre harvest and harvest stage to see that the seed is being produced as per the prescribed standards. At the harvest stage, Seed Certification Agency estimates the quantity of seed that will be produced at the seed farm. Depending on the number of packets into which the seed shall be packed for marketing, the seed certification agency issues to the seed company signed seed certificates/tags to be attached to each packet of certified seed. The fee for such testing and certification is charged at three stages:

- (i) At field inspection level: On per hectare basis, (Rs. 300/ha by Uttarakhand State Seed Certification Agency)
- (ii) At the post processing stage at the seed processing plant: inspection and shift charges
- (iii) Issue of seed certificates: After the seed samples pass all the tests, seed certification agency issues the required number of seed certificates to be attached to each packet: amount is charged according to number of tags issued (Rs. 3 to Rs. 8/tag)

4. It may be seen from the above that seed testing and certification is a multi-stage process, the charges for which are collected from the seed producers at different stages. Supply of seed tags to the seed producer is nothing but an element of the one integrated supply of seed testing and certification. All the above charges, including those for issue of seed certificates/tags by the Seed Certification Agency of Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand to the seed producing organization/ companies are collected for the composite supply of seed testing and certification, which is exempt under Notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate) Sl. No. 47 (services by Central/State Governments by way of testing/certification relating to safety of consumers and public at large, required under any law). This clarification would apply to supply of seed tags by seed testing and certification agencies of other states also following similar seed testing and certification procedure.

5. However, the State Governments/Seed Certification Agencies may get the tags used in seed certification printed from other departments/ manufacturers outside. Supply of seed tags by the other departments/manufacturers to the State Government/Seed Certification Agencies is a supply of goods liable to tax. Whether such tags would be classified under Chapter 49 as tags made of paper or in Textile chapters as tags made of textile would depend upon the predominant material used in the tags.

6. Difficulty if any, in implementation of this Circular may be brought to notice of the Board.

Yours Faithfully,

(Shashikant Mehta)  
OSD, TRU  
Email: shashikant.mehta@gov.in  
Tel: 011 2309 5547

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**F. No. 354/27/2019-TRU**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Tax Research Unit**

\*\*\*\*

North Block, New Delhi,  
Dated the 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners/ Chief Commissioners/ Principal Commissioners/  
Commissioner of Central Tax (All) /

The Principal Director Generals/ Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: GST exemption on the upfront amount payable in installments for long term lease of plots, under Notification No. 12/2017 – Central Tax (R) S. No.41 dated 28.06.2017 -reg.**

Representations have been received by the Board seeking clarification regarding admissibility of GST exemption on the upfront amount which is determined upfront but is paid or payable in installments for long term (thirty years, or more) lease of industrial plots or plots for development of financial infrastructure under Notification 12/2017 – Central Tax (R) S. No.41 dated 28.06.2017.

2. The matter has been examined. The entry at S. No.41 of Notification 12/2017 – Central Tax (R) dated 28.06.2017 reads as under:

Sl. No	Chapter, Section, Heading, Group or Service Code (Tariff)	Description of Services	Rate (per cent.)	Condition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
41	Heading 9972	“Upfront amount (called as premium, salami, cost, price, development charges or by any other name) payable in respect of service by way of granting of long term lease (of thirty years, or more) of industrial plots or plots for development of infrastructure for financial business, provided by the State Government	NIL	NIL



		Industrial Development Corporations or Undertakings or by any other entity having 50 per cent. or more ownership of Central Government, State Government, Union territory to the industrial units or the developers in any industrial or financial business area.”		
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3. It is hereby clarified that GST exemption on the upfront amount (called as premium, salami, cost, price, development charges or by any other name) payable for long term lease (of thirty years, or more) of industrial plots or plots for development of infrastructure for financial business under Entry No. 41 of Exemption Notification 12/2017 – Central Tax (R) dated 28.06.2017 is admissible irrespective of whether such upfront amount is payable or paid in one or more instalments, provided the amount is determined upfront.

4. Difficulty if any, in implementation of this Circular may be brought to notice of the Board.

Yours Faithfully,

(Shashikant Mehta)  
OSD, TRU  
Email: shashikant.mehta@gov.in  
Tel: 011 2309 5547

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**F. No. CBEC- 20/16/04/2018 – GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**  
\*\*\*\*

New Delhi, Dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners / Chief Commissioners / Principal Commissioners /  
Commissioners of Central Tax (All)

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification regarding applicability of GST on additional / penal interest – reg.**

Various representations have been received from the trade and industry regarding applicability of GST on delayed payment charges in case of late payment of Equated Monthly Instalments (EMI). An EMI is a fixed amount paid by a borrower to a lender at a specified date every calendar month. EMIs are used to pay off both interest and principal every month, so that over a specified period, the loan is fully paid off along with interest. In cases where the EMI is not paid at the scheduled time, there is a levy of additional / penal interest on account of delay in payment of EMI.

2. Doubts have been raised regarding the applicability of GST on additional / penal interest on the overdue loan i.e. whether it would be exempt from GST in terms of Sl. No. 27 of notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28<sup>th</sup> June 2017 or such penal interest would be treated as consideration for liquidated damages [amounting to a separate taxable supply of services under GST covered under entry 5(e) of Schedule II of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the CGST Act) i.e. “agreeing to the obligation to refrain from an act, or to tolerate an act or a situation, or to do an act”]. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the CGST Act, hereby issues the following clarification.



3. Generally, following two transaction options involving EMI are prevalent in the trade:-

- Case – 1: X sells a mobile phone to Y. The cost of mobile phone is Rs 40,000/-. However, X gives Y an option to pay in installments, Rs 11,000/- every month before 10<sup>th</sup> day of the following month, over next four months (Rs 11,000/- \*4 = Rs. 44,000/-). Further, as per the contract, if there is any delay in payment by Y beyond the scheduled date, Y would be liable to pay additional / penal interest amounting to Rs. 500/- per month for the delay. In some instances, X is charging Y Rs. 40,000/- for the mobile and is separately issuing another invoice for providing the services of extending loans to Y, the consideration for which is the interest of 2.5% per month and an additional / penal interest amounting to Rs. 500/- per month for each delay in payment.
- Case – 2: X sells a mobile phone to Y. The cost of mobile phone is Rs 40,000/-. Y has the option to avail a loan at interest of 2.5% per month for purchasing the mobile from M/s ABC Ltd. The terms of the loan from M/s ABC Ltd. allows Y a period of four months to repay the loan and an additional / penal interest @ 1.25% per month for any delay in payment.

4. As per the provisions of sub-clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 15 of the CGST Act, the value of supply shall include “*interest or late fee or penalty for delayed payment of any consideration for any supply*”. Further in terms of Sl. No. 27 of notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated the 28.06.2017 “*services by way of (a) extending deposits, loans or advances in so far as the consideration is represented by way of interest or discount (other than interest involved in credit card services)*” is exempted. Further, as per clause 2 (zk) of the notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, “*‘interest’ means interest payable in any manner in respect of any moneys borrowed or debt incurred (including a deposit, claim or other similar right or obligation) but does not include any service fee or other charge in respect of the moneys borrowed or debt incurred or in respect of any credit facility which has not been utilised;*”.

5. Accordingly, based on the above provisions, the applicability of GST in both cases listed in para 3 above would be as follows:

- Case 1: As per the provisions of sub-clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 15 of the CGST Act, the amount of penal interest is to be included in the value of supply. The



transaction between X and Y is for supply of taxable goods i.e. mobile phone. Accordingly, the penal interest would be taxable as it would be included in the value of the mobile, irrespective of the manner of invoicing.

- Case 2: The additional / penal interest is charged for a transaction between Y and M/s ABC Ltd., and the same is getting covered under Sl. No. 27 of notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017. Accordingly, in this case the 'penal interest' charged thereon on a transaction between Y and M/s ABC Ltd. would not be subject to GST, as the same would not be covered under notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017. The value of supply of mobile by X to Y would be Rs. 40,000/- for the purpose of levy of GST.

6. It is further clarified that the transaction of levy of additional / penal interest does not fall within the ambit of entry 5(e) of Schedule II of the CGST Act i.e. “agreeing to the obligation to refrain from an act, or to tolerate an act or a situation, or to do an act”, as this levy of additional / penal interest satisfies the definition of “interest” as contained in notification No. 12/2017- Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017. It is further clarified that any service fee/charge or any other charges that are levied by M/s ABC Ltd. in respect of the transaction related to extending deposits, loans or advances does not qualify to be interest as defined in notification No. 12/2017- Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017, and accordingly will not be exempt.

7. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this circular.

8. Difficulty, if any, in the implementation of this circular may be brought to the notice of the Board immediately. Hindi version follows.

(Upender Gupta)  
Principal Commissioner (GST)



**F. No. CBEC- 20/16/04/2018 – GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**  
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New Delhi, Dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners / Chief Commissioners / Principal Commissioners /  
Commissioners of Central Tax (All)

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification regarding determination of place of supply in certain cases – reg.**

Various representations have been received from trade and industry seeking clarification in respect of determination of place of supply in following cases: -

- (I) **Services provided by Ports** - place of supply in respect of various cargo handling services provided by ports to clients;
- (II) **Services rendered on goods temporarily imported in India** - place of supply in case of services rendered on unpolished diamonds received from abroad, which are exported after cutting, polishing etc.

2. The provisions relating to determination of place of supply as contained in the Integrated Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “the IGST Act”) have been examined. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 168 of the Central Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “the CGST Act”) clarifies the same as below: -



S. No.	Issue	Clarification
1	<p>Various services are being provided by the port authorities to its clients in relation to cargo handling. Some of such services are in respect of arrival of wagons at port, haulage of wagons inside port area up-to place of unloading, siding of wagons inside the port, unloading of wagons, movement of unloaded cargo to plot and staking hereof, movement of unloaded cargo to berth, shipment/loading on vessel etc.</p> <p>Doubts have been raised about determination of place of supply for such services i.e. whether the same would be determined in terms of the provisions contained in sub-section (2) of Section 12 or sub-section (2) of Section 13 of the IGST Act, as the case may be or the same shall be determined in terms of the provisions contained in sub-section (3) of Section 12 of the IGST Act.</p>	<p>It is hereby clarified that such services are ancillary to or related to cargo handling services and are not related to immovable property. Accordingly, the place of supply of such services will be determined as per the provisions contained in sub-section (2) of Section 12 or sub-section (2) of Section 13 of the IGST Act, as the case may be, depending upon the terms of the contract between the supplier and recipient of such services.</p>
2	<p>Doubts have been raised about the place of supply in case of supply of various services on unpolished diamonds such as cutting and polishing activity which have been temporarily imported into India and are not put to any use in India?</p>	<p>Place of supply in case of performance based services is to be determined as per the provisions contained in clause (a) of sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the IGST Act and generally the place of services is where the services are actually performed. But an exception has been carved out in case of services supplied in respect of goods which are temporarily imported into India for repairs or for any other treatment or</p>



		<p>process and are exported after such repairs or treatment or process without being put to any use in India, other than that which is required for such repairs or treatment or process.</p> <p>In case of cutting and polishing activity on unpolished diamonds which are temporarily imported into India are not put to any use in India, the place of supply would be determined as per the provisions contained in sub-section (2) of Section 13 of the IGST Act.</p>
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3. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this circular.
4. Difficulty, if any, in the implementation of this circular may be brought to the notice of the Board immediately. Hindi version follows.

(Upender Gupta)  
Principal Commissioner (GST)



**CBEC-20/16/04/2018-GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**  
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**New Delhi, Dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2019**

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners / Chief Commissioners / Principal Commissioners /  
Commissioners of Central Tax (All)

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

The Principal CCA, CBIC

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Processing of refund applications in FORM GST RFD-01A submitted by taxpayers  
wrongly mapped on the common portal – reg.**

Doubts have been raised in respect of processing of a refund application by a jurisdictional tax authority (either Centre or State) to whom the application has been electronically transferred by the common portal in cases where the said tax authority is not the one to which the taxpayer has been administratively assigned. The matter has been examined. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “CGST Act”), hereby clarifies the issues in succeeding paras.

2. It has been reported by the field formations that administrative assignment of some of the tax payers to the Central or the State tax authority has not been updated on the common portal in accordance with the decision taken by the respective tax authorities, in pursuance of the guidelines issued by the GST Council Secretariat, vide Circular No. 01/2017 dated 20.09.2017, regarding division of taxpayer base between the Centre and States to ensure Single Interface under GST. For



example, a tax payer M/s XYZ Ltd. was administratively assigned to the Central tax authority but was mapped to the State tax authority on the common portal.

3. Prior to 31.12.2018, refund applications were being processed only after submission of printed copies of **FORM GST RFD 01A** in the respective jurisdictional tax offices. Subsequent to the issuance of Circular No.79/53/2018-GST dated 31.12.2018, copies of refund applications are no longer required to be submitted physically in the jurisdictional tax office. Now, the common portal forwards the refund applications submitted on the said portal to the jurisdictional proper officer of the tax authority to whom the taxpayer has been administratively assigned. In case of the example cited in para 2 above, as the applicant was wrongly mapped with the State tax authority on the common portal, the application was transferred by the common portal to the proper officer of the State tax authority despite M/s XYZ Ltd. being administratively assigned to the Central tax authority. As per para 2(e) of Circular No. 79/53/2018-GST dated 31.12.2018, the proper officer of the State tax authority should electronically re-assign the said application to the designated jurisdictional proper officer. It has, however, been reported that the said re-assignment facility is not yet available on the common portal.

4. Doubts have been raised as to whether, in such cases, application for refund can at all be processed by the proper officer of the State tax authority or the Central tax authority to whom the refund application has been wrongly transferred by the common portal.

5. The matter has been examined and it is clarified that in such cases, where reassignment of refund applications to the correct jurisdictional tax authority is not possible on the common portal, the processing of the refund claim should not be held up and it should be processed by the tax authority to whom the refund application has been electronically transferred by the common portal. After the processing of the refund application is complete, the refund processing authority may inform the common portal about the incorrect mapping with a request to update it suitably on the common portal so that all subsequent refund applications are transferred to the correct jurisdictional tax authority.

6. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this Circular.



7. Difficulty, if any, in implementation of this Circular may please be brought to the notice of the Board. Hindi version would follow.

(Upender Gupta)  
Principal Commissioner (GST)



**CBEC-20/16/04/2018-GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**  
\*\*\*\*\*

New Delhi, Dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners / Chief Commissioners / Principal Commissioners /  
Commissioners of Central Tax (All)

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam / Sir,

**Subject: Clarification on various doubts related to treatment of secondary or post-sales discounts under GST - reg.**

Circular No. 92/11/2019-GST dated 7th March, 2019 was issued providing clarification on various doubts related to treatment of sales promotion schemes under GST. Post issuance of the said Circular various representations have been received from the trade and industry seeking clarifications in respect of tax treatment in cases of secondary discounts or post sales discount. The matter has been examined in order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168(1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “the CGST Act”) clarifies the issues in succeeding paragraphs.

2. For the purpose of value of supply, post sales discounts are governed by the provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 15 of the CGST Act. It is crucial to examine the true nature of discount given by the manufacturer or wholesaler, etc. (hereinafter referred to as “the supplier of goods”) to the dealer. It would be important to examine whether the additional discount is given by the supplier of goods in lieu of consideration for any additional activity / promotional campaign to be undertaken by the dealer.

3. It is clarified that if the post-sale discount is given by the supplier of goods to the dealer without any further obligation or action required at the dealer’s end, then the post sales discount



given by the said supplier will be related to the original supply of goods and it would not be included in the value of supply, in the hands of supplier of goods, subject to the fulfilment of provisions of sub-section (3) of section 15 of the CGST Act. However, if the additional discount given by the supplier of goods to the dealer is the post-sale incentive requiring the dealer to do some act like undertaking special sales drive, advertisement campaign, exhibition etc., then such transaction would be a separate transaction and the additional discount will be the consideration for undertaking such activity and therefore would be in relation to supply of service by dealer to the supplier of goods. The dealer, being supplier of services, would be required to charge applicable GST on the value of such additional discount and the supplier of goods, being recipient of services, will be eligible to claim input tax credit (hereinafter referred to as the “ITC”) of the GST so charged by the dealer.

4. It is further clarified that if the additional discount is given by the supplier of goods to the dealer to offer a special reduced price by the dealer to the customer to augment the sales volume, then such additional discount would represent the consideration flowing from the supplier of goods to the dealer for the supply made by dealer to the customer. This additional discount as consideration, payable by any person (supplier of goods in this case) would be liable to be added to the consideration payable by the customer, for the purpose of arriving value of supply, in the hands of the dealer, under section 15 of the CGST Act. The customer, if registered, would be eligible to claim ITC of the tax charged by the dealer only to the extent of the tax paid by the said customer to the dealer in view of second proviso to sub-section (2) of section 16 of the CGST Act.

5. There may be cases where post-sales discount granted by the supplier of goods is not permitted to be excluded from the value of supply in the hands of the said supplier not being in accordance with the provisions contained in sub-section (3) of section 15 of CGST Act. It has already been clarified vide Circular No. 92/11/2019-GST dated 7th March, 2019 that the supplier of goods can issue financial / commercial credit notes in such cases but he will not be eligible to reduce his original tax liability. Doubts have been raised as to whether the dealer will be eligible to take ITC of the original amount of tax paid by the supplier of goods or only to the extent of tax payable on value net of amount for which such financial / commercial credit notes have been received by him. It is clarified that the dealer will not be required to reverse ITC attributable to the tax already paid on such post-sale discount received by him through issuance of financial / commercial credit notes by the supplier of goods in view of the provisions contained in second proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 37 of the CGST Rules read with



second proviso to sub-section (2) of section 16 of the CGST Act as long as the dealer pays the value of the supply as reduced after adjusting the amount of post-sale discount in terms of financial / commercial credit notes received by him from the supplier of goods plus the amount of original tax charged by the supplier.

6. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this circular.

7. Difficulty if any, in the implementation of this Circular may be brought to the notice of the Board. Hindi version will follow.

(Upender Gupta)  
Principal Commissioner (GST)



**CBEC-20/16/04/2018-GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**  
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New Delhi, Dated the 29<sup>th</sup> June, 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners / Chief Commissioners / Principal Commissioners /  
Commissioners of Central Tax (All)

The Principal Chief Commissioners / Chief Commissioners / Principal Commissioners /  
Commissioners of Customs (All)

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

The Principal CCA, CBIC

Madam / Sir,

**Subject: - Refund of taxes paid on inward supply of indigenous goods by retail outlets established at departure area of the international airport beyond immigration counters when supplied to outgoing international tourist against foreign exchange -reg.**

The Government vide notification no. 11/2019-Central Tax (Rate), 10/2019-Integrated Tax (Rate) and 11/2019-Union territory Tax (Rate) all dated 29.06.2019 issued in exercise of powers under section 55 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the „CGST Act“) has notified that the retail outlets established at departure area of the international airport beyond immigration counters shall be entitled to claim refund of all applicable Central tax, Integrated tax, Union territory tax and Compensation cess paid by them on inward supplies of indigenous goods received by them for the purposes of subsequent supply of goods to outgoing international tourists i.e. to a person not normally resident in India, who enters India for a stay of not more than six months for legitimate non-immigrant purposes against foreign exchange (hereinafter referred to as the “eligible passengers”). Identical notifications have been issued by the State or Union territory Governments under the respective State Goods and Services Tax Acts (hereinafter referred to as the “SGST Act”) or Union Territory Goods and



Services Tax Acts (hereinafter referred to as the “UTGST Act”) also to provide for refund of applicable State or Union territory tax.

2. With a view to ensuring expeditious processing of refund claims, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168(1) of the CGST Act, hereby specifies the conditions, manner and procedure for filing and processing of such refund claims in succeeding paras.

3. **Duty Free Shops and Duty Paid Shops:** -It has been recognized that international airports, house retail shops of two types - „Duty Free Shops“ (hereinafter referred to as “DFS”) which are point of sale for goods sourced from a warehoused licensed under Section 58A of the Customs Act, 1962 (hereinafter referred to as the “Customs Act”) and duty paid indigenous goods and „Duty Paid Shops“ (hereinafter referred to as “DPS”) retailing duty paid indigenous goods.

4. **Procurement and supply of imported / warehoused goods:** - The procedure for procurement of imported / warehoused goods is governed by the provisions contained in Customs Act. The procedure and applicable rules as specified under the Customs Act are required to be followed for procurement and supply of such goods.

5. **Procurement of indigenous goods:** - Under GST regime there is no special procedure for procurement of indigenous goods for sale by DFS or DPS. Therefore, all indigenous goods would have to be procured by DFS or DPS on payment of applicable tax when procured from the domestic market.

6. **Supply of indigenous goods by DFS or DPS established at departure area of the international airport beyond immigration counters (hereinafter referred to as “the retail outlets”) to eligible passengers:** The sale of indigenous goods procured from domestic market by retail outlets to an eligible passenger is a “supply” under GST law and is subject to levy of Integrated tax but the same has been exempted vide notification No. 11/2019-Integrated Tax (Rate) and 01/2019-Compensation Cess (Rate) both dated 29.06.2019. Therefore, retail outlets will supply such indigenous goods without collecting any taxes from the eligible passenger and may apply for refund as per procedure explained in succeeding paragraphs.

7. **Who is eligible for refund:**

7.1 **Registration under CGST Act:** The retail outlets applying for refund shall be registered under the provisions of section 22 of the CGST Act read with the rules made thereunder and shall have a valid GSTIN.



**7.2 Location of retail outlets:** Such retail outlets shall be established at departure area of the international airport beyond immigration counters and shall be entitled to claim a refund of all applicable Central tax, State tax, Integrated tax, Union territory tax and Compensation cess paid by them on all inward supplies of indigenous goods received for the purposes of subsequent supply of such goods to the eligible passengers.

**8. Procedure for applying for refunds:**

**8.1. Maintenance of Records:** The records with respect to duty paid indigenous goods being brought to the retail outlets and their supplies to eligible passengers shall be maintained as per **Annexure A** in electronic form. The data shall be kept updated, accurate and complete at all times by such retail outlets and shall be available for inspection/verification of the proper officer of central tax at any time. The electronic records must incorporate the feature of an audit trail, which means a secure, computer generated, time stamped record that allows for reconstruction of the course of events relating to the creation, modification or deletion of an electronic record and includes actions at the record or system level, such as, attempts to access the system or delete or modify a record.

**8.2. Invoice-based refund:** It is clarified that the refund to be granted to retail outlets is not on account of the accumulated input tax credit but is refund based on the invoices of the inward supplies of indigenous goods received by them. As stated in para 6 above, the supply made by such retail outlets to eligible passengers has been exempted *vide* notification No. 11/2019-Integrated Tax (Rate) and 01/2019-Compensation Cess (Rate) both dated 29.06.2019 and therefore such retail outlets will not be eligible for input tax credit of taxes paid on such inward supplies and the same will have to be reversed in accordance the provisions of the CGST Act read with the rules made thereunder. It is also clarified that no refund of tax paid on input services, if any, will be granted to the retail outlets.

**8.3.** Any supply made to an eligible passenger by the retail outlets without payment of taxes by such retail outlets shall require the following documents / declarations:

- (a) Details of the Passport (via Passport Reading Machine);
- (b) Details of the Boarding Pass (via a barcode scanning reading device);
- (c) A passenger declaration as per **Annexure B**;
- (d) A copy of the invoice clearly evidencing that no tax was charged from the eligible passenger by the retail outlet.



8.4. The retail outlets will be required to prominently display a notice that international tourists are eligible for purchase of goods without payment of domestic taxes.

8.5. **Manual filing of refund claims:** In terms of rule 95A of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the „CGST Rules“) as inserted vide notification No. 31/2019-Central Tax dated 28.06.2019, the retail outlets are required to apply for refund on a monthly or quarterly basis depending upon the frequency of furnishing of return in **FORM GSTR-3B**. Till the time the online utility for filing the refund claim is made available on the common portal, these retail outlets shall apply for refund by filing an application in **FORM GST RFD-10B**, as inserted vide notification No. 31/2019-Central Tax dated 28.06.2019 manually to the jurisdictional proper officer. The said refund application shall be accompanied with the following documents:

- (i) An undertaking by the retail outlets stating that the indigenous goods on which refund is being claimed have been received by such retail outlets;
- (ii) An undertaking by the retail outlets stating that the indigenous goods on which refund is being claimed have been sold to eligible passengers;
- (iii) Copies of the valid return furnished in **FORM GSTR – 3B** by the retail outlets for the period covered in the refund claim;
- (iv) Copies of **FORM GSTR-2A** for the period covered in the refund claim; and
- (v) Copies of the attested hard copies of the invoices on which refund is claimed but which are not reflected in **FORM GSTR-2A**.

## 9. **Processing and sanction of the refund claim :**

9.1. Upon receipt of the complete application in **FORM GST RFD-10B**, an acknowledgement shall be issued manually by the proper officer within 15 days of the receipt of application in **FORM GST RFD-02**. In case of any deficiencies or any additional information is required, the same shall be communicated to the retail outlets by issuing a deficiency memo manually in **FORM GST RFD-03** by the proper officer within 15 days of the receipt of the refund application. Only one deficiency memo should be issued against one refund application which is complete in all respects.

9.2. The proper officer shall validate the GSTIN details on the common portal to ascertain whether the return in **FORM GSTR- 3B** has been filed by the retail outlets. The proper officer may scrutinize the details contained in **FORM RFD-10B**, **FORM GSTR-3B** and **FORM**



**GSTR-2A.** The proper officer may rely upon **FORM GSTR-2A** as an evidence of the account of the supply received by them in relation to which the refund has been claimed by the retail outlets. Normally, officers are advised not to call for hard copies of invoices or details contained in **Annexure A**. As clarified in clause (v) of Para 8.5 above, it is reiterated that the retail outlets would be required to submit hard copies of only those invoices of inward supplies that have not been reflected in **FORM GSTR-2A**.

9.3. The proper officer shall issue the refund order manually in **FORM GST RFD-06** along with the manual payment advice in **FORM GST RFD-05** for each head i.e., Central tax/State tax/Union territory tax/Integrated tax/Compensation Cess. The amount of sanctioned refund along with the bank account details of the retail outlets shall be manually submitted in the PFMS system by the jurisdictional Division's DDO and a signed copy of the sanction order shall be sent to the PAO for disbursal of the said amount.

9.4. Where any refund has been made in respect of an invoice without the tax having been paid to the Government or where the supply of such goods was not made to an eligible passenger, such amount refunded shall be recovered along with interest as per the provisions contained in the section 73 or section 74 of the CGST Act, as the case may be.

9.5. It is clarified that the retail outlets will apply for refund with the jurisdictional Central tax/State tax authority only, however, the payment of the sanctioned refund amount in relation to Central tax / Integrated tax / Compensation Cess shall be made by the Central tax authority while payment of the sanctioned refund amount in relation to State Tax / Union Territory Tax shall be made by the State tax/Union Territory tax authority. It therefore becomes necessary that the refund order issued by the proper officer of Central Tax is duly communicated to the concerned counter-part tax authority within seven days for the purpose of disbursal of the remaining sanctioned refund amount. The procedure outlined in para 6.0 of Circular No.24/24/2017-GST dated 21<sup>st</sup> December 2017 should be followed in this regard.

10. The scheme shall be effective from 01.07.2019 and would be applicable in respect of all supplies made to eligible passengers after the said date. In other words, retail outlets would be eligible to claim refund of taxes paid on inward supplies of indigenous goods received by them even prior to 01.07.2019 as long as all the conditions laid down in Rule 95A of the CGST Rules and this circular are fulfilled.

11. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this circular.



12. Difficulty, if any, in implementation of the above instructions may please be brought to the notice of the Board. Hindi version would follow.

(Upender Gupta)  
Principal Commissioner (GST)

## Annexure-A

## Form to be maintained by a Retail Outlet

(as per Circular No. 106/25/2019- GST dated 29.06.2019)

Airport:

GSTIN Number:

Inward Supplies										Corresponding Outward Supplies (Not charged to tax)													
Na me of the Sup plier	GS TIN of sup plier	Inv oic e No.	D at e	H S N C od e	Qua ntity	Tax able valu e	Integ rated Tax	Ce ntra l Tax	St at e / U T Ta x	C es	Nam e of Pass enge r	Fli ght No . /da te	Pass port No.	D at e of Iss ue	Arr ival flig ht/ dat e	Tax inv oic e No. /dat e	H S N co de	Qua ntity	Tax able valu e	Integ rated Tax	Ce ntra l Tax	St at e / U T Ta x	C es

**Annexure-B**

**Declaration for purchase of Tax free Goods by a eligible passenger**

I (Name \_\_\_\_\_), holder of the passport No: \_\_\_\_\_ issued in (country name) declare that I am presently resident of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ (City / Country) and arrived in India on Flight \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ (date). I further declare that I have purchased tax free goods from M/s \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of Retail outlet) vide Invoice No. \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Email

Date:

Place:



**CBEC-20/06/03/2019-GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**  
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New Delhi, Dated the 18<sup>th</sup> July, 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners / Chief Commissioners / Principal Commissioners/  
Commissioners of Central Tax (All) /

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification on doubts related to supply of Information Technology enabled Services (ITeS services) - reg.**

Various representations have been received seeking clarification on issues related to supply of Information Technology enabled Services (hereinafter referred to as “ITeS services”) such as call center, business process outsourcing services, etc. and “Intermediaries” to overseas entities under GST law and whether they qualify to be “export of services” or otherwise.

2. The matter has been examined. In view of the difficulties being faced by the trade and industry and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “CGST Act”), hereby clarifies the issues in succeeding paragraphs.

3. Intermediary has been defined in the sub-section (13) of section 2 of the Integrated Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “IGST” Act) as under -

*–Intermediary means a broker, an agent or any other person, by whatever name called, who arranges or facilitates the supply of goods or services or both, or securities, between two or more persons, but does not include a person who supplies such goods or services or both or securities on his own account.”*



3.1 The definition of intermediary *inter alia* provides specific exclusion of a person i.e. that of *a person who supplies such goods or services or both or securities on his own account*. Therefore, the supplier of services would not be treated as „intermediary“ even where the supplier of services qualifies to be „an agent/ broker or any other person“ if he is involved in the supply of services on his own account.

4. Information Technology enabled Services (ITeS services), though not defined under the GST law, have been defined under the sub-rule (e) of rule 10 TA of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 which pertains to Safe Harbour Rules for international transactions. It defines ITeS services as-

*"information technology enabled services" means the following business process outsourcing services provided mainly with the assistance or use of information technology, namely:—*

- (i) back office operations;*
- (ii) call centres or contact centre services;*
- (iii) data processing and data mining;*
- (iv) insurance claim processing;*
- (v) legal databases;*
- (vi) creation and maintenance of medical transcription excluding medical advice;*
- (vii) translation services;*
- (viii) payroll;*
- (ix) remote maintenance;*
- (x) revenue accounting;*
- (xi) support centres;*
- (xii) website services;*
- (xiii) data search integration and analysis;*
- (xiv) remote education excluding education content development; or*
- (xv) clinical database management services excluding clinical trials,*

*but does not include any research and development services whether or not in the nature of contract research and development services”.*



5. There may be various possible scenarios when a supplier of ITeS services located in India supplies services for and on behalf of a client located abroad. These scenarios have been examined and are being discussed in detail hereunder:

#### **5.1 Scenario -I:**

The supplier of ITeS services supplies back end services as listed in para 4 above. In such a scenario, the supplier will not fall under the ambit of intermediary under sub-section (13) of section 2 of the IGST Act where these services are provided on his own account by such supplier. Even where a supplier supplies ITeS services to customers of his clients on clients' behalf, but actually supplies these services on his own account, the supplier will not be categorized as intermediary. In other words, a supplier "A" supplying services, listed in para 4 above, on his own account to his client "B" or to the customer "C" of his client would not be intermediary in terms of sub-section (13) of section 2 of the IGST Act.

#### **5.2 Scenario -II:**

The supplier of backend services located in India arranges or facilitates the supply of goods or services or both by the client located abroad to the customers of client. Such backend services may include support services, during pre-delivery, delivery and post-delivery of supply (such as order placement and delivery and logistical support, obtaining relevant Government clearances, transportation of goods, post-sales support and other services, etc.). The supplier of such services will fall under the ambit of intermediary under sub-section (13) of section 2 of the IGST Act as these services are merely for arranging or facilitating the supply of goods or services or both between two or more persons. In other words, a supplier "A" supplying backend services as mentioned in this scenario to the customer "C" of his client "B" would be intermediary in terms of sub-section (13) of section 2 of the IGST Act.

#### **5.3 Scenario -III:**

The supplier of ITeS services supplies back end services, as listed in para 4 above, on his own account along with arranging or facilitating the supply of various support services during pre-delivery, delivery and post-delivery of supply for and on behalf of the client located abroad. In this case, the supplier is supplying two set of services, namely ITeS services and various support services to his client or to the customer of the client. Whether the supplier of such services would fall under the ambit of intermediary under sub-section



(13) of section 2 of the IGST Act will depend on the facts and circumstances of each case. In other words, whether a supplier “A” supplying services listed in para 4 above as well as support services listed in Scenario -II above to his client “B” and / or to the customer “C” of his client is intermediary or not in terms of sub-section (13) of section 2 of the IGST Act would have to be determined in facts and circumstances of each case and would be determined keeping in view which set of services is the principal / main supply.

6. It is also clarified that supplier of ITeS services, who is not an intermediary in terms of sub-section (13) of section 2 of the IGST Act, can avail benefits of export of services if he satisfies the criteria mentioned in sub-section (6) of section 2 of the IGST Act, which reads as under –

*—export of services” means the supply of any service when,—*

*(i) the supplier of service is located in India;*

*(ii) the recipient of service is located outside India;*

*(iii) the place of supply of service is outside India;*

*(iv) the payment for such service has been received by the supplier of service in convertible foreign exchange; and*

*(v) the supplier of service and the recipient of service are not merely establishments of a distinct person in accordance with Explanation 1 in section 8”.*

7. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this Circular.

8. Difficulty, if any, in the implementation of this Circular may be brought to the notice of the Board. Hindi version will follow.

(Upender Gupta)  
Principal Commissioner (GST)



**CBEC-20/06/03/2019-GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**  
\*\*\*

New Delhi, Dated the 18<sup>th</sup> July, 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners / Chief Commissioners / Principal Commissioners / Commissioners of Central Tax (All)

The Principal Chief Commissioners / Chief Commissioners / Principal Commissioners / Commissioners of Customs / Customs (Preventive) (All)

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification in respect of goods sent/taken out of India for exhibition or on consignment basis for export promotion - reg.**

Various representations have been received from the trade and industry regarding procedure to be followed in respect of goods sent / taken out of India for exhibition or on consignment basis for export promotion. Such goods sent / taken out of India crystallise into exports, wholly or partly, only after a gap of certain period from the date they were physically sent / taken out of India.

2. The matter has been examined and in view of the difficulties being faced by the trade and industry and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168(1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the “CGST Act”) hereby clarifies various issues in succeeding paragraphs.

3. As per section 7 of the CGST Act, for any activity or transaction to be considered a supply, it must satisfy twin tests namely-



(i) it should be for a consideration by a person; and

(ii) it should be in the course or furtherance of business.

4. The exceptions to the above are the activities enumerated in Schedule I of the CGST Act which are treated as supply even if made without consideration. Further, sub-section (21) of section 2 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the “IGST Act”) defines “supply”, wherein it is clearly stated that it shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in section 7 of the CGST Act.

5. Section 16 of the IGST Act deals with “Zero rated supply”. The provisions contained in the said section read as under:

16. (1) “zero rated supply” means any of the following supplies of goods or services or both, namely:—

(a) export of goods or services or both; or

(b) supply of goods or services or both to a Special Economic Zone developer or a Special Economic Zone unit.

Therefore, it can be concluded that only such „supplies“ which are either „export“ or are „supply to SEZ unit / developer“ would qualify as zero-rated supply.

6. It is, accordingly, clarified that the activity of sending / taking the goods out of India for exhibition or on consignment basis for export promotion, except when such activity satisfy the tests laid down in Schedule I of the CGST Act (hereinafter referred to as the “specified goods”), do not constitute supply as the said activity does not fall within the scope of section 7 of the CGST Act as there is no consideration at that point in time. Since such activity is not a supply, the same cannot be considered as „Zero rated supply“ as per the provisions contained in section 16 of the IGST Act.

7. Since the activity of sending / taking specified goods out of India is not a supply, doubts have been raised by the trade and industry on issues relating to maintenance of records, issuance of delivery challan / tax invoice etc. These issues have been examined and the clarification on each of these points is as under: -



Sl.No.	Issue	Clarification
1.	Whether any records are required to be maintained by registered person for sending / taking specified goods out of India?	The registered person dealing in specified goods shall maintain a record of such goods as per the format at Annexure to this Circular.
2.	What is the documentation required for sending / taking the specified goods out of India?	<p>a) As clarified above, the activity of sending / taking specified goods out of India is not a supply.</p> <p>b) The said activity is in the nature of “sale on approval basis” wherein the goods are sent / taken outside India for the approval of the person located abroad and it is only when the said goods are approved that the actual supply from the exporter located in India to the importer located abroad takes place. The activity of sending / taking specified goods is covered under the provisions of sub-section (7) of section 31 of the CGST Act read with rule 55 of Central Goods &amp; Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the “CGST Rules”).</p> <p>c) The specified goods shall be accompanied with a delivery challan issued in accordance with the provisions contained in rule 55 of the CGST Rules.</p> <p>d) As clarified in paragraph 6 above, the activity of sending / taking specified goods out of India is not a zero-rated supply. That being the case, execution of a bond or LUT, as required under section 16 of the IGST Act, is not required.</p>
3.	When is the supply of specified goods sent / taken out of India said to take place?	a) The specified goods sent / taken out of India are required to be either sold or brought back within the stipulated period of six months from the date of removal as per the provisions contained in sub-



		<p>section (7) of section 31 of the CGST Act.</p> <p>b) The supply would be deemed to have taken place, on the expiry of six months from the date of removal, if the specified goods are neither sold abroad nor brought back within the said period.</p> <p>c) If the specified goods are sold abroad, fully or partially, within the specified period of six months, the supply is effected, in respect of quantity so sold, on the date of such sale.</p>
4.	Whether invoice is required to be issued when the specified goods sent / taken out of India are not brought back, either fully or partially, within the stipulated period?	<p>a) When the specified goods sent / taken out of India have been sold fully or partially, within the stipulated period of six months, as laid down in sub-section (7) of section 31 of the CGST Act, the sender shall issue a tax invoice in respect of such quantity of specified goods which has been sold abroad, in accordance with the provisions contained in section 12 and section 31 of the CGST Act read with rule 46 of the CGST Rules.</p> <p>b) When the specified goods sent / taken out of India have neither been sold nor brought back, either fully or partially, within the stipulated period of six months, as laid down in sub-section (7) of section 31 of the CGST Act, the sender shall issue a tax invoice on the date of expiry of six months from the date of removal, in respect of such quantity of specified goods which have neither been sold nor brought back, in accordance with the provisions contained in section 12 and section 31 of the CGST Act read with rule 46 of the CGST Rules.</p>
5.	Whether the refund claims can be preferred in respect of specified goods sent / taken out of	<p>a) As clarified in para 5 above, the activity of sending / taking specified goods out of India is not a zero-rated supply. That being the case, the sender of goods cannot prefer any refund claim</p>



	India but not brought back?	<p>when the specified goods are sent / taken out of India.</p> <p>b) It has further been clarified in answer to question no. 3 above that the supply would be deemed to have taken place:</p> <p>(i) on the date of expiry of six months from the date of removal, if the specified goods are neither sold nor brought back within the said period; or</p> <p>(ii) on the date of sale, in respect of such quantity of specified goods which have been sold abroad within the specified period of six months.</p> <p>c) It is clarified accordingly that the sender can prefer refund claim even when the specified goods were sent / taken out of India without execution of a bond or LUT, if he is otherwise eligible for refund as per the provisions contained in sub-section (3) of section 54 the CGST Act read with sub-rule (4) of rule 89 of the CGST Rules, in respect of zero rated supply of goods after he has issued the tax invoice on the dates as has been clarified in answer to the question no. 4 above. It is further clarified that refund claim cannot be preferred under rule 96 of CGST Rules as supply is taking place at a time after the goods have already been sent / taken out of India earlier.</p>
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8. The above position is explained by way of illustrations below:

*Illustrations:*

*i) M/s ABC sends 100 units of specified goods out of India. The activity of merely sending / taking such specified goods out of India is not a supply. No tax invoice is required to be issued in this case but the specified goods shall be accompanied with a delivery challan*



*issued in accordance with the provisions contained in rule 55 of the CGST Rules. In case the entire quantity of specified goods is brought back within the stipulated period of six months from the date of removal, no tax invoice is required to be issued as no supply has taken place in such a case. In case, however, the entire quantity of specified goods is neither sold nor brought back within six months from the date of removal, a tax invoice would be required to be issued for entire 100 units of specified goods in accordance with the provisions contained in section 12 and section 31 of the CGST Act read with rule 46 of the CGST Rules within the time period stipulated under sub-section (7) of section 31 of the CGST Act.*

*ii) M/s ABC sends 100 units of specified goods out of India. The activity of sending / taking such specified goods out of India is not a supply. No tax invoice is required to be issued in this case but the specified goods shall be accompanied with a delivery challan issued in accordance with the provisions contained in rule 55 of the CGST Rules. If 10 units of specified goods are sold abroad say after one month of sending / taking out and another 50 units are sold say after two months of sending / taking out, a tax invoice would be required to be issued for 10 units and 50 units, as the case may be, at the time of each of such sale in accordance with the provisions contained in section 12 and section 31 of the CGST Act read with rule 46 of the CGST Rules. If the remaining 40 units are not brought back within the stipulated period of six months from the date of removal, a tax invoice would be required to be issued for 40 units in accordance with the provisions contained in section 12 and section 31 of the CGST Act read with rule 46 of the CGST Rules. Further, M/s ABC may claim refund of accumulated input tax credit in accordance with the provisions contained in sub-section (3) of section 54 of the CGST Act read with sub-rule (4) of rule 89 of the CGST Rules in respect of zero-rated supply of 60 units.*

9. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this circular.

10. Difficulty, if any, in the implementation of the above instructions may please be brought to the notice of the Board. Hindi version would follow.

(Upender Gupta)  
Principal Commissioner (GST)

**ANNEXURE****RECORD OF SPECIFIED GOODS SENT / TAKEN OUT OF INDIA AND BROUGHT BACK / SOLD ABROAD**

Folio No./Reference No.	Description of specified goods	Quantity unit (Nos./grams/piece etc.)	Value per unit	Total value of the specified goods	Date of removal from place of business	Delivery Challan No. & date		Shipping Bill no. & Date		Details of specified goods supplied (i.e. specified goods not brought back)		Invoice no. & date		Details of specified goods brought back		Bill of Entry No. & Date	
						No.	Date	No.	Date	Quantity	Value	No.	Date	Quantity	Value	No.	Date
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17) )	(18)



F. No. 332/04/2017-TRU  
 Government of India  
 Ministry of Finance  
 Department of Revenue  
 (Tax Research Unit)

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New Delhi, the 22<sup>nd</sup> July, 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioner/ Chief Commissioners/ Principal Commissioner/ Commissioner of Central Tax (All)/ The Principal Director Generals/ Director Generals (All)

Madam/ Sir,

**Subject: Issues related to GST on monthly subscription/contribution charged by a Residential Welfare Association from its members- reg.**

A number of issues have been raised regarding the GST payable on the amount charged by a Residential Welfare Association for providing services and goods for the common use of its members in a housing society or a residential complex. The same have been examined and are being clarified below.

Sl. No.	Issue	Clarification
1.	Are the maintenance charges paid by residents to the Resident Welfare Association (RWA) in a housing society exempt from GST and if yes, is there an upper limit on the amount of such charges for the exemption to be available?	<p>Supply of service by RWA (unincorporated body or a non- profit entity registered under any law) to its own members by way of reimbursement of charges or share of contribution up to an amount of Rs. 7500 per month per member for providing services and goods for the common use of its members in a housing society or a residential complex are exempt from GST.</p> <p>Prior to 25<sup>th</sup> January 2018, the exemption was available if the charges or share of contribution did not exceed Rs 5000/- per month per member. The limit was increased to Rs. 7500/- per month per member with effect from 25<sup>th</sup> January 2018. [Refer clause (c) of Sl. No. 77 to the notification No. 12/2017- Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 as amended vide notification No. 2/2018- Central Tax (Rate), dated 25.01.2018]</p>



2.	A RWA has aggregate turnover of Rs.20 lakh or less in a financial year. Is it required to take registration and pay GST on maintenance charges if the amount of such charges is more than Rs. 7500/- per month per member?	<p>No. If aggregate turnover of an RWA does not exceed Rs.20 Lakh in a financial year, it shall not be required to take registration and pay GST even if the amount of maintenance charges exceeds Rs. 7500/- per month per member.</p> <p>RWA shall be required to pay GST on monthly subscription/ contribution charged from its members, only if such subscription is more than Rs. 7500/- per month per member and the annual aggregate turnover of RWA by way of supplying of services and goods is also Rs. 20 lakhs or more.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="794 748 1398 1160"> <thead> <tr> <th>Annual turnover of RWA</th><th>Monthly maintenance charge</th><th>Whether exempt?</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">More than Rs. 20 lakhs</td><td>More than Rs. 7500/-</td><td>No</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rs. 7500/- or less</td><td>Yes</td></tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Rs. 20 lakhs or less</td><td>More than Rs. 7500/-</td><td>Yes</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rs. 7500/- or less</td><td>Yes</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Annual turnover of RWA	Monthly maintenance charge	Whether exempt?	More than Rs. 20 lakhs	More than Rs. 7500/-	No	Rs. 7500/- or less	Yes	Rs. 20 lakhs or less	More than Rs. 7500/-	Yes	Rs. 7500/- or less	Yes
Annual turnover of RWA	Monthly maintenance charge	Whether exempt?													
More than Rs. 20 lakhs	More than Rs. 7500/-	No													
	Rs. 7500/- or less	Yes													
Rs. 20 lakhs or less	More than Rs. 7500/-	Yes													
	Rs. 7500/- or less	Yes													
3.	Is the RWA entitled to take input tax credit of GST paid on input and services used by it for making supplies to its members and use such ITC for discharge of GST liability on such supplies where the amount charged for such supplies is more than Rs. 7,500/- per month per member?	RWAs are entitled to take ITC of GST paid by them on capital goods (generators, water pumps, lawn furniture etc.), goods (taps, pipes, other sanitary/hardware fillings etc.) and input services such as repair and maintenance services.													
4.	Where a person owns two or more flats in the housing society or residential complex, whether the ceiling of Rs. 7500/- per month per member on the maintenance for the exemption to be available shall be applied per residential apartment or per	As per general business sense, a person who owns two or more residential apartments in a housing society or a residential complex shall normally be a member of the RWA for each residential apartment owned by him separately. The ceiling of Rs. 7500/- per month per member shall be applied separately for each residential apartment owned by him.													



	person?	For example, if a person owns two residential apartments in a residential complex and pays Rs. 15000/- per month as maintenance charges towards maintenance of each apartment to the RWA (Rs. 7500/- per month in respect of each residential apartment), the exemption from GST shall be available to each apartment.
5.	How should the RWA calculate GST payable where the maintenance charges exceed Rs. 7500/- per month per member? Is the GST payable only on the amount exceeding Rs. 7500/- or on the entire amount of maintenance charges?	The exemption from GST on maintenance charges charged by a RWA from residents is available only if such charges do not exceed Rs. 7500/- per month per member. In case the charges exceed Rs. 7500/- per month per member, the entire amount is taxable. For example, if the maintenance charges are Rs. 9000/- per month per member, GST @18% shall be payable on the entire amount of Rs. 9000/- and not on [Rs. 9000 - Rs. 7500] = Rs. 1500/- .

2. Difficulty, if any, in implementation of the Circular may be brought to the notice of the Board.

22-07-2019

Susanta Kumar Mishra

Technical Officer (TRU-II)

Contact No: 011-23095558

e-mail: susanta.mishra87@gov.in

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22-07-2019



Circular No. 110/29/2019 - GST

F.No. CBEC – 20/06/03/2019 – GST  
Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Revenue  
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs  
GST Policy Wing  
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New Delhi, the 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2019

To

The Pr. Chief Commissioners / Chief Commissioners / Principal Commissioners / Commissioners  
of Central Tax (All)

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam / Sir,

**Subject: Eligibility to file a refund application in FORM GST RFD-01 for a period and category  
under which a NIL refund application has already been filed – regarding**

Several registered persons have inadvertently filed a NIL refund claim for a certain period under a particular category on the common portal in **FORM GST RFD-01A/RFD-01** in spite of the fact that they had a genuine claim for refund for that period under the said category. Once a NIL refund claim is filed, the common portal does not allow the registered person to re-file the refund claim for that period under the said category. Representations have been received requesting that registered persons may be allowed to re-file the refund claim for the period and the category under which the NIL claim has inadvertently been filed. The matter has been examined and in order to clarify this issue and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “CGST Act”), hereby clarifies the issues raised as below:

2. Whenever a registered person proceeds to claim refund in **FORM GST RFD-01A/RFD-01** under a category for a particular period on the common portal, the system pops up a message box asking whether he wants to apply for ‘NIL’ refund for the selected period. This is to ensure that all refund applications under a particular category are filed chronologically. However, certain registered persons may have inadvertently opted for filing of ‘NIL’ refund. Once a ‘NIL’ refund claim has been filed for a period under a particular category, the common portal does not allow the registered person to re-file the refund claim for that period under the said category.

3. It is now clarified that a registered person who has filed a NIL refund claim in **FORM GST RFD-01A/RFD-01** for a given period under a particular category, may again apply for refund for the said period under the same category only if he satisfies the following two conditions:

- a. The registered person must have filed a NIL refund claim in **FORM GST RFD-01A/RFD-01** for a certain period under a particular category; and



- b. No refund claims in **FORM GST RFD-01A/RFD-01** must have been filed by the registered person under the same category for any subsequent period.

It may be noted that condition (b) shall apply only for refund claims falling under the following categories:

- i. Refund of unutilized input tax credit (ITC) on account of exports without payment of tax;
- ii. Refund of unutilized ITC on account of supplies made to SEZ Unit/SEZ Developer without payment of tax;
- iii. Refund of unutilized ITC on account of accumulation due to inverted tax structure;

In all other cases, registered persons shall be allowed to re-apply even if the condition (b) is not satisfied

4. Registered persons satisfying the above conditions may file the refund claim under “Any Other” category instead of the category under which the NIL refund claim has already been filed. However, the refund claim should pertain to the same period for which the NIL application was filed. The application under the “Any Other” category shall also be accompanied by all the supporting documents which would be required to be otherwise submitted with the refund claim.

5. On receipt of the claim, the proper officer shall calculate the admissible refund amount as per the applicable rules and in the manner detailed in para 3 of Circular No.59/33/2018-GST dated 04.09.2018, wherever applicable. Further, upon scrutiny of the application for completeness and eligibility, if the proper officer is satisfied that the whole or any part of the amount claimed is payable as refund, he shall request the taxpayer in writing, if required, to debit the said amount from his electronic credit ledger through **FORM GST DRC-03**. Once the proof of such debit is received by the proper officer, he shall proceed to issue the refund order in **FORM GST RFD-06** and the payment order in **FORM GST RFD-05**.

6. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this circular.

7. Difficulty, if any, in implementation of the above instructions may please be brought to the notice of the Board. Hindi version would follow.

(Yogendra Garg)  
Principal Commissioner (GST)

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Circular No. 111/30/2019 - GST

F.No. CBEC – 20/06/03/2019 – GST  
Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Revenue  
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs  
GST Policy Wing  
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New Delhi, the 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2019

To

The Pr. Chief Commissioners / Chief Commissioners / Principal Commissioners / Commissioners  
of Central Tax (All)

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam / Sir,

**Subject: Procedure to claim refund in FORM GST RFD-01 subsequent to favourable order in  
appeal or any other forum – regarding**

Doubts have been raised on the procedure to be followed by a registered person to claim refund subsequent to a favourable order in appeal or any other forum against rejection of a refund claim in **FORM GST RFD-06**. The matter has been examined and in order to clarify this issue and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “CGST Act”), hereby clarifies the issues raised as below:

2. Appeals against rejection of refund claims are being disposed offline as the electronic module for the same is yet to be made operational. As per rule 93 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “CGST Rules”), where an appeal is filed against the rejection of a refund claim, re-crediting of the amount debited from the electronic credit ledger, if any, is not done till the appeal is finally rejected. Therefore, such rejected amount remains debited in respect of the particular refund claim filed in **FORM GST RFD-01**.

3. In case a favourable order is received by a registered person in appeal or in any other forum in respect of a refund claim rejected through issuance of an order in **FORM GST RFD-06**, the registered person would file a fresh refund application under the category “Refund on account of assessment/provisional assessment/appeal/any other order” claiming refund of the amount allowed in appeal or any other forum. Since the amount debited, if any, at the time of filing of the refund application was not re-credited, the registered person shall not be required to debit the said amount again from his electronic credit ledger at the time of filing of the fresh refund application under the category “Refund on account of assessment/provisional assessment/appeal/any other order”. The registered person shall be required to give details of the type of the Order (appeal/any other order), Order No., Order date and the Order Issuing Authority. The registered person would also be required to upload a copy of the order of the Appellate or other authority, copy of the refund rejection order in **FORM GST RFD 06** issued



by the proper officer or such other order against which appeal has been preferred and other related documents.

4. Upon receipt of the application for refund under the category “Refund on account of assessment/provisional assessment/appeal/any other order” the proper officer would sanction the amount of refund as allowed in appeal or in subsequent forum which was originally rejected and shall make an order in **FORM GST RFD 06** and issue payment order in **FORM GST RFD 05** accordingly. The proper officer disposing the application for refund under the category “Refund on account of assessment/provisional assessment/appeal/any other order” shall also ensure re-credit of any amount which remains rejected in the order of the appellate (or any other authority). However, such re-credit shall be made following the guideline as laid down in para 4.2 of Circular no. 59/33/2018 – GST dated 04/09/2018.

5. The above clarifications can be illustrated with the help of an example. Consider a registered person who makes an application for refund of unutilized ITC on account of export to the extent of Rs.100/- and debits the said amount from his electronic credit ledger. The proper officer disposes the application by allowing refund of Rs.70/- and rejecting the refund of Rs. 30/-. However, he does not re-credit Rs.30/- since appeal is preferred by the claimant and accordingly **FORM GST RFD 01B** is not uploaded. Assume that the appellate authority allows refund of only Rs.10/- out of the Rs. 30/- for which the registered person went in appeal. This Rs.10/- shall be claimed afresh under the category “Refund on account of assessment/provisional assessment/appeal/any other order” and processed accordingly. However, subsequent to processing of this claim of Rs.10/- the proper officer shall re-credit Rs.20/- to the electronic credit ledger of the claimant, provided that the registered person is not challenging the order in a higher forum. For this purpose, **FORM GST RFD 01B** under the original ARN which has so far not been uploaded will be uploaded with refund sanctioned amount as Rs.80/- and the amount to be re-credited as Rs. 20/-. In case, the proper officer who rejected the refund claim is not the one who is disposing the application under the category “Refund on account of assessment/provisional assessment/appeal/any other order”, the latter shall communicate to the proper officer who rejected the refund claim to close the ARN as above only after obtaining the undertaking as referred in para 4.2 of Circular no. 59/33/2018 – GST dated 04/09/2018.

6. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this circular.

7. Difficulty, if any, in implementation of the above instructions may please be brought to the notice of the Board. Hindi version would follow.

(Yogendra Garg)  
Principal Commissioner (GST)

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Circular No. 112/31/2019 – GST

F.No. CBEC – 20/06/03/2019 – GST  
Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Revenue  
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs  
GST Policy Wing  
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New Delhi, the 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2019

To

The Pr. Chief Commissioners / Chief Commissioners / Principal Commissioners / Commissioners  
of Central Tax (All)

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam / Sir,

**Subject:** Withdrawal of Circular No. 105/24/2019-GST dated 28.06.2019 – **reg.**

Kind attention is invited to Circular No. 105/24/2019-GST dated 28.06.2019 wherein certain clarifications were given in relation to various doubts related to treatment of secondary or post-sales discounts under GST.

2. Numerous representations were received expressing apprehensions on the implications of the said Circular. In view of these apprehensions and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168(1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, hereby withdraws, *ab-initio*, Circular No. 105/24/2019-GST dated 28.06.2019.

3. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this Circular. Hindi version will follow.

(Yogendra Garg)  
Principal Commissioner (GST)

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**Circular No. 113/32/2019-GST**

**F.No.354/131/2019-TRU  
Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Revenue  
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs  
Tax Research Unit  
\*\*\*\*\***

North Block, New Delhi  
Dated, 11<sup>th</sup> October, 2019

To,

Principal Chief Commissioners/ Principal Directors General,  
Chief Commissioners/ Directors General  
Principal Commissioners/ Commissioners  
of Central Tax and Customs

Madam/ Sir,

**Subject: Clarification regarding GST rates & classification (goods)–reg.**

Representations have been received seeking clarification in respect of applicable GST rates on the following items:

- (i) Classification of leguminous vegetables such as grams when subjected to mild heat treatment
- (ii) Almond Milk
- (iii) Applicable GST rate on Mechanical Sprayer
- (iv) Taxability of imported stores by the Indian Navy
- (v) Taxability of goods imported under lease.
- (vi) Applicable GST rate on parts for the manufacture solar water heater and system
- (vii) Applicable GST on parts and accessories suitable for use solely or principally with a medical device

2. The issue wise clarifications are discussed below:

**3. Classification of leguminous vegetables when subject to mild heat treatment (parching):**

3.1. Doubts have been raised whether mild heat treatment of leguminous vegetables (such as gram) would lead to change in classification.



3.2. Dried leguminous vegetables are classified under HS code 0713. As per the explanatory memorandum to the HS 2017, the heading 0713 covers leguminous vegetables of heading 0708 which have been dried, and shelled, of a kind used for human or animal consumption (e.g., peas, chickpeas etc.). They may have undergone moderate heat treatment designed mainly to ensure better preservation by inactivating the enzymes (the peroxidases in particular) and eliminating part of the moisture.

3.3. Thus, it is clarified that such leguminous vegetables which are subjected to mere heat treatment for removing moisture, or for softening and puffing or removing the skin, and not subjecting to any other processing or addition of any other ingredients such as salt and oil, would be classified under HS code 0713. Such goods if branded and packed in a unit container would attract GST at the rate of 5% [S. No. 25 of notification No. 1/2017- Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017]. In all other cases such goods would be exempted from GST [S. No. 45 of notification No. 2/2017- Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017].

3.4. However, if the above dried leguminous vegetable is mixed with other ingredients (such as oil, salt etc) or sold as namkeens then the same would be classified under Sub heading 2106 90 as namkeens, bhujia, chabena and similar edible preparations and attract applicable GST rate.

#### **4. Classification and applicable GST rate on Almond Milk:**

4.1. References have been received as to whether “almond milk” would be classified as “Fruit Pulp or fruit juice-based drinks” and attract 12% GST under tariff item 2202 99 20.

4.2. Almond Milk is made by pulverizing almonds in a blender with water and is then strained. As such almond milk neither constitutes any fruit pulp or fruit juice. Therefore, it is not classifiable under tariff item 2202 99 20.

4.3. Almond milk is classified under the residual entry in the tariff item 2202 99 90 and attract GST rate of 18%.

#### **5. Applicable GST rate on Mechanical Sprayer:**

5.1 Representations have been received seeking clarification on the scope and applicable GST rate on “mechanical sprayers” of entry No. 195B of the Schedule II to notification No.



1/2017- Central Tax (Rate), dated 28.06.2017. The entry No. 195B was inserted *vide* notification No. 6/2018- Central Tax (Rate), dated 25<sup>th</sup> January, 2018.

5.2 All goods of heading 8424 i.e. [Mechanical appliances (whether or not hand-operated) for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders; spray guns and similar appliances; steam or sand blasting machines and similar jet projecting machines (other than fire extinguishers, whether or not charged)] attracted GST @18% [S.No.325 of Schedule III] till 25<sup>th</sup> January, 2018. Subsequently, keeping in view various requests/ representations, the GST Council in its 25<sup>th</sup> meeting recommended 12% GST on mechanical sprayers. Accordingly, *vide* amending notification No. 6/2018- Central Tax (Rate), dated 25<sup>th</sup> January, 2018, GST at the rate of 12% was prescribed (entry No. 195B I Schedule II of notification No. 1/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.6.2017) Simultaneously, mechanical sprayers were excluded from the ambit of the said S. No. 325 of Schedule III.

5.3 Accordingly, it is clarified that the S. No. 195B of the Schedule II to notification No. 1/2017- Central Tax (Rate), dated 28.06.2017 covers “mechanical sprayers” of all types whether or not hand operated (like hand operated sprayer, power operated sprayers, battery operated sprayers, foot sprayer, rocker etc.).

## **6. Clarification regarding taxability of imported stores by the Indian Navy:**

6.1 Representation has been received from the Indian Navy seeking clarification on the taxability of imported stores for use of a ship of Indian Navy.

6.2 Briefly stated, in accordance with letter No. 21/31/63-Cus-IV dated 17 Aug 1966 of the then Department of Revenue and Insurance, the Indian Naval ships were treated as “foreign going vessels” for the purposes of Customs Act, 1962, and the naval personnel serving on board these naval ships were entitled to duty-free supplies of imported stores even when the ships were in Indian harbour. However, in the GST era, no such circular has been issued regarding exemption from IGST on purchase of imported stores by Indian Naval ships. The doubt has arisen as there is a no specific exemption, while there is a specific exemption for the Coast Guard (*vide* S. No. 4 of notification No. 37/2017-Customs dated 30.6.2017). Similar exemption has not been specifically provided for Navy.



6.3 Indian Naval ship stores are exempted from import duty in terms of section 90(1) of the Customs Act, 1962. Further, as per section 90(2), goods “taken on board a ship of the Indian Navy” shall be construed as exported to any place outside India. Also, section 90(1) and 90(3) of the Customs Act, 1962 provides that imported stores for the use of a ship of the Indian Navy and stores supplied free by the Government for the use of the crew of a ship of the Indian Navy in accordance with their conditions of service will be exempted from duty.

6.4 Accordingly, it is clarified that imported stores for use in navy ships are entitled to exemption from GST.

## **7. Clarification regarding taxability of goods imported under lease:**

7.1 Representations have been received seeking clarification on the taxability of goods imported under lease.

7.2 In respect of goods imported on temporary basis, aircrafts, aircraft engines and other aircraft parts imported into India under a transaction covered by item 1(b) or 5(f) of Schedule II of the Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 are exempted from IGST vide S. No. 547A of notification No. 50/2017-Customs dated 30.06.2017, subject to condition No. 102, which reads as under :-

*The importer, by the execution of bond, in such form and for such sum as may be specified by the Commissioner of Customs, binds himself, -*

- (i) to pay integrated tax leviable under section 5(1) of the IGST Act, 2017 on supply of service covered by item 1(b) or 5 (f) of Schedule II of the Central Goods and Services Act, 2017;*
- (ii) not to sell or part with the goods, without the prior permission of the Commissioner of Customs of the port of importation;*
- (iii) to re-export the goods within three months of the expiry of the period for which they were supplied under a transaction covered by item 1(b) or 5 (f) of Schedule II of the Central Goods and Services Act, 2017;*
- (iv) to pay on demand an amount equal to the integrated tax payable on the said goods but for the exemption under this notification in the event of violation of any of the above conditions.*



7.3 Similarly, rigs and ancillary items imported for oil or gas exploration and production taken on lease by the importer for use after import have also been exempted from IGST *vide* S. No. 557A of the said notification. Subsequently, all goods, vessels, ships (other than motor vehicles) imported under lease, by the importer for use after import, were also exempted from IGST *vide* S. No. 557B of the said notification. Both these entries are subject to the same condition No. 102 of the said notification.

7.4 The intention of S. No. 557 A and 557 B is to exempt from IGST the imports of goods under an arrangement of supply of service covered by item 1(b) or 5(f) of Schedule II of the CGST Act, 2017 so as to avoid double taxation.

7.5 Accordingly, it is hereby clarified that the expression “taken on lease/imported under lease” (in S. No. 557A and 557B respectively of notification No. 50/2017-Customs dated 30.06.2017) covers imports under an arrangement so as to supply services covered by item 1(b) or 5(f) of Schedule II of the CGST Act, 2017 to avoid double taxation. The above clarification holds for such transactions in the past.

7.6 Further, wordings of S. No. 557A and 557B of notification No. 50/2017-Customs dated 30.6.2017, have been aligned with Condition No. 102 of the said notification [vide notification No. 34/2019-Customs dated 30.09.2019 w.e. f 01.10.2019] to address the concerns raised.

## **8. Applicability of GST rate on parts for the manufacture solar water heater and system:**

8.1 Representations have been received seeking clarification on applicable GST rate on Solar Evacuated Tubes used in manufacture of solar water heater. While 5% GST rate applies to parts used in manufacture of Solar Power based devices (S.No. 234 of Notification No. 1/2017 -Central tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017), doubts have been raised in respect of parts of Solar water heaters on the ground that Solar Based Devices are being considered only as devices which run on Solar Electricity.

8.2 As per entry No 232, solar water heater and system attracts 5% GST. Further, as per S. No. 234 of the notification No. 1/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.6.2017, solar power-based devices and parts for their manufacture falling under chapter 84, 85 and 94 attract 5%



concessional GST. Solar Power based devices function on the energy derived from Sun (in form of electricity or heat). Thus, solar water heater and system would also be covered under S. No 234 as solar power device. Thus, Solar Evacuated Tubes which falls under Chapter 84 and other parts falling under chapter 84, 85 and 94, used in manufacture of solar water heater and system would be eligible for 5% GST under S. No. 234.

8.3 Accordingly, it is clarified that parts including Solar Evacuated Tube falling under chapter 84, 85 and 94 for the manufacture of solar water heater and system will attract 5% GST.

## **9. Applicability of GST on the parts and accessories suitable for use solely or principally with a medical device:**

9.1 Representations have been received seeking clarification on applicability of GST on the parts of ophthalmic equipment suitable for use solely or principally with an ophthalmic equipment.

9.2 Briefly stated, medical equipment falling under HS 9018, 9019, 9021 and 9022 attract 12% GST. The imports of parts of ophthalmic equipment suitable for use solely or principally with an ophthalmic equipment, were being assessed at 12% GST by classifying it under heading 9018. However, objection has been raised by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) on the said practice, suggesting that since such goods were not specifically mentioned in the GST rate notification, they fall under tariff item 9033 00 00 [residual entry] and should be assessed at 18% IGST. In this background, representations have been received from trade and industry, seeking clarification in this matter

9.3 The matter has been examined. As per chapter note 2(b) of the Chapter 90, parts and accessories of the instruments used mainly and principally for the medical instrument of chapter 90 shall be classified with the machine only. Chapter note 2(b) (of Chapter 90) reads as below: -

*“2 (b): other parts and accessories, if suitable for use solely or principally with a particular kind of machine, instruments or apparatus, or with a number of machines, instruments or apparatus of the same heading (including a machine, instrument or apparatus of heading 9010, 9013 or 9031) are to be classified with the machines, instruments or apparatus of that kind;”*



9.4 Thus, as per chapter note 2(b), parts of ophthalmic equipment suitable for use solely or principally with an ophthalmic equipment should be classified with the ophthalmic equipment only and shall attract 12%.

9.5 In view of the above, it is clarified that 12% IGST would be applicable on the parts and accessories suitable for use solely or principally with a medical device falling under heading 9018, 9019, 9021 or 9022 in terms of chapter note 2 (b).

10. Difficulty, if any, may be brought to the notice of the Board immediately. Hindi version shall follow.

Yours faithfully,

(Gunjan Kumar Verma)  
Under Secretary to the Government of India



F. No. 354/136/2019-TRU  
Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Revenue  
Tax research Unit  
\*\*\*\*

Room No. 146G, North Block,  
New Delhi, the 11<sup>th</sup> October 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners/ Chief Commissioners (All)/  
Principal Commissioners/ Commissioner of Central Tax (All) /  
The Principal Director Generals/ Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification on scope of support services to exploration, mining or drilling of petroleum crude or natural gas or both – reg.**

Representations have been received from trade seeking clarification on the scope of the entry “*services of exploration, mining or drilling of petroleum crude or natural gas or both*” at Sr. No. 24 (ii) of heading 9986 in Notification No. 11/2017- Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017.

2. The matter has been examined. Most of the activities associated with exploration, mining or drilling of petroleum crude or natural gas fall under heading 9986. A few services particularly technical and consulting services relating to exploration also fall under heading 9983. Therefore, following entry has been inserted under heading 9983 with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> October 2019 vide Notification No. 20/2019- Central Tax(Rate) dated 30.09.2019; -

“(ia) *Other professional, technical and business services relating to exploration, mining or drilling of petroleum crude or natural gas or both*”

3 Explanatory Notes to the Scheme of Classification of Services adopted for the purposes of GST, which is based on the United Nations Central Product Classification describe succinctly the activities associated with exploration, mining or drilling of petroleum crude or natural gas under heading 9983 and 9986.

3.1 The relevant Explanatory Notes for Heading 9983 are as follows:

***998341 Geological and geophysical consulting services***

*This service code includes provision of advice, guidance and operational assistance concerning the location of mineral deposits, oil and gas fields and groundwater by studying the properties of the earth and rock formations and structures; provision of advice with*



*regard to exploration and development of mineral, oil and natural gas properties, including pre-feasibility and feasibility studies; project evaluation services; evaluation of geological, geophysical and geochemical anomalies; surface geological mapping or surveying; providing information on subsurface earth formations by different methods such as seismographic, gravimetric, magnetometric methods & other subsurface surveying methods*

*This service code does not include*

- *test drilling and boring work, cf. 995432*

### **998343 Mineral exploration and evaluation**

*This service code includes mineral exploration and evaluation information, obtained on own account basis*

*Note: This intellectual property product may be produced with the intent to sell or license the information to others.*

3.2 The relevant Explanatory Notes for Heading 9986 are as follows:

### **998621 Support services to oil and gas extraction**

*This service code includes derrick erection, repair and dismantling services; well casing, cementing, pumping, plugging and abandoning of wells; test drilling and exploration services in connection with petroleum and gas extraction; specialized fire extinguishing services; operation of oil or gas extraction unit on a fee or contract basis*

*This service code does not include:*

- *geological, geophysical and related prospecting and consulting services, cf. 998341*

### **998622 Support services to other mining n.e.c.**

*This service code includes draining and pumping of mines; overburden removal and other development and preparation services of mineral properties and sites, including tunneling, except for oil and gas extraction; test drilling services in connection with mining operations, except for oil and gas extraction; operation of other mining units on a fee or contract basis*

*This service code does not include:*

- *mineral exploration and evaluation services, cf. 998343*
- *geophysical services, cf. 998341*

4. It is hereby clarified that the scope of the entry at Sr. 24 (ii) under heading 9986 of Notification No. 11/2017- Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 shall be governed by the explanatory notes to service codes 998621 and 998622 of the Scheme of Classification of Services.



4.1 It is further clarified that the scope of the entry at Sr. No. 21 (ia) under heading 9983 of Notification No. 11/2017- Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 inserted with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> October 2019 vide Notification No. 20/2019- CT(R) dated 30.09.2019 shall be governed by the explanatory notes to service codes 998341 and 998343 of the Scheme of Classification of Services.

4.2 The services which do not fall under the said entries under heading 9983 and 9986 of the said notification shall be classified in their respective headings and taxed accordingly.

5. Difficulty, if any, in implementation of this circular may be brought to the notice of the Board.

Yours Faithfully,

Shashikant Mehta  
OSD (TRU)



F. No. 354/136/2019-TRU  
Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Revenue  
Tax research Unit  
\*\*\*\*

Room No. 146G, North Block,  
New Delhi, the 11<sup>th</sup> October 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners/ Chief Commissioners (All)/  
The Principal Commissioners/ Commissioner of Central Tax (All) /  
The Principal Director Generals/ Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification on issue of GST on Airport levies – reg.**

Various representations have been received seeking clarification on issues relating to GST on airport levies and to clarify that airport levies do not form part of the value of services provided by the airlines and consequently no GST should be charged by airlines on airport levies. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “CGST Act”), hereby clarifies the issues in the succeeding paras.

2. Passenger Service Fee (PSF) is charged under rule 88 of Aircraft Rules, 1937 according to which the airport licensee may collect PSF from embarking passengers at such rates as specified by the Central Government. According to the rule the airport license shall utilize the said fee for infrastructure and facilitation of the passengers. User Development Fee (UDF) is levied under rule 89 of the Aircraft rules 1937 which provides that the licensee may levy and collect, at a major airport, the User Development Fee at such rate as may be determined under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India Act, 2008.

2.1 Though the rule does not prescribe the specific purpose of levy and whether it is to be charged from the airlines or the passengers. However, it is seen from section 2(n) of Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India Act, 2008, that the authority which manages the airport is eligible to levy and charge UDF from the embarking passengers at any airport.

2.2 Further, Director General of Civil Aviation has clarified vide order No. AIC Sl. No. 5/2010 dated 13.09.2010 that in order to avoid inconvenience to passengers and for smooth and orderly air transport/airport operations, the User Development Fees (UDF) shall be collected from the passengers by the airlines at the time of issue of air ticket and the same shall be remitted to Airports Authority of India in the line system/procedure in vogue. For



this, collection charges of Rs. 5/- shall be receivable by the airlines from AAI, which shall not to be passed on to the passengers in any manner.

2.3 The above facts clearly indicate that PSF and UDF are charged by airport operators for providing the services to passengers.

2.4 Section 2(31) of the CGST Act states that “consideration” in relation to the supply of goods or services or both includes any payment made or to be made, whether in money or otherwise, in respect of, in response to, or for the inducement of, the supply of goods or services or both, whether by the recipient or by any other person. Thus, PSF and UDF charged by airport operators are consideration for providing services to passengers.

2.5 Thus, services provided by an airport operator to passengers against consideration in the form of UDF and PSF are liable to GST. UDF was also liable to service tax. It is also clear from notification of Director General of Civil Aviation AIC Sl. No. 5 /2010 dated 13.09.2010, which states that UDF approved by MoCA, GoI is inclusive of service tax. It is also seen from the Air India website that the UDF is inclusive of service tax. Further in order No. AIC S. Nos. 3/2018 and 4/2018, both dated 27.2.2018, it has been laid down that GST is applicable on the charges of UDF and PSF.

2.6 PSF and UDF being charges levied by airport operator for services provided to passengers, are collected by the airlines as an agent and is not a consideration for any service provided by the airlines. Thus, airline is not responsible for payment of ST/GST on UDF or PSF provided the airline satisfies the conditions prescribed for a pure agent under Rule 33 of the CGST Rules. It is the licensee, that is the airport operator (AAI, DIAL, MIAL etc) which is liable to pay ST/GST on UDF and PSF.

2.7 Airlines may act as a pure agent for the supply of airport services in accordance with rule 33 of the CGST rules. Rule 33 of the CGST rules provides that the expenditure or costs incurred by a supplier as a pure agent of the recipient of supply shall be excluded from the value of supply, if all the following conditions are satisfied, namely, -

- (i) the supplier acts as a pure agent of the recipient of the supply, when he makes the payment to the third party on authorisation by such recipient;*
- (ii) the payment made by the pure agent on behalf of the recipient of supply has been separately indicated in the invoice issued by the pure agent to the recipient of service; and*
- (iii) the supplies procured by the pure agent from the third party as a pure agent of the recipient of supply are in addition to the services he supplies on his own account.*

“Pure agent” has been defined to mean a person who-

- (a) enters into a contractual agreement with the recipient of supply to act as his pure agent to incur expenditure or costs in the course of supply of goods or services or both; (b) neither intends to hold nor holds any title to the goods or services or both so procured or supplied as pure agent of the recipient of supply; (c) does not use for*



*his own interest such goods or services so procured; and (d) receives only the actual amount incurred to procure such goods or services in addition to the amount received for supply he provides on his own account.*

2.8 Accordingly, the airline acting as pure agent of the passenger should separately indicate actual amount of PSF and UDF and GST payable on such PSF and UDF by the airport licensee, in the invoice issued by airlines to its passengers. The airline shall not take ITC of GST payable or paid on PSF and UDF. The airline would only recover the actual PSF and UDF and GST payable on such PSF and UDF by the airline operator. The amount so recovered will be excluded from the value of supplies made by the airline to its passengers. In other words, the airline shall not be liable to pay GST on the PSF and UDF (for airport services provided by airport licensee), provided the airline satisfies the conditions prescribed for a pure agent under Rule 33 of the CGST Rules. The registered passengers, who are the ultimate recipient of the airport services, may take ITC of GST paid on PSF and UDF on the basis of pure agent's invoice issued by the airline to them.

2.9 The airport operators shall pay GST on the PSF and UDF collected by them from the passengers through the airlines. Since, the airport operators are collecting PSF and UDF inclusive of ST/GST, there is no question of their not paying ST/GST collected by them to the Government.

2.10 The collection charges paid by airport operator to airlines are a consideration for the services provided by the airlines to the airport operator (AAI, DAIL, MAIL etc) and airlines shall be liable to pay GST on the same under forward charge. ITC of the same will be available with the airport operator.

3. Difficulty if any, in the implementation of this circular may be brought to the notice of the Board.

Yours Faithfully,

Rachna  
OSD (TRU)  
E-mail: rachna.irs@gov.in  
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F. No. 354/136/2019-TRU  
Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Revenue  
(Tax research Unit)  
\*\*\*\*\*

Room No. 146, North Block,  
New Delhi, the 11<sup>th</sup> October, 2019

To:

The Principal Chief Commissioners/ Chief Commissioners/ Principal  
Commissioners/ Commissioner of Central Tax (All) /  
The Principal Director Generals/ Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Levy of GST on the service of display of name or placing of name plates of the donor in the premises of charitable organisations receiving donation or gifts from individual donors– Reg.**

Representations have been received seeking clarification whether GST is applicable on donations or gifts received from individual donors by charitable organisations involved in advancement of religion, spirituality or yoga which is acknowledged by them by placing name plates in the name of the individual donor.

2. The issue has been examined. Individual donors provide financial help or any other support in the form of donation or gift to institutions such as religious institutions, charitable organisations, schools, hospitals, orphanages, old age homes etc. The recipient institutions place a name plate or similar such acknowledgement in their premises to express the gratitude. When the name of the donor is displayed in recipient institution premises, in such a manner, which can be said to be an expression of gratitude and public recognition of donor's act of philanthropy and is not aimed at giving publicity to the donor in such manner that it would be an advertising or promotion of his business, then it can be said that there is no supply of service for a consideration (in the form of donation). There is no obligation (quid pro quo) on part of recipient of the donation or gift to do anything (supply a service). Therefore, there is no GST liability on such consideration.

2.1 Some examples of cases where there would be no taxable supply are as follows:-

- (a) "Good wishes from Mr. Rajesh" printed underneath a digital blackboard donated by Mr. Rajesh to a charitable Yoga institution.
- (b) "Donated by Smt. Malati Devi in the memory of her father" written on the door or floor of a room or any part of a temple complex which was constructed from such donation.

2.2. In each of these examples, it may be noticed that there is no reference or mention of any business activity of the donor which otherwise would have got advertised. Thus where



all the three conditions are satisfied namely the gift or donation is made to a charitable organization, the payment has the character of gift or donation and the purpose is philanthropic (i.e. it leads to no commercial gain) and not advertisement, GST is not leviable.

3. Difficulty if any, in the implementation of this circular may be brought to the notice of the Board.

Yours Faithfully,

Susanta Mishra  
Technical Officer (TRU)  
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Tel: 011-23095558



F. No. 354/136/2019-TRU  
Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Revenue  
(Tax research Unit)

\*\*\*\*\*

Room No. 146, North Block,  
New Delhi, the 11<sup>th</sup> October, 2019

To:

The Principal Chief Commissioners/ Chief Commissioners/ Principal  
Commissioners/ Commissioner of Central Tax (All) /  
The Principal Director Generals/ Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification on applicability of GST exemption to the DG Shipping approved maritime courses conducted by Maritime Training Institutes of India – reg.**

A representation has been received regarding applicability of GST exemption to the Directorate General of Shipping approved maritime courses conducted by the Maritime Training Institutes of India. The same has been examined and following is clarified.

2. Under GST Law, vide Sl. No. 66 of the notification No. 12/2017- Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017, services provided by educational institutions to its students, faculty and staff are exempt from levy of GST. In the above notification, “educational institution” has been defined to mean an institution providing services by way of education as a part of a curriculum for obtaining a qualification recognised by any law for the time being in force.

3. GST exemption on services supplied by an educational institution would be available, if it fulfils the criteria that the education is provided as part of a curriculum for obtaining a qualification/ degree recognized by law.

4. Section 76 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958) provides for the certificates of competency to be held by the officers of ships. It states that every Indian ship, when going to sea from any port or place, shall be provided with officers duly certificated under this Act in accordance with such manning scales as may be prescribed. Section 78 of the Act provides for several Grades of certificates of competency. Further, Section 79 provides that the Central Government or a person duly authorised by it shall appoint persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining certificate of competency under section 78 of the Act.

5. In order to streamline and monitor the maritime education and trainings by maritime institutes and to administer the assessment agencies, the Merchant Shipping (standards of training, certification and watch-keeping for Seafarers) Rules, 2014 has been notified. Under Rule 9 of the said Rules, the Director General of Shipping is empowered to designate



assessment centres. Further the provisions of sub- rules (6), (7) and (8) of the Rule 4 of the said Rules, empowers the Director General of Shipping, to approve (i) the training course, (ii) training, examination and assessment programme, and (iii) approved training institute etc.

6. From the above discussion, it is seen that the Maritime Training Institutes and their training courses are approved by the Director General of Shipping which are duly recognised under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 read with the Merchant Shipping (standards of training, certification and watch-keeping for Seafarers) Rules, 2014. Therefore, the Maritime Institutes are educational institutions under GST Law and the courses conducted by them are exempt from levy of GST. The exemption is subject to meeting the conditions specified at Sl. No. 66 of the notification No. 12/ 2017- Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017.

7. This clarification applies, *mutatis mutandis*, to corresponding entries of respective IGST, UTGST, SGST exemption notifications. Difficulty if any, in the implementation of this circular may be brought to the notice of the Board.

Yours Faithfully,

Susanta Mishra  
Technical Officer (TRU)  
Email: susanta.mishra87@gov.in  
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F. No. 354/136/2019-TRU  
Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Revenue  
Tax research Unit  
\*\*\*\*

Room No. 156, North Block,  
New Delhi, the 11<sup>th</sup> October 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners/ Chief Commissioners/ Principal  
Commissioners/ Commissioner of Central Tax (All) /  
The Principal Director Generals/ Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification regarding determination of place of supply in case of software/design services related to Electronics Semi-conductor and Design Manufacturing (ESDM) industry – reg.**

Various representations have been received from trade and industry seeking clarification on determination of place of supply in case of supply of software/design services by a supplier located in taxable territory to a service recipient located in non-taxable territory by using the sample hardware kits provided by the service recipient.

2. It is stated that a number of companies that are part of the growing Electronics Semi-conductor and Design Manufacturing (ESDM) industry in India are engaged in the process of developing software and designing integrated circuits electronically for customers located overseas. The client/customer electronically provides Indian development and design companies with design requirements and Intellectual Property blocks (“IP blocks”, reusable units of software logic and design layouts that can be combined to form newer designs). Based on these, the Indian company digitally integrates the various IP blocks to develop the software and the silicon or hardware design. These designs are communicated abroad (in industry standard electronic formats) either to the customer or (on behest of the customer) a manufacturing facility for the manufacture of hardware based on such designs.

2.1 In addition, the software developed is also integrated upon or customized to this hardware. On some occasions, samples of such prototype hardware are then provided back to the Indian development and design companies to test and validate the software and design that has been developed to ensure that it is error free.

2.2 The trade has requested clarification on whether provision of hardware prototypes and samples and testing thereon lends these services the character of performance-based services in respect of “goods required to be made physically available by the recipient to the provider”.



3. The provisions relating to determination of place of supply as contained in the Integrated Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “the IGST Act”) have been examined. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 168 of the Central Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “the CGST Act”) clarifies the same as below.

4. In contracts where service provider is involved in a composite supply of software development and design for integrated circuits electronically, testing of software on sample prototype hardware is often an ancillary supply, whereas, chip design/software development is the principal supply of the service provider. The service provider is not involved in software testing alone as a separate service. The testing of software/design is aimed at improving the quality of software/design and is an ancillary activity. The entire activity needs to be viewed as one supply and accordingly treated for the purposes of taxation. Artificial vivisection of the contract of a composite supply is not provided in law. These cases are fact based and each case should be examined for the nature of supply contracted.

4.1 Therefore, it is clarified that the place of supply of software/design by supplier located in taxable territory to service recipient located in non-taxable territory by using sample prototype hardware / test kits in a composite supply, where such testing is an ancillary supply, is the location of the service recipient as per Section 13(2) of the IGST Act. Provisions of Section 13(3)(a) of IGST Act do not apply separately for determining the place of supply for ancillary supply in such cases.

5. Difficulty if any, in the implementation of this circular may be brought to the notice of the Board.

Yours Faithfully,

(Harish Y N)  
OSD, TRU-II  
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Tel: 011 2309 5547



F. No. 354/136/2019-TRU  
Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Revenue  
Tax research Unit  
\*\*\*\*

Room No. 156, North Block,  
New Delhi, the 11<sup>th</sup> October 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners/ Chief Commissioners/ Principal  
Commissioners/ Commissioner of Central Tax (All) /  
The Principal Director Generals/ Director Generals (All)

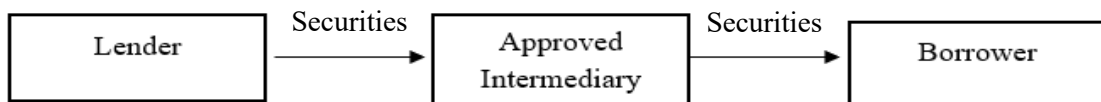
Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification regarding taxability of supply of securities under Securities Lending Scheme, 1997 – reg.**

Trade has requested clarification on whether the supply of securities under Securities Lending Scheme, 1997 (“Scheme”) by the lender is taxable under GST.

2. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has prescribed the Securities Lending Scheme, 1997 for the purpose of facilitating lending and borrowing of securities. Under the Scheme, lender of securities lends to a borrower through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The transaction takes place through an electronic screen-based order matching mechanism provided by the recognised stock exchange in India. There is anonymity between the lender and borrower since there is no direct agreement between them.

2.1 The lenders earn lending fee for lending their securities to the borrowers. The security lending mechanism is depicted in the diagram below: -



2.2 In the above chart:

- (i) Lender is a person who deposits the securities registered in his name or in the name of any other person duly authorised on his behalf with an approved intermediary for the purpose of lending under the scheme.



(ii) Borrower is a person who borrows the securities under the scheme through an approved intermediary.

(iii) Approved intermediary is a person duly registered by the SEBI under the guidelines/scheme through whom the lender will deposit the securities for lending and the borrower will borrow the securities;

3. It may be noted for the purpose of GST Act, “securities” shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (h) of section 2 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 [Section 2(101) of CGST Act]. The definition of services as per Section 2(102) of the CGST Act, is extracted as below: -

*“services” means anything other than goods, money and securities but includes activities relating to the use of money or its conversion by cash or by any other mode, from one form, currency or denomination, to another form, currency or denomination for which a separate consideration is charged;*

*Explanation.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby clarified that the expression “services” includes facilitating or arranging transactions in securities;*

4. Securities as defined in clause (h) of section 2 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 are not covered in the definition of goods under section 2(52) and services under section 2(102) of the CGST Act. Therefore, a transaction in securities which involves disposal of securities is not a supply in GST and hence not taxable.

4.1 The explanation added to the definition of services w.e.f. 01.02.2019 i.e.” includes facilitating or arranging transactions in securities” is only clarificatory in nature and does not have any bearing on the taxability of the services under discussion (lending of securities) in past since 01.07.2017 but relates to facilitating or arranging transactions in securities.

4.2 The activity of lending of securities is not a transaction in securities as it does not involve disposal of securities. The clause 4 of para 4 relating to the Scheme under the Securities Lending Scheme, 1997 doesn’t treat lending of securities as disposal of securities and therefore is not excluded from the definition of services.

4.3 The lender temporarily lends the securities held by him to a borrower and charges lending fee for the same from the borrower. The borrower of securities can further sell or buy these securities and is required to return the lend securities after stipulated period of time. The lending fee charged from the borrowers of securities has the character of consideration and this activity is taxable in GST since 01.07.2017.

4.4 Apart from above, the activities of the intermediaries facilitating lending and borrowing of securities for commission or fee are also taxable separately.

5 The supply of lending of securities under the scheme is classifiable under heading 997119 and is leviable to GST@18% under Sl. No. 15(vii) of Notification No. 11/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 as amended from time to time.



5.1 For the past period i.e. from 01.07.2017 to 30.09.2019, GST is payable under forward charge by the lender and request may be made by the lender (supplier) to SEBI to disclose the information about borrower for discharging GST under forward charge. The nature of tax payable shall be IGST. However, if the service provider has already paid CGST / SGST / UTGST treating the supply as an intra-state supply, such lenders shall not be required to pay IGST again in lieu of such GST payments already made.

5.2 With effect from 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2019, the borrower of securities shall be liable to discharge GST as per Sl. No 16 of Notification No. 22/2019-Central Tax (Rate) dated 30.09.2019 under reverse charge mechanism (RCM). The nature of GST to be paid shall be IGST under RCM.

6. Difficulty if any, in the implementation of this circular may be brought to the notice of the Board.

Yours Faithfully,

(Harish Y N)  
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F. No. 354/136/2019-TRU  
Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Revenue  
(Tax research Unit)  
\*\*\*\*\*

Room No. 146G, North Block,  
New Delhi, the 11<sup>th</sup> October 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners/ Chief Commissioners/ Principal Commissioners/  
Commissioner of Central Tax (All) /  
The Principal Director Generals/ Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification on the effective date of explanation inserted in notification No. 11/2017- CTR dated 28.06.2017, Sr. No. 3(vi) – reg.**

Representations have been received to amend the effective date of notification No. 17/2018-CTR dated 26.07.2018 whereby explanation was inserted in notification No. 11/2017-CTR dated 28.06.2017, Sr. No. 3(vi) to the effect that for the purpose of the said entry, the activities or transactions under taken by Government and Local Authority are excluded from the term 'business'.

2. The matter has been examined. Section 11(3) of CGST Act provides that the Government may insert an explanation in any notification issued under section 11, for the purpose of clarifying its scope or applicability, at any time within one year of issue of the notification and every such explanation shall have effect as if it had always been the part of the first such notification.

3. As recommended by GST Council, the explanation in question was inserted vide notification No. 17/2018-CTR dated 26.07.2018 in exercise of powers under section 11(3) within one year of the insertion of the original entry prescribing concessional rate, so that it would have effect from the date of inception of the entry i.e. 21.09.2017. However, like other notifications issued on 26.07.2018 to give effect to other recommendations of the GST Council, the said notification also contained a line in the last paragraph that the notification shall come into effect from 27.07.2018.

4. It is hereby clarified that the explanation having been inserted under section 11(3) of the CGST Act, is effective from the inception of the entry at Sl. No. 3(vi) of the notification No. 11/2017- CTR dated 28.06.2017, that is 21.09. 2017. The line in notification No. 17/2018-CTR



dated 26.07.2018 which states that the notification shall come into effect from 27.07.2017 does not alter the operation of the notification in terms of Section 11(3) as explained in para 3 above.

5. Difficulty, if any, in implementation of this circular may be brought to the notice of the Board.

Yours Faithfully,

Shashikant Mehta  
OSD (TRU)

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F. No. 354/136/2019-TRU

Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Revenue  
Tax research Unit

\*\*\*\*

North Block, New Delhi,  
Dated the 11<sup>th</sup> October, 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners/ Chief Commissioners/ Principal Commissioners/  
Commissioner of Central Tax (All) / The Principal Director Generals/ Director Generals  
(All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject– GST on license fee charged by the States for grant of Liquor licences to vendors-reg.**

Services proved by the Government to business entities including by way of grant of privileges, licences, mining rights, natural resources such as spectrum etc. against payment of consideration in the form of fee, royalty etc. are taxable under GST. Same was the position under Service Tax regime also with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2016. Tax is required to be paid by the business entities on such services under reverse charge.

2. GST Council in its 26<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 10.03.2018, recommended that GST was not leviable on license fee and application fee, by whatever name it is called, payable for alcoholic liquor for human consumption and that this would apply mutatis mutandis to the demand raised by Service Tax/Excise authorities on license fee for alcoholic liquor for human consumption in the pre-GST era, i.e. for the period from 01-04-2016 to 30-06-2017.

3. Grant of liquor licences by State Government against payment of consideration in the form of licence fee, application fee etc. was a taxable service under Service Tax, therefore to implement GST Council's recommendation, Central Government decided to exempt service provided or agreed to be provided by way of grant of liquor licence by the State Government, against consideration in the form of licence fee or application fee, by whatever name called, during the period from 01.04.2016 to 30.06.2017. Clause No. 117 of Finance (No. 2) Act, 2019 may be referred in this regard.

4. GST Council in its 37<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 20.09.2019 further recommended that the decision of the 26<sup>th</sup> GST Council meeting be implemented by notifying service by way of grant of alcoholic liquor licence, against consideration in the form of licence fee or application fee or



by whatever name it is called, by State Government as neither a supply of goods nor a supply of service. Therefore, in exercise of powers conferred under sub-section 2 (b) of section 7 of CGST Act, 2017, Notification No. 25/2019-Central Tax (Rate) dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2019 has been issued.

5. GST Council further decided in the 37<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 20.09.2019, to clarify that this special dispensation applies only to supply of service by way of grant of liquor licenses by the State Governments as an agreement between the Centre and States and has no applicability or precedence value in relation to grant of other licenses and privileges for a fee in other situations, where GST is payable.

6. Difficulty if any, in the implementation of this Circular may be brought to the notice of the Board.

Yours Faithfully,

(Shashikant Mehta)

OSD, TRU

Email: shashikant.mehta@gov.in

Tel: 011 2309 5547



**GST/INV/DIN/01/2019-20**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**(GST-Investigation)**

New Delhi, the 5<sup>th</sup> November, 2019

**To:**

All Principal Commissioners/Principal DGs/Chief Commissioners/Director  
Generals/Principal Commissioners/Principal ADGs  
All Joint Secretaries/Commissioners, CBIC

**Subject: Generation and quoting of Document Identification Number (DIN) on any communication issued by the officers of the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) to tax payers and other concerned persons- reg.**

In keeping with the Government's objectives of transparency and accountability in indirect tax administration through widespread use of information technology, the CBIC is implementing a system for electronic (digital) generation of a Document Identification Number (DIN) for all communications sent by its offices to taxpayers and other concerned persons. To begin with, the DIN would be used for search authorization, summons, arrest memo, inspection notices and letters issued in the course of any enquiry. This measure would create a digital directory for maintaining a proper audit trail of such communication. Importantly, it would provide the recipients of such communication a digital facility to ascertain their genuineness. Subsequently, the DIN would be extended to other communications. Also, there is a plan to have the communication itself bearing the DIN generated from the system.

2. The Board in exercise of its power under section 168(1) of the CGST Act, 2017/ Section 37B of the Central Excise Act, 1944 directs that no search authorization, summons, arrest memo, inspection notices and letters issued in the course of any enquiry shall be issued by any officer under the Board to a taxpayer or any other person, on or after the 8<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2019 without a computer-generated Document Identification Number (DIN) being duly quoted prominently in the body of such communication. The digital platform for generation of DIN is hosted on the Directorate of Data Management (DDM)'s online portal "cbicddm.gov.in"

3. Whereas DIN is a mandatory requirement, in exceptional circumstances communications may be issued without an auto generated DIN. However, exception is to be made only after recording the reasons in writing in the concerned file. Also, such communication shall expressly state that it has been issued without a DIN. The exigent situations in which a communication may be issued without the electronically generated DIN are as follows:-



- (i) when there are technical difficulties in generating the electronic DIN, or
- (ii) when communication regarding investigation/enquiry, verification etc. is required to be issued at short notice or in urgent situations and the authorized officer is outside the office in the discharge of his official duties.

4. The Board also directs that any specified communication which does not bear the electronically generated DIN and is not covered by the exceptions mentioned in para 3 above, shall be treated as invalid and shall be deemed to have never been issued.

5. Any communication issued without an electronically generated DIN in the exigencies mentioned in para 3 above shall be regularized within 15 working days of its issuance, by:

- (i) obtaining the post facto approval of the immediate superior officer as regards the justification of issuing the communication without the electronically generated DIN;
- (ii) mandatorily electronically generating the DIN after post facto approval; and
- (iii) printing the electronically generated pro-forma bearing the DIN and filing it in the concerned file.

6. In order to implement this new facility of electronically generating the DIN, all Principal Chief Commissioners/Principal Director Generals/Chief Commissioners/Director Generals shall ensure that all their authorized officers who have to electronically generate the DIN are immediately mapped as users in the System and are conversant with the process for auto-generating a DIN. In order to successfully add users for the DIN utility and enable them to electronically generate DINs, the following steps shall be followed:

- (i) The details of officers to be added as users of the DIN Utility such as name, designation/Branch and official e-mail Id shall be fed into the System (the office of the officer being added will be auto populated);
- (ii) The dashboard (Manage User) is provided with add/activate/inactivate/delete and edit options which can be availed for namely adding, activating, inactivating, editing and deleting the users as follows:



- (a) **Add:-** Officers name/designation and branch can be added by selecting appropriate designation and branch from the drop down menu provided against the respective column.
- (b) **Activate:-** Once the user activates the URL and provides the user name and password and OTP, the authorization will be processed by the system and shall be reflected as Green Radio button.
- (c) **Inactivate:-** Any already added user who may be diverted on temporary basis to attend to some other assignment in the case of administrative exigency, can be deactivated for time being by dragging the Green Radio button to the left by which it will become red in color showing the user's position as inactive. A confirmation e-mail will also be sent to the respective user.
- (d) **Edit:-** This icon will always appear with Red Radio button (indicating the inactive position of the user) and is provided for modifying/editing the name/designation/branch/e-mail Id of the officer to be authorized.
- (e) **Delete:-** This icon can be used for deleting the already added user profile if the officer is permanently transferred out from that office.

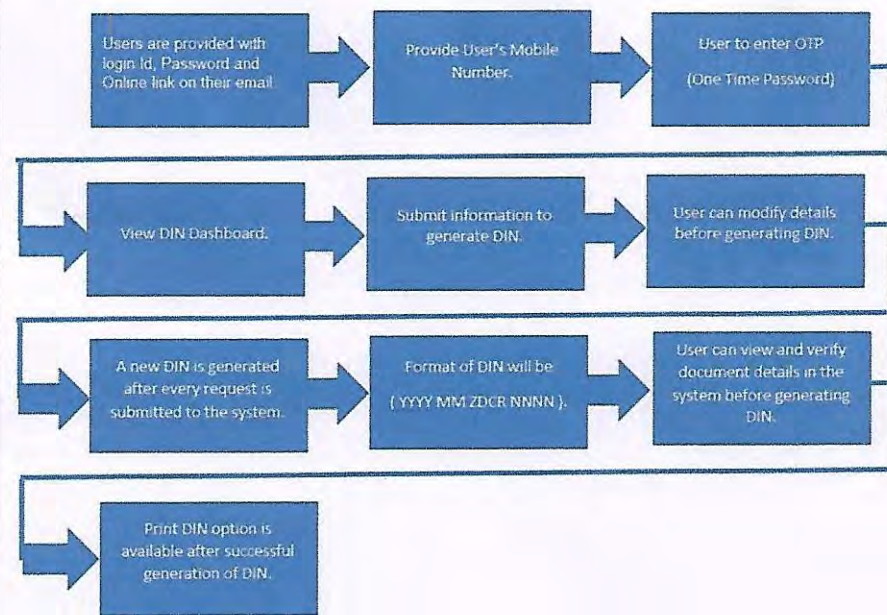
7. Officers who have been added as users in the DIN utility shall electronically generate DINs, as follows:

- (i) Every authorized user shall receive an e-mail on his official e-mail Id after he/she is mapped into the DIN utility. This e-mail shall provide the user of his/her user name and password. The same e-mail shall also provide an URL online link.
- (ii) After clicking on the said URL link, the user shall be guided to the DIN utility within CBIC-Sanchar on the DDM's online portal "cbicddm.gov.in".
- (iii) The user shall be required to submit his/her mobile number on the screen page for purposes of verification and then click "Get OTP" button for receiving a One Time Password (OTP) on the mobile.
- (iv) The user shall login to the DIN utility by entering the OTP received.
- (v) After successfully logging in, the user shall see the Dashboard displaying different categories, for total number of summons, search authorizations, inspection notices and arrest memos issued by the user. Initially, the figures under each category shall be 'zero'.
- (vi) The user shall click "Generate DIN" on the Menu Bar located at the left hand side of the screen and enter the details of the communication to be issued by choosing its category and selecting the appropriate title of the communication from the dropdown menu "Choose Document"
- (vii) After filling in all the required information, and clicking on the "View & Save DIN" button, the user shall see a preview page. By clicking the "Back button", mistakes or typographical errors, if any, can be rectified.

Also, the user has the option of partially entering details in the System at a time and coming back later to retrieve the partially entered document (automatically saved in the System), fill in the remaining details, and generate a DIN on a later occasion.



- (viii) The last step is to click on the "Generate DIN" button and a DIN shall be generated for that particular communication by the System. The generated DIN cannot be edited.
- (ix) A new DIN shall be generated each time a request for generating it is submitted to the System.
- (x) After the DIN is generated, the user shall print the page bearing the DIN and file it in the concerned file while also quoting the DIN on the communication.



8. The genuineness of the communication can be ascertained by recipient (public) by entering the CBIC- DIN for that communication in a window VERIFY CBIC-DIN on CBIC's website [www.cbic.gov.in](http://www.cbic.gov.in). Only in those cases where the DIN entered is valid, information about the office that issued that communication and the date of generation of its DIN would be displayed on the screen.

9. As aforementioned, in the first phase beginning on 8<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2019, the "Generate DIN" option shall be used for Search Authorizations, Summons, Inspection Notices, Arrest Memos, and letters issued in the course of any enquiry. The format of the DIN shall be CBIC-YYYY MM ZCDR NNNNNN where,

- (a) YYYY denotes the calendar year in which the DIN is generated,
- (b) MM denotes the calendar month in which the DIN is generated,
- (c) ZCDR denotes the Zone-Commissionerate-Division-Range Code of the field formation/Directorate of the authorized user generating the DIN,
- (d) NNNNNN denotes 6 digit alpha-numeric system generated random number.

10. The electronic generation of DIN and its use in official communications to taxpayers and other concerned persons is a transformative initiative. Principal Commissioners/Principal Director Generals / Chief Commissioners/Director Generals must become fully familiar with the process involved. They are also urged to ensure that adequate and proper training is provided to all concerned officers under their charge to ensure its successful implementation. It is reiterated that any specified document that is issued without the electronically generated DIN shall be treated as invalid and shall be deemed to have never been issued. Therefore, it is incumbent upon all officers concerned to strictly adhere to these instructions.



11. Hindi version to follow.

*Neeraj Bhatnagar*  
(Commissioner GST-Inv)

**Copy to:**

- i. Chairman, CBIC& All Members, CBIC
- ii. DG Tax Payer Services, CBIC
- iii. Pr. DG(Systems and Data Management)
- iv. Web-master for uploading on the official website



**F. No. CBEC – 20/06/14/2019 – GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**  
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New Delhi, the 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2019

To

The Pr. Chief Commissioners / Chief Commissioners / Principal Commissioners /  
 Commissioners of Central Tax (All),

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam / Sir,

**Subject: Restriction in availment of input tax credit in terms of sub-rule (4) of rule 36 of CGST Rules, 2017 – reg.**

Sub-rule (4) to rule 36 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the CGST Rules) has been inserted vide notification No. 49/2019- Central Tax, dated 09.10.2019. The said sub-rule provides restriction in availment of input tax credit (ITC) in respect of invoices or debit notes, the details of which have not been uploaded by the suppliers under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the CGST Act).

2. To ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168(1) of the CGST Act hereby clarifies various issues in succeeding paragraphs.

3. The conditions and eligibility for the ITC that may be availed by the recipient shall continue to be governed as per the provisions of Chapter V of the CGST Act and the rules made thereunder. This being a new provision, the restriction is not imposed through the common portal and it is the responsibility of the taxpayer that credit is availed in terms of the said rule and therefore, the availment of restricted credit in terms of sub-rule (4) of rule 36 of CGST Rules shall be done on self-assessment basis by the tax payers. Various issues relating to implementation of the said sub-rule have been examined and the clarification on each of these points is as under: -

Sl. No	Issue	Clarification
1.	What are the invoices	The restriction of availment of ITC is imposed only in respect



	/ debit notes on which the restriction under rule 36(4) of the CGST Rules shall apply?	of those invoices / debit notes, details of which are required to be uploaded by the suppliers under sub-section (1) of section 37 and which have not been uploaded. Therefore, taxpayers may avail full ITC in respect of IGST paid on import, documents issued under RCM, credit received from ISD etc. which are outside the ambit of sub-section (1) of section 37, provided that eligibility conditions for availment of ITC are met in respect of the same. The restriction of 36(4) will be applicable only on the invoices / debit notes on which credit is availed after 09.10.2019.
2.	Whether the said restriction is to be calculated supplier wise or on consolidated basis?	The restriction imposed is not supplier wise. The credit available under sub-rule (4) of rule 36 is linked to total eligible credit from all suppliers against all supplies whose details have been uploaded by the suppliers. Further, the calculation would be based on only those invoices which are otherwise eligible for ITC. Accordingly, those invoices on which ITC is not available under any of the provision (say under sub-section (5) of section 17) would not be considered for calculating 20 per cent. of the eligible credit available.
3.	<b>FORM GSTR-2A</b> being a dynamic document, what would be the amount of input tax credit that is admissible to the taxpayers for a particular tax period in respect of invoices / debit notes whose details have not been uploaded by the suppliers?	The amount of input tax credit in respect of the invoices / debit notes whose details have not been uploaded by the suppliers shall not exceed 20% of the eligible input tax credit available to the recipient in respect of invoices or debit notes the details of which have been uploaded by the suppliers under sub- section (1) of section 37 <b>as on the due date of filing of the returns in FORM GSTR-1 of the suppliers for the said tax period.</b> The taxpayer may have to ascertain the same from his auto populated <b>FORM GSTR 2A as available on the due date of filing of FORM GSTR-1 under sub-section (1) of section 37.</b>
4.	How much ITC a registered tax payer can avail in his <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> in a month in case the details of some of the invoices have not been uploaded by the suppliers under sub-section (1) of section 37.	Sub-rule (4) of rule 36 prescribes that the ITC to be availed by a registered person in respect of invoices or debit notes, the details of which have not been uploaded by the suppliers under sub-section (1) of section 37, shall not exceed 20 per cent. of the eligible credit available in respect of invoices or debit notes the details of which have been uploaded by the suppliers under sub-section (1) of section 37. The eligible ITC that can be availed is explained by way of illustrations, in a tabulated form, below.  In the illustrations, say a taxpayer “R” receives <u>100 invoices</u> (for inward supply of goods or services) involving ITC of <u>Rs.</u>



<p><u>10 lakhs</u>, from various suppliers during the month of Oct, 2019 and has to claim ITC in his <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> of October, to be filed by 20<sup>th</sup> Nov, 2019.</p>				
		<b>Details of suppliers' invoices for which recipient is eligible to take ITC</b>	<b>20% of eligible credit where invoices are uploaded</b>	<b>Eligible ITC to be taken in GSTR-3B to be filed by 20<sup>th</sup> Nov.</b>
<b>Case 1</b>	Suppliers have furnished in <b>FORM GSTR-1 80</b> invoices involving ITC of Rs. 6 lakhs as on the due date of furnishing of the details of outward supplies by the suppliers.		Rs.1,20,000/-	Rs. 6,00,000 (i.e. amount of eligible ITC available, as per details uploaded by the suppliers) + Rs.1,20,000 (i.e. 20% of amount of eligible ITC available, as per details uploaded by the suppliers) = Rs. 7,20,000/-
<b>Case 2</b>	Suppliers have furnished in <b>FORM GSTR-1 80</b> invoices involving ITC of Rs. 7 lakhs as on the due date of furnishing of the details of outward supplies by the suppliers.		Rs. 1,40,000/-	Rs 7,00,000 + Rs. 1,40,000 = Rs. 8,40,000/-
<b>Case 3</b>	Suppliers have furnished in <b>FORM GSTR-1 75</b> invoices		Rs. 1,70,000/-	Rs. 8,50,000/- + Rs.1,50,000/-* = Rs. 10,00,000 * The additional



		having ITC of Rs. 8.5 lakhs as on the due date of furnishing of the details of outward supplies by the suppliers.		amount of ITC availed shall be limited to ensure that the total ITC availed does not exceed the total eligible ITC.
5.	When can balance ITC be claimed in case availment of ITC is restricted as per the provisions of rule 36(4)?	<p>The balance ITC may be claimed by the taxpayer in any of the succeeding months provided details of requisite invoices are uploaded by the suppliers. He can claim proportionate ITC as and when details of some invoices are uploaded by the suppliers provided that credit on invoices, the details of which are not uploaded (under sub-section (1) of section 37) remains under 20 per cent of the eligible input tax credit, the details of which are uploaded by the suppliers. Full ITC of balance amount may be availed, in present illustration by “R”, in case total ITC pertaining to invoices the details of which have been uploaded reaches Rs. 8.3 lakhs (Rs 10 lakhs /1.20). In other words, taxpayer may avail full ITC in respect of a tax period, as and when the invoices are uploaded by the suppliers to the extent Eligible ITC/ 1.2. The same is explained for Case No. 1 and 2 of the illustrations provided at Sl. No. 4 above as under:</p>		
		<b>Case 1</b>	“R” may avail balance ITC of Rs. 2.8 lakhs in case suppliers upload details of some of the invoices for the tax period involving ITC of Rs. 2.3 lakhs out of invoices involving ITC of Rs. 4 lakhs details of which had not been uploaded by the suppliers. [Rs. 6 lakhs + Rs. 2.3 lakhs = Rs. 8.3 lakhs]	
		<b>Case 2</b>	“R” may avail balance ITC of Rs. 1.6 lakhs in case suppliers upload details of some of the invoices involving ITC of Rs. 1.3 lakhs out of outstanding invoices involving Rs. 3 lakhs. [Rs. 7 lakhs + Rs. 1.3 lakhs = Rs. 8.3 lakhs]	

4. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this Circular. Hindi version will follow.

(Yogendra Garg)  
Principal Commissioner (GST)



**CBEC-20/16/04/18-GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**  
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New Delhi, Dated the 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners/Chief Commissioners/Principal Commissioners/  
Commissioners of Central Tax (All) / The Principal Director Generals/ Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Sub: Clarification regarding optional filing of annual return under notification No. 47/2019-Central Tax dated 9<sup>th</sup> October, 2019 - regarding**

Attention is invited to notification No. 47/2019-Central Tax dated 9<sup>th</sup> October, 2019 (hereinafter referred to as “the said notification”) issued under section 148 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “the said Act”) providing for special procedure for those registered persons whose aggregate turnover in a financial year does not exceed two crore rupees and who have not furnished the annual return under sub-section (1) of section 44 of the said Act read with sub-rule (1) of rule 80 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “the CGST Rules”).

2. Vide the said notification it is provided that the annual return shall be deemed to be furnished on the due date if it has not been furnished before the due date for the financial year 2017-18 and 2018-19, in respect of those registered persons. In order to clarify the issue and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the said Act, hereby clarifies the issues raised as below:—

- a. As per proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 80 of the CGST Rules, a person paying tax under section 10 is required to furnish the annual return in **FORM GSTR-9A**. Since the said notification has made it optional to furnish the annual return for FY 2017-18 and 2018-19 for those registered persons whose aggregate turnover in a financial year does not exceed two crore rupees, it is clarified that the tax payers under composition scheme, may, at their own option file **FORM GSTR-9A** for the said financial years before the due date. After the due date of furnishing the annual return for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19, the common portal shall not permit furnishing of **FORM GSTR-9A** for the said period.
- b. As per sub-rule (1) of rule 80 of the CGST Rules, every registered person other than an Input Service Distributor, a person paying tax under section 51 or section 52, a casual taxable person and a non-resident taxable person, shall furnish an annual return as specified



under sub-section (1) of section 44 electronically in **FORM GSTR-9**. Further, the said notification has made it optional to furnish the annual return for FY 2017-18 and 2018-19 for those registered persons whose aggregate turnover in a financial year does not exceed two crore rupees. Accordingly, it is clarified that the tax payers, may, at their own option file **FORM GSTR-9** for the said financial years before the due date. After the due date of furnishing the annual return for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19, the common portal shall not permit furnishing of **FORM GSTR-9** for the said period.

3. Section 73 of the said Act provides for voluntary payment of tax dues by the taxpayers at any point in time. Therefore, irrespective of the time and quantum of tax which has not been paid or short paid, the taxpayer has the liberty to self-ascertain such tax amount and pay it through **FORM GST DRC-03**. Accordingly, it is clarified that if any registered tax payer, during course of reconciliation of his accounts, notices any short payment of tax or ineligible availment of input tax credit, he may pay the same through **FORM GST DRC-03**.

4. Difficulty if any, in the implementation of this circular may be brought to the notice of the Board. Hindi version would follow.

(Yogendra Garg)  
Principal Commissioner  
y.garg@nic.in

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**CBEC-20/16/04/18-GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**  
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New Delhi, Dated the 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2019

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners/Chief Commissioners/Principal Commissioners/  
Commissioners of Central Tax (All) / The Principal Director Generals/ Director Generals (All)

The Principal Chief Controller of Accounts (CBIC)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Fully electronic refund process through FORM GST RFD-01 and single disbursement – regarding**

After roll out of GST w.e.f. 01.07.2017, on account of the unavailability of electronic refund module on the common portal, a temporary mechanism had to be devised and implemented wherein applicants were required to file the refund application in **FORM GST RFD-01A** on the common portal, take a print out of the same and submit it physically to the jurisdictional tax office along with all supporting documents. Further processing of these refund applications, i.e. issuance of acknowledgement of the refund application, issuance of deficiency memo, passing of provisional/final order, payment advice etc. was also being done manually. In order to make the process of submission of the refund application electronic, Circular No. 79/53/2018-GST dated 31.12.2018 was issued wherein it was specified that the refund application in **FORM GST RFD-01A**, along with all supporting documents, shall be submitted electronically. However, various post submission stages of processing of the refund application continued to be manual.

2. The necessary capabilities for making the refund procedure fully electronic, in which all steps of submission and processing shall be undertaken electronically, have been deployed on the common portal with effect from **26.09.2019**. Accordingly, the Circulars issued earlier laying down the guidelines for manual submission and processing of refund claims need to be suitably modified and a fresh set of guidelines needs to be issued for electronic submission and processing of refund claims. With this objective and in order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of law across field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “CGST Act”), hereby lays down the procedure for electronic submission and processing of refund applications in supersession of earlier Circulars viz. Circular No. 17/17/2017-GST dated 15.11.2017, 24/24/2017-GST dated 21.12.2017, 37/11/2018-GST dated 15.03.2018, 45/19/2018-GST dated 30.05.2018 (including corrigendum dated 18.07.2019), 59/33/2018-GST dated 04.09.2018,



70/44/2018-GST dated 26.10.2018, 79/53/2018-GST dated 31.12.2018 and 94/13/2019-GST dated 28.03.2019. However, the provisions of the said Circulars shall continue to apply for all refund applications filed on the common portal before 26.09.2019 and the said applications shall continue to be processed manually as prior to deployment of new system.

### **Filing of refund applications in FORM GST RFD-01**

3. With effect from **26.09.2019**, the applications for the following types of refunds shall be filed in **FORM GST RFD 01** on the common portal and the same shall be processed electronically:

- a. Refund of unutilized input tax credit (ITC) on account of exports without payment of tax;
- b. Refund of tax paid on export of services with payment of tax;
- c. Refund of unutilized ITC on account of supplies made to SEZ Unit/SEZ Developer without payment of tax;
- d. Refund of tax paid on supplies made to SEZ Unit/SEZ Developer with payment of tax;
- e. Refund of unutilized ITC on account of accumulation due to inverted tax structure;
- f. Refund to supplier of tax paid on deemed export supplies;
- g. Refund to recipient of tax paid on deemed export supplies;
- h. Refund of excess balance in the electronic cash ledger;
- i. Refund of excess payment of tax;
- j. Refund of tax paid on intra-State supply which is subsequently held to be inter-State supply and vice versa;
- k. Refund on account of assessment/provisional assessment/appeal/any other order;
- l. Refund on account of “any other” ground or reason.

4. The following modalities shall be followed for all refund applications filed in **FORM GST RFD-01** on the common portal with effect from **26.09.2019**:

- a. **FORM GST RFD-01** shall be filled on the common portal by an applicant seeking refund under any of the categories mentioned above. This shall entail filing of statements/declarations/undertakings which are part of **FORM GST RFD-01** itself, and also uploading of other documents/invoices which shall be required to be provided by the applicant for processing of the refund claim. A comprehensive list of such documents is provided at **Annexure-A** and it is clarified that no other document needs to be provided by the applicant at the stage of filing of the refund application. The facility of uploading these other documents/invoices shall be available on the common portal where four documents, each of maximum 5MB, may be uploaded along with the refund application. Neither the refund application in **FORM GST RFD-01** nor any of the supporting documents shall be required to be physically submitted to the office of the jurisdictional proper officer.
- b. The Application Reference Number (ARN) will be generated only after the applicant has completed the process of filing the refund application in **FORM GST RFD-01**, and has completed uploading of all the supporting documents/ undertaking/



statements/invoices and, where required, the amount has been debited from the electronic credit/cash ledger.

- c. As soon as the ARN is generated, the refund application along with all the supporting documents shall be transferred electronically to the jurisdictional proper officer who shall be able to view it on the system. The application shall be deemed to have been filed under sub-rule (2) of rule 90 of the CGST Rules on the date of generation of the said ARN and the time limit of 15 days to issue an acknowledgement or a deficiency memo, as the case may be, shall be counted from the said date. This will obviate the need for an applicant to visit the jurisdictional tax office for the submission of the refund application and /or any of the supporting documents. Accordingly, the acknowledgement for the complete application (**FORM GST RFD-02**) or deficiency memo (**FORM GST RFD-03**), as the case may be, would be issued electronically by the jurisdictional tax officer based on the documents so received from the common portal.
- d. If a refund application is electronically transmitted to the wrong jurisdictional officer, he/she shall reassign it to the correct jurisdictional officer electronically as soon as possible, but not later than three working days, from the date of generation of the ARN. Deficiency memos shall not be issued in such cases merely on the ground that the applications were received electronically in the wrong jurisdiction.
- e. It may be noted that the facility to reassign such refund applications is already available with the Commissioner or the officer(s) authorized by him.

5. The refund application in **FORM GST RFD-01** filed by all taxpayers, who have already been assigned to the Centre or the State tax authorities, shall be automatically forwarded by the common portal to the concerned authority. At the same time, there might be some migrated taxpayers, who have remained unassigned so far. The refund application in **FORM GST RFD-01** filed by such unassigned taxpayers shall be forwarded, for processing, by the common portal to the jurisdictional proper officer of the tax authority from which the taxpayer has originally migrated. Such officers will continue to process these applications up to the stage of issuance of final order in **FORM GST RFD-06** and the related payment order in **FORM GST RFD-05** even if the applicant is assigned to the counterpart tax authority while the refund claim is under processing. However, if such an applicant gets assigned to one of the tax authorities after generation of the ARN and a deficiency memo gets issued for the refund application submitted by him, then the re-submitted refund application, after correction of deficiencies, shall be treated as a fresh refund application and shall be forwarded to the jurisdictional proper officer of the tax authority to which the taxpayer has now been assigned, irrespective of which authority handled the initial refund claim and issued the deficiency memo.

6. Any refund claim for a tax period may be filed only after furnishing all the returns in **FORM GSTR-1** and **FORM GSTR-3B** which were due to be furnished on or before the date on which the refund application is being filed. However, in case of a claim for refund filed by a



composition taxpayer, a non-resident taxable person, or an Input Service Distributor (ISD) furnishing of returns in **FORM GSTR-1** and **FORM GSTR-3B** is not required. Instead, the applicant should have furnished returns in **FORM GSTR-4(along with FORM GST CMP-08)**, **FORM GSTR-5** or **FORM GSTR-6**, as the case may be, which were due to be furnished on or before the date on which the refund application is being filed.

7. Since the functionality of furnishing of **FORM GSTR-2** and **FORM GSTR-3** remains unimplemented, it has been decided by the GST Council to sanction refund of provisionally accepted input tax credit. However, the applicants applying for refund must give an undertaking to the effect that the amount of refund sanctioned would be paid back to the Government with interest in case it is found subsequently that the requirements of clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 16 read with sub-section (2) of section 42 of the CGST Act have not been complied with in respect of the amount refunded. This undertaking should be submitted electronically along with the refund claim.

8. The applicant, at his option, may file a refund claim for a tax period or by clubbing successive tax periods. The period for which refund claim has been filed, however, cannot spread across different financial years. Registered persons having aggregate turnover of up to Rs. 1.5 crore in the preceding financial year or the current financial year opting to file **FORM GSTR-1** on quarterly basis, can only apply for refund on a quarterly basis or clubbing successive quarters as aforesaid. However, refund claims under categories listed at (a), (c) and (e) in para 3 above must be filed by the applicant chronologically. This means that an applicant, after submitting a refund application under any of these categories for a certain period, shall not be subsequently allowed to file a refund claim under the same category for any previous period. This principle / limitation, however, shall not apply in cases where a fresh application is being filed pursuant to a deficiency memo having been issued earlier.

### **Deficiency Memos**

9. It may be noted that if the application for refund is complete in terms of sub-rule (2), (3) and (4) of rule 89 of the CGST Rules, an acknowledgement in **FORM GST RFD-02** should be issued within 15 days of the filing of the refund application. The date of generation of ARN for **FORM GST RFD-01** is to be considered as the date of filing of the refund application. Sub-rule (3) of rule 90 of the CGST Rules provides for communication of deficiencies in **FORM GST RFD-03** where deficiencies are noticed within the aforesaid period of 15 days. It is clarified that either an acknowledgement or a deficiency memo should be issued within the aforesaid period of 15 days starting from the date of generation of ARN. Once an acknowledgement has been issued in relation to a refund application, no deficiency memo, on any grounds, may be subsequently issued for the said application.

10. After a deficiency memo has been issued, the refund application would not be further processed and a fresh application would have to be filed. Any amount of input tax credit/cash debited from electronic credit/ cash ledger would be re-credited automatically once the deficiency



memo has been issued. It may be noted that the re-credit would take place automatically and no order in **FORM GST PMT-03** is required to be issued. The applicant is required to rectify the deficiencies highlighted in deficiency memo and file fresh refund application electronically in **FORM GST RFD-01** again for the same period and this application would have a new and distinct ARN.

11. It is further clarified that once an application has been submitted afresh, pursuant to a deficiency memo, the proper officer will not serve another deficiency memo with respect to the application for the same period, unless the deficiencies pointed out in the original deficiency memo remain un-rectified, either wholly or partly, or any other substantive deficiency is noticed subsequently.

12. It is also clarified that since a refund application filed after correction of deficiency is treated as a fresh refund application, such a rectified refund application, submitted after correction of deficiencies, shall also have to be submitted within 2 years of the relevant date, as defined in the explanation after sub-section (14) of section 54 of the CGST Act.

### **Provisional Refund**

13. Doubts get raised as to whether provisional refund would be given even in those cases where the proper officer prima-facie has sufficient reasons to believe that there are irregularities in the refund application which would result in rejection of whole or part of the refund amount so claimed. It is clarified that in such cases, the proper officer shall refund on a provisional basis ninety percent of the refundable amount of the claim (amount of refund claim less the inadmissible portion of refund so found) in accordance with the provisions of rule 91 of the CGST Rules. Final sanction of refund shall be made in accordance with the provisions of rule 92 of the CGST Rules.

14. It is further clarified that there is no prohibition under the law preventing a proper officer from sanctioning the entire amount within 7 days of the issuance of acknowledgement through issuance of **FORM GST RFD-06**, instead of grant of provisional refund of 90 per cent of the amount claimed through **FORM GST RFD-04**. If the proper officer is fully satisfied about the eligibility of a refund claim on account of zero-rated supplies, and is of the opinion that no further scrutiny is required, the proper officer may issue final order in **FORM GST RFD-06** within 7 days of the issuance of acknowledgement. In such cases, the issuance of a provisional refund order in **FORM GST RFD-04** will not be necessary.

15. Further, there are doubts on the procedure to be followed in situations where the final refund amount to be sanctioned in **FORM GST RFD-06** is less than the amount of refund sanctioned provisionally through **FORM GST RFD-04**. For example, consider a situation where an applicant files a refund claim of Rs.100/- on account of zero-rated supplies. The proper officer, after prima-facie examination of the application, sanctions Rs. 90 as provisional refund through **FORM GST RFD-04** and the same is electronically credited to his bank account. However, on detailed examination, it appears to the proper officer that only an amount of Rs. 70 is admissible as refund to the applicant. In such cases, the proper officer shall have to issue a show cause notice



to the applicant, in **FORM GST RFD-08**, under section 54 of the CGST Act, read with section 73 or 74 of the CGST Act, requiring the applicant to show cause as to why:

- (a) the amount claimed of Rs. 30/- should not be rejected as per the relevant provisions of the law; and
- (b) the amount of Rs. 20/- erroneously refunded should not be recovered under section 73 or section 74 of the CGST Act, as the case may be, along with interest and penalty, if any.

16. The proper officer for adjudicating the above case shall be the same as the proper officer for sanctioning refund under section 54 of the CGST Act. The above notice shall be adjudicated following the principles of natural justice and an order shall be issued, in **FORM GST RFD-06**, under section 54 of the CGST Act, read with section 73 or section 74 of the CGST Act, as the case may be. If the adjudicating authority decides against the applicant in respect of both points (a) and (b) above, then an amount of Rs. 70/- will have to be sanctioned in **FORM GST RFD-06**, and an amount of Rs. 20/-, along with interest and penalty, if any, shall be entered by the officer in the electronic liability register of the applicant through issuance of **FORM GST DRC-07**. Further, if the application pertains to refund of unutilized/accumulated ITC, then Rs. 30/-, i.e. the amount rejected, shall have to be re-credited to the electronic credit ledger of the applicant through **FORM GST PMT-03**. However, this re-credit shall be done only after the receipt of an undertaking from the applicant to the effect that he shall not file an appeal or in case he files an appeal, the same has been finally decided against the applicant. In such cases, it may be noted that **FORM GST RFD-08** and **FORM GST RFD-06**, are to be considered as show cause notice and adjudication order respectively, under both section 54 (for rejection of refund) and section 73/74 of the CGST Act as the case may be (for recovery of erroneous refund).

17. It is further clarified that no adjustment or withholding of refund, as provided under sub-sections (10) and (11) of section 54 of the CGST Act, shall be allowed in respect of the amount of refund which has been provisionally sanctioned. In cases where there is an outstanding recoverable amount due from the applicant, the proper officer, instead of granting refund on provisional basis, may process and sanction refund on final basis at the earliest and recover the amount from the amount so sanctioned.

### Scrutiny of Application

18. In case of refund claim on account of export of goods without payment of tax, the Shipping bill details shall be checked by the proper officer through ICEGATE SITE ([www.icegate.gov.in](http://www.icegate.gov.in)) wherein the officer would be able to check details of EGM and shipping bill by keying in port name, Shipping bill number and date. It is advised that while processing refund claims, information contained in Table 9 of **FORM GSTR-1** of the relevant tax period as well as that of the subsequent tax periods should also be taken into cognizance, wherever applicable. In this regard, Circular No. 26/26/2017-GST dated 29.12.2017 may be referred, wherein the procedure for rectification of errors made while filing the returns in **FORM GSTR-3B** has been provided. Therefore, in case of



discrepancies between the data furnished by the taxpayer in **FORM GSTR-3B** and **FORM GSTR-1**, the proper officer shall refer to the said Circular and process the refund application accordingly.

19. Detailed guidelines laid down in subsequent paragraphs of this Circular covering various types of refund claims may also be followed while scrutinizing refund claims for completeness and eligibility.

#### **Re-crediting of electronic credit ledger on account of rejection of refund claim**

20. In case of rejection of refund claim of unutilized/accumulated ITC due to ineligibility of the input tax credit under any provisions of the CGST Act and rules made thereunder, the proper officer shall have to issue a show cause notice in **FORM GST RFD-08**, under section 54 of the CGST Act, read with section 73 or 74 of the CGST Act, requiring the applicant to show cause as to why:

- (a) the refund amount corresponding to the ineligible ITC should not be rejected as per the relevant provisions of the law; and
- (b) the amount of ineligible ITC should not be recovered as wrongly availed ITC under section 73 or section 74 of the CGST Act, as the case may be, along with interest and penalty, if any.

21. The above notice shall be adjudicated following the principles of natural justice and an order shall be issued, in **FORM GST RFD-06**, under section 54 of the CGST Act, read with section 73 or section 74 of the CGST Act, as the case may be. If the adjudicating authority decides against the applicant in respect of both points (a) and (b) above, then **FORM GST RFD-06** shall have to be issued accordingly, and the amount of ineligible ITC, along with interest and penalty, if any, shall be entered by the officer in the electronic liability register of the applicant through issuance of **FORM GST DRC-07**. Alternatively, the applicant can voluntarily pay this amount, along with interest and penalty, as applicable, before service of the demand notice, and intimate the same to the proper officer in **FORM GST DRC-03** in accordance with sub-section (5) of section 73 or sub-section (5) of section 74 of the CGST Act, as the case may be, read with sub-rule (2) of rule 142 of the CGST Rules. In such cases, the need for serving a demand notice for recovery of ineligible ITC will be obviated. In any case, the proper officer shall order for the rejected amount to be re-credited to the electronic credit ledger of the applicant using **FORM GST PMT-03**, only after the receipt of an undertaking from the applicant to the effect that he shall not file an appeal or in case he files an appeal, the same is finally decided against the applicant.

22. In case of rejection of a claim for refund, on account of any reason other than the ineligibility of credit, the process described in para 20 and 21 above shall be followed with the only difference that there shall be no proceedings for recovery of ineligible ITC under section 73 or section 74, as the case may be.

23. Consider an example where against a refund claim of unutilized/accumulated ITC of Rs.100/-, only Rs.80/- is sanctioned (Rs.15/- is rejected on account of ineligible ITC and Rs.5/- is



rejected on account of any other reason). As stated above, a show cause notice, in **FORM GST RFD-08** shall have to be issued to the applicant, requiring him to show cause as to why the refund claim amounting to Rs.20/- should not be rejected under the relevant provisions of the law and why the ineligible ITC of Rs. 15/- should not be recovered under section 73 or section 74, as the case may be, with interest and penalty, if any. If the said notice is decided against the applicant, Rs. 15/-, along with interest and penalty, if any, shall be entered by the officer in the electronic liability register of the applicant through issuance of **FORM GST DRC-07**. Further, Rs. 20/- would be re-credited through **FORM GST PMT-03** only after the receipt of an undertaking from the applicant to the effect that he shall not file an appeal or in case he files an appeal, the same is finally decided against the applicant.

24. Continuing with the above example, further assume that the applicant files an appeal against this order and the appellate authority decides wholly in the applicant's favour. It is hereby clarified in such a case the petitioner would file a fresh refund claim for the said amount of Rs. 20/- under the option of claiming refund "On Account of Assessment/Provisional Assessment/Appeal/Any other order".

#### **Application for refund of integrated tax paid on export of services and supplies made to a Special Economic Zone developer or a Special Economic Zone unit**

25. It has been represented that while filing the return in **FORM GSTR-3B** for a given tax period, certain registered persons committed errors in declaring the export of services on payment of integrated tax or zero-rated supplies made to a Special Economic Zone developer or a Special Economic Zone unit on payment of integrated tax. They have shown such supplies in the Table under column 3.1(a) instead of showing them in column 3.1(b) of **FORM GSTR-3B** whilst they have shown the correct details in Table 6A or 6B of **FORM GSTR-1** for the relevant tax period and duly discharged their tax liabilities. Such registered persons were earlier unable to file the refund application in **FORM GST RFD-01A** for refund of integrated tax paid on the export of services or on supplies made to a SEZ developer or a SEZ unit on the GST common portal because of an in-built validation check in the system which restricted the refund amount claimed (integrated tax/cess) to the amount of integrated tax/cess mentioned under column 3.1(b) of **FORM GSTR-3B** (zero rated supplies) filed for the corresponding tax period.

26. In this regard, it is clarified that for the tax periods commencing from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2019, such registered persons shall be allowed to file the refund application in **FORM GST RFD-01** on the common portal subject to the condition that the amount of refund of integrated tax/cess claimed shall not be more than the aggregate amount of integrated tax/cess mentioned in the Table under columns 3.1(a), 3.1(b) and 3.1(c) of **FORM GSTR-3B** filed for the corresponding tax period.

#### **Disbursal of refunds**

27. Separate disbursement of refund amounts under different tax heads by different tax authorities, i.e. disbursement of Central tax, Integrated tax and Compensation Cess by Central tax



officers and disbursement of State tax by State tax officers, was causing undue hardship to the refund applicants. In order to facilitate refund applicants on this account, it has now been decided that for a refund application assigned to a Central tax officer, both the sanction order (**FORM GST RFD-04/06**) and the corresponding payment order (**FORM GST RFD-05**) for the sanctioned refund amount, under all tax heads, shall be issued by the Central tax officer only. Similarly, for refund applications assigned to a State/UT tax officer, both the sanction order (**FORM GST RFD-04/06**) and the corresponding payment order (**FORM GST RFD-05**) for the sanctioned refund amount, under all tax heads, shall be issued by the State/UT tax officer only.

28. The sanctioned refund amounts, as entered in the payment orders issued by the Central and State/UT tax officers, shall be disbursed through the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) of the Controller General of Accounts (CGA), Ministry of Finance, Government of India. On filing of a refund application in **FORM GST RFD-01**, the common portal shall generate a master file for the applicant containing the relevant details like name, GSTIN, bank account details etc. This master file shall be shared with PFMS for validation of the bank account details provided by the applicant in the refund application. Once the bank account is validated, PFMS will create a unique assessee code (combination of GSTIN + validated bank account number) for the applicant. This unique assessee code will be used by PFMS for all refund payments made to the applicant in the said bank account. Therefore, in order to avoid repeat validations and generation of multiple unique assessee codes for the same GSTIN, it shall be advisable for the applicants to enter the same bank account details in successive refund applications submitted in **FORM GST RFD-01**. In cases where an applicant wishes to avail the refund in a different bank account, which has not yet been validated, a new unique assessee code (comprising of GSTIN + new bank account) will be generated by PFMS after validation of the said bank account.

29. If the bank account details mentioned by an applicant in the refund application submitted in **FORM GST RFD-01** are invalidated, an error message shall be transmitted by PFMS to the common portal electronically and the common portal shall make the error message available to the applicant and the refund officers on their dashboards. On receiving such an error message, an applicant can:

- a) rectify the invalidated bank account details by filing a non-core amendment in **FORM GST REG-14**; or
- b) add a new bank account by filing a non-core amendment in **FORM GST REG-14**

30. The updated bank account details will be reflected in a drop-down menu on the dashboard. From this drop-down menu, the applicant can choose any bank account, including the ones rectified (option (a)) or newly added (option (b)), from the list of bank accounts available in his registration database. The chosen bank account details will again be sent to PFMS for validation. The proper officer will be able to issue the payment order in **FORM GST RFD-05** only after the selected bank account has been validated.



31. By following the above process, validation errors, if any, will generally be corrected before the issuance of payment order in **FORM GST RFD-05**. Therefore, there should generally not be any validation errors after issuance of a payment order in **FORM GST RFD-05**. However, in certain exceptional cases, it is possible that a validation error occurs after issuance of the payment order. In such cases, the said payment order will be invalidated by the common portal and a new payment order will have to be issued by the proper officer after following the rectification process described in **paras 29 and 30** above. The re-issued payment order will have a new reference number and shall contain the newly selected bank account details. However, there will be no change in either the original ARN or the sanction order number or the amount for which the payment order was originally issued.

32. It may be noted that the applicant, at the time of filing of refund application in **FORM GST RFD-01**, can select a bank account only from the list of bank accounts provided by him at the time of registration in **FORM GST REG-01**, or subsequently through filing a non-core amendment in **FORM GST REG-14**. The same account details will be auto-populated in the payment order issued in **FORM GST RFD-05**. Any change in these auto-populated bank account details shall not be allowed unless there is a validation error in relation to the same.

33. The disbursement status of the refund amount would be communicated by PFMS to the common portal. The common portal shall notify the same to the taxpayer by email/SMS. Such details shall also be available on the status tracking facility on the dashboard.

34. Section 56 of the CGST Act clearly states that if any tax ordered to be refunded is not refunded within 60 days of the date of receipt of application, interest at the rate of 6 per cent (notified vide notification No. 13/2017-Central Tax dated 28.06.2017) on the refund amount starting from the date immediately after the expiry of sixty days from the date of receipt of application (ARN) till the date of refund of such tax shall have to be paid to the applicant. It may be noted that any tax shall be considered to have been refunded only when the amount has been credited to the bank account of the applicant. Therefore, interest will be calculated starting from the date immediately after the expiry of sixty days from the date of receipt of the application till the date on which the amount is credited to the bank account of the applicant. Accordingly, all tax authorities are advised to issue the final sanction order in **FORM GST RFD-06** and the payment order in **FORM GST RFD-05** within 45 days of the date of generation of ARN, so that the disbursement is completed within 60 days.

35. The provisions relating to refund provide for partial as well as complete adjustment of refund against any outstanding demand under GST or under any existing law. It is hereby clarified that both partial or complete adjustment of sanctioned amount of refund against any outstanding demand under GST or under any existing law would be made in **FORM GST RFD-06**. Furthermore, sub-clause (b) of sub-section (6), sub-clause (a) of sub-section (7), sub-clause (a) of sub-section (8) and sub-clause (a) of sub-section (9) of Section 142 of the CGST Act provides for recovery of any tax, interest, fine, penalty or any other amount recoverable under the existing law as an arrear of tax under GST unless such amount is recovered under the existing law. It is hereby



clarified that adjustment of refund amount against any outstanding demand under the existing law can be done.

### **Guidelines for refunds of unutilized Input Tax Credit**

36. Applicants of refunds of unutilized ITC, i.e. refunds pertaining to items listed at (a), (c) and (e) in **para 3** above, shall have to upload a copy of **FORM GSTR-2A** for the relevant period (or any prior or subsequent period(s) in which the relevant invoices have been auto-populated) for which the refund is claimed. The proper officer shall rely upon **FORM GSTR-2A** as an evidence of the account of the supply by the corresponding supplier(s) in relation to which the input tax credit has been availed by the applicant. Such applicants shall also upload the details of all the invoices on the basis of which input tax credit has been availed during the relevant period for which the refund is being claimed, in the format enclosed as **Annexure-B** along with the application for refund claim. Such availment of ITC will be subject to restriction imposed under sub-rule (4) in rule 36 of the CGST rules inserted vide Notification No. 49/2019-CT dated 09.10.2019. The applicant shall also declare the eligibility or otherwise of the input tax credit availed against the invoices related to the claim period in the said format for enabling the proper officer to determine the same. Self-certified copies of invoices in relation to which the refund of ITC is being claimed and which are declared as eligible for ITC in **Annexure – B**, but which are not populated in **FORM GSTR-2A**, shall be uploaded by the applicant along with the application in **FORM GST RFD 01**. It is emphasized that the proper officer shall not insist on the submission of an invoice (either original or duplicate) the details of which are available in **FORM GSTR-2A** of the relevant period uploaded by the applicant.

37. In case of refunds pertaining to items listed at (a), (c) and (e) in **para 3** above, the common portal calculates the refundable amount as the least of the following amounts:

- a) The maximum refund amount as per the formula in rule 89(4) or rule 89(5) of the CGST Rules [formula is applied on the consolidated amount of ITC, i.e. Central tax + State tax/Union Territory tax + Integrated tax];
- b) The balance in the electronic credit ledger of the applicant at the end of the tax period for which the refund claim is being filed after the return in **FORM GSTR-3B** for the said period has been filed; and
- c) The balance in the electronic credit ledger of the applicant at the time of filing the refund application.

After calculating the least of the three amounts, as detailed above, the equivalent amount is to be debited from the electronic credit ledger of the applicant in the following order:

- a) Integrated tax, to the extent of balance available;
- b) Central tax and State tax/Union Territory tax, equally to the extent of balance available and in the event of a shortfall in the balance available in a particular electronic credit ledger (say, Central tax), the differential amount is to be debited from the other electronic credit ledger (i.e., State tax/Union Territory tax, in this case).



38. The order of debit described above, however, is not presently available on the common portal. Till the time such facility is made available on the common portal, the taxpayers are advised to follow the order as explained above for all refund applications. However, for applications where this order is not adhered to by the applicant, no adverse view may be taken by the tax authorities. The above system validations are being clarified so that there is no ambiguity in relation to the process through which an application in **FORM GST RFD-01** is generated.

39. For all refund applications where refund of unutilized ITC of compensation cess is being claimed, the calculation of the refundable amount of compensation cess shall be done separately and the amount so calculated will be entirely debited from the balance of compensation cess available in the electronic credit ledger.

40. The third proviso to sub-section (3) of section 54 of the CGST Act states that no refund of input tax credit shall be allowed in cases where the supplier of goods or services or both avails of drawback in respect of Central tax. It is clarified that if a supplier avails of drawback in respect of duties rebated under the Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback Rules, 2017, he shall be eligible for refund of unutilized input tax credit of Central tax/ State tax/ Union Territory tax / Integrated tax/ Compensation cess. It is also clarified that refund of eligible credit on account of State tax shall be available if the supplier of goods or services or both has availed of drawback in respect of Central tax.

#### **Guidelines for refund of tax paid on deemed exports**

41. Certain supplies of goods have been notified as deemed exports vide notification No. 48/2017-Central Tax dated 18.10.2017 under section 147 of the CGST Act. Further, the third proviso to rule 89(1) of the CGST Rules allows either the recipient or the supplier to apply for refund of tax paid on such deemed export supplies. In case such refund is sought by the supplier of deemed export supplies, the documentary evidences as specified in notification No. 49/2017-Central Tax dated 18.10.2017 are also required to be furnished which includes an undertaking that the recipient of deemed export supplies shall not claim the refund in respect of such supplies and shall not avail any input tax credit on such supplies. Similarly, in case the refund is filed by the recipient of deemed export supplies, an undertaking shall have to be furnished by him stating that refund has been claimed only for those invoices which have been detailed in statement 5B for the tax period for which refund is being claimed and that he has not availed input tax credit on such invoices. The recipient shall also be required to declare that the supplier has not claimed refund with respect to the said supplies. The procedure regarding procurement of supplies of goods from DTA by Export Oriented Unit (EOU) / Electronic Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) Unit / Software Technology Park (STP) Unit / Bio-Technology Parks (BTP) Unit under deemed export as laid down in Circular No. 14/14/2017-GST dated 06.11.2017 needs to be complied with.



### Guidelines for claims of refund of Compensation Cess

42. Doubts have been raised whether a registered person is eligible to claim refund of unutilized input tax credit of compensation cess paid on inputs, where the zero-rated final product is not leviable to compensation cess. For instance, cess is levied on coal, which is an input for the manufacture of aluminium products, whereas cess is not levied on aluminium products. In this context, attention is invited to section 16(2) of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereafter referred to as the “IGST Act”) which states that, subject to the provisions of section 17(5) of the CGST Act, credit of input tax may be availed for making zero rated supplies. Further, section 16 of the IGST Act has been *mutatis mutandis* made applicable to inter-State supplies under the Cess Act vide section 11 (2) of the Cess Act. Thus, it implies that input tax credit of Compensation Cess may be availed for making zero-rated supplies. Further, by virtue of section 54(3) of the CGST Act, the refund of such unutilized ITC shall be available. Accordingly, it is clarified that a registered person making zero rated supply of aluminium products under bond or LUT may claim refund of unutilized credit including that of compensation cess paid on coal. Such registered persons may also make zero-rated supply of aluminium products on payment of Integrated tax but they cannot utilize the credit of the compensation cess paid on coal for payment of Integrated tax in view of the proviso to section 11(2) of the Cess Act, which allows the utilization of the input tax credit of cess, only for the payment of cess on the outward supplies.

43. As regards the certain issues related to refund of accumulated input tax credit of compensation cess on account of zero-rated supplies made under Bond/Letter of Undertaking on which clarifications have been sought since GST roll out, the same have been examined and are clarified as below:

- a) **Issue:** A registered person uses inputs on which compensation cess is leviable (e.g. coal) to export goods on which there is no levy of compensation cess (e.g. aluminium). For the period July, 2017 to May, 2018, no ITC is availed of the compensation cess paid on the inputs received during this period. ITC is only availed of the Central tax, State tax/Union Territory tax or Integrated tax charged on the invoices for these inputs. This ITC is utilized for payment of Integrated tax on export of goods. Vide Circular No. 45/19/2018-GST dated 30.05.2018, it was clarified that refund of accumulated ITC of compensation cess on account of zero-rated supplies made under Bond/Letter of Undertaking is available even if the exported product is not subject to levy of cess. After the issuance of this Circular, the registered person decides to start exporting under bond/LUT without payment of tax. He also decides to avail (through the return in **FORM GSTR-3B**) the ITC of compensation cess, paid on the inputs used in the months of July, 2017 to May, 2018, in the month of July, 2018. The registered person then goes on to file a refund claim for ITC accumulated on account of exports for the month of July, 2018 and includes the said accumulated ITC for the month of July, 2018. How should the amount of compensation cess to be refunded be calculated?



**Clarification:** In the instant case, refund on account of compensation cess is to be recomputed as if the same was available in the respective months in which the refund of unutilized credit of Central tax/State tax/Union Territory tax/Integrated tax was claimed on account of exports made under LUT/Bond. If the aggregate of these recomputed amounts of refund of compensation cess is less than or equal to the eligible refund of compensation cess calculated in respect of the month in which the same has actually been claimed, then the aggregate of the recomputed refund of compensation cess of the respective months would be admissible. However, the recomputed amount of eligible refund (of compensation cess) in respect of past periods, as aforesaid, would not be admissible in respect of consignments exported on payment of Integrated tax. This process would be applicable for application(s) for refund of compensation cess (not claimed earlier) in respect of the past period.

- b) **Issue:** A registered person uses coal for the captive generation of electricity which is further used for the manufacture of goods (say aluminium) which are exported under Bond/Letter of Undertaking without payment of duty. Refund claim is filed for accumulated Input Tax Credit of compensation cess paid on coal. Can the said refund claim be rejected on the ground that coal is used for the generation of electricity which is an intermediate product and not the final product which is exported and since electricity is exempt from GST, the ITC of the tax paid on coal for generation of electricity is not available?

**Clarification:** There is no distinction between intermediate goods or services and final goods or services under GST. Inputs have been clearly defined to include any goods other than capital goods used or intended to be used by a supplier in the course or furtherance of business. Since coal is an input used in the production of aluminium, albeit indirectly through the captive generation of electricity, which is directly connected with the business of the registered person, input tax credit in relation to the same cannot be denied.

- c) **Issue:** A registered person avails ITC of compensation cess (say, of Rs. 100/-) paid on purchases of coal every month. At the same time, he reverses a certain proportion (say, half i.e. Rs. 50/-) of the ITC of compensation cess so availed on purchases of coal which are used in making zero rated outward supplies. Both these details are entered in the **FORM GSTR-3B** filed for the month as a result of which an amount of Rs. 50/- only is credited in the electronic credit ledger. The reversed amount (Rs. 50/-) is then shown as a 'cost' in the books of accounts of the registered person. However, the registered person declares Rs. 100/- as 'Net ITC' and uses the same in calculating the maximum refund amount which works out to be Rs. 50/- (assuming that export turnover is half of total turnover). Since both the balance in the electronic credit ledger at the end of the tax period for which the claim of refund is being filed and the balance in the electronic credit ledger at the time of filing the refund claim is Rs. 50/- (assuming that no other debits/credits have happened),



the common portal will proceed to debit Rs. 50/- from the ledger as the claimed refund amount. The question is whether the proper officer should sanction Rs. 50/- as the refund amount or Rs. 25/- (i.e. half of the ITC availed after adjusting for reversals)?

**Clarification:** ITC which is reversed cannot be held to have been 'availed' in the relevant period. Therefore, the same cannot be part of refund of unutilized ITC on account of zero-rated supplies. Moreover, the reversed ITC has been accounted as a cost which would have reduced the income tax liability of the applicant. Therefore, the same amount cannot, at the same time, be refunded to him/her in the ratio of export turnover to total turnover. However, if the said reversed amount is again availed in a later tax period, subject to the restriction under section 16(4) of the CGST Act, it can be refunded in the ratio of export turnover to total turnover in that tax period in the same manner as detailed in **para 37** above. This is subject to the restriction that the accounting entry showing the said ITC as cost is also reversed.

#### **Clarifications on issues related to making zero-rated supplies**

44. Export of goods or services can be made without payment of Integrated tax under the provisions of rule 96A of the CGST Rules. Under the said provisions, an exporter is required to furnish a bond or Letter of Undertaking (LUT) to the jurisdictional Commissioner before effecting zero rated supplies. A detailed procedure for filing of LUT has been specified vide Circular No. 8/8/2017 –GST dated 4.10.2017. It has been brought to the notice of the Board that in some cases, such zero-rated supplies were made before filing the LUT and refund claims for unutilized input tax credit got filed. In this regard, it is emphasized that the substantive benefits of zero rating may not be denied where it has been established that exports in terms of the relevant provisions have been made. The delay in furnishing of LUT in such cases may be condoned and the facility for export under LUT may be allowed on ex post facto basis taking into account the facts and circumstances of each case.

45. Rule 96A (1) of the CGST Rules provides that any registered person may export goods or services without payment of Integrated tax after furnishing a LUT / bond and that he would be liable to pay the tax due along with the interest as applicable within a period of fifteen days after the expiry of three months or such further period as may be allowed by the Commissioner from the date of issue of the invoice for export, if the goods are not exported out of India. The time period in case of services is fifteen days after the expiry of one year or such further period as may be allowed by the Commissioner from the date of issue of the invoice for export, if the payment of such services is not received by the exporter in convertible foreign exchange. It has been reported that the exporters have been asked to pay Integrated tax where the goods have been exported but not within three months from the date of the issue of the invoice for export. In this regard, it is emphasized that exports have been zero rated under the IGST Act and as long as goods have actually been exported even after a period of three months, payment of Integrated tax first and claiming refund at a subsequent date should not be insisted upon. In such cases, the



jurisdictional Commissioner may consider granting extension of time limit for export as provided in the said sub-rule on post facto basis keeping in view the facts and circumstances of each case. The same principle should be followed in case of export of services.

46. It is learnt that some field formations are asking for a self-declaration with every refund claim to the effect that the applicant has not been prosecuted. The facility of export under LUT is available to all exporters in terms of notification No. 37/2017- Central Tax dated 04.10.2017, except to those who have been prosecuted for any offence under the CGST Act or the IGST Act or any of the existing laws in force in a case where the amount of tax evaded exceeds two hundred and fifty lakh rupees. Para 2(d) of the Circular No. 8/8/2017-GST dated 04.10.2017, mentions that a person intending to export under LUT is required to give a self-declaration at the time of submission of LUT that he has not been prosecuted. Persons who are not eligible to export under LUT are required to export under bond. It is clarified that this requirement is already satisfied in case of exports under LUT and asking for self-declaration with every refund claim where the exports have been made under LUT is not warranted.

47. It has also been brought to the notice of the Board that in certain cases, where the refund of unutilized input tax credit on account of export of goods is claimed and the value declared in the tax invoice is different from the export value declared in the corresponding shipping bill under the Customs Act, refund claims are not being processed. The matter has been examined and it is clarified that the zero-rated supply of goods is effected under the provisions of the GST laws. An exporter, at the time of supply of goods declares that the goods are meant for export and the same is done under an invoice issued under rule 46 of the CGST Rules. The value recorded in the GST invoice should normally be the transaction value as determined under section 15 of the CGST Act read with the rules made thereunder. The same transaction value should normally be recorded in the corresponding shipping bill / bill of export. During the processing of the refund claim, the value of the goods declared in the GST invoice and the value in the corresponding shipping bill / bill of export should be examined and the lower of the two values should be taken into account while calculating the eligible amount of refund.

48. It is clarified that the realization of consideration in convertible foreign exchange, or in Indian rupees wherever permitted by Reserve Bank of India, is one of the conditions for export of services. In case of export of goods, realization of consideration is not a pre-condition. In rule 89 (2) of the CGST Rules, a statement containing the number and date of invoices and the relevant Bank Realization Certificates (BRC) or Foreign Inward Remittance Certificates (FIRC) is required in case of export of services whereas, in case of export of goods, a statement containing the number and date of shipping bills or bills of export and the number and the date of the relevant export invoices is required to be submitted along with the claim for refund. It is therefore clarified that insistence on proof of realization of export proceeds for processing of refund claims related to export of goods has not been envisaged in the law and should not be insisted upon.

49. As per section 16(2) of the IGST Act, credit of input tax may be availed for making zero rated supplies, notwithstanding that such supply is an exempt supply. In terms of section 2 (47) of



the CGST Act, exempt supply includes non-taxable supply. Further, as per section 16(3) of the IGST Act, a registered person making zero rated supply shall be eligible to claim refund when he either makes supply of goods or services or both under bond or letter of undertaking (LUT) or makes such supply on payment of Integrated tax. However, in case of zero-rated supply of exempted or non-GST goods, the requirement for furnishing a bond or LUT cannot be insisted upon. It is thus, clarified that in respect of refund claims on account of export of non-GST and exempted goods without payment of Integrated tax; LUT/bond is not required. Such registered persons exporting non-GST goods shall comply with the requirements prescribed under the existing law (i.e. Central Excise Act, 1944 or the VAT law of the respective State) or under the Customs Act, 1962, if any. Further, the exporter would be eligible for refund of unutilized input tax credit of Central tax, State tax, Union Territory tax, Integrated tax and compensation cess in such cases.

### **Refund of transitional credit**

50. Refund of unutilized input tax credit is allowed in two scenarios mentioned in sub-section (3) of section 54 of the CGST Act. These two scenarios are zero rated supplies made without payment of tax and inverted tax structure. In sub-rule (4) and (5) of rule 89 of the CGST Rules, the amount of refund under these scenarios is to be calculated using the formulae given in the said sub-rules. The formulae use the phrase 'Net ITC' and defines the same as "input tax credit availed on inputs and input services during the relevant period other than the input tax credit availed for which refund is claimed under sub-rules (4A) or (4B) or both". It is clarified that as the transitional credit pertains to duties and taxes paid under the existing laws viz., under Central Excise Act, 1944 and Chapter V of the Finance Act, 1994, the same cannot be said to have been availed during the relevant period and thus, cannot be treated as part of 'Net ITC' and thus no refund of such unutilized transitional credit is admissible.

### **Restrictions imposed by sub-rule (10) of rule 96 of the CGST Rules**

51. Sub-rule (10) of rule 96 of the CGST Rules, restricted exporters from availing the facility of claiming refund of Integrated tax paid on exports in certain scenarios. It was intended that exporters availing benefit of certain notifications would not be eligible to avail the facility of such refund. However, representations were received requesting that exporters who have received capital goods under the Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (hereinafter referred to as "EPCG Scheme"), should be allowed to avail the facility of claiming refund of the Integrated tax paid on exports. GST Council, in its 30th meeting held in New Delhi on 28th September, 2018, accorded approval to the proposal of suitably amending the said sub-rule along with sub-rule (4B) of rule 89 of the CGST Rules prospectively in order to enable such exporters to avail the said facility. Notification No. 54/2018 – Central Tax dated the 9th October, 2018 was issued to carry out the changes recommended by the GST Council. In addition, notification No. 39/2018- Central Tax dated 4<sup>th</sup> September, 2018 was rescinded vide notification No. 53/2018 – Central Tax dated the 9<sup>th</sup> October, 2018.



52. The net effect of these changes is that any exporter who himself/herself imported any inputs/capital goods in terms of notification Nos. 78/2017-Customs and 79/2017-Customs both dated 13.10.2017, before the issuance of the notification No. 54/2018 – Central Tax dated 09.10.2018, shall be eligible to claim refund of the Integrated tax paid on exports. Further, exporters who have imported inputs in terms of notification Nos. 78/2017-Customs dated 13.10.2017, after the issuance of notification No. 54/2018 – Central Tax dated 09.10.2018, would not be eligible to claim refund of Integrated tax paid on exports. However, exporters who are receiving capital goods under the EPCG scheme, either through import in terms of notification No. 79/2017-Customs dated 13.10. 2017 or through domestic procurement in terms of notification No. 48/2017-Central Tax, dated 18.10.2017, shall continue to be eligible to claim refund of Integrated tax paid on exports and would not be hit by the restrictions provided in sub-rule (10) of rule 96 of the CGST Rules.

**Clarification on calculation of refund amount for claims of refund of accumulated ITC on account of inverted tax structure**

53. Sub-section (3) of section 54 of the CGST Act provides that refund of any unutilized ITC may be claimed where the credit has accumulated on account of rate of tax on inputs being higher than the rate of tax on output supplies (other than nil rated or fully exempt supplies). Further, sub-section (59) of section 2 of the CGST Act defines inputs as any goods other than capital goods used or intended to be used by a supplier in the course or furtherance of business. Thus, inputs do not include services or capital goods. Therefore, clearly, the intent of the law is not to allow refund of tax paid on input services or capital goods as part of refund of unutilized input tax credit. It is clarified that both the law and the related rules clearly prevent the refund of tax paid on input services and capital goods as part of refund of input tax credit accumulated on account of inverted tax structure.

54. There have been instances where while processing the refund of unutilized ITC on account of inverted tax structure, some of the tax authorities denied the refund of ITC of GST paid on those inputs which are procured at equal or lower rate of GST than the rate of GST on outward supply, by not including the amount of such ITC while calculating the maximum refund amount as specified in rule 89(5) of the CGST Rules. The matter has been examined and the following issues are clarified:

- a) Refund of unutilized ITC in case of inverted tax structure, as provided in section 54(3) of the CGST Act, is available where ITC remains unutilized even after setting off of available ITC for the payment of output tax liability. Where there are multiple inputs attracting different rates of tax, in the formula provided in rule 89(5) of the CGST Rules, the term “Net ITC” covers the ITC availed on all inputs in the relevant period, irrespective of their rate of tax.
- b) The calculation of refund of accumulated ITC on account of inverted tax structure, in cases where several inputs are used in supplying the final product/output, can be clearly understood with the help of following example:



- i. Suppose a manufacturing process involves the use of an input A (attracting 5 per cent GST) and input B (attracting 18 per cent GST) to manufacture output Y (attracting 12 per cent GST).
- ii. The refund of accumulated ITC in the situation at (i) above, will be available under section 54(3) of the CGST Act read with rule 89(5) of the CGST Rules, which prescribes the formula for the maximum refund amount permissible in such situations.
- iii. Further assume that the applicant supplies the output Y having value of Rs. 3,000/- during the relevant period for which the refund is being claimed. Therefore, the turnover of inverted rated supply of goods and services will be Rs. 3,000/-. Since the applicant has no other outward supplies, his adjusted total turnover will also be Rs. 3,000/-.
- iv. If we assume that Input A, having value of Rs. 500/- and Input B, having value of Rs. 2,000/-, have been purchased in the relevant period for the manufacture of Y, then Net ITC shall be equal to Rs. 385/- (Rs. 25/- and Rs. 360/- on Input A and Input B respectively).
- v. Therefore, multiplying Net ITC by the ratio of turnover of inverted rated supply of goods and services to the adjusted total turnover will give the figure of Rs. 385/-.
- vi. From this, if we deduct the tax payable on such inverted rated supply of goods or services, which is Rs. 360/-, we get the maximum refund amount, as per rule 89(5) of the CGST Rules which is Rs. 25/-.

### **Refund of TDS/TCS deposited in excess**

55. Tax deducted in accordance with the provisions of section 51 of the CGST Act or tax collected in accordance with the provisions of section 52 of the CGST Act is required to be paid while discharging the liability in **FORM GSTR 7** or **FORM GSTR 8**, as the case may be, by the deductor or the collector, as the case may be.

56. It has been reported that, there are instances where taxes so deducted or collected is deposited under the wrong head (e.g. an amount deducted as Central tax is deposited as Integrated tax/State tax), thereby creating excess balance in the cash ledger of the deductor or the collector as the case may be. Doubts have been raised on the fate of this excess balance of TDS/TCS in the cash ledger of the deductor or the collector. It is clarified that such excess balance may be claimed by the tax deductor or the collector as the excess balance in electronic cash ledger. In this case, the common portal would debit the amount so claimed as refund. However, in case where tax deducted or collected in excess is also paid while discharging the liability in **FORM GSTR 7** or **FORM GSTR 8**, as the case may be, and the said amount has been credited to the electronic cash ledger of the deductee, the deductee can adjust the same while discharging his output liability or he can claim refund of the same under the category “refund of excess balance in the electronic cash ledger”.



### Debit of electronic credit ledger using FORM GST DRC-03

57. Various representations have been received seeking clarifications on certain refund related issues, the solutions to which involve debiting the electronic credit ledger using **FORM GST DRC-03**. These issues are clarified as under:

Sl. No.	Issue	Clarification
1	Certain registered persons have reversed, through return in <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> filed for the month of August, 2018 or for a subsequent month, the accumulated input tax credit (ITC) required to be lapsed in terms of notification No. 20/2018-Central Tax (Rate) dated 26.07.2018 read with circular No. 56/30/2018-GST dated 24.08.2018 (hereinafter referred to as the “said notification”). Some of these registered persons, who have attempted to claim refund of accumulated ITC on account of inverted tax structure for the same period in which the ITC required to be lapsed in terms of the said notification has been reversed, are not able to claim refund of accumulated ITC to the extent to which they are so eligible. This is because of a validation check on the common portal which prevents the value of input tax credit in Statement 1A of <b>FORM GST RFD-01A</b> from being higher than the amount of ITC availed in <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> of the relevant period minus the value of ITC reversed in the same period. This results in registered persons being unable to claim the full amount of refund of accumulated ITC on account of inverted tax structure to which they might be otherwise eligible. What is the solution to this problem?	<p>a) As a one-time measure to resolve this issue, refund of accumulated ITC on account of inverted tax structure, for the period(s) in which there is reversal of the ITC required to be lapsed in terms of the said notification, is to be claimed under the category “any other” instead of under the category “refund of unutilized ITC on account of accumulation due to inverted tax structure” in <b>FORM GST RFD-01A</b>. It is emphasized that this application for refund should relate to the same tax period in which such reversal has been made.</p> <p>b) The application shall be accompanied by all statements, declarations, undertakings and other documents which are statutorily required to be submitted with a “refund claim of unutilized ITC on account of accumulation due to inverted tax structure”. On receiving the said application, the proper officer shall himself calculate the refund amount admissible as per rule 89(5) of Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “CGST Rules”), in the manner detailed in <b>para 37</b> above. After calculating the admissible refund amount, as described above, and scrutinizing the application</p>



Sl. No.	Issue	Clarification
		<p>for completeness and eligibility, if the proper officer is satisfied that the whole or any part of the amount claimed is payable as refund, he shall request the taxpayer, in writing, to debit the said amount from his electronic credit ledger through <b>FORM GST DRC-03</b>. Once the proof of such debit is received by the proper officer, he shall proceed to issue the refund order in <b>FORM GST RFD-06</b> and the payment order in <b>FORM GST RFD-05</b>.</p> <p>c) All refund applications for unutilized ITC on account of accumulation due to inverted tax structure for subsequent tax period(s) shall be filed in <b>FORM GST RFD-01</b> under the category “refund of unutilized ITC on account of accumulation due to inverted tax structure”.</p>
2	<p>The clarification at Sl. No. 1 above applies to registered persons who have already reversed the ITC required to be lapsed in terms of the said notification through return in <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b>. What about those registered persons who are yet to perform this reversal?</p>	<p>It is hereby clarified that all those registered persons required to make the reversal in terms of the said notification and who have not yet done so, may reverse the said amount through <b>FORM GST DRC-03</b> instead of through <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b>.</p>
3	<p>What shall be the consequence if any registered person reverses the amount of credit to be lapsed, in terms the said notification, through the return in <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> for any month subsequent to August, 2018 or through <b>FORM GST DRC-03</b> subsequent to the due date of filing of the return in <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> for the month of August, 2018?</p>	<p>a) As the registered person has reversed the amount of credit to be lapsed in the return in <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> for a month subsequent to the month of August, 2018 or through <b>FORM GST DRC-03</b> subsequent to the due date of filing of the return in <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> for the month of August, 2018, he shall be liable to pay interest under sub-section (1) of section 50</p>



Sl. No.	Issue	Clarification
		<p>of the CGST Act on the amount which has been reversed belatedly. Such interest shall be calculated starting from the due date of filing of return in <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> for the month of August, 2018 till the date of reversal of said amount through <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> or through <b>FORM GST DRC-03</b>, as the case may be.</p> <p>b) The registered person who has reversed the amount of credit to be lapsed in the return in <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> for any month subsequent to August, 2018 or through <b>FORM GST DRC-03</b> subsequent to the due date of filing of the return in <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> for the month of August, 2018 would remain eligible to claim refund of unutilized ITC on account of accumulation due to inverted tax structure w.e.f. 01.08.2018. However, such refund shall be granted only after the reversal of the amount of credit to be lapsed, either through <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> or <b>FORM GST DRC-03</b>, along with payment of interest, as applicable.</p>
4	<p>How should a merchant exporter claim refund of input tax credit availed on supplies received on which the supplier has availed the benefit of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, notification No. 40/2017-Central Tax (Rate), dated the 23rd October, 2017, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R 1320 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2017 or notification No. 41/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate), dated the 23rd October, 2017,</p>	<p>a) Rule 89(4B) of the CGST Rules provides that where the person claiming refund of unutilized input tax credit on account of zero-rated supplies without payment of tax has received supplies on which the supplier has availed the benefit of the said notifications, the refund of input tax credit, availed in respect of such inputs received under the said notifications for export of goods, shall be granted.</p> <p>b) This refund of accumulated ITC under rule 89(4B) of the CGST Rules shall</p>



Sl. No.	Issue	Clarification
	published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R 1321(E), dated the 23rd October, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the “said notifications”)?	be applied under the category “any other” instead of under the category “refund of unutilized ITC on account of exports without payment of tax” in <b>FORM GST RFD-01</b> and shall be accompanied by all supporting documents required for substantiating the refund claim under the category “refund of unutilized ITC on account of exports without payment of tax”. After scrutinizing the application for completeness and eligibility, if the proper officer is satisfied that the whole or any part of the amount claimed is payable as refund, he shall request the taxpayer, in writing, to debit the said amount from his electronic credit ledger through <b>FORM GST DRC-03</b> . Once the proof of such debit is received by the proper officer, he shall proceed to issue the refund order in <b>FORM GST RFD-06</b> and the payment order in <b>FORM GST RFD-05</b> .

### Refund of Integrated Tax paid on Exports

58. The refund of Integrated tax paid on goods exported out of India is governed by rule 96 of the CGST Rules. The shipping bill filed by an exporter is deemed to be an application for refund in such cases, but the same is deemed to have been filed only when the export manifest or export report is filed and the applicant has filed the return in **FORM GSTR-3B** for the relevant period duly indicating the integrated tax paid on goods exported in Table 3.1(b) of **FORM-GSTR-3B**. In addition, the exporter is expected to furnish the details of the exported goods in Table 6A of **FORM GSTR-1** of the relevant period. Only where the common portal is able to validate the consistency of the details so entered by the applicant, the relevant information regarding the refund claim is forwarded to Customs Systems. Upon receipt of the information from the common portal regarding furnishing of these details, the Customs Systems processes the claim for refund and an amount equal to the Integrated tax paid in respect of such export is electronically credited to the bank account of the applicant.



### Clarifications on other issues

59. Notification No. 40/2017 – Central Tax (Rate) and notification No. 41/2017 – Integrated Tax (Rate) both dated 23.10.2017 provide for supplies for exports at a concessional rate of 0.05% and 0.1% respectively, subject to certain conditions specified in the said notifications. It is clarified that the benefit of supplies at concessional rate is subject to certain conditions and the said benefit is optional. The option may or may not be availed by the supplier and / or the recipient and the goods may be procured at the normal applicable tax rate. It is also clarified that the exporter will be eligible to take credit of the tax @ 0.05% / 0.1% paid by him. The supplier who supplies goods at the concessional rate is also eligible for refund on account of inverted tax structure as per the provisions of clause (ii) of the first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 54 of the CGST Act. It may also be noted that the exporter of such goods can export the goods only under LUT / bond and cannot export on payment of Integrated tax.

60. Sub-section (14) of section 54 of the CGST Act provides that no refund under subsection (5) or sub-section (6) of section 54 of the CGST Act shall be paid to an applicant, if the amount is less than one thousand rupees. In this regard, it is clarified that the limit of rupees one thousand shall be applied for each tax head separately and not cumulatively.

61. Presently, ITC is reflected in the electronic credit ledger on the basis of the amount of the ITC availed on self-declaration basis in **FORM GSTR-3B** for a particular tax period. It may happen that the goods purchased against a particular tax invoice issued in a particular month, say August 2018, may be declared in the **FORM GSTR-3B** filed for a subsequent month, say September 2018. This is inevitable in cases where the supplier raises an invoice, say in August, 2018, and the goods reach the recipient's premises in September, 2018. Since GST law mandates that ITC can be availed only after the goods have been received, the recipient can only avail the ITC on such goods in the **FORM GSTR-3B** filed for the month of September, 2018. However, it has been reported that tax authorities are excluding such invoices from the calculation of refund of unutilized ITC filed for the month of September, 2018. In this regard, it is clarified that "Net ITC" as defined in rule 89(4) of the CGST Rules means input tax credit availed on inputs and input services during the relevant period. Relevant period means the period for which the refund claim has been filed. Input tax credit can be said to have been "availed" when it is entered into the electronic credit ledger of the registered person. Under the current dispensation, this happens when the said taxable person files his/her monthly return in **FORM GSTR-3B**. Further, section 16(4) of the CGST Act stipulates that ITC may be claimed on or before the due date of filing of the return for the month of September following the financial year to which the invoice pertains or the date of filing of annual return, whichever is earlier. Therefore, the input tax credit of invoices issued in August, 2019, "availed" in September, 2019 cannot be excluded from the calculation of the refund amount for the month of September, 2019.

62. It has been represented that on certain occasions, departmental officers do not consider ITC on stores and spares, packing materials, materials purchased for machinery repairs, printing and stationery items, as part of Net ITC on the grounds that these are not directly consumed in the



manufacturing process and therefore, do not qualify as input. There are also instances where stores and spares charged to revenue are considered as capital goods and therefore the ITC availed on them is not included in Net ITC, even though the value of these goods has not been capitalized in his books of account by the applicant. It is clarified that the ITC of the GST paid on inputs, including inward supplies of stores and spares, packing materials etc., shall be available as ITC as long as these inputs are used for the purpose of the business and/or for effecting taxable supplies, including zero-rated supplies, and the ITC for such inputs is not restricted under section 17(5) of the CGST Act. Further, capital goods have been clearly defined in section 2(19) of the CGST Act as goods whose value has been capitalized in the books of account and which are used or intended to be used in the course or furtherance of business. Stores and spares, the expenditure on which has been charged as a revenue expense in the books of account, cannot be held to be capital goods.

63. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this circular. Difficulty, if any, in implementation of this Circular may please be brought to the notice of the Board. Hindi version would follow.

(Yogendra Garg)  
Principal Commissioner  
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**Annexure-A**

**List of all statements/declarations/undertakings/certificates and other supporting documents to be provided along with the refund application**

Sl. No.	Type of Refund	Declaration/Statement/Undertaking/Certificates to be filled online	Supporting documents to be additionally uploaded
1	Refund of unutilized ITC on account of exports without payment of tax	Declaration under second and third proviso to section 54(3)	Copy of GSTR-2A of the relevant period
		Undertaking in relation to sections 16(2)(c) and section 42(2)	Statement of invoices (Annexure-B)
		Statement 3 under rule 89(2)(b) and rule 89(2)(c)	Self-certified copies of invoices entered in Annexure-B whose details are not found in GSTR-2A of the relevant period
		Statement 3A under rule 89(4)	BRC/FIRC in case of export of services and shipping bill (only in case of exports made through non-EDI ports) in case of goods
2	Refund of tax paid on export of services made with payment of tax	Declaration under second and third proviso to section 54(3)	BRC/FIRC /any other document indicating the receipt of sale proceeds of services
		Undertaking in relation to sections 16(2)(c) and section 42(2)	Copy of GSTR-2A of the relevant period
		Statement 2 under rule 89(2)(c)	Statement of invoices (Annexure-B)
			Self-certified copies of invoices entered in Annexure-A whose details are not found in GSTR-2A of the relevant period
			Self-declaration regarding non-prosecution under sub-rule (1) of rule 91 of the CGST Rules for availing provisional refund
3	Refund of unutilized ITC on account of Supplies made to SEZ units/developer without payment of tax	Declaration under third proviso to section 54(3)	Copy of GSTR-2A of the relevant period
		Statement 5 under rule 89(2)(d) and rule 89(2)(e)	Statement of invoices (Annexure-B)
		Statement 5A under rule 89(4)	Self-certified copies of invoices entered in Annexure-B whose details are not found in GSTR-2A of the relevant period
		Declaration under rule 89(2)(f)	Endorsement(s) from the specified officer of the SEZ regarding receipt of goods/services for authorized operations under second proviso to rule 89(1)
		Undertaking in relation to sections 16(2)(c) and section 42(2)	
		Self-declaration under rule 89(2)(l) if amount claimed does not exceed two lakh rupees, certification under rule 89(2)(m) otherwise	
4	Refund of tax paid on supplies made to SEZ	Declaration under second and third proviso to section 54(3)	Endorsement(s) from the specified officer of the SEZ regarding receipt of goods/services for authorized operations under second proviso to rule 89(1)



Sl. No.	Type of Refund	Declaration/Statement/Undertaking/Certificates to be filled online	Supporting documents to be additionally uploaded
	units/developer with payment of tax	Declaration under rule 89(2)(f)	Self-certified copies of invoices entered in Annexure-A whose details are not found in GSTR-2A of the relevant period
		Statement 4 under rule 89(2)(d) and rule 89(2)(e)	Self-declaration regarding non-prosecution under sub-rule (1) of rule 91 of the CGST Rules for availing provisional refund
		Undertaking in relation to sections 16(2)(c) and section 42(2)	
		Self-declaration under rule 89(2)(l) if amount claimed does not exceed two lakh rupees, certification under rule 89(2)(m) otherwise	
5	Refund of ITC unutilized on account of accumulation due to inverted tax structure	Declaration under second and third proviso to section 54(3)	Copy of GSTR-2A of the relevant period
		Declaration under section 54(3)(ii)	Statement of invoices (Annexure-B)
		Undertaking in relation to sections 16(2)(c) and section 42(2)	Self-certified copies of invoices entered in Annexure-B whose details are not found in GSTR-2A of the relevant period
		Statement 1 under rule 89(5)	
		Statement 1A under rule 89(2)(h)	
		Self-declaration under rule 89(2)(l) if amount claimed does not exceed two lakh rupees, certification under rule 89(2)(m) otherwise	
6	Refund to supplier of tax paid on deemed export supplies	Statement 5(B) under rule 89(2)(g)	Documents required under Notification No. 49/2017-Central Tax dated 18.10.2017 and Circular No. 14/14/2017-GST dated 06.11.2017
		Declaration under rule 89(2)(g)	
		Undertaking in relation to sections 16(2)(c) and section 42(2)	
		Self-declaration under rule 89(2)(l) if amount claimed does not exceed two lakh rupees, certification under rule 89(2)(m) otherwise	
7	Refund to recipient of tax paid on deemed export supplies	Statement 5(B) under rule 89(2)(g)	Documents required under Circular No. 14/14/2017-GST dated 06.11.2017
		Declaration under rule 89(2)(g)	
		Undertaking in relation to sections 16(2)(c) and section 42(2)	



Sl. No.	Type of Refund	Declaration/Statement/Undertaking/Certificates to be filled online	Supporting documents to be additionally uploaded
		Self-declaration under rule 89(2)(l) if amount claimed does not exceed two lakh rupees, certification under rule 89(2)(m) otherwise	
8	Refund of excess payment of tax	Statement 7 under rule 89(2)(k)	
		Undertaking in relation to sections 16(2)(c) and section 42(2)	
		Self-declaration under rule 89(2)(l) if amount claimed does not exceed two lakh rupees, certification under rule 89(2)(m) otherwise	
9	Refund of tax paid on intra-state supply which is subsequently held to be an inter-state supply and vice versa	Statement 6 under rule 89(2)(j)	
		Undertaking in relation to sections 16(2)(c) and section 42(2)	
10	Refund on account of assessment / provisional assessment / appeal / any other order	Undertaking in relation to sections 16(2)(c) and section 42(2)	Reference number of the order and a copy of the Assessment / Provisional Assessment / Appeal / Any Other Order
		Self-declaration under rule 89(2)(l) if amount claimed does not exceed two lakh rupees, certification under rule 89(2)(m) otherwise	Reference number/proof of payment of pre-deposit made earlier for which refund is being claimed
11	Refund on account of any other ground or reason	Undertaking in relation to sections 16(2)(c) and section 42(2)	Documents in support of the claim
		Self-declaration under rule 89(2)(l) if amount claimed does not exceed two lakh rupees, certification under rule 89(2)(m) otherwise	

**Annexure-B****Statement of invoices to be submitted with application for refund of unutilized ITC**

Sr. No.	GSTIN of the Suppli er	Name of the Suppli er	Invoice Details			Type	Centr al Tax	State Tax/ Union Territo ry Tax	Integrat ed Tax	Ces s	Eligible for ITC	Amou nt of eligibl e ITC	Wheth er invoice s include d in GSTR- 2A Y/N
			Invoi ce No.	Dat e	Valu e								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14



F. No. 354/150/2019-TRU

Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Revenue  
Tax Research Unit

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**North Block, New Delhi,**  
**Dated the 22<sup>nd</sup> November, 2019**

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners/ Chief Commissioners/ Principal Commissioners/  
Commissioner of Central Tax (All) / The Principal Director Generals/ Director Generals  
(All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject– Clarification on scope of the notification entry at item (id), related to job work,  
under heading 9988 of Notification No. 11/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28-06-2017-reg.**

I am directed to say that doubts have been raised with regard to scope of the notification entry at item (id) under heading 9988 of Notification No. 11/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28-06-2017 inserted with effect from 01-10-2019 to implement the recommendation of the GST Council to reduce rate of GST on all job work services, which earlier attracted 18 % rate, to 12%. It has been stated that the entry at item (id) under heading 9988 of Notification No. 11/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28-06-2017 inserted with effect from 01-10-2019, prescribes 12% GST rate for all services by way of job work. This makes the entry at item (iv) which covers “manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others” with GST rate of 18%, redundant.

2. The matter has been examined. The entries at items (id) and (iv) under heading 9988 read as under:

(3)	(4)	(5)
(id) Services by way of job work other than (i), (ia), (ib) and (ic) above;	6	-
(iv) Manufacturing services on physical inputs (goods) owned by others, other than (i), (ia), (ib), (ic), (id), (ii), (ia) and (iii) above.	9	-



3. Job work has been defined in CGST Act as under.

*“Job work means any treatment or processing undertaken by a person on goods belonging to another **registered** person and the expression ‘job worker’ shall be construed accordingly.”*

4. In view of the above, it may be seen that there is a clear demarcation between scope of the entries at item (id) and item (iv) under heading 9988 of Notification No. 11/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28-06-2017. Entry at item (id) covers only job work services as defined in section 2 (68) of CGST Act, 2017, that is, services by way of treatment or processing undertaken by a person on goods belonging to another **registered** person. On the other hand, the entry at item (iv) specifically excludes the services covered by entry at item (id), and therefore, covers only such services which are carried out on physical inputs (goods) which are owned by persons other than those registered under the CGST Act.

5. Difficulty if any, in the implementation of this Circular may be brought to the notice of the Board.

Yours Faithfully,

(Shashikant Mehta)

OSD, TRU

Email: shashikant.mehta@gov.in

Tel: 011 2309 5547



**F. No. CBEC – 20/06/03/2019 – GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**  
\*\*\*\*\*

New Delhi, the 4<sup>th</sup> December, 2019

To

The Pr. Chief Commissioners / Chief Commissioners / Principal Commissioners /  
Commissioners of Central Tax (All)

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam / Sir,

**Subject: Withdrawal of Circular No. 107/26/2019-GST dt. 18.07.2019 – reg.**

Kind attention is invited to Circular No. 107/26/2019-GST dated 18.07.2019 wherein certain clarifications were given in relation to various doubts related to supply of Information Technology enabled Services (ITeS services) under GST.

2. Thereafter, numerous representations were received expressing apprehensions on the implications of the said Circular. In view of these apprehensions and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168(1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, hereby withdraws, *ab-initio*, Circular No. 107/26/2019-GST dated 18.07.2019.

3. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this Circular. Hindi version will follow.

(Yogendra Garg)  
Principal Commissioner (GST)

\*\*\*\*\*



**Circular No.128/47/2019-GS**

**No. GST/INV/DIN/01/19-20**

**Ministry of Finance  
Department of Revenue  
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs  
GST-Investigation Wing**

Room No.01, 10<sup>th</sup> Floor,  
Tower-2, 124, Jeevan Bharti Building,  
Connaught Circus, New Delhi- 110001.  
Dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> December, 2019

To:

All Principal Chief Commissioner(s)/ Chief Commissioner(s)/ Principal Director General(s)/ Director General(s)/ All Principal Commissioner(s)/ Commissioner(s) / Principal Additional Director General(s)/ Additional Director General(s)/ Joint Secretaries/Commissioners, CBIC.

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Generation and quoting of Document Identification Number (DIN) on any communication issued by the officers of the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) to tax payers and other concerned persons – reg.**

Attention is invited to Board's Circular No. 122/41/2019- GST dated 05<sup>th</sup> November, 2019 that was issued to implement the decision for Generation and Quoting of Document Identification Number (DIN) on specified documents. This was done with a view to leverage technology for greater accountability and transparency in communications with the trade/ taxpayers/ other concerned persons.

2. Vide the aforementioned Circular, the Board had specified that the DIN monitoring system would be used for incorporating a DIN on search authorisations, summons, arrest memos, inspection notices etc. to begin with. Further, a facility was provided to enable the recipient of these documents/communications to easily verify their genuineness by confirming the DIN on-line at [cbic.gov.in](http://cbic.gov.in). In continuation of the same, the Board has now directed that electronic generation and quoting of Document Identification Number (DIN) shall be done in respect of all communications (including e-mails) sent to tax payers and other concerned persons by any office of the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) across the country. Instructions contained in this Para would come into effect from 24.12.2019.

3. Accordingly, the online digital platform/facility already available on the DDM's online portal "[cbicddm.gov.in](http://cbicddm.gov.in)" for electronic generation of DIN has been suitably enhanced to enable electronic generation of DIN in respect of all forms of communication (including e-mails) sent to tax payers and other concerned persons. On the one hand electronic generation of DIN's would create a digital directory for maintaining a proper audit trail of communications sent to tax payers and other concerned



persons and on the other hand, it would provide the recipient of such communication a digital facility to ascertain the genuineness of the communication.

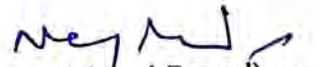
4. In this context, the Board also felt it necessary to harmonize and standardize the formats of search authorisations, summons, arrest memos, inspection notices etc. issued by the GST/Central Excise/Service Tax formations across the country. Accordingly, the Board had constituted a committee of officers to examine and suggest modifications in the formats of these documents. The committee has submitted its recommendations. The standardized documents have since been uploaded by DDM and are ready to be used. When downloaded and printed, these standardized documents would bear a pre-populated DIN thereon. Accordingly, the Board directs that all field formations shall use the standardized authorisation for search, summons, inspection notice, arrest memo and provisional release order (the formats are attached). These formats shall be used by all the formations w.e.f. 01.01.2020.

5. The Board once again directs that any specified communication which does not bear the electronically generated DIN and is not covered by the exceptions mentioned in paragraph 3 of Circular No. 122/41/2019-GST dated 05.11.2019, shall be treated as invalid and shall be deemed to have never been issued.

6. The Chief Commissioner(s)/Director General(s) are requested to circulate these instructions to all the formations under their charge for strict compliance. Difficulties faced, if any, in implementation of these instructions may be immediately brought to the notice of the Board.

Hindi version to follow.

Encl: As above

  
(Neeraj Prasad)

Commissioner (GST-Inv.), CBIC  
Tel. No.: 011-21400623  
Email id: [gstinvcbic@gov.in](mailto:gstinvcbic@gov.in)

Copy to:

- i. Chairman, CBIC & All Members, CBIC
- ii. DG Tax Payer Services, CBIC
- iii. Pr. DG (Systems and Data Management)
- iv. Webmaster- for uploading on the CBIC official website.



**CBEC-20/06/04/2019-GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**  
\*\*\*\*\*

New Delhi, Dated the 24<sup>th</sup> December, 2019

To,

The Pr. Chief Commissioners / Chief Commissioners / Principal Commissioners /  
Commissioners of Central Tax (All)  
The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Standard Operating Procedure to be followed in case of non-filers of returns**  
**- reg.**

Doubts have been raised across the field formations in respect of the appropriate procedure to be followed in case of non-furnishing of return under section 39 or section 44 or section 45 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the “CGST Act”). It has further been brought to the notice that divergent practices are being followed in case of non-furnishing of the said returns.

2. The matter has been examined. In order to clarify the issue and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the CGST Act, hereby issues the following clarifications and guidelines.

3. Section 46 of the CGST Act read with rule 68 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the “CGST Rules”) requires issuance of a notice in **FORM GSTR-3A** to a registered person who fails to furnish return under section 39 or section 44 or section 45 (hereinafter referred to as the “defaulter”) requiring him to furnish such return within fifteen days. Further section 62 provides for assessment of non-filers of return of registered persons who fails to furnish return under section 39 or section 45 even after service of notice under section 46. **FORM GSTR-3A** provides as under:

***“Notice to return defaulter u/s 46 for not filing return***

*Tax Period -*

*Type of Return -*



*Being a registered taxpayer, you are required to furnish return for the supplies made or received and to discharge resultant tax liability for the aforesaid tax period by due date. It has been noticed that you have not filed the said return till date.*

1. *You are, therefore, requested to furnish the said return within 15 days failing which the tax liability may be assessed u/s 62 of the Act, based on the relevant material available with this office. Please note that in addition to tax so assessed, you will also be liable to pay interest and penalty as per provisions of the Act.*
2. *Please note that no further communication will be issued for assessing the liability.*
3. *The notice shall be deemed to have been withdrawn in case the return referred above, is filed by you before issue of the assessment order.”*

As such, no separate notice is required to be issued for best judgment assessment under section 62 and in case of failure to file return within 15 days of issuance of **FORM GSTR-3A**, the best judgment assessment in **FORM ASMT-13** can be issued without any further communication.

4. Following guidelines are hereby prescribed to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of law across the field formations:

- (i) Preferably, a system generated message would be sent to all the registered persons 3 days before the due date to nudge them about filing of the return for the tax period by the due date.
- (ii) Once the due date for furnishing the return under section 39 is over, a system generated mail / message would be sent to all the defaulters immediately after the due date to the effect that the said registered person has not furnished his return for the said tax period; the said mail/message is to be sent to the authorized signatory as well as the proprietor/partner/director/karta, etc.
- (iii) Five days after the due date of furnishing the return, a notice in **FORM GSTR-3A** (under section 46 of the CGST Act read with rule 68 of the CGST Rules) shall be issued electronically to such registered person who fails to furnish return under section 39, requiring him to furnish such return within fifteen days;
- (iv) In case the said return is still not filed by the defaulter within 15 days of the said notice, the proper officer may proceed to assess the tax liability of the said person under section 62 of the CGST Act, to the best of his judgement taking into account all



the relevant material which is available or which he has gathered and would issue order under rule 100 of the CGST Rules in **FORM GST ASMT-13**. The proper officer would then be required to upload the summary thereof in **FORM GST DRC-07**;

(v) For the purpose of assessment of tax liability under section 62 of the CGST Act, the proper officer may take into account the details of outward supplies available in the statement furnished under section 37 (**FORM GSTR-1**), details of supplies auto-populated in **FORM GSTR-2A**, information available from e-way bills, or any other information available from any other source, including from inspection under section 71;

(vi) In case the defaulter furnishes a valid return within thirty days of the service of assessment order in **FORM GST ASMT-13**, the said assessment order shall be deemed to have been withdrawn in terms of provision of sub-section (2) of section 62 of the CGST Act. However, if the said return remains unfurnished within the statutory period of 30 days from issuance of order in **FORM ASMT-13**, then proper officer may initiate proceedings under section 78 and recovery under section 79 of the CGST Act;

5. Above general guidelines may be followed by the proper officer in case of non-furnishing of return. In deserving cases, based on the facts of the case, the Commissioner may resort to provisional attachment to protect revenue under section 83 of the CGST Act before issuance of **FORM GST ASMT-13**.

6. Further, the proper officer would initiate action under sub-section (2) of section 29 of the CGST Act for cancellation of registration in cases where the return has not been furnished for the period specified in section 29.

7. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this Circular.

8. Difficulty, if any, in implementation of the above instructions may please be brought to the notice of the Board. Hindi version would follow.

(Yogendra Garg)  
Principal Commissioner (GST)



**F. No. 354/189/2019-TRU**

**Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Revenue  
Tax research Unit**

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**North Block, New Delhi,  
Dated the \_\_\_\_\_, 2019**

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners/ Chief Commissioners/  
Principal Commissioners/ Commissioner of Central Tax (All) /  
The Principal Director Generals/ Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject– Reverse Charge Mechanism (RCM) on renting of motor vehicles -reg.**

Suppliers of service by way of renting of any motor vehicle designed to carry passengers where the cost of fuel is included in the consideration charged from the service recipient have an option to pay GST either at 5% with limited ITC (of input services in the same line of business) or 12% with full ITC.

2. The GST Council in its 37<sup>th</sup> meeting dated 20.09.2019 examined the request to place the supply of renting of motor vehicles under RCM and recommended that the said supply when provided by suppliers paying GST @ 5% to corporate entities may be placed under RCM. RCM was not recommended for suppliers paying GST @12% with full ITC, so that they may have the option to continue to avail ITC. RCM otherwise would have blocked the ITC chain for them. Accordingly, the following entry was inserted in the RCM notification with effect from 1.10.19:

Sl. No.	Category of Supply of Services	Supplier of service	Recipient of Service
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
15	Services provided by way of renting of a motor vehicle provided to a body corporate.	Any person other than a body corporate, paying central tax at the rate of 2.5% on renting of motor vehicles with input tax credit only of input service in the same line of business	Any body corporate located in the taxable territory.

3. Post issuance of the notification, references have been received stating that when a service is covered by RCM, GST would be paid by the service recipient and not by the supplier.



Therefore, the wording of the notification that “any person other than a body corporate, paying central tax at the rate of 2.5%” is not free from doubt and needs amendment/ clarification from the perspective of drafting.

4. The matter has been examined. When any service is placed under RCM, the supplier shall not charge any tax from the service recipient as this is the settled procedure in law under RCM. There are only two rates applicable on the service of renting of vehicles, 5% with limited ITC and 12% with full ITC. The only interpretation of the notification entry in question which is not absurd would be that –

- (i) where the supplier of the service charges GST @ 12% from the service recipient, the service recipient shall not be liable to pay GST under RCM; and,
- (ii) where the supplier of the service doesn't charge GST @ 12% from the service recipient, the service recipient shall be liable to pay GST under RCM.

5. Though a supplier providing the service to a body corporate under RCM may still be paying GST @ 5% on the services supplied to other non body corporate clients, to bring in greater clarity, serial No. 15 of the notification No. 13/2017-CT (R) dated 28.6.17 has been amended vide notification No. 29/2019-CT (R) dated 31.12.19 to state that RCM shall be applicable on the service by way of renting of any motor vehicle designed to carry passengers where the cost of fuel is included in the consideration charged from the service recipient only if the supplier fulfils all the following conditions:–

- (a) is other than a body-corporate;
- (b) does not issue an invoice charging GST @12% from the service recipient; and
- (c) supplies the service to a body corporate.

6. It may be noted that the present amendment of the notification is merely clarificatory in nature and therefore for the period 01.10.2019 to 31.12.2019 also, clarification given at para 5 above shall apply, as any other interpretation shall render the RCM notification for the said service unworkable for that period.

7. Difficulty if any, in the implementation of this Circular may be brought to the notice of the Board.

Yours Faithfully,

(Rachna)  
OSD, TRU  
Email: Rachna.irs@gov.in  
Tel: 011 2309 5558