



[TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY, PART II, SECTION 3,
SUB-SECTION (ii)]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE)
CENTRAL BOARD OF INDIRECT TAXES AND CUSTOMS

NOTIFICATION
No. 09/2022–Central Tax

New Delhi, the 5th July, 2022

S.O.(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Finance Act, 2022 (6 of 2022), the Central Government hereby appoints the 5th day of July, 2022, as the date on which the provisions of clause (c) of section 110 and section 111 of the said Act shall come into force.

[F.No.CBIC-20001/2/2022-GST]

section 110 clause c

(Rajeev Ranjan)

insertion of new sub section 10 in section 49

Under Secretary

(10) A registered person may, on the common portal, transfer any amount of tax, interest, penalty, fee or any other amount available in the electronic cash ledger under this Act, to the electronic cash ledger for,--

- (a) integrated tax, central tax, State tax, Union territory tax or cess; or
- (b) integrated tax or central tax of a distinct person as specified in sub-section (4) or, as the case may be, sub-section (5) of section 25,

in such form and manner and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed and such transfer shall be deemed to be a refund from the electronic cash ledger under this Act:

Provided that no such transfer under clause (b) shall be allowed if the said registered person has any unpaid liability in his electronic liability register. ";

Amendment of section 50.

111. In section 50 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of July, 2017, namely:--

"(3) Where the input tax credit has been wrongly availed and utilised, the registered person shall pay interest on such input tax credit wrongly availed and utilised, at such rate not exceeding twenty-four per cent. as may be notified by the Government, on the recommendations of the Council, and the interest shall be calculated, in such manner as may be prescribed.

old section 50 subsection 3

A taxable person who makes an undue or excess claim of input tax credit under section 42(10) matching or undue or excess reduction in output tax liability under section 43(10) matching, shall pay interest on such undue or excess claim or on such undue or excess reduction, as the case may be, at such rate 24% p.a. not exceeding 24%, as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council.



**[TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY, PART II, SECTION 3,
SUB-SECTION (i)]**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE)
CENTRAL BOARD OF INDIRECT TAXES AND CUSTOMS**

**NOTIFICATION
No. 10/2022 – Central Tax**

New Delhi, the 5th July, 2022

G.S.R.(E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 44 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017), the Commissioner, on the recommendations of the Council, hereby exempts the registered person whose aggregate turnover in the financial year 2021-22 is up to two crore rupees, from filing annual return for the said financial year.

[F. No. CBIC-20001/2/2022-GST]

(Rajeev Ranjan)
Under Secretary



[TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY, PART II, SECTION 3,
SUB-SECTION (i)]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE)
CENTRAL BOARD OF INDIRECT TAXES AND CUSTOMS

NOTIFICATION
No. 11/2022 – Central Tax

New Delhi, the 5th July, 2022

G.S.R.....(E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by section 148 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017), the Government, on the recommendations of the Council, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 21/2019-Central Tax, dated the 23rd April, 2019, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* number G.S.R. 322(E), dated the 23rd April, 2019, namely:—

In the said notification, in the second paragraph, after the fourth proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely: –

—Provided also that the said persons shall furnish a statement, containing the details of payment of self-assessed tax in **FORM GST CMP-08** of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 for the quarter ending 30th June, 2022 till the 31st day of July, 2022.”.

[F. No. CBIC-20001/2/2022-GST]

(Rajeev Ranjan)

Under Secretary

Note: The principal notification No. 21/2019-Central Tax, dated 23rd April, 2019 was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* number G.S.R. 322(E), dated the 23rd April, 2019 and was last amended, *vide* notification number 25/2021 – Central Tax, dated the 1st June, 2021, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* number G.S.R 369 (E), dated the 1st June, 2021.



[TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY, PART II, SECTION 3, SUB-SECTION (i)]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE)
CENTRAL BOARD OF INDIRECT TAXES AND CUSTOMS

NOTIFICATION
No. 12/2022 – Central Tax

New Delhi, the 5th July, 2022

G.S.R.....(E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by section 128 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017), the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 73/2017–Central Tax, dated the 29th December, 2017, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* number G.S.R. 1600(E), dated the 29th December, 2017, namely :— **amendment in section 47. waiver of late fees**

In the said notification, in the sixth proviso, for the figures, letters and words –30th day of June, 2022”, the figures, letters and words –28th day of July, 2022” shall be substituted.

[F. No. CBIC-20001/2/2022-GST]

Seeks to waive off late fee under section 47 for the period from 01.05.2022 till 30.06.2022 for delay in filing FORM GSTR-4 for FY 2021-22

this has been amended instead of 30-6-2022 now it is 28-7-2022

(Rajeev Ranjan)

Under Secretary

Note: The principal notification No. 73/2017-Central Tax, dated the 29th December, 2017 was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* number G.S.R. 1600(E), dated the 29th December, 2017 and was last amended, *vide* notification number 07/2022 – Central Tax, dated the 26th May, 2022, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* number G.S.R. 397 (E), dated the 26th May, 2022.

Section 168A. Power of Government to extend time limit in special circumstances.-

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, extend the time limit specified in, or prescribed or notified under, this Act in respect of actions which cannot be completed or complied with due to force majeure.

(2) The power to issue notification under sub-section (1) shall include the power to give retrospective effect to such notification from a date earlier than the date of commencement of this Act.

Explanation. - For the purposes of this section, the expression "force majeure" means a case of war, epidemic, flood, drought, fire, cyclone, earthquake or any other calamity caused by nature or otherwise affecting the implementation of any of the provisions of this Act.]



[TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY, PART II, SECTION 3, SUB-SECTION (i)]

DUE DATES - ANNUAL RETURN

2017-18 3/5/7 Feb 2020
2018-19 31-12-2020
2019-20 31-03-2021
2020-21 28-02-2022
2021-22

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
CENTRAL BOARD OF INDIRECT TAXES AND CUSTOMS**

force majeure
unforeseeable circumstances
that prevent someone from
fulfilling a contract.

**NOTIFICATION
No. 13/2022-Central Tax**

New Delhi, the 5th July, 2022

G.S.R.....(E).- In exercise of the powers conferred by section 168A of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) read with section 20 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (13 of 2017) and section 21 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (14 of 2017) and in partial modification of the notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 35/2020-Central Tax, dated the 3rd April, 2020, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 235(E), dated the 3rd April, 2020 and No. 14/2021-Central Tax, dated the 1st May, 2021, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 310(E), dated the 1st May, 2021, the Government, on the recommendations of the Council, hereby,-

(i) extends the time limit specified under sub-section (10) of section 73 for issuance of order under sub-section (9) of section 73 of the said Act, for recovery of tax not paid or short paid or of input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized, in respect of a tax period for the financial year 2017-18, up to the 30th day of September, 2023;

2 years extension

(ii) excludes the period from the 1st day of March, 2020 to the 28th day of February, 2022 for computation of period of limitation under sub-section (10) of section 73 of the said Act for issuance of order under sub-section (9) of section 73 of the said Act, for recovery of erroneous refund;

(iii) excludes the period from the 1st day of March, 2020 to the 28th day of February, 2022 for computation of period of limitation for filing refund application under section 54 or section 55 of the said Act.

2. This notification shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from the 1st day of March, 2020.

Due date of annual return for FY 2017-18 of different States

[F. No. CBIC-20001/2/2022-GST]

Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Other Territory ---- 3-2-2020

Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Gujarat ---- 5-2-2020

(Rajeev Ranjan)

Under Secretary

Bihar, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh ---- 7-2-2020



[TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY, PART II, SECTION 3,
SUB-SECTION (i)]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE)
CENTRAL BOARD OF INDIRECT TAXES AND CUSTOMS

NOTIFICATION
No. 14/2022 – Central Tax

New Delhi, the 5th July, 2022

G.S.R... (E). –In exercise of the powers conferred by section 164 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017), the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017, namely: —

1. Short title and commencement. –(1) These rules may be called the Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Rules, 2022.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in these rules, they shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in rule 21A, in sub-rule (4), after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely: -

–Provided further that where the registration has been suspended under sub-rule (2A) for contravention of the provisions contained in clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 29 and the registration has not already been cancelled by the proper officer under rule 22, the suspension of registration shall be deemed to be revoked upon furnishing of all the pending returns.”;

3. In the said rules, in *Explanation 1* to rule 43, after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely: –

–(d) the value of supply of Duty Credit Scrips specified in the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue No. 35/2017-Central Tax (Rate), dated the 13th October, 2017, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* number GSR 1284(E), dated the 13th October, 2017.”;

4. In the said rules, in rule 46, after clause (r), the following clause shall be inserted, namely: -

(s) a declaration as below, that invoice is not required to be issued in the manner specified under sub-rule (4) of rule 48, in all cases where an invoice is issued, other than in the manner so specified under the said sub-rule (4) of rule 48, by the taxpayer having aggregate turnover in any



preceding financial year from 2017-18 onwards more than the aggregate turnover as notified under the said sub-rule (4) of rule 48-

~~—~~We hereby declare that though our aggregate turnover in any preceding financial year from 2017-18 onwards is more than the aggregate turnover notified under sub-rule (4) of rule 48, we are not required to prepare an invoice in terms of the provisions of the said sub-rule.”;’;

5. In the said rules, in rule 86, after sub-rule (4A), the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely: -

~~—(4B)~~ Where a registered person deposits the amount of erroneous refund sanctioned to him, –

(a) under sub-section (3) of section 54 of the Act, or

(b) under sub-rule (3) of rule 96, in contravention of sub-rule (10) of rule 96,

along with interest and penalty, wherever applicable, through **FORM GST DRC-03**, by debiting the electronic cash ledger, on his own or on being pointed out, an amount equivalent to the amount of erroneous refund deposited by the registered person shall be re-credited to the electronic credit ledger by the proper officer by an order made in **FORM GST PMT-03A**.”;

6. In the said rules, in rule 87, –

(a) in sub-rule (3), after clause (i), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely: -

~~—(ia)~~ Unified Payment Interface (UPI) from any bank;

(ib) Immediate Payment Services (IMPS) from any bank;”;

(b) in sub-rule (5), after the words ~~—Real Time Gross Settlement~~”, the words ~~—or Immediate Payment Service~~” shall be inserted;

(c) after sub-rule (13), the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely: -

~~—(14)~~ A registered person may, on the common portal, transfer any amount of tax, interest, penalty, fee or any other amount available in the electronic cash ledger under the Act to the electronic cash ledger for central tax or integrated tax of a distinct person as specified in sub-section (4) or, as the case may be, sub-section (5) of section 25, in **FORM GST PMT-09**:

Provided that no such transfer shall be allowed if the said registered person has any unpaid liability in his electronic liability register.”;

7. In the said rules, with effect from the 1st July, 2017, after rule 88A, the following rule shall be deemed to have been inserted, namely: -

~~—88B. Manner of calculating interest on delayed payment of tax.~~-(1) In case, where the supplies made during a tax period are declared by the registered person in the return for the said period and the said return is furnished after the due date in accordance with provisions of section 39, except where such return is furnished after commencement of any proceedings under section 73 or section 74 in respect of the said period, the interest on tax payable in respect of such supplies shall be calculated on the portion of tax which is paid by debiting the electronic cash ledger, for the period of delay in filing the said



return beyond the due date, at such rate as may be notified under sub-section (1) of section 50.

(2) In all other cases, where interest is payable in accordance with sub section (1) of section 50, the interest shall be calculated on the amount of tax which remains unpaid, for the period starting from the date on which such tax was due to be paid till the date such tax is paid, at such rate as may be notified under sub-section (1) of section 50.

(3) In case, where interest is payable on the amount of input tax credit wrongly availed and utilised in accordance with sub-section (3) of section 50, the interest shall be calculated on the amount of input tax credit wrongly availed and utilised, for the period starting from the date of utilisation of such wrongly availed input tax credit till the date of reversal of such credit or payment of tax in respect of such amount, at such rate as may be notified under said sub-section (3) of section 50.

Explanation. —For the purposes of this sub-rule, —

- (1) input tax credit wrongly availed shall be construed to have been utilised, when the balance in the electronic credit ledger falls below the amount of input tax credit wrongly availed, and the extent of such utilisation of input tax credit shall be the amount by which the balance in the electronic credit ledger falls below the amount of input tax credit wrongly availed.
- (2) the date of utilisation of such input tax credit shall be taken to be, —
 - (a) the date, on which the return is due to be furnished under section 39 or the actual date of filing of the said return, whichever is earlier, if the balance in the electronic credit ledger falls below the amount of input tax credit wrongly availed, on account of payment of tax through the said return; or
 - (b) the date of debit in the electronic credit ledger when the balance in the electronic credit ledger falls below the amount of input tax credit wrongly availed, in all other cases.”;

8. In the said rules, in rule 89, —

- (a) in sub-rule (1), after the fourth proviso, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely: -

Explanation. — For the purposes of this sub-rule, ~~—specified officer~~” means a ~~—specified officer~~” or an ~~—authorised officer~~” as defined under rule 2 of the Special Economic Zone Rules, 2006.‘;

- (b) in sub-rule (2), —

- (i) in clause (b), after the words ~~—on account of export of goods~~”, the words ~~—other than electricity~~” shall be inserted;

- (ii) after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely: -

~~—(ba)~~ a statement containing the number and date of the export invoices, details of energy exported, tariff per unit for export of electricity as per agreement, along with the copy of statement of scheduled energy for exported electricity by Generation Plants issued by the Regional Power Committee Secretariat as a



part of the Regional Energy Account (REA) under clause (nnn) of sub-regulation 1 of Regulation 2 of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2010 and the copy of agreement detailing the tariff per unit, in case where refund is on account of export of electricity;”;

(c) in sub-rule (4), the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely: -

~~Explanation.~~ – For the purposes of this sub-rule, the value of goods exported out of India shall be taken as –

(i) the Free on Board (FOB) value declared in the Shipping Bill or Bill of Export form, as the case may be, as per the Shipping Bill and Bill of Export (Forms) Regulations, 2017; or

(ii) the value declared in tax invoice or bill of supply,

whichever is less.”;

(d) in sub-rule (5), for the words ~~tax payable on such inverted rated supply of goods and services~~”, the brackets, words and letters ~~tax payable on such inverted rated supply of goods and services x (Net ITC’ ITC availed on inputs and input services)}~~.” shall be substituted;

9. In the said rules, rule 95A shall be deemed to have been omitted with effect from the 1st July, 2019;

10. In the said rules, with effect from the 1st day of July, 2017, in rule 96, –

(a) in sub-rule (1), for clause (b), the following clause shall be deemed to have been substituted, namely: -

~~(b)~~ the applicant has furnished a valid return in **FORM GSTR-3B**:

Provided that if there is any mismatch between the data furnished by the exporter of goods in Shipping Bill and those furnished in statement of outward supplies in **FORM GSTR-1**, such application for refund of integrated tax paid on the goods exported out of India shall be deemed to have been filed on such date when such mismatch in respect of the said shipping bill is rectified by the exporter;”;

(b) in sub-rule (4),

(i) in clause (b), for the figures ~~4962~~” the figures and word ~~4962; or~~” shall be deemed to have been substituted;

(ii) after clause (b), the following clause shall be deemed to have been inserted, namely: -

~~(c)~~ the Commissioner in the Board or an officer authorised by the Board, on the basis of data analysis and risk parameters, is of the opinion that verification of credentials of the exporter, including the availment of ITC by the exporter, is



considered essential before grant of refund, in order to safeguard the interest of revenue.”;

- (c) sub-rule (5) shall be deemed to have been omitted;
- (d) after sub-rule (5), the following sub-rules shall be deemed to have been inserted, namely: -

~~(5A)~~Where refund is withheld in accordance with the provisions of clause (a) or clause (c) of sub-rule (4), such claim shall be transmitted to the proper officer of Central tax, State tax or Union territory tax, as the case may be, electronically through the common portal in a system generated **FORM GST RFD-01** and the intimation of such transmission shall also be sent to the exporter electronically through the common portal, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other rule, the said system generated form shall be deemed to be the application for refund in such cases and shall be deemed to have been filed on the date of such transmission.

(5B) Where refund is withheld in accordance with the provisions of clause (b) of sub-rule (4) and the proper officer of the Customs passes an order that the goods have been exported in violation of the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), then, such claim shall be transmitted to the proper officer of Central tax, State tax or Union territory tax, as the case may be, electronically through the common portal in a system generated **FORM GST RFD-01** and the intimation of such transmission shall also be sent to the exporter electronically through the common portal, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other rule, the said system generated form shall be deemed to be the application for refund in such cases and shall be deemed to have been filed on the date of such transmission.

(5C) The application for refund in **FORM GST RFD-01** transmitted electronically through the common portal in terms of sub-rules (5A) and (5B) shall be dealt in accordance with the provisions of rule 89.”;

- (e) sub-rule (6) and sub-rule (7) shall be deemed to have been omitted;

11. In the said rules, in **FORM GSTR-3B**, -

- (a) in paragraph 3.1, in the heading, after the words ~~“liable to reverse charge”~~, the brackets, words and figures ~~“(other than those covered in 3.1.1)”~~ shall be inserted;
- (b) after paragraph 3.1, the following paragraph shall be inserted, namely: -



“3.1.1 Details of supplies notified under sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and corresponding provisions in Integrated Goods and Services Tax/Union Territory Goods and Services Tax/State Goods and Services Tax Acts.

Nature of Supplies	Total Taxable value	Integrated Tax	Central Tax	State/UT Tax	Cess
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i) Taxable supplies on which electronic commerce operator pays tax under sub-section (5) of section 9 [to be furnished by the electronic commerce operator]					
(ii) Taxable supplies made by the registered person through electronic commerce operator, on which electronic commerce operator is required to pay tax under sub-section (5) of section 9 [to be furnished by the registered person making supplies through electronic commerce operator].”;					

(c) in paragraph 3.2, in the heading, after the words, figures, brackets and letter ~~–supplies shown in 3.1(a)~~”, the word, figures, brackets and letter ~~–and 3.1.1(i)~~” shall be inserted;

(d) in the table, under paragraph 4, in column (1), -

(i) in item (B), for the entries against sub-item (1), the following entries shall be substituted, namely:

-

~~–As per rules 38, 42 and 43 of CGST Rules and sub-section (5) of section 17”;~~

(ii) in item (D), -

(A) for the heading, the following heading shall be substituted, namely: -

~~–Other Details”;~~

(B) for the entries against sub-item (1), the following entries shall be substituted, namely:

-

~~–HTC reclaimed which was reversed under Table 4(B)(2) in earlier tax period”;~~

(C) for the entries against sub-item (2), the following entries shall be substituted, namely:

-

~~–Ineligible ITC under section 16(4) and ITC restricted due to PoS provisions”;~~

(e) Under the heading the Instructions, after paragraph 3, following paragraphs shall be inserted, namely: -

~~–(4) An Electronic Commerce Operator (ECO) shall not include in 3.1(a) above, the supplies on which the ECO is required to pay tax under sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and shall report such supplies in 3.1.1(i) above.~~



(5) A registered person making supplies through an Electronic Commerce Operator (ECO) shall not include in 3.1(a) above, the supplies on which the ECO is required to pay tax under sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and shall report such supplies in 3.1.1(ii) above.”;

12. In the said rules, in **FORM GSTR-9**, under the heading Instructions, -

(a) in paragraph 4, -

(A) after the word, letters and figures ~~“for FY 2020-21”~~, the word, letters and figures ~~“for FY 2021-22”~~ shall be inserted;

(B) in the Table, in second column, -

(I) against serial numbers 5D, 5E and 5F, the following entries shall be inserted at the end, namely: –

For FY 2021-22, the registered person shall report Non-GST supply (5F) separately and shall have an option to either separately report his supplies as exempted and nil rated supply or report consolidated information for these two heads in the ~~“exempted”~~ row only.”;

(II) against serial numbers 5H, 5I, 5J and 5K, for the figures and word ~~“2019-20 and 2020-21”~~, the figures and word ~~“2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22”~~ shall respectively be substituted;

(b) in paragraph 5, in the Table, in second column, -

(A) against serial numbers 6B, 6C, 6D and 6E, for the letters and figures ~~“FY 2019-20 and 2020-21”~~, the letters, figures and word ~~“FY 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22”~~ shall respectively be substituted;

(B) against serial numbers 7A, 7B, 7C, 7D, 7E, 7F, 7G and 7H, for the figures and word ~~“2019-20 and 2020-21”~~, the figures and word ~~“2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22”~~ shall be substituted;

(c) in paragraph 7, -

(A) after the words and figures ~~“April 2021 to September 2021.”~~, the following shall be inserted, namely: -

~~“For FY 2021-22, Part V consists of particulars of transactions for the previous financial year but paid in the **FORM GSTR-3B** between April, 2022 to September, 2022.”;~~



(B) in the Table, in second column, -

(I) against serial numbers 10 & 11, the following entries shall be inserted at the end, namely: -

~~For~~ FY 2021-22, details of additions or amendments to any of the supplies already declared in the returns of the previous financial year but such amendments were furnished in Table 9A, Table 9B and Table 9C of **FORM GSTR-1** of April, 2022 to September, 2022 shall be declared here.”;

(II) against serial number 12, -

(1) after the words, letters, figures and brackets ~~September, 2021~~ shall be declared here. Table 4(B) of **FORM GSTR-3B** may be used for filling up these details.”, the following entries shall be inserted, namely: -

~~For~~ FY 2021-22, aggregate value of reversal of ITC which was availed in the previous financial year but reversed in returns filed for the months of April 2022 to September 2022 shall be declared here. Table 4(B) of **FORM GSTR-3B** may be used for filling up these details.”;

(2) for the figures and word ~~2019-20 and 2020-21~~”, the figures and word ~~2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22~~” shall be substituted;

(III) against serial number 13, -

(1) after the words, letters and figures ~~reclaimed~~ in FY 2021-22, the details of such ITC reclaimed shall be furnished in the annual return for FY 2021-22,”, the following entries shall be inserted, namely: -

~~For~~ FY 2021-22, details of ITC for goods or services received in the previous financial year but ITC for the same was availed in returns filed for the months of April 2022 to September 2022 shall be declared here. Table 4(A) of **FORM GSTR-3B** may be used for filling up these details. However, any ITC which was reversed in the FY 2021-22 as per second proviso to sub-section (2) of section 16 but was reclaimed in FY 2022-23, the details of such ITC reclaimed shall be furnished in the annual return for FY 2022-23.”;

(2) for the figures and word ~~2019-20 and 2020-21~~”, the figures and word ~~2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22~~” shall be substituted;



(d) in paragraph 8, in the Table, in second column, -

(A) against serial numbers, -

(I) 15A, 15B, 15C and 15D,

(II) 15E, 15F and 15G,

for the figures and word “2019-20 and 2020-21” wherever they occur, the letters, figures and word “2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22” shall respectively, be substituted.”;

(B) against serial numbers 16A, 16B and 16C for the figures and word “2019-20 and 2020-21” wherever they occur, the figures and word “2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22” shall respectively be substituted.”;

(C) against serial numbers 17 and 18, -

(I) after the words, letters and figures “for taxpayers having annual turnover above ₹ 5.00 Cr.”, the words, letters and figures “From FY 2021-22 onwards, it shall be mandatory to report HSN code at six digits level for taxpayers having annual turnover in the preceding year above ₹ 5.00 Cr and at four digits level for all B2B supplies for taxpayers having annual turnover in the preceding year upto ₹ 5.00 Cr.” shall be inserted;

(II) the following paragraph shall be inserted at the end, namely: -

“For FY 2021-22, the registered person shall have an option to not fill Table 18.”;

13. In the said rules, in **FORM GSTR-9C**, under the heading Instructions, -

(a) in paragraph 4, in the Table, in second column, for the figures and word “2019-20 and 2020-21”, wherever they occur, the figures and word “2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22” shall be substituted;

(b) in paragraph 6, in the Table, in second column, against serial number 14, for the figures and word “2019-20 and 2020-21”, the figures and word “2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22” shall be substituted;

14. In the said rules, after **FORM GST PMT-03**, the following form shall be inserted, namely: -

-FORM GST PMT -03A [See rule 86(4B)] Order for re-credit of the amount to electronic credit ledger	
Reference No:	Date:
1. GSTIN –	
2. Name (Legal) –	
3. Trade name, if any	
4. Address –	
5. Ledger from which debit entry was made-	Cash / credit ledger
6. Debit entry no. and date –	
7. Payment Reference Number (DRC 03): _____ dated _____	
8. Details of Payment: -	
Cause of Payment	(Deposit of erroneous refund of unutilised ITC or Deposit of erroneous refund of IGST)
Details of Refund Sanction order	1. Shipping



	Bill/ Bill of Export No. and Date _____ 2. Amount of IGST paid on export of goods _____ 3. Details of Exemption/Concessional Rate Notification used for procuring inputs _____ 4. Amount of refund sanctioned _____ 5. Date of credit of refund in Bank Account _____ (or) 1. Category of refund and relevant period of refund _____ 2. GST RFD- 01/01A ARN and Date _____ 3. GST RFD-06 Order No. and Date _____ 4. Amount of refund claimed _____ 5. Amount of refund sanctioned _____						
10. No. and date of order giving rise to recredit, if any - 11. Amount of credit -							
S.No.	Act (Central Tax/ State tax/ UT Tax/ Integrated Tax/ CESS)	Amount of credit (Rs.)					
		Tax	Interest	Penalty	Fee	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;"> Signature Name Designation of the officer </div> <p>Note: ‘Central Tax’ stands for Central Goods and Services Tax; ‘State Tax’ stands for State Goods and Services Tax; ‘UT Tax’ stands for Union territory Goods and Services Tax; ‘Integrated Tax’ stands for Integrated Goods and Services Tax and ‘Cess’ stands for Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States)’;</p>							

15. In the said rules, in **FORM GST PMT-06**, -



- (a) Under the heading **Mode of Payment (relevant part will become active when the particular mode is selected)** for the portion starting with

☐ e-Payment
(This will include all modes of e-payment such as CC/DC and net banking. Taxpayer will choose one of this)”

and ending with “*Note: Charges to be separately paid by the person making payment.*”, the following shall be substituted, namely: -

<input type="checkbox"/> e-Payment (This will include all modes of e-payment such as CC/DC, net banking and UPI. Taxpayer will choose one of this)	<input type="checkbox"/> Over the Counter (OTC)	<input type="checkbox"/> IMPS
	Bank (Where cash or instrument is proposed to be deposited)	
	Details of Instrument	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cash	<input type="checkbox"/> Cheque
	<input type="checkbox"/> Demand Draft	

<input type="checkbox"/> NEFT/RTGS	
Remitting bank	
Beneficiary name	GST
Beneficiary Account Number (CPIN)	<CPIN>
Name of beneficiary bank	Reserve Bank of India
Beneficiary Bank's Indian Financial System Code (IFSC)	IFSC of RBI
Amount	

Note: Bank Charges, if any, shall be paid separately to the bank by the person making payment.

<input type="checkbox"/> IMPS	
Remitting bank	
Beneficiary name	GST
Beneficiary Account Number (CPIN)	<CPIN>
Name of beneficiary bank	<Selected Authorized Bank>
Beneficiary Bank's Indian Financial System Code (IFSC)	<IFSC of selected Authorized Bank >
Amount	

Note: Bank Charges, if any, shall be paid separately to the bank by the person making payment.

- (b) in the Table under the heading Paid Challan Information, for the words, letters and brackets “Bank Reference No. (BRN)/UTR”, words, letters and brackets ~~Bank Reference No. (BRN)/UTR/RRN~~ shall be substituted;



16. In the said rules, in **FORM GST PMT-07**, in the Table,

(a) against serial number 6, in the third column, for
be inserted, namely: -

NEFT/RTGS □”

the following, shall

NEFT/RTGS □	IMPS □”
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(b) after serial number 10 the following serial number and entries shall be inserted, namely: -

10A.	Retrieval Reference Number (RRN) – IMPS.”;	
-----------------	--	--

17. In the said rules, in **FORM GST PMT-09**, -

(a) for the brackets, words and figures ~~“See rule 87(13)”~~, the brackets, words and figures ~~“See rule 87(13) and 87(14)”~~ shall be substituted;

(b) in the Table, after serial No. 4, following serial number and entries shall be inserted, namely: -

4A.	GSTIN of transferee on the same PAN”;	
----------------	---------------------------------------	--

(c) Under the heading Instructions, after paragraph 5, following paragraphs shall be inserted, namely: -

~~(6)~~ Amount available in cash ledger under CGST / IGST head can be transferred to any other taxpayer registered on the same PAN under CGST/IGST head, if required.

(7) Amount shall not be allowed to be transferred if unpaid liability exists in the Electronic Liability Register of the transferor.”;

18. In the said rules, in **FORM-GST-RFD-01**, -

(a) in **Statement-3**, in the Table, under the heading Shipping bill/Bill of export, after column 9, the following column shall be inserted, namely: -

FOB value
9A”;



(b) after **Statement-3A**, the following statement shall be inserted, namely: -

“Statement-3B [rule 89 (2) (ba)]

Refund Type: Export of electricity without payment of tax (accumulated ITC)

Sl. No.	Invoice/Document Details				REA Details					Tariff per Unit in Rs. (As per agreement)	Units exported (Lower of cl. No 5 and 10)	Value of electricity exported in Rs. (11 x 12)
	Type of Document	No.	Date	Energy exported (Units)	Generating Station	Period	Ref. No.	Date	Scheduled Energy Exported (Units)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												”;

19. In the said rules, **FORM GST RFD-10 B** shall be deemed to have been omitted with effect from the 1st day of July, 2019.

[F. No. CBIC-20001/2/2022-GST]

(Rajeev Ranjan)
Under Secretary

Note: The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* notification No. 3/2017-Central Tax, dated the 19th June, 2017, published, *vide* number G.S.R. 610(E), dated the 19th June, 2017 and last amended, *vide* notification No.40/2021 -Central Tax, dated the 29th December, 2021, *vide* number G.S.R. 902(E), dated the 29th December, 2021.



F.No. CBIC-20001/2/2022-GST
Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Revenue
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs
GST Policy Wing

New Delhi, Dated the 6th July, 2022

To,

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

Madam/Sir,

Subject: Mandatory furnishing of correct and proper information of inter-State supplies and amount of ineligible/blocked Input Tax Credit and reversal thereof in return in FORM GSTR-3B and statement in FORM GSTR-1 –reg.

The process of return filing has been simplified over a period of time. With effect from December 2020, **FORM GSTR-3B** is getting auto-generated on the portal by way of auto-population of input tax credit (ITC) from **FORM GSTR-2B** (auto-generated inward supply statement) and auto-population of liabilities from **FORM GSTR-1** (Outward supply statement), with an editing facility to the registered person. However, it has been observed that there still are some infirmities in information being furnished by the registered person in relation to inter-State supplies effected to unregistered person, registered person paying tax under section 10 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (composition taxable persons) and UIN holders. Also, there appears to be lack of clarity regarding reporting of information about reversal of Input Tax Credit (hereinafter referred to as the “ITC”) as well as ineligible ITC in Table 4 of **FORM GSTR-3B**.

2. It is desirable that correct reporting of information is done by the registered person in **FORM GSTR-3B** and **FORM GSTR-1** so as to ensure correct accountal and accurate settlement of funds between the Central and State Governments. Accordingly, in order to ensure uniformity in return filing, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under sub-section (1) of section 168 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the “CGST Act”), hereby clarifies various issues in succeeding paragraphs.

3. **Furnishing of information regarding inter-State supplies made to unregistered persons, composition taxable persons and UIN holders:**

3.1 It has been noticed that a number of registered persons are not reporting the correct details of inter-State supplies made to unregistered persons, to registered person paying tax

rp to urp
rp to cd
rp to uin

under section 10 of the CGST Act (composition taxable persons) and to UIN holders, as required to be declared in Table 3.2 of **FORM GSTR-3B**, under the notion that the taxable value of the same along with tax payable has already been reported in Table 3.1 of the said **FORM**. In certain cases, it has also been noticed that the address of unregistered person are **refer rule 46** captured incorrectly by the supplier, especially those belonging to banking, insurance, finance, stock broking, telecom, digital payment facilitators, OTT platform services providers and E-commerce operators, leading to wrong declaration of Place of Supply (PoS) in both the invoices issued under section 31 of the CGST Act, as well as in Table 3.2 of **FORM GSTR-3B**. **applicable only when there is INTER STATE SUPPLIES**

3.2 In this context, it may be noted that the information sought in Table 3.2 of **FORM GSTR-3B** is required to be furnished, **place of supply-wise**, even though the details of said supplies are already part of the supplies declared in Table 3.1 of the said **FORM**. For assisting the registered persons, Table 3.2 of **FORM GSTR-3B** is being auto-populated on the portal based on the details furnished by them in their **FORM GSTR-1**.

3.3 Accordingly, it is hereby advised that the registered persons making inter-State supplies –

- (i) to the unregistered persons, shall also report the details of such supplies, **place of supply-wise**, in Table 3.2 of **FORM GSTR-3B** and Table 7B or Table 5 **or Table 9/10** of **FORM GSTR-1**, as the case may be;
- (ii) to the registered persons paying tax under section 10 of the SGST/CGST Act (composition taxable persons) and to UIN holders, shall also report the details of such supplies, **place of supply-wise**, in Table 3.2 of **FORM GSTR-3B** and Table 4A or 4C **or 9** of **FORM GSTR-1**, as the case may be, as mandated by the law.
- (iii) shall update their customer database properly with correct State name and ensure that correct PoS is declared in the tax invoice and in Table 3.2 of **FORM GSTR-3B** while filing their return, so that tax reaches the Consumption State as per the principles of destination-based taxation system.

3.4 It is further advised that any amendment carried out in Table 9 or Table 10 of **FORM GSTR-1** or any entry in Table 11 of **FORM GSTR-1** relating to such supplies should also be given effect to while reporting the figures in Table 3.2 of **FORM GSTR-3B**.

4. Furnishing of information regarding ITC availed, reversal thereof and ineligible ITC in Table 4 of GSTR-3B

4.1 Table 4(A) of the **FORM GSTR-3B** is getting auto-populated from various entries of **FORM GSTR-2B**. However, various reversals of ITC on account of rule 42 and 43 of the CGST Rules or for any other reasons are required to be made by the registered person, on his own ascertainment, in Table 4(B) of the said **FORM**. It has been observed that different practices are being followed to report ineligible ITC as well as various reversals of ITC in **FORM GSTR-3B**.

4.2 It may be noted that the amount of Net ITC Available as per Table 4(C) of **FORM GSTR-3B** gets credited into the electronic credit ledger (ECL) of the registered person. **Therefore, it is important that any reversal of ITC or any ITC which is ineligible under any provision of the CGST Act should not be part of Net ITC Available in Table 4(C) and accordingly, should not get credited into the ECL of the registered person.**

4.3 In this context, it is pertinent to mention that the facility of static month-wise auto-drafted statement in **FORM GSTR-2B** for all registered persons has been introduced from August, 2020. The statement provides invoice-wise total details of ITC available to the registered person including the details of the ITC on account of import of goods. Further, details of the said statement are auto-populated in Table 4 of return in **FORM GSTR-3B** which are editable in the hands of registered person. **It may be noted that the entire set of data that is available in FORM GSTR-2B is carried to the table 4 in FORM GSTR-3B, except for the details regarding ITC that is not available to the registered person either on account of limitation of time period as delineated in sub-section (4) of section 16 of the CGST Act or where the recipient of an intra-State supply is located in a different State / UT than that of place of supply.** It is pertinent to mention that the ineligible ITC, which was earlier not part of calculation of eligible/available ITC, is now part of calculation of eligible/available ITC in view of auto-population of Table 4(A) of **FORM GSTR-3B** from various tables of **FORM GSTR-2B**. Thereafter, the registered person is required to identify ineligible ITC as well as the reversal of ITC to arrive at the Net ITC available, which is to be credited to the ECL. In light of the above, the procedure to be followed by registered person is being detailed hereunder for correct reporting of information in the return:

- A. Total ITC (eligible as well as ineligible) is being auto-populated from statement in **FORM GSTR-2B** in different fields of Table 4A of **FORM GSTR-3B** *(except for the ineligible ITC on account of limitation of time period as delineated in sub-section (4) of section 16 of the CGST Act or where the recipient of an intra-State supply is located in a different State / UT than that of place of supply).*
- B. Registered person will report reversal of ITC, which are absolute in nature and are not reclaimable, such as on account of rule 38 (reversal of credit by a banking company or a financial institution), rule 42 (reversal on input and input services on account of supply of exempted goods or services), rule 43 (reversal on capital goods on account of supply of exempted goods or services) of the CGST Rules and for reporting ineligible ITC under section 17(5) of the CGST Act in **Table 4 (B) (1)**.
- C. Registered person will report reversal of ITC, which are not permanent in nature and can be reclaimed in future subject to fulfilment of specific conditions, such as on account of rule 37 of CGST Rules (non-payment of consideration to supplier within 180 days), section 16(2)(b) and section 16(2)(c) of the CGST Act in **Table 4 (B) (2)**. Such ITC may be reclaimed in **Table 4(A)(5)** on fulfilment of necessary conditions. Further, all such reclaimed ITC shall also be shown in **Table 4(D)(1)**. **Table 4 (B) (2)** may also be used by registered person for reversal of any ITC availed in **Table 4(A)** in previous tax periods because of some inadvertent mistake.

- D. Therefore, the net ITC Available will be calculated in Table 4 (C) which is as per the formula $(4A - [4B (1) + 4B (2)])$ and same will be credited to the ECL of the registered person.
- E. **As the details of ineligible ITC under section 17(5) are being provided in Table 4(B), no further details of such ineligible ITC will be required to be provided in Table 4(D)(1).**
- F. **ITC not available, on account of limitation of time period as delineated in sub-section (4) of section 16 of the CGST Act or where the recipient of an intra-State supply is located in a different State / UT than that of place of supply, may be reported by the registered person in Table 4D (2). Such details are available in Table 4 of FORM GSTR-2B.**

4.4 Accordingly, it is clarified that the reversal of ITC of ineligible credit under section 17(5) or any other provisions of the CGST Act and rules thereunder is required to be made under Table 4(B) and not under Table 4(D) of FORM GSTR-3B.

4.5 For ease of understanding, the manner of reversals is being elucidated in the illustrations enclosed as **Annexure** to this Circular.

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.

(Sanjay Mangal)
Principal Commissioner (GST)

Annexure

Illustration:

1. A Registered person M/s ABC is a manufacturer (supplier) of goods. He supplies both taxable as well as exempted goods. In a specific month, say April, 2022, he has received input and input services as detailed in Table 1 below. The details of auto-population of Input Tax Credit on all Inward Supplies in various rows of Table 4 (A) of FORM GSTR-3B are shown in column (7) of the Table 1 below:

Table 1

S. No.	Details	IGST	CGST	SGST	Total	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	ITC on Import of goods	1,00,000	-	-	1,00,000	Auto-populated in Table 4(A)(1)
2	ITC on Import of Services	50,000	-	-	50,000	
3	ITC on Inward Supplies under RCM	-	25,000	25,000	50,000	Auto-populated in Table 4(A)(3)
4	ITC on Inward Supplies from ISD	50,000	-	-	50,000	Auto-populated in Table 4(A)(4)
5	ITC on other inward supplies	2,00,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	5,00,000	Auto-populated in Table 4(A)(5)
6	Total	4,00,000	1,75,000	1,75,000	7,50,000	
Other relevant facts: Note 1: Of the other inward supplies mentioned in row (5), M/s ABC has received goods on which ITC is barred under section 17(5) of the CGST Act having integrated tax of Rs. 50,000/- Note 2: In terms of rule 42 and 43 of the CGST Rules, M/s ABC is required to reverse ITC of Rs. 75,500/- integrated tax, Rs. 52,000/- central tax and Rs. 52,000/- state tax.						

Note 3: M/s ABC had not received the supply during April, 2022 in respect of an invoice for an inwards supply auto-populated in row (5) having integrated tax of Rs. 10,000/-.

Note 4: M/s ABC has reversed ITC of Rs. 500/- central tax and Rs. 500/- state tax on account of Rule 37 i.e. where consideration was not paid to the supplier within 180 days.

Note 5: An amount of ITC of Rs 10,000/ central Tax and Rs 10,000/- state tax, ineligible on account of limitation of time period as delineated in sub-section (4) of section 16 of the CGST Act, has not been auto-populated in Table 4(A) of FORM GSTR-3B from GSTR-2B.

2. Based on the facts mentioned in Table 1 above, M/s ABC is required to avail ITC after making necessary reversals in Table 4 of FORM GSTR-3B as detailed in Table 2 below:

Table 2

4. Eligible ITC				
Details	IGST	CGST	SGST/ UTGST	Explanation
1	2	3	4	
(A) ITC Available (whether in full or part)	----	----	----	
1. Import of Goods	1,00,000	----	----	
2. Import of Services	50,000	----	----	
3. Inward Supplies liable to Reverse Charge (other than 1 & 2 above)	----	25,000	25,000	
4. Inward Supplies from ISD	50,000	----	----	
5. All other ITC	2,00,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	
(B) ITC Reversed / Reduced	----	----	----	

1. Reversal of ITC as per rule 42 and 43 of CGST Rules	125,500	52,000	52,000	1. Refer para 4.3 (B) of circular 2. Reversal of Rs. 75,500/- integrated tax, Rs. 52,000/- central tax and Rs. 52,000/- state tax under rule 42 and 43 [Note 2] 3. Ineligible ITC of Integrated tax of Rs. 50,000/- under section 17(5) [Note 1]
2. Others	10,000	500	500	1. Refer para 4.3 (C) of circular 2. Reversal of integrated tax of Rs. 10,000/-, where supply is not received [Note 3] 3. Reversal of ITC of Rs 500/- central tax and Rs 500/- state tax on account of Rule 37 [Note 4]
(C) Net ITC Available (A)-(B)	2,64,500	122500	122500	$C=A1+A2+A3+A4+A5-B1-B2$
(D) Ineligible ITC OTHER DETAILS				
1. As per section 17(5) ITC reclaimed which was reversed under Table 4(B)(2) in earlier tax period.	-	-	-	1. Refer para 4.3 (E) of circular 2. Reversals under section 17(5) are not required to be shown in this row. The same are to be shown under 4(B)(1)
2. Others Ineligible ITC under section 16(4) and ITC restricted due to PoS provisions		10,000	10,000	1. Refer para 4.3(F) of circular 2. Ineligible ITC on account of limitation of time period as delineated in sub-section (4) of section 16 of the CGST Act, which has not been auto-populated in Table 4(A) of GSTR-3B

F.No. CBIC-20001/2/2022-GST
Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Revenue
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs
GST Policy Wing

New Delhi, Dated the 6th July, 2022

To,

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

Madam/Sir,

Subject: Clarification on various issues relating to applicability of demand and penalty provisions under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 in respect of transactions involving fake invoices–Reg

A number of cases have come to notice where the registered persons are found to be involved in issuing tax invoice, without actual supply of goods or services or both (hereinafter referred to as “fake invoices”), in order to enable the recipients of such invoices to avail and utilize input tax credit (hereinafter referred to as “ITC”) fraudulently. Representations are being received from the trade as well as the field formations seeking clarification on the issues relating to applicability of demand and penalty provisions under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “CGST Act”), in respect of such transactions involving fake invoices. 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 CGST Act, hereby clarifies the issues detailed hereunder.

Sl. No.	Issues	Clarification
1.	In case where a registered person “A” has issued tax invoice to another registered person “B” without any underlying supply of goods or services or both, whether such transaction will be covered as “supply” under section 7 of CGST Act and whether any demand and recovery can be made from ‘A’ in respect of the said transaction under	Since there is only been an issuance of tax invoice by the registered person ‘A’ to registered person ‘B’ without the underlying supply of goods or services or both, therefore, such an activity does not satisfy the criteria of “supply”, as defined under section 7 of the CGST Act. As there is no supply by ‘A’ to ‘B’ in respect of such tax invoice in terms of the provisions of section 7 of CGST Act, no tax liability

A----->B
 74 74
 122(1)(ii) 122

Page 1 of 4

A----->B----->C
 74 74 74
 122(1)(ii) 122(1)(ii) 122
 & 122(1)(vii)



	<p>the provisions of section 73 or section 74 of CGST Act.</p> <p>Also, whether any penal action can be taken against registered person 'A' in such cases.</p>	<p>arises against 'A' for the said transaction, and accordingly, no demand and recovery is required to be made against 'A' under the provisions of section 73 or section 74 of CGST Act in respect of the same. Besides, no penal action under the provisions of section 73 or section 74 is required to be taken against 'A' in respect of the said transaction.</p> <p>The registered person 'A' shall, however, be liable for penal action under section 122 (1)(ii) of the CGST Act for issuing tax invoices without actual supply of goods or services or both.</p>
2.	<p>A registered person "A" has issued tax invoice to another registered person "B" without any underlying supply of goods or services or both. 'B' avails input tax credit on the basis of the said tax invoice. B further issues invoice along with underlying supply of goods or services or both to his buyers and utilizes ITC availed on the basis of the above mentioned invoices issued by 'A', for payment of his tax liability in respect of his said outward supplies. Whether 'B' will be liable for the demand and recovery of the said ITC, along with penal action, under the provisions of section 73 or section 74 or any other provisions of the CGST Act.</p>	<p>Since the registered person 'B' has availed and utilized fraudulent ITC on the basis of the said tax invoice, without receiving the goods or services or both, in contravention of the provisions of section 16(2)(b) of CGST Act, he shall be liable for the demand and recovery of the said ITC, along with penal action, under the provisions of section 74 of the CGST Act, along with applicable interest under provisions of section 50 of the said Act.</p> <p>Further, as per provisions of section 75(13) of CGST Act, if penal action for fraudulent availment or utilization of ITC is taken against 'B' under section 74 of CGST Act, no penalty for the same act, i.e. for the said fraudulent availment or utilization of ITC, can be imposed on 'B' under any other provisions of CGST Act, including under section 122.</p>
3.	<p>A registered person 'A' has issued tax invoice to another registered person 'B' without any underlying supply of goods or services or both. 'B' avails input tax credit on the basis of the said tax invoice and further passes on the said input tax credit to</p>	<p>In this case, the input tax credit availed by 'B' in his electronic credit ledger on the basis of tax invoice issued by 'A', without actual receipt of goods or services or both, has been utilized by 'B' for passing on of input tax credit by issuing tax invoice to 'C' without any underlying supply of</p>



	<p>another registered person 'C' by issuing invoices without underlying supply of goods or services or both. Whether 'B' will be liable for the demand and recovery and penal action, under the provisions of section 73 or section 74 or any other provisions of the CGST Act.</p>	<p>goods or services or both. As there was no supply of goods or services or both by 'B' to 'C' in respect of the said transaction, no tax was required to be paid by 'B' in respect of the same. The input tax credit availed by 'B' in his electronic credit ledger on the basis of tax invoice issued by 'A', without actual receipt of goods or services or both, is ineligible in terms of section 16 (2)(b) of the CGST Act. In this case, there was no supply of goods or services or both by 'B' to 'C' in respect of the said transaction and also no tax was required to be paid in respect of the said transaction. Therefore, in these specific cases, no demand and recovery of either input tax credit wrongly/ fraudulently availed by 'B' in such case or tax liability in respect of the said outward transaction by 'B' to 'C' is required to be made from 'B' under the provisions of section 73 or section 74 of CGST Act.</p> <p>However, in such cases, 'B' shall be liable for penal action both under section 122(1)(ii) and section 122(1)(vii) of the CGST Act, for issuing invoices without any actual supply of goods and/or services as also for taking/ utilizing input tax credit without actual receipt of goods and/or services.</p>
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2. The fundamental principles that have been delineated in the above scenarios may be adopted to decide the nature of demand and penal action to be taken against a person for such unscrupulous activity. Actual action to be taken against a person will depend upon the specific facts and circumstances of the case which may involve complex mixture of above scenarios or even may not be covered by any of the above scenarios. Any person who has retained the benefit of transactions specified under sub-section (1A) of section 122 of CGST Act, and at whose instance such transactions are conducted, shall also be liable for penal action under the provisions of the said sub-section. It may also be noted that in such cases of wrongful/ fraudulent availment or utilization of input tax credit, or in cases of issuance of invoices without supply of goods or services or both, leading to wrongful availment or utilization of input tax credit or refund of tax, provisions of section 132 of the CGST Act may also be invocable, subject to conditions specified therein, based on facts and circumstances of each case.



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

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

(Sanjay Mangal)
Principal Commissioner (GST)



F. No. CBIC-20001/2/2022-GST
Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Revenue
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs
GST Policy Wing

New Delhi, Dated the 6th July, 2022

To,

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

Madam/Sir,

Subject: Clarification on various issue pertaining to GST- reg.

Various representations have been received from the field formations seeking clarification on certain issues with respect to –

- i. refund claimed by the recipients of supplies regarded as deemed export;
- ii. interpretation of section 17(5) of the CGST Act;
- iii. perquisites provided by employer to the employees as per contractual agreement; and
- iv. utilisation of the amounts available in the electronic credit ledger and the electronic cash ledger for payment of tax and other liabilities.

2. In order to clarify the issue 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 clarify the issues as under:

S. No.	Issue	Clarification
Refund claimed by the recipients of supplies regarded as deemed export		
1.	Whether the Input Tax Credit (ITC) availed by the recipient of deemed export supply for claiming refund of tax paid on supplies regarded as deemed exports would be subjected to provisions of Section 17 of the CGST Act, 2017.	The refund in respect of deemed export supplies is the refund of tax paid on such supplies. However, the recipients of deemed export supplies were facing difficulties on the portal to claim refund of tax paid due to requirement of the portal to debit the amount so claimed from their electronic credit ledger. Considering this difficulty, the tax paid on such supplies, has been made available as ITC to the recipients

A----->B

deemed export

Page 1 of 6

ITC can be claimed by B and reverse by B for claim of refund. This ITC not subjected to section 17(5)



		vide Circular No. 147/03/2021-GST dated 12.03.2021 only for enabling them to claim such refunds on the portal. The ITC of tax paid on deemed export supplies, allowed to the recipients for claiming refund of such tax paid, is not ITC in terms of the provisions of Chapter V of the CGST Act, 2017. Therefore, the ITC so availed by the recipient of deemed export supplies would not be subjected to provisions of Section 17 of the CGST Act, 2017.
2.	Whether the ITC availed by the recipient of deemed export supply for claiming refund of tax paid on supplies regarded as deemed exports is to be included in the "Net ITC" for computation of refund of unutilised ITC under rule 89(4) & rule 89 (5) of the CGST Rules, 2017.	The ITC of tax paid on deemed export supplies, allowed to the recipients for claiming refund of such tax paid, is not ITC in terms of the provisions of Chapter V of the CGST Act, 2017. Therefore, such ITC availed by the recipient of deemed export supply for claiming refund of tax paid on supplies regarded as deemed exports is not to be included in the "Net ITC" for computation of refund of unutilised ITC on account of zero-rated supplies under rule 89(4) or on account of inverted rated structure under rule 89(5) of the CGST Rules, 2017.
Clarification on various issues of section 17(5) of the CGST Act		
3.	Whether the proviso at the end of clause (b) of sub-section (5) of section 17 of the CGST Act is applicable to the entire clause (b) or the said proviso is applicable only to sub-clause (iii) of clause (b)?	<p>1. Vide the Central Goods and Service Tax (Amendment Act) 2018, clause (b) of sub-section (5) of section 17 of the CGST Act was substituted with effect from 01.02.2019. After the said substitution, the proviso after sub-clause (iii) of clause (b) of sub-section (5) of section 17 of the CGST Act provides as under:</p> <p><i>"Provided that the input tax credit in respect of such goods or services or both shall be available, where it is obligatory for an employer to provide the same to its employees under any law for the time being in force."</i></p> <p>2. The said amendment in sub-section (5) of section 17 of the CGST Act was</p>



		<p>made based on the recommendations of GST Council in its 28th meeting. The intent of the said amendment in sub-section (5) of section 17, as recommended by the GST Council in its 28th meeting, was made known to the trade and industry through the Press Note on Recommendations made during the 28th meeting of the GST Council, dated 21.07.2018. It had been clarified <i>“that scope of input tax credit is being widened, and it would now be made available in respect of Goods or services which are obligatory for an employer to provide to its employees, under any law for the time being in force.”</i></p> <p>3. Accordingly, it is clarified that the proviso after sub-clause (iii) of clause (b) of sub-section (5) of section 17 of the CGST Act is applicable to the whole of clause (b) of sub-section (5) of section 17 of the CGST Act.</p>
4.	Whether the provisions of sub-clause (i) of clause (b) of sub-section (5) of section 17 of the CGST Act bar availment of ITC on input services by way of “leasing of motor vehicles, vessels or aircraft” or ITC on input services by way of any type of leasing is barred under the said provisions?	<p>1. Sub-clause (i) of clause (b) of sub-section (5) of section 17 of the CGST Act provides that ITC shall not be available in respect of following supply of goods or services or both—</p> <p><i>“(i) food and beverages, outdoor catering, beauty treatment, health services, cosmetic and plastic surgery, leasing, renting or hiring of motor vehicles, vessels or aircraft referred to in clause (a) or clause (aa) except when used for the purposes specified therein, life insurance and health insurance:</i></p> <p><i>Provided that the input tax credit in respect of such goods or services or both shall be available where an inward supply of such goods or services or both is used by a registered person for making an</i></p>



		<p><i>outward taxable supply of the same category of goods or services or both or as an element of a taxable composite or mixed supply”</i></p> <p>2. It is clarified that “leasing” referred in sub-clause (i) of clause (b) of sub-section (5) of section 17 refers to leasing of motor vehicles, vessels and aircrafts only and not to leasing of any other items. Accordingly, availment of ITC is not barred under sub-clause (i) of clause (b) of sub-section (5) of section 17 of the CGST Act in case of leasing, other than leasing of motor vehicles, vessels and aircrafts.</p>
Perquisites provided by employer to the employees as per contractual agreement		
5.	<p>Whether various perquisites provided by the employer to its employees in terms of contractual agreement entered into between the employer and the employee are liable for GST?</p> <p>This whole issue was discussed in our GST live course.</p> <p>Our interpretation matches in ditto with this circular.</p> <p>Now, all different AAR or AAAR orders rest in peace.</p>	<p>1. Schedule III to the CGST Act provides that “services by employee to the employer in the course of or in relation to his employment” will not be considered as supply of goods or services and hence GST is not applicable on services rendered by employee to employer provided they are in the course of or in relation to employment.</p> <p>2. Any perquisites provided by the employer to its employees in terms of contractual agreement entered into between the employer and the employee are in lieu of the services provided by employee to the employer in relation to his employment. It follows therefrom that perquisites provided by the employer to the employee in terms of contractual agreement entered into between the employer and the employee, will not be subjected to GST when the same are provided in terms of the contract between the employer and employee.</p>



Utilisation of the amounts available in the electronic credit ledger and the electronic cash ledger for payment of tax and other liabilities		
6.	<p>Whether the amount available in the electronic credit ledger can be used for making payment of any tax under the GST Laws?</p> <p>Jyoti Construction Vs Deputy Commissioner of CT GST W.P.(C) Nos.23508</p> <p>Can it be used for payment of - pre deposit? - bail amount?</p> <p>Amit Gupta Vs Directorate General of GST W.P.(CRL) 1267/2021</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In terms of sub – section (4) of section 49 of CGST Act, the amount available in the electronic credit ledger may be used for making any payment towards output tax under the CGST Act or the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “IGST Act”), subject to the provisions relating to the order of utilisation of input tax credit as laid down in section 49B of the CGST Act read with rule 88A of the CGST Rules. 2. Sub-rule (2) of rule 86 of the CGST Rules provides for debiting of the electronic credit ledger to the extent of discharge of any liability in accordance with the provisions of section 49 or section 49A or section 49B of the CGST Act. 3. Further, output tax in relation to a taxable person (i.e. a person who is registered or liable to be registered under section 22 or section 24 of the CGST Act) is defined in clause (82) of section 2 of the CGST Act as the <u>tax chargeable on taxable supply of goods or services or both but excludes tax payable on reverse charge mechanism</u>. 4. Accordingly, it is clarified that any payment towards output tax, whether self-assessed in the return or payable as a consequence of any proceeding instituted under the provisions of GST Laws, can be made by utilization of the amount available in the electronic credit ledger of a registered person. 5. It is further reiterated that as output tax does not include tax payable under reverse charge mechanism, implying thereby that the electronic credit ledger cannot be used for making payment of



		any tax which is payable under reverse charge mechanism.
7.	Whether the amount available in the electronic credit ledger can be used for making payment of any liability other than tax under the GST Laws?	As per sub-section (4) of section 49, the electronic credit ledger can be used for making payment of output tax only under the CGST Act or the IGST Act. It cannot be used for making payment of any interest, penalty, fees or any other amount payable under the said acts. Similarly, electronic credit ledger cannot be used for payment of erroneous refund sanctioned to the taxpayer, where such refund was sanctioned in cash.
8.	Whether the amount available in the electronic cash ledger can be used for making payment of any liability under the GST Laws?	As per sub – section (3) of section 49 of the CGST Act, the amount available in the electronic cash ledger may be used for making any payment towards tax, interest, penalty, fees or any other amount payable under the provisions of the GST Laws.

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

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

(Sanjay Mangal)
Principal Commissioner (GST)



F.No. CBIC-20001/2/2022-GST
Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Revenue
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs
GST Policy Wing

New Delhi, Dated the 6th July, 2022

To,

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

Madam/Sir,

Subject: Clarification on issue of claiming refund under inverted duty structure where the supplier is supplying goods under some concessional notification – reg.

Various representations have been received seeking clarification with regard to applicability of para 3.2 of the Circular No. 135/05/2020-GST dated 31.03.2020 in cases where the supplier is required to supply goods at a lower rate under Concessional Notification issued by the Government. In order to clarify the issue and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of law in this regard 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 issue as under:

2. Vide para 3.2 of Circular No. 135/05/2020-GST dated 31.03.2020, it was clarified that refund on account of inverted duty structure would not be admissible in cases where the input and output supply are same. Para 3.2 of Circular No. 135/05/2020-GST dated 31.03.2020 is reproduced, as under:

“Refund of accumulated ITC in terms clause (ii) of sub-section (3) of section 54 of the CGST Act is available where the credit has accumulated on account of rate of tax on inputs being higher than the rate of tax on output supplies. It is noteworthy that, the input and output being the same in such cases, though attracting different tax rates at different points in time, do not get covered under the provisions of clause (ii) of sub-section (3) of section 54 of the CGST Act. It is hereby clarified that refund of accumulated ITC under clause (ii) of sub-section (3) of section 54 of the CGST Act would not be applicable in cases where the input and the output supplies are the same.”

3. The matter has been examined. The intent of para 3.2 of Circular No. 135/05/2020-GST dated 31.03.2020 was not to cover those cases where the supplier is making supply of goods under a concessional notification and the rate of tax of output supply is less than the rate of tax



on input supply (of the same goods) at the same point of time due to supply of goods by the supplier under such concessional notification.

4. Therefore, it is clarified that in such cases, refund of accumulated input tax credit on account of inverted structure as per clause (ii) of sub-section (3) of section 54 of the CGST Act, 2017 would be allowed in cases where accumulation of input tax credit is on account of rate of tax on outward supply being less than the rate of tax on inputs (same goods) at the same point of time, as per some concessional notification issued by the Government providing for lower rate of tax for some specified supplies subject to fulfilment of other conditions. **Accordingly, para 3.2 of the Circular No. 135/05/2020-GST dated 31.03.2020 stands substituted as under:**

“3.2 It may be noted that refund of accumulated ITC in terms of clause (ii) of first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 54 of the CGST Act is available where the credit has accumulated on account of rate of tax on inputs being higher than the rate of tax on output supplies. It is noteworthy that, the input and output being the same in such cases, though attracting different tax rates at different points in time, do not get covered under the provisions of clause (ii) of the first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 54 of the CGST Act.

3.3 There may however, be cases where though inputs and output goods are same but the output supplies are made under a concessional notification due to which the rate of tax on output supplies is less than the rate of tax on inputs. In such cases, as the rate of tax of output supply is less than the rate of tax on inputs at the same point of time due to supply of goods by the supplier under such concessional notification, the credit accumulated on account of the same is admissible for refund under the provisions of clause (ii) of the first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 54 of the CGST Act, other than the cases where output supply is either Nil rated or fully exempted, and also provided that supply of such goods or services are not notified by the Government for their exclusion from refund of accumulated ITC under the said clause.”

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

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

(Sanjay Mangal)
Principal Commissioner (GST)



F. No. CBIC-20001/2/2022-GST
Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Revenue
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs
GST Policy Wing

New Delhi, Dated the 6th July, 2022

To,

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

Madam/Sir,

Subject: Prescribing manner of re-credit in electronic credit ledger using FORM GST PMT-03A – regarding

Difficulties were being faced by the taxpayers in taking re-credit of the amount in the electronic credit ledger in cases where any excess or erroneous refund sanctioned to them had been paid back by them either on their own or on being pointed by the tax officer. In order to resolve this issue, GSTN has recently developed a new functionality of **FORM GST PMT-03A** which allows proper officer to re-credit the amount in the electronic credit ledger of the taxpayer. Further, sub-rule (4B) in rule 86 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “CGST Rules”) has been inserted vide Notification No. 14/2022-CT dated 05.07.2022 to provide for re-credit in the electronic credit ledger where the taxpayer deposits the erroneous refund sanctioned to him.

2. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the above 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 following:

3. Categories of refunds where re-credit can be done using FORM GST PMT-03 A:

3.1 Reference is invited to sub-rule (4B) of rule 86 of the CGST Rules, which is reproduced as under:

(4B) Where a registered person deposits the amount of erroneous refund sanctioned to him –

- a. under sub-section (3) of section 54 of the Act, or*
- b. under sub-rule (3) of rule 96, in contravention of sub-rule (10) of rule 96,*



*along with interest and penalty, wherever applicable, through **FORM GST DRC-03**, in cash, on his own or on being pointed out, an amount equivalent to the amount of erroneous refund deposited by the registered person shall be re-credited to the electronic credit ledger by the proper officer by an order made in **FORM GST PMT-03A**.*

3.2 From the above, it can be stated that in respect of the following categories of refund sanctioned erroneously, re-credit of amount in the electronic credit ledger can be done through **FORM GST PMT-03A**, on deposit of such erroneous refund along with interest and penalty, wherever applicable, by the taxpayer:

- a. Refund of IGST obtained in contravention of sub-rule (10) of rule 96.
- b. Refund of unutilised ITC on account of export of goods/services without payment of tax.
- c. Refund of unutilised ITC on account of zero-rated supply of goods/services to SEZ developer/Unit without payment of tax.
- d. Refund of unutilised ITC due to inverted tax structure.

4. Procedure for re-credit of amount in electronic credit ledger:

4.1 The taxpayer shall deposit the amount of erroneous refund along with applicable interest and penalty, wherever applicable, through **FORM GST DRC-03** by debit of amount from electronic cash ledger. While making the payment through **FORM GST DRC-03**, the taxpayer shall clearly mention the reason for making payment in the text box as the deposit of erroneous refund of unutilised ITC, or the deposit of erroneous refund of IGST obtained in contravention of sub-rule (10) of rule 96 of the CGST Rules.

4.2 Till the time an automated functionality for handling such cases is developed on the portal, the taxpayer shall make a written request, in format enclosed as **Annexure-A**, to jurisdictional proper officer to re-credit the amount equivalent to the amount of refund thus paid back through **FORM GST DRC-03**, to electronic credit ledger.

4.3 The proper officer, on being satisfied that the full amount of erroneous refund along with applicable interest, as per the provisions of section 50 of the CGST Act, and penalty, wherever applicable, has been paid by the said registered person in **FORM GST DRC-03** by way of debit in electronic cash ledger, he shall re-credit an amount in electronic credit ledger, equivalent to the amount of erroneous refund so deposited by the registered person, by passing an order in **FORM GST PMT-03A**, preferably within a period of 30 days from the date of receipt of request for re-credit of erroneous refund amount so deposited or from the date of payment of full amount of erroneous refund along with applicable interest, and penalty, wherever applicable, whichever is later.

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.

(Sanjay Mangal)
Principal Commissioner (GST)



Annexure-A

From,

GSTIN - _____

Legal Name- _____

Trade Name- _____

To,

Jurisdictional Proper officer,

Address _____

Subject: Request for re-credit of amount in Electronic Credit Ledger

I/We have been granted refund under the following category (please tick the relevant category):

- a. Refund of IGST, obtained in contravention of sub-rule (10) of rule 96 of the CGST Rules, 2017.
- b. Refund of unutilised ITC on account of export of goods/services without payment of tax.
- c. Refund of unutilised ITC on account of zero-rated supply of goods/services to SEZ developer/Unit without payment of tax.
- d. Refund of unutilised ITC due to inverted tax structure.

2. The details of refund sanction order are as under:

(a) In case of refund of IGST, obtained in contravention of sub-rule (10) of rule 96 of the CGST Rules, 2017:

1. Shipping Bill/ Bill of Export No. & Date _____
2. Amount of IGST paid on export of goods _____
3. Details of Exemption/Concessional Rate Notification used for procuring inputs

4. Amount of refund sanctioned _____
5. Date of credit of refund in Bank Account _____

(b) In other cases of refund:

1. Category of refund & relevant period of refund _____
2. GST RFD-01/01A ARN & Date _____
3. GST RFD-06 Order No. & Date _____
4. Amount of refund claimed _____
5. Amount of refund sanctioned _____



6. Date of credit of refund in Bank Account _____

3. I/We have deposited the erroneous refund amount of Rs. _____ along with interest of Rs. _____ and penalty of Rs. _____ (wherever applicable) vide FORM GST DRC -03 Ref/ARN _____ dated _____ voluntarily on my own ascertainment/ against a notice/order/letter No. _____ dated _____ issued by (details of the tax authority). It is now requested to re-credit an amount equivalent to the amount of erroneous refund, so deposited, in the Electronic Credit Ledger.

4. I hereby solemnly affirm and declare that the information given hereinabove is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing has been concealed therefrom.

Date:

Signature of Authorized Signatory

Name

Designation / Status



F.No. CBIC-20001/2/2022-GST
Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Revenue
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs
GST Policy Wing

New Delhi, Dated the 6th July, 2022

To,

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

Madam/Sir,

Subject: Manner of filing refund of unutilized ITC on account of export of electricity-reg.

Reference has been received from Ministry of Power regarding the problem being faced by power generating units in filing of refund of unutilised Input Tax Credit (ITC) on account of export of electricity. It has been represented that though electricity is classified as “goods” in GST, there is no requirement for filing of Shipping Bill/ Bill of Export in respect of export of electricity. However, the extant provisions under Rule 89 of CGST Rules, 2017 provided for requirement of furnishing the details of shipping bill/ bill of export in respect of such refund of unutilised ITC in respect of export of goods. Accordingly, a clause (ba) has been inserted in sub-rule (2) of rule 89 and a Statement 3B has been inserted in **FORM GST RFD-01** of the CGST Rules, 2017 vide notification No. 14/2022-CT dated 5th July, 2022. In order to clarify various issues and procedure for filing of refund claim pertaining to export of electricity, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the CGST Act, hereby prescribes the following procedure for filing and processing of refund of unutilised ITC on account of export of electricity:

2. Filing of refund claim:

2.1 Till the time necessary changes are carried out on the portal, the applicant would be required to file the application for refund under “**Any Other**” category electronically in **FORM GST RFD-01**, on the portal. In remark column of the application, the taxpayer would enter “Export of electricity- without payment of tax (accumulated ITC)”. At this stage, the applicant is not required to make any debit from the electronic credit ledger.

2.2 The applicant would be required to furnish/upload the details contained in Statement 3B (and not in statement 3) of **FORM GST RFD-01** (in pdf format), containing the number and date of the export invoices, details of energy exported, tariff per unit for export of electricity as per agreement.



2.3 The applicant will also be required to upload the copy of **statement of scheduled energy for electricity exported by the Generation Plants** (in format attached as **Annexure-I**) issued as part of Regional Energy Account by Regional Power Committee Secretariat (“RPC”) under regulation 2 (1)(nnn) of the CERC (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2010, for the period for which refund has been claimed and the copy of the relevant agreement(s) detailing the tariff per unit for the electricity exported. The applicant will also give details of calculation of the refund amount in Statement -3A of **FORM GST RFD-01** by uploading the same in pdf format along with refund application in **FORM GST RFD-01**.

3. Relevant date for filing of refund:

As per sub-section (1) of section 54 of the CGST Act, 2017, time period of two years from the relevant date has been specified for filing an application of refund. Electrical energy is in nature of “goods” under GST and is exported on a continuous basis through the transmission lines attached to the land. Therefore, it is not possible to determine the specific date on which a specific unit of electricity passes through the frontier. However, a statement of scheduled energy for export of electricity by a Generation Plant is issued by Regional Power Committee RPC Secretariat, as a part of Regional Energy Account (hereinafter referred to as “REA”) under Regulation 2(1)(nnn) of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2010. Accordingly, it is hereby clarified that in case of export of electricity, the relevant date shall be the last date of the month, in which the electricity has been exported as per monthly Regional Energy Account (REA) issued by the Regional Power Committee Secretariat under regulation 2(1)(nnn) of the CERC (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2010.

4. Processing of refund claim by proper officer

4.1 Rule 89(4) provides for the formula for calculation of refund of unutilised ITC on account of zero-rated supplies which is reproduced as under:

$$\text{Refund Amount} = (\text{Turnover of zero-rated supply of goods} + \text{Turnover of zero rated supply of services}) \times \text{Net ITC} \div \text{Adjusted Total Turnover}$$

Export of electricity being zero-rated supply, refund of unutilised ITC on account of export of electricity would also be calculated using the same formula.

4.2 The turnover of export of electricity would be calculated by multiplying the energy exported during the period of refund with the tariff per unit of electricity, specified in the agreement. It is clarified that **quantum of Scheduled Energy exported, as reflected in the Regional Energy Account (REA) issued by Regional Power Committee (RPC) Secretariat for a particular month, will be deemed to be the quantity of electricity exported during the said month and will be used for calculating the value of zero-rated supply in case of export of electricity. Such monthly Regional Energy Account (REA) issued by Regional Power Committee (RPC) Secretariat, as uploaded on the websites of RPC Secretariat,**



can be downloaded by GST officers as well as the concerned electricity generator for the purpose of refund under Rule 89(4) of CGST Rules 2019. The **calculation of the value of the exports of electricity** during the month, can be done based on the quantity of scheduled electricity exported during the month by the exporter (as detailed in the REA for the month) and the tariff rate per unit (details of which will have to be provided by the concerned exporter based on agreed contracted rates).

4.3 It is also mentioned that usually, the quantum of electricity exported as specified in the statement of scheduled energy exported and on invoice should be same. However, in certain cases, it might happen that the quantum of electricity exported as mentioned on invoice is different from the quantum of electricity exported mentioned on the statement of scheduled energy uploaded with REA on Regional Power Committee website. In such cases, turnover of export of electricity shall be calculated using the lower of the quantum of electricity exported mentioned on the statement of scheduled energy exported and that mentioned on the invoice issued on account of export of electricity.

4.4 Adjusted Total Turnover shall be calculated as per the clause (E) of sub-rule (4) of rule 89. However, as electricity has been wholly exempted from the levy of GST, therefore, as per the definition of adjusted total turnover provided at clause (E) of the sub-rule (4) of rule 89, the turnover of electricity supplied domestically would be excluded while calculating the adjusted total turnover. The proper officer shall invariably verify that no ITC has been availed on the inputs and inputs services utilised in making domestic supply of electricity.

4.5 The proper officer shall calculate the admissible refund amount as per the formula provided under rule 89(4) and as per the clarification furnished above. 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 applicant, in writing, if required, to debit the said amount from the 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**.

5. Difficulties, if any, in implementation of these instructions may be informed to the Board (gst-cbec@gov.in).

(Sanjay Mangal)
Principal Commissioner (GST)

**Annexure-I****Statement of Scheduled Energy for exported electricity by Generation Plants (Using Fuel except nuclear, gas, domestic linkage coal, mix fuel) for claiming Input Tax Credit**

1. Month in which electricity was exported : (mmm/yyyy)
2. Name of Generating Station and Location : (insert name of Generating station, District, State)
3. Name of Company : (insert name of Company)
4. GSTIN of Company : (insert GSTIN of Company)
5. Installed capacity of Generating Station : (insert Installed capacity in MW)
6. Connection point, State and region : (specify "STU/ISTS" – insert name of sub-station), state, region

7. Details of the Scheduled Energy during the month:

Domestic	
Name of Domestic Entity	Scheduled Energy in (MU)
(buyer entity 1)	de1
(buyer entity 2)	de2
(PX)	de3
--	--
(buyerentityN)	deN
Subtotal Domestic Sale (A)	Sum of (de1+de2+.....+deN)
Cross Border	
Country 1_entity1	ee1
Country 2_entity2	ee2
--	--
CountryN_entity3	eeN
Subtotal Export (B)	Sum of (ee1+ee2+....+eeN)
Total Scheduled Energy of Generating Station (C=A+B)	(insert sum of subtotal-A and subtotal-B)

Note: As per Complementary Commercial Mechanism under Section 6.1 (d) of CERC (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2010; beneficiaries shall pay energy charges for the scheduled dispatch, in accordance with the relevant contracts/ orders of CERC.



F.No. CBIC-20001/2/2022-GST
Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Revenue
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs
GST Policy Wing

New Delhi, Dated the 6th July, 2022

To,

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

Madam/Sir,

Subject: Withdrawal of Circular No. 106/25/2019-GST dated 29.06.2019 – Reg.

Kind attention is invited to Circular No. 106/25/2019-GST dated 29.06.2019 wherein certain clarifications were given in relation to rule 95A, inserted in the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 w.e.f. 01.07.2019, for 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.

2. The said rule 95A has been omitted, retrospectively w.e.f. 01.07.2019, vide notification No. 14/2022-Central Tax, dated 05.07.2022. Accordingly, 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 106/25/2019-GST dated 29th June, 2019.

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

(Sanjay Mangal)
Principal Commissioner (GST)



3.1 Detail of Outward Supplies and Inward supplies liable to reverse charges

Nature of Supplies	Total Taxable Value	Integrated Tax	Central Tax	State/ UT Tax	Cess
1	2	3	4	5	6
(a) Outward taxable supplies (other than zero rated, nil rated and exempted)					
(b) Outward taxable supplies (zero rated)					
(c) Other outward supplies, (Nil rated, exempted)					
(d) Inward supplies (liable to reverse charge other than those covered in 3.1.1)					
(e) Non GST outward supplies					

3.1.1 Details of supplies notified under sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and corresponding provisions in Integrated Goods and Services Tax/Union Territory Goods and Services Tax/State Goods and Services Tax Acts.

Nature of Supplies	Total Taxable Value	Integrated Tax	Central Tax	State/ UT Tax	Cess
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i) Taxable supplies on which electronic commerce operator pays tax under sub-section (5) of section 9 [to be furnished by the electronic commerce operator]					
ii) Taxable supplies made by the registered person through electronic commerce operator, on which electronic commerce operator is required to pay tax under sub-section (5) of section 9 [to be furnished by the registered person making supplies through electronic commerce operator]					

3.2 Of the supplies shown in 3.1 (a) and **and 3.1.1(i)** above, details of inter-State supplies made to unregistered persons, composition taxable persons and UIN holders

	Place of Supply (State/UT)	Total Taxable Value	Amount of Integrated Tax
1	2	3	4
Supplies made to Unregistered Persons			
Supplies made to Composition Taxable Persons			
Supplies made to UIN Holders			

4 Eligible ITC

Details	Integrated Tax	Central Tax	State/ UT Tax	Cess
1	2	3	4	5
(A) ITC Available (whether in full or part)				
(1) Import of goods				
(2) Import of services				
(3) Inward supplies liable to reverse charge (other than 1 & 2 above)				
(4) Inward supplies from ISD				
(5) All other ITC				
(B) ITC Reversed				
(1) As per rules 38, 42 and 43 of CGST Rules and sub-section (5) of section 17. As per rules 42 & 43 of CGST Rules				
(2) Others				
(C) Net ITC Available (A) – (B)				
(D) Other Details Ineligible ITC				
(1) ITC reclaimed which was reversed under Table 4(B)(2) in earlier tax period As per section 17(5)				
(2) Ineligible ITC under section 16(4) and ITC restricted due to PoS provisions Others				



NEW INSTRUCTIONS TO BE FILLED IN GSTR 3B

1. Fill only 9(3) / 9(4) in Table 3.1(d). For 9(5) fill in table 3.1.1
2. Fill 9(5) in table 3.1.1.
 - 3.1.1.(i) to be filled only by ECO. Taxable person shall leave this blank.
 - 3.1.1.(ii) to be filled only by taxable person. ECO shall leave this blank.
3. Fill only if there is inter state outward supply to URP/UIN holders/CTP. Capture the URP address correctly in the invoice as per Rule 46. Relevant rule 46 is reproduced below.
 - (e) name and address of the recipient and the address of delivery, along with the name of the State and its code, if such recipient is un-registered and where the value of the taxable supply is fifty thousand rupees or more;
 - (f) name and address of the recipient and the address of delivery, along with the name of the State and its code, if such recipient is un-registered and where the value of the taxable supply is less than fifty thousand rupees and the recipient requests that such details be recorded in the tax invoice.
4. As all eligible, ineligible and blocked credit is being auto-populated from GSTR 2B in Table 4(5) - all other ITC, it is imperative that ineligible and blocked credit is required to be reversed. Reversal is to be shown in Table 4B.
5. Those reversal which are permanent and cannot be claimed in later period is required to be reversed in 4B(1). Credit note reversals is also to be shown in 4B(1). Those ITC, which are not of taxable person, is also required to be reversed in this Table 4B(1).
6. Those reversal which are temporary and are allowed to be reclaimed in later period is required to be reversed in 4B(2). Also, those ITC which was claimed inadvertently in previous period is required to be reversed in 4B(2). Reclaim of credit in later period is required to be shown both in Table 4A(5) and Table 4D(1).
7. Those ITC which are not available, on account of 16(4) or recipient of an intra-State supply is located in a different State / UT than that of place of supply, shall be in Table 4D(2). Such details are also auto populated through GSTR 2B.