GST

Central Circulars on Miscellaneous Issues
(Updated up to 31.03.2026)

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(Updated up to 31.03.2026)

Compiled by: GST PPU, Directorate of Commercial Taxes, Govt. of West Bengal

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2. Circulars related to return:

2.1 System based reconciliation of information furnished in FORM GSTR-1 and FORM GSTR-2 with FORM GSTR-3B [Circular No. 7/7/2017-GST]

Circular No. 7/7/2017-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 1st September, 2017

Sections 37, 38 and section 39 of the CGST Act, 2017(hereinafter referred to as 'the Act') read with rules 59, 60 and 61 of the CGST Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Rules') require every registered person to furnish details of outward supplies made in a month in **FORM GSTR-1**, details of inward supplies received in a month in **FORM GSTR-2** and a return in **FORM GSTR-3** by the 10th, 15th and 20th of the next month respectively. Keeping in view that taxpayers may face certain issues in the initial days after the introduction of GST, the GST Council extended the date for filing of **FORM GSTR-1** and **FORM GSTR-2** for the months of July and August, 2017 and approved the filing of a simplified return in **FORM GSTR-3B** for these two months by the notified due dates after making the due payment of tax.

2. Registered persons opting to utilize transitional credit available under section 140 of the Act read with the rules made there under for discharging the tax liability for the month of July, 2017 were required to file **FORM GST TRAN -1** on or before 28th August,2017. This transitional credit was to be credited to the electronic credit ledger and be available for discharging the tax liability.

3. As per the provisions of sub-rule (5) of rule 61 of the Rules, the return in **FORM GSTR-3B** was required to be furnished when the due dates for filing of **FORM GSTR-1** and **FORM GSTR-2** have been extended. After the return in **FORM GSTR-3B** has been furnished, the process of reconciliation between the information furnished in **FORM GSTR-3B** with that furnished in **FORM GSTR-1** and **FORM GSTR-2** would be carried out in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 61 of the Rules.

4. The detailed procedure for reconciliation of information furnished in **FORM GSTR-3** and **FORM GSTR-3B** is detailed in succeeding paras.

Furnishing of information in FORM GSTR- 1 & FORM GSTR-2:

5. It may be noted that after the registered person has filed his return in **FORM GSTR-3B** and the statement of outward supplies in **FORM GSTR-1**, the inward supplies shall be auto drafted for all registered persons (corresponding recipients of supply) and made available to them in **FORM GSTR-2A** as per sub-rule (3) of rule 59 of the Rules. **FORM GSTR-2A** is the exact replica of **FORM GSTR-2** containing only those details that are auto-populated from the details furnished in **FORM GSTR-1** by the corresponding suppliers. Based on the details communicated in **FORM GSTR-2A,** the registered person shall prepare the statement of inward supplies in **FORM GSTR-2** by:-

   a. adding, deleting or modifying the invoice level details communicated in **FORM GSTR-2A**;

b. adding information pertaining to details that are required to be furnished in GSTR-2 but are not part of FORM GSTR-2A like details of imports, details of supplies attracting reverse charge that have been received by registered person;

c. providing details of supplies received from composition suppliers and exempt, nil-rated & non GST inward supplies;

d. providing details of advances paid on inward supplies attracting reverse charge, if any, along with adjustments;

e. providing details of reversal of ITC as per the provisions of rules 37, 39, 42 and 43 of the Rules, if any; and

f. providing HSN wise summary details of inward supplies.

Correction of erroneous details furnished in **FORM GSTR-3B**:

6. In case the registered person intends to amend any details furnished in **FORM GSTR-3B**, it may be done in the **FORM GSTR-1** or **FORM GSTR-2**, as the case may be. For example, while preparing and furnishing the details in **FORM GSTR-1**, if the outward supplies have been under reported or excess reported in **FORM GSTR-3B**, the same maybe correctly reported in the **FORM GSTR-1**. Similarly, if the details of inward supplies or the eligible ITC have been reported less or more than what they should have been, the same maybe reported correctly in the **FORM GSTR-2.** This will get reflected in the revised output tax liability or eligible ITC, as the case may be, of the registered person. The details furnished in **FORM GSTR-1** and **FORM GSTR-2** will be auto-populated and reflected in the return in **FORM GSTR-3** for that particular month.

Action on the system-based reconciliation:

7. After the registered person has furnished the statement of inward supplies in **FORM GSTR-2** by the extended date, the common portal shall auto-draft Part-A of the return in **FORM GSTR-3** for the said month based on the information furnished in **FORM GSTR-1** and **FORM GSTR-2**. Based on the revised figures of output tax liability and eligible input tax credit, Table 12 of Part B of **FORM GSTR-3** shall be made available. The common portal would populate the correct figures of tax payable in column (2) of Table 12 of **FORM GSTR-3**, based on the information furnished in **FORM GSTR-1** and **FORM GSTR-2**. The tax paid through the electronic cash ledger and electronic credit ledger in the return in **FORM GSTR-3B** shall be displayed by the system in column (3) to (7) of the Table 12 of Part B of **FORM GSTR-3**. Where there is no difference between the details of output tax liability and eligible input tax credit furnished in **FORM GSTR-3B** and the details furnished in **FORM GSTR-1** and **FORM GSTR-2**, the amount of tax payable and tax paid shall be the same in **FORM GSTR-3B** and **FORM GSTR-3**. The person can sign and submit **FORM GSTR-3** without any additional payment of tax.

Additional payment of taxes:

8. Where the tax payable by a registered person as per **FORM GSTR-3** is more than what has been paid as per **FORM GSTR-3B**, the common portal would show another instance of Table 12 for making additional payment of taxes, in accordance with the mandate of clause (b) of sub-rule (6) of rule 61. As the tax payable in column (2) of Table 12 of **FORM GSTR-3** is

more than what was shown in **FORM GSTR-3B**, the additional amount of tax payable can be paid by debiting the electronic cash or credit ledger as per the provisions contained in section 49 of the Act along with applicable interest on delayed payment of tax starting from 26th day of August, 2017 till the date of debit in the electronic cash or credit ledger. If the eligible ITC claimed by the person in **FORM GSTR-2** is less than the ITC claimed and utilised by the registered person in **FORM GSTR-3B**, the same would be added to his output tax liability and shall have to be paid by him along with interest by debiting the electronic cash or credit ledger as per the provisions contained in section 49 of the Act before submitting the return in **FORM GSTR-3** to complete the process. It may be noted that where the transitional credit as declared in **FORM GST TRAN-1** is credited to the electronic credit ledger, the same can be utilised for the payment of the said additional tax liability.

Additional claim of eligible ITC:

9. Where the eligible ITC claimed by the taxpayer in **FORM GSTR-3B** is less that the ITC eligible as per the details furnished in **FORM GSTR-2**, the additional amount of ITC shall be credited to the electronic credit ledger of the registered person when he submits the return in **FORM GSTR-3** (in accordance with clause (c) of sub-rule (6) of rule 61). However, simultaneously, if there is an increase in the output tax liability, the registered person can utilise this additional amount of ITC eligible as per the details furnished in **FORM GSTR-2** along with the balance in the electronic cash ledger, if required, for the payment of the increased output tax liability and submit his return in **FORM GSTR-3**.

Reduction in output tax liability:

10. Where the output tax liability of the registered person as per the details furnished in FORM GSTR-1 and FORM GSTR-2 is less than the output tax liability as per the details furnished in the FORM GSTR-3B and the same is not offset by a corresponding reduction in the input tax credit to which he is entitled, the excess shall be carried forward to the next month's return to be offset against the output liability of the next month by the taxpayer when he signs and submits the return in FORM GSTR-3. However, simultaneously, if there is a decrease in the eligible input tax credit, the same will be adjusted against the above mentioned reduction in output tax liability and the balance, if any, of the reduction in output tax liability shall be carried forward to the next month's return to be offset against the output liability of the next month.

Submission of GSTR-3B without payment of taxes:

11. Where, for some reasons, the registered person has only submitted the return in **FORM GSTR-3B** and has not made the payment of taxes by debiting the same from his electronic cash or credit ledger, the return shall still be subjected to the reconciliation process as detailed above. Such registered person should furnish the details in **FORM GSTR-1, FORM GSTR-2** and sign and submit the return in **FORM GSTR-3** along with the payment of the due taxes as per the provisions of section 49 of the Act. However, since the payment was not made on or before the due date, the registered person shall be liable for payment of interest on delayed payment of tax starting from 26th day of August, 2017 till the date of debit in the electronic cash and / or credit ledger but will not be liable to pay any late fee provided the requisite return in **FORM GSTR-3B** was submitted on or before the due date.

12. Where the registered person has not submitted the return in **FORM GSTR-3B**, he is required to furnish the details in **FORM GSTR-1** and **FORM GSTR-2** and sign and submit the return in **FORM GSTR-3** along with the payment of the due taxes as per the provisions of section 49 of the Act. However, since the payment was not made on or before the due date, the registered person shall be liable for payment of interest on delayed payment of tax starting from 26th day of August, 2017 till the date of debit in the electronic cash and / or credit ledger. No late fee, however, would be levied for late filing of return in terms of section 47 of the Act, in accordance with the recommendation of the GST Council, as notified vide Notification No. 28/2017-Central tax dated 01.09.2017.

Processing of information furnished:

13. After submission of the information in **FORM GSTR-1** and **FORM GSTR-2**, the process of matching as per section 41, 42 and 43 of the Act read with rules 69 to 76 of the Rules shall be carried out as if these details were submitted in the regular course. Any amendment in the details furnished in **FORM GSTR-1** and **GSTR-2** shall be done following the procedure laid down under sub-section (3) of section 37 and sub-section (5) of section 38 of the Act respectively. The return shall be considered to be a valid return when the tax payable as per **FORM GSTR-3** has been paid in full after which the return shall be taken up for matching.

2.2 Due date for generation of FORM GSTR-2A and FORM GSTR-1A in accordance with the extension of due date for filing FORM GSTR-1 and GSTR-2 respectively [Circular No.15 /15/2017 – GST]

Circular No.15 /15/2017 – GST]
New Delhi, Dated the 6th November, 2017

Please refer to Notification No. 30/2017-Central Tax dated 11th September 2017, and Notification 54/2017-Central Tax, dated 30th October, 2017 whereby the dates for filing **FORM GSTR-1**, **FORM GSTR-2** and **FORM GSTR-3** for the month of July, 2017 were extended. Queries have been received regarding the due dates for the generation of **FORM GSTR-2A** and **FORM GSTR-1A** in light of the said extension of dates. Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 168 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Act'), for the purpose of uniformity in the implementation of the Act, the following is clarified:

1. Sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Act read with sub-rule (3) of rule 59 of the CGST Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Rules') provides that the details furnished in **FORM GSTR-1** by the supplier shall be made available electronically to the registered person (hereinafter referred to as 'the recipient') in **FORM GSTR-2A** after the due date for filing of **FORM GSTR-1**. Sub-section (2) of Section 38 read with sub-rule (1) of rule 60 of the said Rules provides for furnishing of details in **FORM- GSTR-2** after the 10th but before the 15th of the month succeeding the tax period. Further, sub-section (1) of section 38 read with sub-

rule (1) of rule 60 provides that on the basis of the details contained in **FORM GSTR-2A**, the recipient shall prepare and furnish the details of inward supply in **FORM GSTR-2** after verifying, validating, modifying or deleting, the details, if required. Since the due dates for furnishing the details in **FORM GSTR-1** and **FORM GSTR-2** have been extended, it is hereby clarified that the due date of **FORM GSTR-2A** is also extended. The details furnished in **FORM GSTR-1** are available to the recipient in **FORM GSTR-2A** from 11th of October, 2017. These details are also available in **FORM GSTR-2** and can be verified, validated, modified or deleted to prepare details in FORM GSTR-2 which is required to be furnished not later than the 30th November, 2017. It is further clarified that the details in **FORM GSTR-2A** are also available in his **FORM GSTR-2** and the recipient may take necessary action on the same, prior to furnishing the details in his **FORM GSTR-2**. **FORM GSTR-2A** is a read-only document made available to the recipient electronically so that he has a record of all the invoices received from various suppliers during a given tax period.

2. Sub-section (3) of section 38 of the Act read with sub-rule (4) of rule 59 of the Rules provides that the details of inward supplies added, corrected or deleted by the recipient in **FORM GSTR-2** shall be made available to the concerned supplier electronically in **FORM GSTR-1A**. Further, sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Act read with sub-rule (4) of rule 59 of the Rules provides that once these details are made available electronically through the common portal to the supplier in **FORM GSTR-1A**, the supplier shall either accept or reject the modifications made by the recipient on or before the 17th day of the month succeeding the tax period but not before the 15th day, and accordingly, **FORM GSTR-1** shall stand amended to the extent of modifications accepted by the supplier. In this regard, it is hereby clarified that as the dates for furnishing the details in **FORM GSTR-1** and **FORM GSTR-2** have been extended, the due date for furnishing of **FORM GSTR-1A** for July 2017 is also extended. Therefore, the details in **FORM GSTR-1A** shall be made available to the supplier from the 1st of December to the 6th of December, 2017 for the month of July 2017.

2.3 Filing of Returns under GST [Circular No. 26/26/2017-GST]

Circular No. 26/26/2017-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 29th December, 2017

The GST Council, in its 23rd meeting held at Guwahati on 10th November 2017, has taken certain decisions in regard to filing of returns by taxpayers. Subsequently, various representations have been received seeking clarifications on various aspects of return filing such as return filing dates, applicability and quantum of late fee, amendment of errors in submitting / filing of **FORM GSTR-3B** and other related queries. In order to consolidate the information in various notifications and circulars regarding return filing and to ensure uniformity in implementation across field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168 (1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 hereby clarifies the following issues:

1. Return Filing Calendar:

1.1 Dates for filing of **FORM GSTR-1** and **FORM GSTR-3B** have been put in a calendar format for ease of understanding as under:

Return Filing Dates		January 2018		February 2018			March 2018		April 2018			May 2018
		10	20	10	15	20	10	20	10	20	30	10
Up to 1.5 Crore	GSTR -3B		Dec 3B			Jan 3B		Feb 3B		Mar 3B		Apr 3B
	GSTR -1	Jul - Sep 2017			Oct - Dec 2017						Jan- Mar 2017	
Greater than 1. 5 Crore	GSTR -3B		Dec 3B			Jan 3B		Feb 3B		Mar 3B		Apr 3B
	GSTR -1	July to Nov 2017		Dec 2017			Jan 2018		Feb 2018			Mar 2018

1.2 It may be noted that all registered persons are required to file their **FORM GSTR-3B** on a monthly basis in terms of Notification No. 35/2017-Central Tax (referred to as "CT" hereinafter) dated 15th September, 2017 and 56/2017-CT dated 15th November 2017. Further, Notification No. 71/2017-CT and Notification No. 72/2017 – CT both dated 29th December 2017 (superseding Notification No. 57/2017-CT and 58/2017-CT both dated 15th November 2017) have been issued to notify the due dates for filing of outward supply statement in **FORM GSTR-1** for various months / quarters (as depicted in the calendar above) by registered persons having aggregate turnover in the previous financial year or current financial year of upto1.5 Crores rupees and above 1.5 Crores rupees respectively. Since, the option of quarterly filing was not available earlier, many taxpayers have already filed their **FORM GSTR-1** for the month of July, such taxpayers shall not file these details again and shall only file details for the month of August and September, 2017. For those, who have not filed their **FORM GSTR-1** for the month of July, they shall also file their **FORM GSTR-1** for the month of July separately and then file their **FORM GSTR-1** on quarterly basis for the month of August and September, 2017.

1.3 It has been further decided that the time period of filing of **FORM GSTR-2** and **FORM GSTR -3** for the months of July 2017 to March 2018 would be worked out by a Committee of officers and communicated later.

1.4 Registered persons opting for Composition scheme are required to file their returns quarterly in **FORM GSTR-4**. The due date for filing of **FORM GSTR-4** for the quarter ending September 2017 has been extended to 24th December 2017 vide Notification No. 59/2017-CT dated 15th November 2017. For the remaining quarters, the last date for filing of **FORM GSTR-4** is within eighteen days after the end of such quarter.

1.5 It is also clarified that the registered person will self-assess his aggregate turnover in terms of Section 2(6) of the CGST Act, 2017 for the previous financial year or the current financial year (in case of new registrants). Based on this self-assessed turnover, the registered person with turnover up to Rs. 1.5 Crore will be required to file **FORM GSTR-1** on quarterly basis instead of on monthly basis. It is also clarified that the registered person may opt to file **FORM GSTR-1** on monthly basis if he so wishes even though his aggregate turnover is up to Rs. 1.5 Crore. Once he

falls in this bracket or if he chooses to file return on monthly basis, the registered person will not have the option to change the return filing periodicity for the entire financial year. In cases, where the registered person wrongly reports his aggregate turnover and opts to file **FORM GSTR-1** on quarterly basis, he may be liable for punitive action under the CGST Act, 2017.

2. **Applicability and quantum of late fee:**

2.1 The late fee for the months of July, August and September for late filing of **FORM GSTR – 3B** has already been waived off vide Notification No. 28/2017-CT dated 1st September 2017 and 50/2017-CT dated 24th October 2017.

2.2 It has been decided that for subsequent months, i.e. October 2017 onwards, the amount of late fee payable, by a taxpayer whose tax liability for that month was „NIL", will be Rs. 20/- per day (Rs. 10/- per day each under CGST & SGST Acts) instead of Rs. 200/- per day (Rs. 100/- per day each under CGST & SGST Acts). For other taxpayers, whose tax liability for that month was not „NIL", late fee payable will be Rs. 50/- per day (Rs. 25/- per day each under CGST & SGST Acts) instead of Rs. 200/- per day (Rs. 100/- per day each under CGST & SGST Acts). Notification No. 64/2017-CT dated 15th November 2017 has already been issued in this regard.

3. Amendment / corrections / rectification of errors:

3.1 Various representations have been received wherein registered persons have requested for clarification on the procedure for rectification of errors made while filing their **FORM GSTR-3B**. In this regard, Circular No. 7/7/2017-GST dated 1st September 2017 was issued which clarified that errors committed while filing **FORM GSTR – 3B** may be rectified while filing **FORM GSTR-1** and **FORM GSTR-2** of the same month. Further, in the said circular, it was clarified that the system will automatically reconcile the data submitted in **FORM GSTR-3B** with **FORM GSTR-1** and **FORM GSTR-2**, and the variations if any will either be offset against output tax liability or added to the output tax liability of the subsequent months of the registered person.

3.2 Since, the GST Council has decided that the time period of filing of **FORM GSTR-2** and **FORM GSTR -3** for the month of July 2017 to March 2018 would be worked out by a Committee of officers, the system based reconciliation prescribed under Circular No. 7/7/2017-GST dated 1st September 2017 can only be operationalized after the relevant notification is issued. The said circular is therefore kept in abeyance till such time.

3.3 The common errors while submitting **FORM GSTR-3B** and the steps needed to be taken to rectify the same are provided in the table annexed herewith. The registered person needs to decide at which stage of filing of **FORM GSTR-3B** he is currently at and also the error committed by him. The corresponding column in the table provides the steps to be followed by him to rectify such error**.**

4. It is clarified that as return in **FORM GSTR-3B** do not contain provisions for reporting of differential figures for past month(s), the said figures may be reported on net basis along with the values for current month itself in appropriate tables i.e. Table No. 3.1, 3.2, 4 and 5, as the case may be. It may be noted that while making adjustment in the output tax liability or input tax credit, there can be no negative entries in the **FORM GSTR-3B**. The amount remaining for adjustment, if any, may be adjusted in the return(s) in FORM GSTR-3B of subsequent month(s) and, in cases where such adjustment is not feasible, refund may be claimed. Where adjustments

have been made in **FORM GSTR-3B** of multiple months, corresponding adjustments in **FORM GSTR-1** should also preferably be made in the corresponding months.

5. Where the taxpayer has committed an error in submitting (before offsetting and filing) the information in **FORM GSTR-3B**, a provision for editing the same has been provided. The facility to edit the information can be used only before offsetting the liability and editing will not be permitted after offsetting the liability. Hence, every care should be taken to ensure the accuracy of the figures before proceeding to offset the liabilities.

6. It is further clarified that the information furnished by the registered person in the return in **FORM GSTR-3B** would be reconciled by the department's system with the information furnished in **FORM GSTR-1** and discrepancies, if any, shall be dealt with in accordance with the relevant provisions of the CGST Act, 2017 and rules made there under. Detailed instructions regarding reconciliation of information furnished in **FORM GSTR-3B** with that contained in **FORM GSTR-2** and **FORM GSTR-3** will be issued in due course of time.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="5">Stage of Return Filing (GSTR – 3B)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Common Error - 1</td><td>Stage 1</td><td>Stage 2</td><td>Stage 3</td><td>Stage 4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Confirmed Submission</td><td>Cash Ledger Updated</td><td>Offset Liability</td><td>Return Filed</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Return liabilities / Input tax credit availed were confirmed and submitted and therefore no change can be done to the liability. No action was taken after this step.</td><td>Cash was added to the electronic cash ledger as per return liability. No action was taken after this step</td><td>All liabilities were offset by debiting the cash and credit ledger. No action was taken after this step.</td><td>Return was filed.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Liability was under reported</td><td>Use “Edit” facility to add under reported liability.</td><td>Use "Edit" facility to add such liability and additional cash, if required (i.e. where sufficient balances are not available in the credit or cash ledgers) may be deposited in the cash ledger by creating challan in FORM GST PMT-06.</td><td colspan="2">Liability may be added in the return of subsequent month(s) after payment of interest.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Company A has four units in Haryana, while filing their return for the month of July, they inadvertently, missed on details of a last minute order. Since, they had already submitted and confirmed their output supply details, they were not sure of how to proceed. What can they do?</td><td>Company A has four units in Haryana, while filing their return for the month of July, they inadvertently, missed on details of a last minute order. Since, they had already submitted and confirmed their output supply details, but were not sure of how to proceed. They added cash in the cash to the extent of their under reported liability. What can they do?</td><td colspan="2">Company A has four units in Haryana, while filing their return for the month of July, they inadvertently, missed on details of a last minute order. The Company had filed their returns in order to not pay late fee and other penalties. What can they do?

In this case, they may report this additional</td></tr>
</table>

	The company may use the „edit return" facility to add such liability in their submitted return and then proceed for filing of their return.	*The company may use the „edit return" facility to add such liability in their submitted return. Further, the company may generate a fresh challan under **FORM GST PMT-06** to additional cash or utilize their credit and furnish their return.*	*liability in the return of next month and pay tax with interest.*
Change in FORM GSTR-1	**If such liability was not reported in FORM GSTR-1 of the month/quarter, then such liability may be declared in the subsequent month's/quarter's FORM GSTR-1 in which payment was made.**		

Stage of Return Filing (GSTR – 3B)				
Common Error - II	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Stage 4**
	Confirmed Submission	**Cash Ledger Updated**	**Offset Liability**	**Return Filed**
	Return liabilities / Input tax credit availed were confirmed and submitted and therefore no change can be done to the liability. No action was taken after this step	Cash was added to the electronic cash ledger as per the return liability. No action was taken after this step.	All liabilities were offset by debiting the cash and credit ledger. No action was taken after this step.	Return was filed
Change in FORM GSTR-1	**Where the liability was over reported in the month's / quarter's FORM GSTR-1 also, then such liability may be amended through amendments under Table 9 of FORM GSTR-1**			

Stage of Return Filing (GSTR – 3B)				
Common Error - III	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Stage 4**
	Confirmed Submission	**Cash Ledger Updated**	**Offset Liability**	**Return Filed**
	Return liabilities / Input tax credit availed were confirmed and submitted and therefore no change can be done to the liability. No action was taken after this step.	Cash was added to the electronic cash ledger as per return liability. No action was taken after this step	All liabilities were offset by debiting the cash and credit ledger. No action was taken after this step.	Return was filed.

Liability was under reported	Use "Edit" facility to rectify wrongly reported liability.	Use "Edit" facility to rectify wrongly reported liability and cash ledger may be debited to offset new liability, where sufficient balances are not available in the credit ledger. Remaining balance, if any may be either claimed as refund or used to offset future liabilities.	Unreported liability may be added in the next month"s return with interest, if applicable. Also, adjustment may be made in return of subsequent month(s) or refund may be claimed where adjustment is not feasible.
	*Company C is registered in the State of Haryana. While entering their outward supplies in **FORM GSTR-3B**, the company realized that they had inadvertently, shown inter-State supply as intra-State supply and submitted the return. What can they do?* *In this case, the company will have to rectify wrongly reported liability using the edit facility. Here, the company will reduce their Central Tax / State tax supplies and liability and add integrated tax liability and proceed to file their return.*	*Company C is registered in the State of Haryana. While entering their outward supplies in **FORM GSTR-3B**, the company realized that they had inadvertently, shown inter-State supply as intra-State supply and submitted the return. Further, they also had updated their Central Tax and State tax cash ledgers. What can they do?* *In this case, the company will have to rectify wrongly reported liability using the edit facility. The company will reduce their Central Tax / State tax liability and add integrated tax liability. Further, they will have to pay integrated tax and update their cash ledger. They may seek for Central Tax / State tax cash refund in due course or use the same for offsetting future liabilities.*	*Company C was registered in the State of Haryana. While entering their outward supplies in **FORM GSTR-3B**, the company realized that they had inadvertently, shown inter-State supply as intra-State supply and submitted the return. The company paid their wrong liability and filed their return in order to avoid late fee and penalty? What can they do?* Since, the return has already been filed, then the company will have to report the inter-State supply in their next month"s liability and adjust their wrongly paid intra-State liability in the subsequent months returns or claim refund of the same.
Change in FORM GSTR-1	**Such taxpayers will have to file for amendments by filling Table 9 of the subsequent month's / quarter's FORM GSTR-1.**		

Stage of Return Filing (GSTR – 3B)				
Common Error - IV	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Stage 4**
	Confirmed Submission	**Cash Ledger Updated**	**Offset Liability**	**Return Filed**
	Return liabilities / Input tax credit availed were confirmed and submitted and therefore no change can be done to the liability. No action was taken after this step	Cash was added to the electronic cash ledger as per the return liability. No action was taken after this step	All liabilities were offset by debiting the cash and credit ledger. No action was taken after this step.	Return was filed.

Liability was under reported	Use 'Edit" facility to add un-availed input tax credit. Input tax Credit will be added to the credit ledger and may be used for offsetting this month or subsequent month's liability.	No Action required in cash ledger	Input tax credit which was not reported may be availed while filing return for subsequent month(s).
	*Company D, while filing their **FORM GSTR - 3B** for the month of July, inadvertently, misreported Input tax credit of Rs. 1,00,00,000/- as Rs. 10,00,000/-. They had confirmed and submitted their return. What can they do?* *The company may use the "edit" facility to add more Input tax credit to their submitted **FORM GSTR-3B**. Once, this is done, such credit will be reflected in their Electronic Credit ledger and may be utilized to offset liabilities for this month or for subsequent months.*	No Action required in cash ledger	*Company D, while filing their **FORM GSTR - 3B** for the month of July, inadvertently, misreported Input tax credit of Rs. 1,00,00,000/- as Rs. 10,00,000/-. They had filed their return and paid Rs. 90,00,000/- in cash. What can they do?* *Since, the return has already been filed, Company D may add such Input tax credit in their return for subsequent month(s).* **Change in FORM GSTR-1**
Change in FORM GSTR-1	No Action		

Stage of Return Filing (GSTR – 3B)				
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Stage 4**
	Confirmed Submission	**Cash Ledger Updated**	**Offset Liability**	**Return Filed**
Common Error - V	Return liabilities / Input tax credit availed were confirmed and submitted and therefore no change can be done to the liability. No action was taken after this step.	Cash was added to the electronic cash ledger as per the return liability. No action was taken after this step	All liabilities were offset by debiting the cash and credit ledger. No action was taken after this step.	Return was filed.

Liability was over reported	Use "Edit" facility to rectify the over reported input tax credit	Additional cash, if required, may be deposited in the cash ledger by creating challan in **FORM GST PMT-06**	Pay (through cash) / Reverse such over reported input tax credit with interest in return of subsequent month (s).
	*While filing their **FORM GSTR 3B** for the months of July, 2017, Company E inadvertently, reported their eligible input tax credit, as Rs. 20,00,000/- instead of Rs. 10,00,000/- . What can they do?* *Since, the company has submitted details of their input tax credit but not used such credit for offsetting their liabilities, they can reduce their input tax credit by using the "edit" facility.*	*While filing their **FORM GSTR 3B** for the months of July, 2017, Company E inadvertently, reported their eligible input tax credit, as Rs. 20,00,000/- instead of Rs. 10,00,000/-. What can they do?* *Since, the company has submitted details of their input tax credit but not used such credit for offsetting their liabilities, they can reduce their input tax credit by using the "edit" facility. Since, they have deposited Rs. 10,00,000/- only in their input tax credit ledger they may deposit additional Rs. 10,00,000/- in the cash ledger by creating challan in **FORM GST PMT-06.***	*While filing their **FORM GSTR 3B** for the months of July, 2017, Company E inadvertently, reported their eligible input tax credit, as Rs. 20,00,000/- instead of Rs. 10,00,000/-. Company E also utilized their additional input tax credit and filed their returns. What can they do?* *Since, the company had utilized ineligible credit to offset such liabilities, the company will have to pay (through cash) / Reverse such over reported utilized input tax credit with interest.*
Change in FORM GSTR-1	No Action		

Stage of Return Filing (GSTR – 3B)				
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Stage 4**
	Confirmed Submission	**Cash Ledger Updated**	**Offset Liability**	**Return Filed**
Common Error - VI	Return liabilities / Input tax credit availed were confirmed and submitted and therefore no change can be done to the liability. No action was taken after this step	Cash was added to the electronic cash ledger as per the return liability. No action was taken after this step.	All liabilities were offset by debiting the cash and credit ledger. No action was taken after this step.	Return was filed.

Liability was over reported	• "Edit" facility to be used to rectify such liability. • New Input tax credit will be added to the credit ledger. • Input tax credit reduced will be adjusted in the credit ledger without any additional liability	Additional cash, if required, may be deposited in the cash ledger by creating challan in **FORM GST PMT-06**	Pay (through cash) / Reverse any wrongly reported input tax credit in return of subsequent month(s). For under reported input tax credit, the same may be availed in return of subsequent month(s).
	*While filing their **FORM GSTR 3B** for the months of July, 2017, Company E inadvertently, reported their Central Tax credit of Rs. 20,00,000/- as Integrated tax. What can they do?* *Use edit facility to claim correct central tax credit under the right head.*	*While filing their **FORM GSTR 3B** for the months of July, 2017, Company E inadvertently, reported their Central Tax credit of Rs. 20,00,000/- as Integrated tax. What can they do?* *They can use "edit" facility to correct central tax credit under the right head. For offsetting any integrated tax liability, additional cash may be deposited in the cash ledger by creating challan in **FORM GST PMT-06**.* .	*While filing their **FORM GSTR 3B** for the months of July, 2017, Company E inadvertently, reported their Central Tax credit of Rs. 20,00,000/- as Integrated tax credit. In order to avoid late fee and penalties, they paid Rs. 20,00,000/- Central Tax in cash and did not utilize their Integrated tax credit. What can they do? Since, the company has filed the returns and there is an unutilized Integrated tax credit of Rs. 20,00,000/- which was inadmissible to them, they will have to pay / reverse such credit in the return of subsequent month(s). Further, Central Tax credit of Rs. 20,00,000/- can be availed in return of subsequent month(s).*
Change in FORM GSTR-1	No Action		

Stage of Return Filing (GSTR – 3B)				
Common Error - VII	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Stage 4**
	Confirmed Submission	**Cash Ledger Updated**	**Offset Liability**	**Return Filed**

	Return liabilities / Input tax credit availed were reported correctly and thereafter confirmed and submitted. Therefore no change is required to be done to the liability. No action was taken after this step.	Cash was added to the electronic cash ledger as per the return liability. No action was taken after this step	All liabilities were offset by debiting the cash and credit ledger. No action was taken after this step	Return was filed.
Liability was over reported	No Action	Add cash under the right tax head and seek cash refund of the cash added under the wrong tax head.	No Action	
	No Action	While filing their FORM GSTR-3B return, Company F while generating payment challan added Rs. 5,00,000/- under the Central Tax head, while they wanted to deposit Rs. 5,00,000/- under the integrated tax head. What can they do? Since, they have already filed their challan, they will have to add Rs. 5,00,000/- in their integrated tax head and file their returns. Further, they may seek refund of Rs. 5,00,000/- from their cash ledger.	No Action	
Change in FORM GSTR-1	No Action			

2.4 Circular to clarify the procedure in respect of return of time expired drugs or medicines [Circular No. 72/46/2018-GST]

Circular No. 72/46/2018-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 26th October, 2018

Various representations have been received seeking clarification on the procedure to be followed in respect of return of time expired drugs or medicines under the GST laws. The issues raised in the said representations have been examined and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168(1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Act") hereby clarifies the issue in succeeding paragraphs.

2. The common trade practice in the pharmaceutical sector is that the drugs or medicines (hereinafter referred to as "goods") are sold by the manufacturer to the wholesaler and by the wholesaler to the retailer on the basis of an invoice/bill of supply as case may be. It is significant to mention here that such goods have a defined life term which is normally referred to as the date of expiry. Such goods which have crossed their date of expiry are colloquially referred to as time expired goods and are returned back to the manufacturer, on account of expiry, through the supply chain.

3. It is clarified that the retailer/ wholesaler can follow either of the below mentioned procedures for the return of the time expired goods:

(A) Return of time expired goods to be treated as fresh supply:

a) In case the person returning the time expired goods is a registered person (other than a composition taxpayer), he may, at his option, return the said goods by treating it is as a fresh supply and thereby issuing an invoice for the same (hereinafter referred to as the, "return supply"). The value of the said goods as shown in the invoice on the basis of which the goods were supplied earlier may be taken as the value of such return supply. The wholesaler or manufacturer, as the case may be, who is the recipient of such return supply, shall be eligible to avail Input Tax Credit (hereinafter referred to as "ITC") of the tax levied on the said return supply subject to the fulfilment of the conditions specified in Section 16 of the CGST Act.

b) In case the person returning the time expired goods is a composition taxpayer, he may return the said goods by issuing a bill of supply and pay tax at the rate applicable to a composition taxpayer. In this scenario there will not be any availability of ITC to the recipient of return supply.

c) In case the person returning the time expired goods is an unregistered person, he may return the said goods by issuing any commercial document without charging any tax on the same.

d) Where the time expired goods which have been returned by the retailer/wholesaler are destroyed by the manufacturer, he/she is required to reverse the ITC availed on the return supply in terms of the provisions of clause (h) of sub-section (5) of section 17 of the CGST Act. It is pertinent to mention here that the ITC which is required to be reversed in such scenario is the ITC availed on the return supply and not the ITC that is attributable to the manufacture of such time expired goods.

Illustration: *Supposedly, manufacturer has availed ITC of Rs. 10/- at the time of manufacture of medicines valued at Rs. 100/-. At the time of return of such medicine on the account of expiry, the ITC available to the manufacturer on the basis of fresh invoice issued by wholesaler is Rs.15/- So, when the time expired goods are destroyed by the manufacturer he would be required to reverse ITC of Rs. 15/- and not of Rs. 10/-.*

(B) Return of time expired goods by issuing Credit Note:

a) As per sub-section (1) of Section 34 of the CGST Act the supplier can issue a credit note where the goods are returned back by the recipient. Thus, the manufacturer or the wholesaler who has supplied the goods to the wholesaler or retailer, as the case may be, has the option to issue a credit note in relation to the time expired goods returned by the wholesaler or retailer, as the case may be. In such a scenario, the retailer or wholesaler may return the time expired goods by issuing a delivery challan. It may be noted that there is no time limit for the issuance of a credit note in the law except with regard to the adjustment of the tax liability in case of

the credit notes issued prior to the month of September following the end of the financial year and those issued after it.

b) It may further be noted that if the credit note is issued within the time limit specified in sub-section (2) of section 34 of the CGST Act, the tax liability may be adjusted by the supplier, subject to the condition that the person returning the time expired goods has either not availed the ITC or if availed has reversed the ITC so availed against the goods being returned.

c) However, if the time limit specified in sub-section (2) of section 34 of the CGST Act has lapsed, a credit note may still be issued by the supplier for such return of goods but the tax liability cannot be adjusted by him in his hands. It may further be noted that in case time expired goods are returned beyond the time period specified in the sub-section (2) of section 34 of the CGST Act and a credit note is issued consequently, there is no requirement to declare such credit note on the common portal by the supplier (i.e. by the person who has issued the credit note) as tax liability cannot be adjusted in this case.

d) Further, where the time expired goods, which have been returned by the retailer/wholesaler, are destroyed by the manufacturer, he/she is required to reverse the ITC attributable to the manufacture of such goods, in terms of the provisions of clause (h) of subsection (5) of section 17 of the CGST Act. This has been illustrated in table below:

	Date of Supply of goods from manufacturer /wholesaler to wholesaler/ retailer	**Date of return of time expired goods from retailer / wholesaler to wholesaler / manufacturer**	**Treatment in terms of tax liability & credit note**
Case 1	1st July, 2017	20th September, 2018	Credit note will be issued by the supplier (manufacturer / wholesaler) and the same to be uploaded by him on the common portal. Subsequently, tax liability can be adjusted by such supplier provided the recipient (wholesaler / retailer) has either not availed the ITC or if availed has reversed the ITC.
Case 2	1st July, 2017	20th October, 2018	Credit note will be issued by the supplier (manufacturer / wholesaler) but there is no requirement to upload the same on the common portal. Subsequently tax liability cannot be adjusted by such supplier.

4. It may be noted that though this circular discusses the scenarios in relation to return of goods on account of expiry of the same, it may be applicable to such other scenarios where the goods are returned on account of reasons other than the one detailed above.

2.5 Mentioning details of inter-State supplies made to unregistered persons in Table 3.2 of FORM GSTR-3B and Table 7B of FORM GSTR-1 [Circular No. 89/08/2019-GST]

Circular No. 89/08/2019-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 18th February, 2019

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

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

3. It is pertinent to mention that apportionment of IGST collected on inter–State supplies made to unregistered persons in the State where such supply takes place is based on the information reported in Table 3.2 of **FORM GSTR-3B** by the registered person. As such, non-mentioning of the said information results in –

(i) non-apportionment of the due amount of IGST to the State where such supply takes place; and

(ii) a mis-match in the quantum of goods or services or both actually supplied in a State and the amount of integrated tax apportioned between the Centre and that State, and consequent non-compliance of sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.

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

2.6 Clarification regarding optional filing of annual return under notification No. 47/2019- Central Tax dated 9th October, 2019 [Circular No. 124/43/2019-GST]

Circular No. 124/43/2019-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 18th November, 2019

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

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

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

b. As per sub-rule (1) of rule 80 of the CGST Rules, every registered person other than an Input Service Distributor, a person paying tax under section 51 or section 52, a casual taxable person and a non-resident taxable person, shall furnish an annual return as specified under sub-section (1) of section 44 electronically in **FORM GSTR-9.** Further**,** the said notification has made it optional to furnish the annual return for FY 2017-18 and 2018-19 for those registered persons whose aggregate turnover in a financial year does not exceed two crore rupees. Accordingly, it is clarified that the tax payers, may, at their own option file **FORM GSTR-9** for the said financial years before the due date. After the due date of furnishing the annual return for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19, the common portal shall not permit furnishing of **FORM GSTR-9** for the said period.

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

2.7 Standard Operating Procedure to be followed in case of non-filers of returns [Circular No. 129/48/2019-GST]

Circular No. 129/48/2019-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 24th December, 2019

Doubts have been raised across the field formations in respect of the appropriate procedure to be followed in case of non-furnishing of return under section 39 or section 44 or section 45 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Act"). It has further been brought to the notice that divergent practices are being followed in case of non-furnishing of the said returns.

2. The matter has been examined. In order to clarify the issue and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the CGST Act, hereby issues the following clarifications and guidelines.

3. Section 46 of the CGST Act read with rule 68 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Rules") requires issuance of a notice in **FORM GSTR-3A** to a registered person who fails to furnish return under section 39 or section 44 or section 45 (hereinafter referred to as the "defaulter") requiring him to furnish such return within fifteen days. Further section 62 provides for assessment of non-filers of return of registered persons who fails to furnish return under section 39 or section 45 even after service of notice under section 46. **FORM GSTR-3A** provides as under:

"Notice to return defaulter u/s 46 for not filing return

Tax Period - *Type of Return -*

Being a registered taxpayer, you are required to furnish return for the supplies made or received and to discharge resultant tax liability for the aforesaid tax period by due date. It has been noticed that you have not filed the said return till date.

1. *You are, therefore, requested to furnish the said return within 15 days failing which the tax liability may be assessed u/s 62 of the Act, based on the relevant material available with this office. Please note that in addition to tax so assessed, you will also be liable to pay interest and penalty as per provisions of the Act.*

2. *Please note that no further communication will be issued for assessing the liability.*

3. *The notice shall be deemed to have been withdrawn in case the return referred above, is filed by you before issue of the assessment order."*

As such, no separate notice is required to be issued for best judgment assessment under section

62 and in case of failure to file return within 15 days of issuance of **FORM GSTR- 3A**, the best judgment assessment in **FORM ASMT-13** can be issued without any further communication.

4. Following guidelines are hereby prescribed to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of law across the field formations:

(i) Preferably, a system generated message would be sent to all the registered persons 3 days before the due date to nudge them about filing of the return for the tax period by the due date.

(ii) Once the due date for furnishing the return under section 39 is over, a system generated mail / message would be sent to all the defaulters immediately after the due date to the effect that the said registered person has not furnished his return for the said tax period; the said mail/message is to be sent to the authorized signatory as well as the proprietor/partner/director/karta, etc.

(iii) Five days after the due date of furnishing the return, a notice in **FORM GSTR-3A** (under section 46 of the CGST Act read with rule 68 of the CGST Rules) shall be issued electronically to such registered person who fails to furnish return under section 39, requiring him to furnish such return within fifteen days;

(iv) In case the said return is still not filed by the defaulter within 15 days of the said notice, the proper officer may proceed to assess the tax liability of the said person under section 62 of the CGST Act, to the best of his judgement taking into account all the relevant material which is available or which he has gathered and would issue order under rule 100 of the CGST Rules in **FORM GST ASMT-13.** The proper officer would then be required to upload the summary thereof in **FORM GST DRC- 07;**

(v) For the purpose of assessment of tax liability under section 62 of the CGST Act, the proper officer may take into account the details of outward supplies available in the statement furnished under section 37 (**FORM GSTR-1**), details of supplies auto-populated in **FORM GSTR-2A**, information available from e-way bills, or any other information available from any other source, including from inspection under section 71;

(vi) In case the defaulter furnishes a valid return within thirty days of the service of assessment order in **FORM GST ASMT-13,** the said assessment order shall be deemed to have been withdrawn in terms of provision of sub-section (2) of section 62 of the CGST Act**.** However, if the said return remains unfurnished within the statutory period

of 30 days from issuance of order in **FORM ASMT-13,** then proper officer may initiate proceedings under section 78 and recovery under section 79 of the CGST Act;

5. Above general guidelines may be followed by the proper officer in case of non-furnishing of return. In deserving cases, based on the facts of the case, the Commissioner may resort to provisional attachment to protect revenue under section 83 of the CGST Act before issuance of **FORM GST ASMT-13.**

6. Further, the proper officer would initiate action under sub-section (2) of section 29 of the CGST Act for cancellation of registration in cases where the return has not been furnished for the period specified in section 29.

2.8 Clarification in respect of various measures announced by the Government for providing relief to the taxpayers in view of spread of Novel Corona Virus (COVID-19) [Circular No. 136/6/2020]

Circular No. 136/6/2020-GST
New Delhi, dated the 4th April, 2020

The spread of Novel Corona Virus (COVID-19) across many countries of the world, including India, has caused immense loss to the lives of people and resultantly impacted the trade and industry. In view of the emergent situation and challenges faced by taxpayers in meeting the compliance requirements under various provisions of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Act"), Government has announced various relief measures relating to statutory and regulatory compliance matters across sectors.

2. Government has issued following notifications in order to provide relief to the taxpayers:

S. No.	Notification	Remarks
1	Notification No. 30/2020-Central Tax, dated 03.04.2020	Amendment in the CGST Rules so as to allow taxpayers opting for the Composition Scheme for the financial year 2020-21 to file their option in **FORM CMP-02** till 30th June, 2020 and to allow cumulative application of the condition in rule 36(4) for the months of February, 2020 to August, 2020 in the return for tax period of September, 2020.
2	Notification No. 31/2020-Central Tax, dated 03.04.2020	A lower rate of interest of NIL for first 15 days after the due date of filing return in FORM GSTR-3B and @ 9% thereafter is notified for those registered persons having aggregate turnover above Rs. 5 Crore and NIL rate of interest is notified for those registered persons having aggregate turnover below Rs. 5 Crore in the preceding financial year, for the tax periods of February, 2020 to April, 2020. This lower rate of interest shall be subject to

		condition that due tax is paid by filing return in FORM GSTR-3B by the date(s) as specified in the Notification.
3	Notification No. 32/2020-Central Tax, dated 03.04.2020	Notification under section 128 of CGST Act for waiver of late fee for delay in furnishing returns in **FORM GSTR-3B** for the tax periods of February, 2020 to April, 2020 provided the return in FORM GSTR-3B by the date as specified in the Notification.
4	Notification No. 33/2020-Central Tax, dated 03.04.2020	Notification under section 128 of CGST Act for waiver of late fee for delay in furnishing the statement of outward supplies in **FORM GSTR-1** for taxpayers for the tax periods March, 2020 to May, 2020 and for quarter ending 31st March 2020 if the same are furnished on or before 30th day of June, 2020.
5	Notification No. 34/2020-Central Tax, dated 03.04.2020	Extension of due date of furnishing statement, containing the details of payment of self-assessed tax in **FORM GST CMP- 08** for the quarter ending 31st March, 2020 till the 7th day of July, 2020 and filing **FORM GSTR-4** for the financial year ending31st March, 2020 till the 15th day of July, 2020.
6	Notification No. 35/2020-Central Tax, dated 03.04.2020	Notification under section 168A of CGST Act for extending due date of compliance which falls during the period from the 20th day of March, 2020 to the 29th day of June, to 30th day of June,2020.

3. Various issues relating to above mentioned notifications have been examined. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168(1) of the CGST Act hereby clarifies each of these issues as under:-

S. No.	Issue	Clarification
1	**What are the measures that have been specifically taken for taxpayers who have opted to pay tax under section 10 the CGST Act or those availing the option to pay tax under the notification No. 02/2019– Central Tax (Rate), dated the 7th March, 2019?**	1. The said class of taxpayers, as per the notification No. 34/2020- Central Tax, dated 03.04.2020, have been allowed, to,- (i) furnish the statement of details of payment of self-assessed tax in **FORM GST CMP-08** for the quarter January to March, 2020 by 07.07.2020; and (ii) furnish the return in **FORM GSTR-4** for the financial year 2019-20 by 15.07.2020. 2. In addition to the above, taxpayers opting for the composition scheme for the financial year 2020-21, have been allowed, as per the notification No. 30/2020- Central Tax, dated 03.04.2020, to,- (i) file an intimation in **FORM GST CMP-02** by 30.06.2020; and (ii) furnish the statement in **FORM GST ITC-03** till 31.07.2020.
2	**Whether due date of furnishing FORM**	1. The due dates for furnishing **FORM GSTR-3B** for the months of February, March and April, 2020 has not been

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>GSTR-3B for the months of February, March and April, 2020 has been extended ?</td><td>extended through any of the notifications referred in para 2 above.
2. However, as per notification No. 31/2020- Central Tax, dated 03.04.2020, NIL rate of interest for first 15 days after the due date of filing return in FORM GSTR-3B and reduced rate of interest @ 9% thereafter has been notified for those registered persons whose aggregate turnover in the preceding financial year is above Rs. 5 Crore. For those registered persons having turnover up to Rs. 5 Crore in the preceding financial year, NIL rate of interest has also been notified.
3. Further, vide notification as per the notification No. 32/2020- Central Tax, dated 03.04.2020, Government has waived the late fees for delay in furnishing the return in FORM GSTR-3B for the months of February, March and April, 2020.
4. The lower rate of interest and waiver of late fee would be available only if due tax is paid by filing return in FORM GSTR-3B by the date(s) as specified in the Notification.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>What are the conditions attached for availing the reduced rate of interest for the months of February, March and April, 2020, for a registered person whose aggregate turnover in the preceding financial year is above Rs. 5 Crore?</td><td>1. As clarified at sl.no. (2) above, the due date for furnishing the return remains unchanged; i.e. 20th day of the month succeeding such month. The rate of interest has been notified as Nil for first 15 days from the due date, and 9 per cent per annum thereafter, for the said months.
2. The reduced rate of interest is subject to the condition that the registered person must furnish the returns in FORM GSTR-3B on or before 24th day of June, 2020.
3. In case the returns in FORM GSTR-3B for the said months are not furnished on or before 24th day of June, 2020 then interest at 18% per annum shall be payable from the due date of return, till the date on which the return is filed. In addition, regular late fee shall also be leviable for such delay along with liability for penalty.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>How to calculate the interest for late payment of tax for the months of February, March and April, 2020 for a registered person whose aggregate turnover in preceding financial year is above Rs. 5 Crore?</td><td>1. As explained above, the rate of interest has been notified as Nil for first 15 days from the due date, and 9 per cent per annum thereafter, for the said months. The same can be explained through an illustration.
Illustration:- Calculation of interest for delayed filing of return for the month of March, 2020 (due date of filing being 20.04.2020) may be illustrated as per the below Table:
<table>
<tr><th>S. No.</th><th>Date of filing GSTR-3B</th><th>No. of days of delay</th><th>Whether condition for reduced interest</th><th>Interest</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>02.05.2020</td><td>11</td><td>Yes</td><td>Zero interest</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>20.05.2020</td><td>30</td><td>Yes</td><td>Zero interest for 15 days + interest rate</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
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<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>@9% p.a. for 15 days</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>20.06.2020</td><td>61</td><td>Yes</td><td>Zero interest for 15 days + interest rate @9% p.a. for 46 days</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>24.06.2020</td><td>65</td><td>Yes</td><td>Zero interest for 15 days + interest rate @9% p.a. for 50 days</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>30.06.2020</td><td>71</td><td>NO</td><td>Interest rate @18% p.a. for 71 days (i.e. benefit of reduced interest)</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>What are the conditions attached for availing the NIL rate of interest for the months of February, March and April, 2020, for a registered person whose aggregate turnover in preceding financial year is up to Rs. 5 Crore?</td><td>1. As clarified at sl.no. (2) above, the due date for furnishing the return remains unchanged. The rate of interest has been notified as Nil for the said months.
2. The conditions for availing the NIL rate of interest is that the registered person must furnish the returns in FORM GSTR-3B on or before the date as mentioned in the notification No. 31/2020- Central Tax, dated 03.04.2020.
3. In case the return for the said months are not furnished on or before the date mentioned in the notification then interest at 18% per annum shall be charged from the due date of return, till the date on which the return is filed as explained in the illustration at sl.no (4) above, against entry
5. In addition, regular late fee shall also be leviable for such delay along with liability for penalty.</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Whether the due date of furnishing the statement of outward supplies in FORM GSTR-1 under section 37 has been extended for the months of</td><td>Under the provisions of section 128 of the CGST Act, in terms of notification No. 33/2020- Central Tax, dated 03.04.2020, late fee leviable under section 47 has been waived for delay in furnishing the statement of outward supplies in FORM GSTR-1 under Section 37, for the tax periods March, 2020, April 2020, May, 2020 and quarter ending 31st March 2020 if the same are furnished on or before</td></tr>
</table>

	February, March and April 2020?	the 30th day of June, 2020.
7	**Whether restriction under rule 36(4) of the CGST Rules would apply during the lockdown period?**	Vide notification No. 30/2020- Central Tax, dated 03.04.2020, a proviso has been inserted in CGST Rules 2017 to provide that the said condition shall not apply to input tax credit availed by the registered persons in the returns in **FORM GSTR-3B** for the months of February, March, April, May, June, July and August, 2020, but that the said condition shall apply cumulatively for the said period and that the return in **FORM GSTR-3B** for the tax period of September, 2020 shall be furnished with cumulative adjustment of input tax credit for the said months in accordance with the condition under rule 36(4).
8	**What will be the status of e-way bills which have expired during the lockdown period?**	In terms of notification No. 35/2020- Central Tax, dated 03.04.2020,Issued under the provisions of 168A of the CGST Act, where the validity of an e-way bill generated under rule 138 of the CGST Rules **expires during the period 20th day of March, 2020 to 15th day of April, 2020,** the validity period of such e-way bill has been extended till the **30th day of April, 2020.**
9	**What are the measures that have been specifically taken for taxpayers who are required to deduct tax at source under section 51, Input Service Distributors and Non-resident Taxable persons?**	Under the provisions of section 168A of the CGST Act, in terms of notification No. 35/2020- Central Tax, dated 03.04.2020, the said class of taxpayers have been allowed to furnish the respective returns specified in sub-sections (3), (4) and (5) of section 39 of the said Act, for the months of March, 2020 to May, 2020 on or before the 30th day of June, 2020.
10	**What are the measures that have been specifically taken for taxpayers who are required to collect tax at source under section 52?**	Under the provisions of section 168A of the CGST Act, in terms of notification No. 35/2020- Central Tax, dated 03.04.2020, the said class of taxpayers have been allowed to furnish the statement specified in section 52, for the months of March, 2020 to May, 2020 on or before the 30th day of June, 2020.
11	**The time limit for compliance of some of the provisions of the CGST Act is falling during the lock-down period announced by the Government. What should the taxpayer do?**	Vide notification No. 35/2020- Central Tax, dated 03.04.2020, issued under the provisions of 168A of the CGST Act, except for few provisions covered in exclusion clause, any time limit for completion or compliance of any action which falls during the period from the 20th day of March, 2020 to the 29th day of June, 2020, and where completion or compliance of such action has not been made within such time, has been extended to 30th day of June, 2020.

2.9 Quarterly Return Monthly Payment Scheme [Circular No. 143/13/2020-GST]

Circular No. 143/13/2020- GST
New Delhi, Dated the 10th November, 2020

As a trade facilitation measure and in order to further ease the process of doing business, the GST Council in its 42nd meeting held on 05.10.2020, had recommended that registered person having aggregate turnover up to five (5) crore rupees may be allowed to furnish return on quarterly basis along with monthly payment of tax, with effect from 01.01.2021. Government has issued following notifications to implement the Scheme of quarterly return filing along with monthly payment of taxes (hereinafter referred to as "QRMP Scheme/ Scheme"):

SI. No.	Notification	Remarks
1.	Notification No. 81/2020 – Central Tax, dated 10.11.2020.	Notifies amendment carried out in sub-section (1), (2) and (7) of section 39 of the CGST Act vide Finance (No.2) Act, 2019.
2.	Notification No. 82/2020 – Central Tax, dated 10.11.2020.	Makes the Thirteenth amendment (2020) to the CGST Rules 2017.
4.	Notification No. 84/2020 – Central Tax, dated 10.11.2020.	Notifies class of persons under proviso to section 39(1) of the CGST Act.
5.	Notification No. 85/2020 – Central Tax dated 10.11.2020.	Notifies special procedure for making payment of tax liability in the first two months of a quarter

2. Various issues related to notifications issued to implement the QRMP Scheme have been examined. In order to explain the Scheme in simple terms and in order to ensure uniformity in implementation across field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168 (1) of the Central Goods and Services Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the CGST Act), hereby clarifies various issues in succeeding paragraphs.

3. Eligibility for the Scheme

In terms of notification No. 84/2020- Central Tax, dated 10.11.2020, a registered person who is required to furnish a return in FORM GSTR-3B, and who has an aggregate turnover of up to 5 crore rupees in the preceding financial year, is eligible for the QRMP Scheme. It is clarified that the aggregate annual turnover for the preceding financial year shall be calculated in the common portal taking into account the details furnished in the returns by the taxpayer for the tax periods in the preceding financial year. This new Scheme will be effective from 01.01.2021. Further, in case the aggregate turnover exceeds 5 crore rupees during any quarter in

the current financial year, the registered person shall not be eligible for the Scheme from the next quarter.

4. Exercising option for QRMP Scheme

4.1 Facility to avail the Scheme on the common portal would be available throughout the year. In terms of rule 61A of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred as CGST Rules), a registered person can opt in for any quarter from first day of second month of preceding quarter to the last day of the first month of the quarter. In order to exercise this option, the registered person must have furnished the last return, as due on the date of exercising such option.

For example: *A registered person intending to avail of the Scheme for the quarter 'July to September' can exercise his option during 1st of May to 31st of July.*

If he is exercising his option on 27th July for the quarter (July to September), in such case, he must have furnished the return for the month of June which was due on 22/24th July.

4.2 Registered persons are not required to exercise the option every quarter. Where such option has been exercised once, they shall continue to furnish the return as per the selected option for future tax periods, unless they revise the said option.

4.3 For the first quarter of the Scheme i.e. for the quarter January, 2021 to March, 2021, in order to facilitate the taxpayers, it has been decided that all the registered persons, whose aggregate turnover for the FY 2019-20 is up to 5 crore rupees and who have furnished the return in FORM GSTR-3B for the month of October, 2020 by 30th November, 2020, shall be migrated on the common portal as below. Therefore, taxpayers are advised to furnish the return of October, 2020 in time so as to be eligible for default migration. The taxpayers who have not filed their return for October, 2020 on or before 30th November, 2020 will not be migrated to the Scheme. They will be able to opt for the Scheme once the FORM GSTR-3B as due on the date of exercising option has been filed.

Sl. No.	Class of registered person	Default Option
1	Registered persons having aggregate turnover of up to 1.5 crore rupees who have furnished **FORM GSTR-1** on quarterly basis in the current financial year	Quarterly return
2	Registered persons having aggregate turnover of up to 1.5 crore rupees who have furnished **FORM GSTR-1** on monthly basis in the current financial year	Monthly Return
3	Registered persons having aggregate turnover more than 1.5 crore rupees and up to 5 crore rupees in the preceding financial year	Quarterly return

Above default option has been provided for the convenience of registered persons based on their anticipated behaviour. However, such registered persons are free to change the option as above, if they so desire, from 5th of December, 2020 to 31st of January, 2021. It is re-iterated that any taxpayer whose aggregate turnover has exceeded 5 crore rupees in the financial year 2020-21, shall opt out of the Scheme.

4.4 Similarly, the facility for opting out of the Scheme for a quarter will be available from

first day of second month of preceding quarter to the last day of the first month of the quarter.

4.5 All persons who have obtained registration during any quarter or the registered persons opting out from paying tax under Section 10 of the CGST Act during any quarter shall be able to opt for the Scheme for the quarter for which the opting facility is available on the date of exercising option as in para 4.1.

4.6 It is also clarified that such registered person, whose aggregate turnover crosses 5 crore rupees during a quarter in current financial year, shall opt for furnishing of return on a monthly basis, electronically, on the common portal, from the succeeding quarter. In other words, in case the aggregate turnover exceeds 5 crore rupees during any quarter in the current financial year, the registered person shall not be eligible for the Scheme from the next quarter.

4.7 It is further clarified that the option to avail the QRMP Scheme is GSTIN wise and therefore, distinct persons as defined in Section 25 of the CGST Act (different GSTINs on same PAN) have the option to avail the QRMP Scheme for one or more GSTINs. In other words, some GSTINs for that PAN can opt for the QRMP Scheme and remaining GSTINs may not opt for the Scheme.

5. Furnishing of details of outward supplies under section 37 of the CGST Act.

5.1 The registered persons opting for the Scheme would be required to furnish the details of outward supply in **FORM GSTR-1** quarterly as per the rule 59 of the CGST Rule.

5.2 For each of the first and second months of a quarter, such a registered person will have the facility (Invoice Furnishing Facility- IFF) to furnish the details of such outward **supplies to a registered person**, as he may consider necessary, between **the** 1st day of the succeeding month till the 13th day of the succeeding month. The said details of outward supplies shall, however, not exceed the value of fifty lakh rupees in each month. It may be noted that after 13th of the month, this facility for furnishing IFF for previous month would not be available. As a facilitation measure, continuous upload of invoices would also be provided for the registered persons wherein they can save the invoices in IFF from the 1st day of the month till 13th day of the succeeding month. The facility of furnishing details of invoices in IFF has been provided so as to allow details of such supplies to be duly reflected in the **FORM GSTR-2A** and **FORM GSTR-2B** of the concerned recipient.

*For example, a registered person who has availed the Scheme wants to declare two invoices out of the total ten invoices issued in the first month of quarter since the recipient of supplies covered by those two invoices desires to avail ITC in that month itself. Details of these two invoices may be furnished using IFF. The details of the remaining 8 invoices shall be furnished in **FORM GSTR-1** of the said quarter. The two invoices furnished in IFF shall be reflected in **FORM GSTR-2B** of the concerned recipient of the first month of the quarter and remaining eight invoices furnished in **FORM GSTR-1** shall be reflected in **FORM GSTR-2B** of the concerned recipient of the last month of the quarter. The said facility would however be available, say for the month of July, from 1st August till 13th August. Similarly, for the month of August, the said facility will be available from 1st September till 13th September.*

It is re-iterated that said facility is not mandatory and is only an optional facility made available to the registered persons under the QRMP Scheme.

5.3 The details of invoices furnished using the said facility in the first two months are not required to be furnished again in **FORM GSTR-1**. Accordingly, the details of outward supplies made by such a registered person during a quarter shall consist of details of invoices furnished using IFF for each of the first two months and the details of invoices furnished in **FORM GSTR-1** for the quarter. At his option, a registered person may choose to furnish the details of outward supplies made during a quarter in **FORM GSTR-1** only, without using the IFF.

6. Monthly Payment of Tax

6.1 The registered person under the QRMP Scheme would be required to pay the tax due in each of the first two months of the quarter by depositing the due amount in **FORM GST PMT-06**, by the twenty fifth day of the month succeeding such month. While generating the challan, taxpayers should select "Monthly payment for quarterly taxpayer" as reason for generating the challan. The said person can use any of the following two options provided below for monthly payment of tax during the first two months -

(a) **Fixed Sum Method:** A facility is being made available on the portal for generating a pre-filled challan in **FORM GST PMT-06** for an amount equal to thirty five per cent. of the tax paid in cash in the preceding quarter where the return was furnished quarterly; or equal to the tax paid in cash in the last month of the immediately preceding quarter where the return was furnished monthly.

For easy understanding, the same is explained by way of illustration in table below:

i. In case the last return filed was on quarterly basis for Quarter Ending March, 2021:

Tax paid in Cash in Quarter (January - March, 2021)		**Tax required to be paid in each of the months – April and May, 2021**	
CGST	100	CGST	35
SGST	100	SGST	35
IGST	500	IGST	175
Cess	50	Cess	17.5

ii. In case the last return filed was monthly for tax period March, 2021:

Tax paid in Cash in March, 2021		**Tax required to be paid in each of the months – April and May, 2021**	
CGST	50	CGST	50
SGST	50	SGST	50
IGST	80	IGST	80
Cess	-	Cess	-

Monthly tax payment through this method would not be available to those registered persons who have not furnished the return for a complete tax period preceding such month. A complete tax period means a tax period in which the person is registered from the first day of the tax period till the last day of the tax period.

(b) **Self-Assessment Method:** The said persons, in any case, can pay the tax due by considering the tax liability on inward and outward supplies and the input tax credit available, in FORM GST PMT-06. In order to facilitate ascertainment of the

ITC available for the month, an auto-drafted input tax credit statement has been made available in FORM GSTR- 2B, for every month.

6.2 The said registered person is free to avail either of the two tax payment method above in any of the two months of the quarter.

6.3 It is clarified that in case the balance in the electronic cash ledger and/or electronic credit ledger is adequate for the tax due for the first month of the quarter or where there is nil tax liability, the registered person may not deposit any amount for the said month. Similarly, for the second month of the quarter, in case the balance in the electronic cash ledger and/or electronic credit ledger is adequate for the cumulative tax due for the first and the second month of the quarter or where there is nil tax liability, the registered person may not deposit any amount.

6.4 Any claim of refund in respect of the amount deposited for the first two months of a quarter for payment of tax shall be permitted only after the return in **FORM GSTR-3B** for the said quarter has been furnished. Further, this deposit cannot be used by the taxpayer for any other purpose till the filing of return for the quarter.

7. Quarterly filing of FORM GSTR-3B

Such registered persons would be required to furnish **FORM GSTR-3B**, for each quarter, on or before 22nd or 24th day of the month succeeding such quarter. In **FORM GSTR-3B**, they shall declare the supplies made during the quarter, ITC availed during the quarter and all other details required to be furnished therein. The amount deposited by the registered person in the first two months shall be debited solely for the purposes of offsetting the liability furnished in that quarter's **FORM GSTR-3B**. However, any amount left after filing of that quarter's **FORM GSTR-3B** may either be claimed as refund or may be used for any other purpose in subsequent quarters. In case of cancellation of registration of such person during any of the first two months of the quarter, he is still required to furnish return in **FORM GSTR-3B** for the relevant tax period.

8. Applicability of Interest

8.1. For registered person making payment of tax by opting Fixed Sum Method

i. No interest would be payable in case the tax due is paid in the first two months of the quarter by way of depositing auto-calculated fixed sum amount as detailed in para 6.1(a) above by the due date. In other words, if while furnishing return in **FORM GSTR-3B**, it is found that in any or both of the first two months of the quarter, the tax liability net of available credit on the supplies made /received was higher than the amount paid in challan, then, no interest would be charged provided they deposit system calculated amount for each of the first two months and discharge their entire liability for the quarter in the **FORM GSTR-3B** of the quarter by the due date.

ii. In case such payment of tax by depositing the system calculated amount in **FORM GST PMT-06** is not done by due date, interest would be payable at the applicable rate, from the due date of furnishing **FORM GST PMT-06** till the date of making such payment.

iii. Further, in case **FORM GSTR-3B** for the quarter is furnished beyond the due date, interest would be payable as per the provisions of Section 50 of the CGST Act for the tax liability net of ITC.

Illustration 1 –

A registered person, who has opted for the Scheme, had paid a total amount of Rs. 100/- in cash as tax liability in the previous quarter of October to December. He opts to pay tax under ***fixed sum method****. He therefore pays Rs. 35/- each on 25th February and 25th March for discharging tax liability for the first two months of quarter viz. January and February. In his return for the quarter, it is found that liability, based on the outward and inward supplies, for January was Rs. 40/- and for February it was Rs. 42/-. No interest would be payable for the lesser amount of tax (i.e. Rs. 5 and Rs. 7 respectively) discharged in these two months provided that he discharges his entire liability for the quarter in the* ***FORM GSTR-3B*** *of the quarter by the due date.*

Illustration 2 –

A registered person, who has opted for the Scheme, had paid a total amount of Rs. 100/- in cash as tax liability in the previous quarter of October to December. He opts to pay tax under fixed sum method. He therefore pays Rs. 35/- each on 25th February and 25th March for discharging tax liability for the first two months of quarter viz. January and February. In his return for the quarter, it is found that total liability for the quarter net of available credit was Rs. 125 but he files the return on 30th April. Interest would be payable at applicable rate on Rs. 55 [Rs. 125 – Rs. 70 (deposit made in cash ledger in M1 and M2)] for the period between due date of quarterly GSTR 3B and 30th April

8.2 For registered person making payment of tax by opting Self-Assessment Method

Interest amount would be payable as per the provision of Section 50 of the CGST Act for tax or any part thereof (net of ITC) which remains unpaid / paid beyond the due date for the first two months of the quarter.

8.3 Interest payable, if any, shall be paid through **FORM GSTR-3B.**

9. Applicability of Late Fee - Late fee is applicable for delay in furnishing of return / details of outward supply as per the provision of Section 47 of the CGST Act. As per the Scheme, the requirement to furnish the return under the proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 39 of the CGST Act is quarterly. Accordingly, late fee would be the applicable for delay in furnishing of the said quarterly return / details of outward supply. It is clarified that no late fee is applicable for delay in payment of tax in first two months of the quarter.

2.10 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 [Circular No. 170/02/2022-GST]

Circular No. 170/02/2022-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 6th July, 2022

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 inrelation 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 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 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.**

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 9/10of **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 4Cor 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 GTSR-3B** from various tables of **FORM GTSR-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 forthe 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-Statesupply 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.

3. Circulars related to Registration:

3.1 Verification of applications for grant of new registration [Circular No. 95/14/2019-GST]

Circular No. 95/14/2019-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 28th March, 2019

Recently, a large number of registrations have been cancelled by the proper officer under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 29 of the Central Goods and Services Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as „CGST Act“) read with rule 21 of the Central Goods and Services Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as „CGST Rules“) on account of non-compliance of the said

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

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

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

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

5. While considering the application for registration, the proper officer shall ascertain if the earlier registration was cancelled on account of violation of the provisions of clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (2) of section 29 of the CGST Act and whether the applicant has applied for revocation of cancellation of registration. If proper officer finds that application for revocation of

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

3.2 Processing of Applications for Cancellation of Registration submitted in FORM GST REG-16 [Circular No. 69/43/2018-GST]

Circular No. 69/43/2018-GST

New Delhi, Dated the 26th October, 2018

The Board is in receipt of representations seeking clarifications on various issues in relation to processing of the applications for cancellation of registration filed by taxpayers in **FORM GST REG-16**. In order to clarify these issues and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Act"), hereby clarifies the issues as detailed hereunder:

2. Section 29 of the CGST Act, read with rule 20 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Rules") provides that a taxpayer can apply for cancellation of registration in **FORM GST REG-16** in the following circumstances:

a. Discontinuance of business or closure of business;
b. Transfer of business on account of amalgamation, merger, de-merger, sale, lease or otherwise;
c. Change in constitution of business leading to change in PAN;
d. Taxable person (including those who have taken voluntary registration) is no longer liable to be registered under GST;
e. Death of sole proprietor;
f. Any other reason (*to be specified in the application*).

3. Rule 20 of the CGST Rules provides that the taxpayer applying for cancellation of registration shall submit the application in **FORM GST REG-16** on the common portal within a period of 30 days of the *„occurrence of the event warranting the cancellation"*. It might be difficult in some cases to exactly identify or pinpoint the day on which such an event occurs. For instance, a business may be transferred/disposed over a period of time in a piece meal fashion. In such cases, the 30-day deadline may be liberally interpreted and the taxpayers" application for cancellation of registration may not be rejected because of the possible violation of the deadline.

4. While initiating the application for cancellation of registration in **FORM GST REG- 16,** the Common portal captures the following information which has to be mandatorily filled in by the applicant:

a) Address for future correspondence with mobile number and email address;
b) Reason for cancellation;

c) Date from which cancellation is sought;

d) Details of the value and the input tax/tax payable on the stock of inputs, inputs contained in semi-finished goods, inputs contained in finished goods, stock of capital goods/plant and machinery;

e) In case of transfer, merger of business, etc., particulars of registration of the entity in which the existing unit has been merged, amalgamated, or transferred (including the copy of the order of the High Court / transfer deed);

f) Details of the last return filed by the taxpayer along with the ARN of such return filed.

On successful submission of the cancellation application, the same appears on the dashboard of the jurisdictional officer.

5. Since the cancellation of registration has no effect on the liability of the taxpayer for any acts of commission/omission committed before or after the date of cancellation, the proper officer should accept all such applications within a period of 30 days from the date of filing the application, except in the following circumstances:

a) The application in **FORM GST REG-16** is incomplete, i.e. where all the relevant particulars, as detailed in para 4 above, have not been entered;

b) In case of transfer, merger or amalgamation of business, the new entity in which the applicant proposes to amalgamate or merge has not got registered with the tax authority before submission of the application for cancellation.

In all cases other than those listed at (a) and (b) above, the application for cancellation of registration should be immediately accepted by the proper officer and the order for cancellation should be issued in **FORM GST REG-19** with the effective date of cancellation being the same as the date from which the applicant has sought cancellation in **FORM GST REG-16.** In any case the effective date cannot be a date earlier to the date of application for the same.

6. In situations referred to in (a) or (b) in para 5 above, the proper officer shall inform the applicant in writing about the nature of the discrepancy and give a time period of seven working days to the taxpayer, from the date of receipt of the said letter, to reply. If no reply is received within the specified period of seven working days, the proper officer may reject the application on the system, after giving the applicant an opportunity to be heard, recording reasons for rejection in the dialog box that opens once the „Reject" button is chosen. If reply to the query is received and the same on examination is found satisfactory, the Proper Officer may approve the application for cancellation and proceed to cancel the registration by issuing an order in **FORM GST REG-19**. If reply to the query is found to be not satisfactory, the Proper Officer may reject the application for cancellation on the system, after giving the applicant an opportunity to be heard. The Proper Officer must also record his reasons for rejection of the application in the dialog box that opens when the „Reject" button is chosen.

7. Section 45 of the CGST Act requires every registered person (other than an Input Service Distributor or a non-resident taxable person or a person paying tax under the provisions of section 10 or section 51 or section 52) whose registration has been cancelled, to file a final return in **FORM GSTR-10**, within three months of the effective date of cancellation or the date of order of cancellation, whichever is later. The purpose of the final return is to ensure that the taxpayer discharges any liability that he/she may have incurred under sub-section (5) of the section 29 of the CGST Act. It may be noted that the last date for furnishing of **FORM GSTR-10** by those

taxpayers whose registration has been cancelled on or before 30.09.2018 has been extended till 31.12.2018 *vide* notification No. 58/2018 – Central Tax dated the 26th October, 2018.

8. Further, sub-section (5) of section 29 of the CGST Act, read with rule 20 of the CGST Rules states that the taxpayer seeking cancellation of registration shall have to pay, by way of debiting either the electronic credit or cash ledger, the input tax contained in the stock of inputs, semi-finished goods, finished goods and capital goods or the output tax payable on such goods, whichever is higher. For the purpose of this calculation, the stock of inputs, semi-finished goods, finished goods and capital goods shall be taken as on the day immediately preceding the date with effect from which the cancellation has been ordered by the proper officer i.e. the date of cancellation of registration. However, it is clarified that this requirement to debit the electronic credit and/or cash ledger by suitable amounts should not be a prerequisite for applying for cancellation of registration. This can also be done at the time of submission of final return in **FORM GSTR-10.** In any case, once the taxpayer submits the application for cancellation of his/her registration from a specified date, he/she will not be able to utilize any remaining balances in his/her electronic credit/cash ledgers from the said date except for discharging liabilities under GST Act upto the date of filing of final return in **FORM GSTR-10**. Therefore, the requirement to reverse the balance in the electronic credit ledger is automatically met. In case it is later determined that the output tax liability of the taxpayer, as determined under sub-section (5) of section 29 of the CGST Act, was greater than the amount of input tax credit available, then the difference shall be paid by him/her in cash. It is reiterated that, as stated in sub-section (3) of section 29 of the CGST Act, the cancellation of registration does not, in any way, affect the liability of the taxpayer to pay any dues under the GST law, irrespective of whether such dues have been determined before or after the date of cancellation.

9. In case the final return in **FORM GSTR-10** is not filed within the stipulated date, then notice in **FORM GSTR-3A** has to be issued to the taxpayer. If the taxpayer still fails to file the final return within 15 days of the receipt of notice in **FORM GSTR-3A**, then an assessment order in **FORM GST ASMT-13** under section 62 of the CGST Act read with rule 100 of the CGST Rules shall have to be issued to determine the liability of the taxpayer under sub-section (5) of section 29 on the basis of information available with the proper officer. If the taxpayer files the final return within 30 days of the date of service of the order in **FORM GST ASMT-13**, then the said order shall be deemed to have been withdrawn. However, the liability for payment of interest and late fee shall continue.

10. Rule 68 of the CGST Rules requires issuance of notices to registered persons who fail to furnish returns under section 39 (**FORM GSTR-1, FORM GSTR-3B and FORM GSTR-4**), section 44 (Annual Return – **FORM GSTR-9 / FORM GSTR-9A / FORM GSTR-9C**), section 45 (Final Return – **FORM GSTR-10**) or section 52 (TCS Return – **FORM GSTR-6**). It is clarified that issuance of notice would not be required for registered persons who have not made any taxable supplies during the intervening period (i.e. from the date of registration to the date of application for cancellation of registration) and has furnished an undertaking to this effect.

11. It is pertinent to mention here that section 29 of the CGST Act has been amended by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018 to provide for *"Suspension"* of registration. The intent of the said amendment is to ensure that a taxpayer is freed from the routine compliances, including filing returns, under GST Act during the pendency of the proceedings related to cancellation. Although the provisions of CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018 have not yet been brought into force, it will be

prudent for the field formations not to issue notices for non-filing of return for taxpayers who have already filed an application for cancellation of registration under section 29 of the CGST Act. However, the requirement of filing a final return, as under section 45 of the CGST Act, remains unchanged.

12. It may be noted that the information in table in **FORM GST REG-19** shall be taken from the liability ledger and the difference between the amounts in Table 10 and Table 11 of **FORM GST REG-16**.

3.3 Clarification regarding filing of application for revocation of cancellation of registration in terms of Removal of Difficulty Order (RoD) number 05/2019-Central Tax dated 23.04.2019 [Circular No. 99/18/2019-GST]

Circular No. 99/18/2019-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 23rd April, 2019

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

2. Representations have been received that large number of persons whose registration were cancelled could not apply for revocation of the said cancellation of registration within the period of 30 days as provided in sub-section (1) of section 30 of the said Act. Accordingly, a Removal of Difficulty Order (RoD) number 05/2019-Central Tax dated the 23rd April, 2019 has been issued wherein persons whose registrations have been cancelled under sub-section (2) of section 29 of the said Act after they were served notice in the manner provided in section clause (c) and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 169 of the said Act and who could not reply to the said notice and for whom cancellation order has been passed up to 31st March, 2019, have been given one time opportunity to apply for revocation of cancellation of registration on or before the 22nd July, 2019. Further, vide notification No. 20/2019-Central Tax, dated the 23rd April, 2019, two provisos have been inserted in sub-rule (1) of rule 23 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Rules"). In the light of these changes and in order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the said Act, hereby clarifies the issues relating to the procedure for filing of application for revocation of cancellation of registration.

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

Further, in such cases, in terms of the second proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 23 of the said Rules, all returns required to be furnished in respect of the period from the date of order of cancellation till the date of order of revocation of cancellation of registration have to be furnished within a period of thirty days from the date of the order of revocation.

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

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

Annexure

Return not furnished from	Date of order of cancellation of registration	Cancellation of registration effective from	Date of filing of application for revocation of cancellation of registration as per RoD (to be filed on or before the 22nd July, 2019)	Returns to be furnished before filing the application for revocation of cancellation of registration	Date of order of revocation of cancellation of registration	Date of furnishing returns for period b/w date of order of cancellation of registration and date of revocation of cancellation of registration (to be filed within thirty days from the date of order of revocation of cancellation of registration)	Returns to be furnished within thirty days from date of order of revocation of cancellation of registration
July'18	01.03.19	01.03.19	30.05.19	Returns due till 01st March, 19 (i.e. July, 18 to January, 19)	01.06.19	01.07.19	Returns due till 01st June, 19 (i.e. February, 19 to April, 19)
July'18	22.03.19	22.03.19	20.06.19	Returns due till 22nd March, 19 (i.e. July, 18 to February, 19)	22.06.19	22.07.19	Returns due till 21st June, 19 (i.e. March, 19 to May, 19)
July'18	01.03.19	01.07.18	30.05.19	NA	01.06.19	01.07.19	Returns due till 01st June, 19 (i.e. July, 18 to April, 19)

3.4 Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for implementation of the provision of suspension of registrations under sub-rule (2A) of rule 21A of CGST Rules, 2017 [Circular No. 145/01/2021-GST]

Circular No. 145/01/2021-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 11th February, 2021

As you are aware that vide notification No. 94/2020- Central Tax, dated 22.12.2020, sub-rule (2A) has been inserted to rule 21A of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the CGST Rules). The said provision provides for immediate suspension of registration of a person, as a measure to safeguard the interest of revenue, on observance of such discrepancies /anomalies which indicate violation of the provisions of Act and rules made there under; and that continuation of such registration poses immediate threat to revenue.

Sub-rule (2A) of rule 21A is reproduced hereunder:

"(2A) Where, a comparison of the returns furnished by a registered person under section39 with

(a) the details of outward supplies furnished in **FORM GSTR-1**; or

(b) the details of inward supplies derived based on the details of outward supplies furnished by his suppliers in their **FORM GSTR-1,**

or such other analysis, as may be carried out on the recommendations of the Council, show that there are significant differences or anomalies indicating contravention of the provisions of the Act or the rules made there under, leading to cancellation of registration of the said person, his registration shall be suspended and the said person shall be intimated in **FORM GST REG-31**, electronically, on the common portal, or by sending a communication to his e-mail address provided at the time of registration or as amended from time to time, highlighting the said differences and anomalies and asking him to explain, within a period of thirty days, as to why his registration shall not be cancelled.";

Till the time an independent functionality for **FORM REG-31** is developed on the portal, in order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of above rule 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 provides the following guidelines for implementation of the provision of suspension of registrations under the said rule.

3 On the recommendation of the Council, the registration of specified taxpayers shall be suspended and system generated intimation for suspension and notice for cancellation of registration in **FORM GST REG-31,** containing the reasons of suspension, shall be sent to such taxpayers on their registered e-mail address. Till the time functionality for **FORM REG-31** is made available on portal, such notice/intimation shall be made available to the taxpayer on their dashboard on common portal in **FORM GST REG-17**. The taxpayers will be able to view the notice in the "View/Notice and Order" tab post login.

4 The taxpayers, whose registrations are suspended (hereinafter referred to as "the said person") under the above provisions, would be required to furnish reply to the jurisdictional tax officer within thirty days from the receipt of such notice / intimation, explaining the discrepancies/anomalies, if any, and shall furnish the details of compliances made or/and the reasons as to why their registration shouldn't be cancelled:

a. The said person would be required to reply to the jurisdictional officer against the notice for cancellation of registration sent to them, in **FORM GST REG-18** online through Common Portal within the time limit of thirty days from the receipt of notice/ intimation.
b. In case the intimation for suspension and notice for cancellation of registration is issued on ground of non -filing of returns, the said person may file all the due returns and submit the response. Similarly, in other scenarios as specified under **FORM GSTREG-31**, they may meet the requirements and submit the reply.

Post issuance of **FORM GST REG-31** via email, the list of such taxpayers would be sent to the concerned Nodal officers of the CBIC/ States. Also, the system generated notice can be viewed by the jurisdictional proper officers on their Dashboard for suitable actions. Upon receipt of reply from the said person or on expiry of thirty days (reply period), a task would be created in the dashboard of the concerned proper officer under **"Suo moto cancellation proceeding**".

Proper officer, post examination of the response received from the said person, may pass an order either for dropping the proceedings for suspension/ cancellation of registration in **FORM GST REG-20** or for cancellation of registration in **FORM GST REG-19**. Based on the action taken by the proper officer, the GSTIN status would be changed to "Active" or "Cancelled Suo-moto" as the case maybe.

Till the time independent functionality for **FORM GST REG-31** is fully ready, it is advised that if the proper officer considers it appropriate to drop a proceeding anytime after the issuance of **FORM GST REG-31,** he may advise the said person to furnish his reply on the common portal in **FORM GST REG-18.**

It is advised that in case the proper officer is prima-facie satisfied with the reply of the said person, he may revoke the suspension by passing an order in **FORM GST REG-20.** Post such revocation, if need be, the proper officer can continue with the detailed verification of the documents and recovery of short payment of tax, if any. Further, in such cases, after detailed verification or otherwise, if the proper officer finds that the registration of the said person is liable for cancellation, he can again initiate the proceeding of cancellation of registration by issuing notice in **FORM GST REG-17.**

3.5 Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for implementation of the provision of extension of time limit to apply for revocation of cancellation of registration under section 30 of the CGST Act, 2017 and rule 23 of the CGST Rules, 2017 [Circular No. 148/04/2021-GST]

Circular No. 148/04/2021-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 18th May, 2021

As you are aware *vide* Finance Act, 2020, section 30 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "CGST Act") was amended and the same has been notified with effect from 01.01.2021 *vide* notification No. 92/2020- Central Tax, dated 22.12.2020. The amended provision provides for extension of time limit for applying for revocation of cancellation of registration on sufficient cause being shown and for reasons to be recorded in writing, by:

(a) the Additional or Joint Commissioner, as the case may be, for a period not exceeding thirty days;

(b) the Commissioner, for a further period not exceeding thirty days, beyond the period specified in clause (a) above

Consequently, changes have also been made in rule 23 and **FORM GST REG-21** of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Rules") vide notification No.15/2021- Central Tax, dated 18.05.2021.

2. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of above rule acrossthe field formations, till the time an independent functionality for extension of time limit for applying in **FORM GST REG-21** is developed on the GSTN portal, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the CGST Act, hereby provides the following guidelines for implementation of the provision for extension of time limit for applying for revocation of cancellation of registration under the said section and rule.

3. As has been provided in section 30 of the CGST Act, any registered person whose registration is cancelled by the proper officer on his own motion, may apply to such officer in **FORM GST REG-21**, for revocation of cancellation of registration within 30 days from the dateof service of the cancellation order. In case the registered person applies for revocation of cancellation beyond 30 days, but within 90 days from the date of service of the cancellation order,the following procedure is specified for handling such cases:

4.1. Where a person applies for revocation of cancellation of registration beyond a period of 30 days from the date of service of the order of cancellation of registration but within 60 days of such date, the said person may request, through letter or e-mail, for extension of time limit to apply for revocation of cancellation of registration to the proper officer by providing the grounds on which such extension is sought. The proper officer shall forward the request to the jurisdictional Joint/Additional Commissioner for decision on the request for extension of time limit.

4.2 The Joint/Additional Commissioner, on examination of the request filed for extension of time limit for revocation of cancellation of registration and on sufficient cause being shown and for reasons to be recorded in writing, may extend the time limit to apply for revocation of cancellation of registration. In case the request is accepted, the extension of the time limit shall be communicated to the proper officer. However, in case the concerned Joint/Additional Commissioner, is not satisfied with the grounds on which such extension is sought, an opportunity of personal hearing may be granted to the person before taking decision in the matter. In case of rejection of the request for the extension of time limit, the grounds for such rejection may be communicated to the person concerned, through the proper officer.

4.3 On receipt of the decision of the Joint/Additional Commissioner on request for extension of time limit for applying for revocation of cancellation of registration, the proper officer shall process the application for revocation of cancellation of registration according to the law and procedure laid down in this regard.

5. Procedure similar to that explained in paragraph 4.1 to 4.3 above, shall be followed *mutatis-mutandis* in case a person applies for revocation of cancellation of registration beyond a period of60 days from the date of service of the order of cancellation of registration but within 90 days of such date.

6. The circular shall cease to have effect once the independent functionality for extension of time limit for applying in FORM GST REG-21 is developed on the GSTN portal.

3.6 Clarification regarding extension of time limit to apply for revocation of cancellation of registration in view of Notification No. 34/2021-Central Tax dated 29th August, 2021 [Circular No. 158/14/2021-GST]

Circular No. 158/14/2021-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 6th September, 2021

Vide Circular No. 148/04/2021-GST, dated 18th May, 2021, detailed guidelines for implementation of the provision of extension of time limit to apply for revocation of cancellationof registration under section 30 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "**the CGST Act / said Act**") and rule 23 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "**the CGST Rules**") have been specified, till the time an independent functionality for extension of time limit for applying in **FORM GST REG-21** is developed on the GSTN portal. It may be noted that notification No.14/2021-Central Tax, dated 1st May, 2021, as amended, had, inter-alia, extended the date of filing of application for revocationof cancellation of registration till 30th June, 2021, where the due date of filing of application was falling between 15th April, 2021 to 29th June, 2021. Government has now issued notification No. 34/2021-Central Tax dated 29th August, 2021 (hereinafter referred to as "**the said notification**")

under section 168A of the said Act to extend the timelines for filing of application for revocation of cancellation of registration to 30th September, 2021, where the due date of filing of applicationfor revocation of cancellation of registration falls between 1st March, 2020 to 31st August, 2021. This extension is applicable for those cases where registrations have been cancelled under clause

(b) or clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 29 of the said Act.

2. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the said notification across field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168(1) of the said Act, herebyclarifies the issues relating to the extension of timelines for application for revocation of cancellation of registration as under:

3. <u>Applications covered under the scope of the said notification</u>

3.1. The said notification specifies that <u>where the due date of filing of application for revocationof cancellation of registration</u> falls between 1st March, 2020 to 31st August, 2021, the time limit for filing of application for revocation of cancellation of registration is extended to 30th September,2021. Accordingly, it is clarified that the benefit of said notification is extended to

all the cases where cancellation of registration has been done under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 29 of the CGST Ac, 2017 and where the due date of filing of application for revocation of cancellation of registration falls between 1st March, 2020 to 31st August, 2021. It is further clarified that the benefit of notification would be applicable in those cases also where the application for revocation of cancellation of registration is either pending with the proper officer or has already been rejected by the proper officer. It is further clarified that the benefit of notification would also be available in those cases which are pending with the appellate authority or which have been rejected by the appellate authority. In other words, the date for filing application for revocation of cancellation of registration in all cases, where registration has been cancelled under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 29 of CGST Act, 2017 and where the due date of filing of application for revocation of cancellation of registration falls between 1st March, 2020 to 31st August, 2021, is extended to 30th September, 2021, irrespective of the status of such applications. As explained in this para, the said notification would be applicablein the following manner:

(i) application for revocation of cancellation of registration has not been filed by the taxpayer-

In such cases, the applications for revocation can be filed upto the extended timelines as provided vide the said notification. Such cases also cover those instances where an appeal was filed against order of cancellation of registration and the appeal had been rejected.

(ii) application for revocation of cancellation of registration has already been filed and which are pending with the proper officer-

In such cases, the officer shall process the application for revocation considering the extended timelines as provided vide the said notification.

(iii) application for revocation of cancellation of registration was filed, but was rejected by the proper officer and taxpayer has not filed any appeal against the rejection -

In such cases, taxpayer may file a fresh application for revocation and the officer shall process the application for revocation considering the extended timelines as provided videthe said notification.

(iv) application for revocation of cancellation of registration was filed, the proper officer rejected the application and appeal against the rejection order is pending before appellate authority-

In such cases, appellate authorities shall take the cognizance of the said notification for extension of timelines while deciding the appeal.

(v) application for revocation of cancellation of registration was filed, the proper officer rejected the application and the appeal has been decided against the taxpayer-

In such cases, taxpayer may file a fresh application for revocation and the officer shall process the application for revocation considering the extended timelines as provided videthe said notification.

4. It may be recalled that, with effect from 01.01.2021, proviso to sub-section (1) of section 30 of the CGST Act has been inserted which provides for extension of time for filing application for revocation of cancellation of registration by 30 days by Additional/ Joint Commissioner and by another 30 days by the Commissioner. Doubts have been raised whether the said notification has extended the due date in respect of initial period of 30 days for filing the application (in cases where registration has been cancelled under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 29 of CGST Act, 2017) under sub-section (1) of section 30 of the CGST Act or whether the due date of filing applications for revocation of registration can be extended further for the period of 60 days (30 + 30) by the Joint Commissioner/ Additional Commissioner/ Commissioner, as the case may be, beyond the extended date of 30.09.2021. It is clarified that:

(i) where the thirty days' time limit falls between 1st March, 2020 to 31st December, 2020, there is no provision available to extend the said time period of 30 days under section 30 of the CGST Act. For such cases, pursuant to the said notification, the time limit to apply for revocation of cancellation of registration stands extended up to 30th September, 2021 only; and

(ii) where the time period of thirty days since cancellation of registration has not lapsed ason 1st January, 2021 or where the registration has been cancelled on or after 1st January, 2021, the time limit for applying for revocation of cancellation of registration shall stand extended as follows:

(a) Where the time period of 90 days (initial 30 days and extension of 30 + 30 days) since cancellation of registration has elapsed by 31.08.2021, the time limit to apply for revocation of cancellation of registration stands extended upto 30th September 2021, without any further extension of time by Joint Commissioner/ Additional Commissioner/ Commissioner.

(b) Where the time period of 60 days (and not 90 days) since cancellation of registration has elapsed by 31.08.2021, the time limit to apply for revocation ofcancellation of registration stands extended upto 30th September 2021, with theextension of timelines by another 30

days beyond 30.09.2021 by the Commissioner, on being satisfied, as per proviso to sub-section (1) of section 30 of the CGST Act

(c) Where the time period of 30 days (and not 60 days or 90 days) since cancellation of registration has elapsed by 31.08.2021, the time limit to apply for revocation of cancellation of registration stands extended upto 30th September 2021, with the extension of timelines by another 30 days beyond 30.09.2021 by the Joint/ Additional Commissioner and another 30 days by the Commissioner, on being satisfied, as per proviso to sub-section (1) of section 30 of the CGST Act.

4. Changes in Circulars issued earlier under the CGST Act, 2017 [88/07/2019-GST]

Circular No. 88/07/2019-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 1st February, 2019

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

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

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

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

3.1 Original Para 2(k)

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

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

3.2 Amended Para 2(k)

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

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

4 Circular No. 38/12/2018 dated 26.03.2018

This circular is revised in view of the amendment carried out in section 143 of the CGST Act, 2017 vide section 29 of the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018 empowering the Commissioner to extend the period for return of inputs and capital goods from the job worker. Further on account of amendment carried out in section 9(4) of the CGST Act, 2017 vide section 4 of the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018 done in relation to reverse charge, certain amendments to the Circular are required. Accordingly, the original and the amended relevant para of the circular are detailed hereunder.

4.1 Original Para 2.

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

4.2 Amended Para 2.

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

4.3 Original Para 3.

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

4.4 Amended Para 3.

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

4.5 Original Para 6.1

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

4.6 Amended Para 6.1

Doubts have been raised about the requirement of obtaining registration by job workers when they are located in the same State where the principal is located or when they are located in a State different from that of the principal. It may be noted that the job worker is required to obtain registration only if his aggregate turnover, to be computed on all India basis, in a financial year exceeds the specified threshold limit as specified in sub-section (1) of section 22 of the said Act, read with clause (iii) of the Explanation to the said section in case both the principal and the job worker are located in the same State. Where the principal and the job worker are located in different States, the requirement for registration flows from clause (i) of section 24 of the CGST Act which provides for compulsory registration of suppliers making any inter-State supply of services. However, exemption from registration has been granted in case the aggregate turnover of the inter-State supply of taxable services does not exceed the specified threshold limit as specified in sub-section (1) of section 22 of the said Act, read with clause (iii) of the Explanation to the said section in a financial year vide notification No. 10/2017 – Integrated Tax dated 13.10.2017 as amended vide notification No 3/2019- Integrated Tax, dated 29.01.19. Therefore, it is clarified that a job worker is required to obtain registration only in cases where his aggregate turnover, to be computed on all India basis, in a financial year exceeds the threshold limit regardless of whether the principal and the job worker are located in the same State or in different States.

4.7 Original Para 9.4.(i.)

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

4.8 Amended Para: 9.4.(i)

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

4.9 Original Para 9.6

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

4.10 Amended Para 9.6

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

5 Circular No. 41/15/2018 dated 13.04.2018

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

5.1 Original Para 2(k)

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

5.2 Amended Para 2(k)

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

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

FORM GST MOV-08 (para 4)

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

FORM GST MOV-09 (para 10)

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

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

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

6.1 Original Para 3.

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

6.2 Amended Para 3.

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

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

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

7.1 Original Para 11.

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

CGST Act. However, the requirement of filing a final return, as under section 45 of the CGST Act, remains unchanged.

7.2 Amended Para 11.

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

5. Circulars related to Invoices:

5.1 Compliance of rule 46(n) of the CGST Rules, 2017 while issuing invoices in case of inter- State supply [Circular No: 90/09/2019-GST]

Circular No. 90/09/2019-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 18th February, 2019

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

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

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

4. It is therefore, instructed that all registered persons making supply of goods or services or both in the course of inter-State trade or commerce shall specify the place of supply along with the name of the State in the tax invoice. The provisions of sections 10 and 12 of the Integrated

Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 may be referred to in order to determine the place of supply in case of supply of goods and services respectively. Contravention of any of the provisions of the Act or the rules made there under attracts penal action under the provisions of sections 122 or 125 of the CGST Act.

5.2 Clarification in respect of applicability of Dynamic Quick Response (QR) Code on B2C invoices and compliance of notification 14/2020-Central Tax dated 21st March, 2020 [Circular No: 146/02/2021-GST]

Circular No. 146/02/2021-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 23rd February, 2021

Notification No. 14/2020-Central Tax, dated 21st March 2020 had been issued which requires Dynamic QR Code on B2C invoice issued by taxpayers having aggregate turnover more than 500 crore rupees, **w.e.f. 01.12.2020.** Further, vide Notification No. 89/2020- Central Tax, dated 29th November 2020, penalty has been waived for non-compliance of the provisions of Notification No.14/2020 – Central Tax for the period from 01st December, 2020 to 31st March, 2021, subject to the condition that the said person complies with the provisionsof the said Notification from 01st April, 2021.

2. Various references have been received from trade and industry seeking clarification on applicability of Dynamic Quick Response (QR) Code on B2C (Registered person to Customer) invoices and compliance of Notification No. 14/2020-Central Tax, dated 21st March, 2020 as amended. The issues have been examined and in order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168(1) of the CGST Act, 2017, hereby clarifies the issues in the table below:

Sl No	Issues	Clarification
	To which invoice is Notification No 14/2020 Central Tax dated 21st March, 2020 applicable? Would this requirement be applicable on invoices issued for supplies made for Exports?	This notification is applicable to a tax invoice issued to an unregistered person by a registered person (B2C invoice) whose annual aggregate turnover exceeds 500 Cr rupees in any of the financial years from 2017-18 onwards. However, the said notification is not applicable to an invoice issued in following cases: i. Where the supplier of taxable service is: a) an insurer or a banking company or a financial institution, including a non-

		banking financial company; b) a goods transport agency supplying services in relation to transportation of goods by road in a goods carriage; c) supplying passenger transportation service; d) supplying services by way of admission to exhibition of cinematograph in films in multiplex screens ii. OIDAR supplies made by any registered person, who has obtained registration under section 14 of the IGST Act 2017, to an unregistered person. As regards the supplies made for exports, though such supplies are made by a registered person to an unregistered person, however, as e-invoices are required to be issued in respect of supplies for exports, in terms of Notification no. 13/2020-Central Tax, dated 21st March, 2020 treating them as Business to Business (B2B) supplies, Notification no. 14/2020-Central Tax, dated 21st March, 2020 will not be applicable to them.
2.	**What parameters/ details are required to be captured in the Quick Response (QR) Code?**	Dynamic QR Code, in terms of Notification No. 14/2020-Central Tax, dated 21st March, 2020 is required, inter-alia, to contain the following information: - i. Supplier GSTIN number ii. Supplier UPI ID iii. Payee's Bank A/C number and IFSC iv. Invoice number & invoice date, v. Total Invoice Value and vi. GST amount along with breakup i.e. CGST, SGST, IGST, CESS, etc. Further, Dynamic QR Code should be such that it can be scanned to make a digital payment.
3	**If a supplier provides/ displays Dynamic QR Code, but the customer opts to make payment without using Dynamic QR Code, then will the cross reference of such payment, made without use of Dynamic QR Code, on the invoice, be considered as compliance of Dynamic QR Code on the invoice?**	If the supplier has issued invoice having Dynamic QR Code for payment, the said invoice shall be deemed to have complied with Dynamic QR Code requirements. In cases where the supplier, has digitally displayed the Dynamic QR Code and the customer pays for the invoice: - i. Using any mode like UPI, credit/ debit card or online banking or cash or combination of various modes of payment, with or without using Dynamic QR Code, and the supplier provides a cross reference of the payment (transaction id

		along with date, time and amount of payment, mode of payment like UPI, Credit card, Debit card, online banking etc.) on the invoice ; or ii. In cash, without using Dynamic QR Code and the supplier provides a cross reference of the amount paid in cash , along with date of such payment on the invoice; The said invoice shall be deemed to have complied with the requirement of having Dynamic QR Code.
4.	**If the supplier makes available to customers an electronic mode of payment like UPI Collect, UPI Intent or similar other modes of payment, through mobile applications or computer based applications, where though Dynamic QR Codeis not displayed, but the details of merchant as well as transaction are displayed/ captured otherwise, how can the requirement of Dynamic QR Code as per this notification be complied with?**	In such cases, if the cross reference of the payment made using such electronic modes of payment is made on the invoice, the invoice shall be deemed to comply with the requirement of Dynamic QR Code. However, if payment is made after generation / issuance of invoice, the supplier shall provide Dynamic QR Code on the invoice.
5.	**Is generation/ printing of Dynamic QR Code on B2C invoices mandatory for pre-paid invoices i.e. where payment has been made before issuance of the invoice?**	If cross reference of the payment received either through electronic mode or through cash or combination thereof is made on the invoice, then the invoice would be deemed to have complied with the requirement of Dynamic QR Code. In cases other than pre-paid supply i.e. where payment is made after generation / issuance of invoice, the supplier shall provide Dynamic QR Code on the invoice.
6.	**Once the E-commerce operator (ECO) or the online application has complied with the Dynamic QR Code requirements, will the suppliers using such e-commerce portal or application for supplies still**	The provisions of the notification shall apply to each supplier/registered person separately, if such person is liable to issue invoices with Dynamic QR Code for B2C supplies as per the said notification. In case, the supplier is making supply through the E- commerce portal or application, and the said supplier gives cross references of the payment received in respect of the said supply on the invoice, then such invoices would be deemed to have complied with the requirements of

	be required to comply with the requirement of Dynamic QR Code?	Dynamic QR Code. In cases other than pre-paid supply i.e. where payment is made after generation / issuance of invoice, the supplier shall provide Dynamic QR Code on the invoice.

5.3 Clarification in respect of applicability of Dynamic Quick Response (QR) Code on B2C invoices and compliance of notification 14/2020-Central Tax dated 21st March, 2020 [Circular No: 156/12/2021-GST]

Circular No. 156/12/2021-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 21st June, 2021

Notification No. 14/2020-Central Tax, dated 21st March 2020 had been issued which requires Dynamic QR Code on B2C invoice issued by taxpayers having aggregate turnover more than 500 crore rupees, **w.e.f. 01.12.2020.** Further, vide notification No. 06/2021-Central Tax, dated 30th March 2021, penalty has been waived for non-compliance of the provisions of notification No.14/2020 – Central Tax for the period from 01st December, 2020 to 30th June, 2021, subject to the condition that the said person complies with the provisions of the said notification from 1st July, 2021. Further, various issues on Dynamic QR Code have been clarified vide Circular No. 146/2/2021-GST, dated 23.02.2021.

2. Various references have been received from trade and industry seeking clarification on applicability of Dynamic Quick Response (QR) Code on B2C (Registered person to Customer) invoices and compliance of notification 14/2020-Central Tax, dated 21st March, 2020 as amended. The issues have been examined and in order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168(1) of the CGST Act, 2017, hereby clarifies the issues in the table below:

1	Whether Dynamic QR Code is to be provided on an invoice, issued to a person, who has obtained a Unique Identity Number as per the provisions of Sub-Section 9 of Section 25 of CGST Act 2017?	Any person, who has obtained a Unique Identity Number (UIN) as per the provisions of Sub-Section 9 of Section 25 of CGST Act 2017, is not a "registered person" as per the definition of registered person provided in section

		2(94) of the CGST Act 2017. Therefore, any invoice, issued to such person having a UIN, shall be considered as invoice issued for a B2C supply and shall be required to comply with the requirement of Dynamic QR Code.
2.	UPI ID is linked to the bank account of the payee/ person collecting money. Whether bank account and IFSC details also need to be provided separately in the Dynamic QR Code along with UPI ID?	Given that UPI ID is linked to a specific bank account of the payee/ person collecting money, separate details of bank account and IFSC may not be provided inthe Dynamic QR Code.
3.	In cases where the payment is collected by some person other than the supplier (ECO or any other person authorized by the supplier on his/ her behalf), whether in such cases, in place of UPI ID of the supplier, the UPI ID of such person, who is authorized to collect the payment on behalf of the supplier, may be provided?	Yes. In such cases where the payment is collected by some person, authorized by the supplier on his/ her behalf, the UPI ID of such person may be provided in the Dynamic QR Code, instead of UPI ID of the supplier.
4.	In cases, where receiver of services is located outside India, and payment is being received by the supplier of services in foreign exchange, through RBI approved modes of payment, but as per provisions of the IGST Act 2017, the place of supply of such services is in India, then such supply of services is not considered as export of services as per the IGST Act 2017; whether in such cases, the Dynamic QR Code is required on the invoice issued, for such supply of services, to	No. Wherever an invoice is issued to a recipient located outside India, for supplyof services, for which the place of supplyis in India, as per the provisions of IGST Act 2017, and the payment is received by the supplier in foreign currency, through RBI approved mediums, such invoice may be issued without having a Dynamic QR Code, as such dynamic QR code cannot be used by the recipient located outside India for making payment to the supplier.

	such recipient located outside India?	
5.	In some instances of retail sales over the counter, the payment from the customer in received on the payment counter by displaying dynamic QR code on digital display, whereas the invoice, along with invoice number, is generated on the processing system being used by supplier/ merchant after receiving the payment. In such cases, it may not be possible for the merchant/ supplier to provide details of invoice number in the dynamic QR code displayed to the customer on payment counter. However, each transaction i.e. receipt of payment from a customer is having a unique Order ID/ sales reference number, which is linked with the invoice for the said transaction. Whether in such cases, the order ID/ reference number of such transaction can be provided in the dynamic QR code displayed digitally, instead of invoice number.	In such cases, where the invoice number is not available at the time of digital display of dynamic QR code in case of over the counter sales and the invoice number and invoices are generated after receipt of payment, the unique order ID/ unique sales reference number, which is uniquely linked to the invoice issued for the said transaction, may be provided in the Dynamic QR Code for digital display, as long as the details of such unique order ID/ sales reference number linkage with the invoice are available on the processing system of the merchant/ supplier and the cross reference of such payment along with unique order ID/ sales reference number are also provided on the invoice.
6.	When part-payment has already been received by the merchant/ supplier, either in advance or by adjustment (e.g. using a voucher, discount coupon etc), before the dynamic QR Code is generated, what amount should be provided in the Dynamic QR Code for "invoice value"?	The purpose of dynamic QR Code is to enable the recipient/ customer to scan and pay the amount to be paid to the merchant/ supplier in respect of the said supply. When the part-payment for any supply has already been received from the customer/ recipient, in form of either advance or adjustment through voucher/ discount coupon etc., then the dynamic QR code may provide only the remaining amount payable by the

		customer/ recipient against "invoice value". The details of total invoice value, along with details/ cross reference of the part- payment/ advance/ adjustment done, and the remaining amount to be paid, should be provided on the invoice.

3. Circular No. 146/2/2021-GST, dated 23.02.2021 stands modified to this extent.

5.4 Clarification in respect of applicability of Dynamic Quick Response (QR) Code on B2C invoices and compliance of notification 14/2020-Central Tax dated 21st March, 2020 [Circular No: 165/21/2021-GST]

Circular No. 165/21/2021-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 17th November, 2021

Various references have been received from trade and industry seeking further clarification on applicability of Dynamic Quick Response (QR) Code on B2C (Registered person to Customer) invoices for compliance of notification 14/2020-Central Tax, dated 21st March, 2020 as amended. It has been represented that in some cases where, though the service recipient is located outside India and place of supply of the service is in India as per IGST Act 2017, the payment is received by the service provider located in India **not** in foreign exchange, but through other modes approved by RBI. In such cases, the supplier will not be fulfilling the condition specified in S. No. 4 of the Circular No. 156/12/2021 dated 21st June 2021, and accordingly, will be required to have dynamic QR code on the invoice. It has been also represented that relaxation from dynamic QR code on the invoices in such cases should be available if the payment is received through any RBI approved mode of payment, and not necessarily in foreign exchange.

2. The issues have been examined and in order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168(1) of the CGST Act, 2017, hereby clarifies the issues hereafter.

3. It is observed that from the present wording of S. No. 4 of Circular No. 156/12/2021 dated 21st June 2021, doubt arises whether the relaxation from the requirement of dynamic QR

code on the invoices would be available to such supplier, who receives payments from the recipient located outside India through RBI approved modes of payment, but **not** in foreign exchange. It is mentioned that the intention of clarification as per S. No. 4 in the said circular was not to deny relaxation in those cases, where the payment is received by the supplier as per any RBI approved mode, other than foreign exchange.

4. Accordingly, to clarify the matter further, the Entry at S. No. 4 of the Circular No. 156/12/2021-GST dated 21st June, 2021 is substituted as below:

4.	" In cases, where receiver of services is located outside India, and payment is being received by the supplier of services ,through RBI approved modes of payment, but as per provisions of the IGST Act 2017, the place of supply of such services is in India, then such supply of services is not considered as export of services as per the IGST Act 2017; whether in such cases, the Dynamic QR Code is required on the invoice issued, for such supply of services, to such recipient located outside India?	No. Wherever an invoice is issued to a recipient located outside India, for supply of services, for which the place of supply is in India, as per the provisions of IGST Act 2017, and the payment is received by the supplier, in convertible foreign exchange or in Indian Rupees wherever permitted by the RBI, such invoice may be issued without having a Dynamic QR Code, as such dynamic QR code cannot be used by the recipient located outside India for making payment to the supplier."

5. Circular No. 156/12/2021-GST, dated 21.06.2021 stands modified to this extent.

5.5 Clarification on various issue pertaining to GST [Circular No: 186/18/2022-GST]

Circular No. 186/18/2022-GST

New Delhi, Dated the 27th December, 2022

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

i. taxability of No Claim Bonus offered by Insurance companies;
ii. applicability of e-invoicing w.r.t an entity.

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 clarifies the issues as under:

S. No.	Issue	Clarification
Taxability of No Claim Bonus offered by Insurance companies		
1.	Whether the deduction on account of No Claim Bonus allowed by the insurance company from the insurance premium payable by the insured, can be considered as consideration for the supply provided by the insured to the insurance company, for agreeing to the obligation to refrain from the act of lodging insurance claim during the previous year(s)?	As per practice prevailing in the insurance sector, the insurance companies deduct No Claim Bonus from the gross insurance premium amount, when no claim is made by the insured person during the previous insurance period(s). The customer/ insured procures insurance policy to indemnify himself from any loss/ injury as per the terms of the policy, and is not under any contractual obligation not to claim insurance claim during any period covered under the policy, in lieu of No Claim Bonus. It is, therefore, clarified that there is no supply provided by the insured to the insurance company in form of agreeing to the obligation to refrain from the act of lodging insurance claim during the previous year(s) and No Claim Bonus cannot be considered as a consideration for any supply provided by the insured to the insurance company.
2.	Whether No Claim Bonus provided by the insurance company to the insured can be considered as an admissible discount for the purpose of determination of value of supply of insurance service provided by the insurance company to the insured?	As per clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 15 of the CGST Act, value of supply shall not include any discount which is given before or at the time of supply if such discount has been duly recorded in the invoice issued in respect of such supply. The insurance companies make the disclosure of the fact of availability of discount in form of No Claim Bonus, subject to certain conditions, to the insured in the insurance policy document itself and also provide the details of the no claim Bonus in the invoices also. The pre-disclosure of NCB amount in the policy documents and specific mention of the discount in form of No Claim Bonus in

		the invoice is in consonance with the conditions laid down for deduction of discount from the value of supply under clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 15 of the CGSTAct. It is, therefore, clarified that No Claim Bonus (NCB) is a permissible deduction under clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 15 of the CGST Act for the purpose of calculation of value of supply of the insurance services provided by the insurance company to the insured. Accordingly, where the deduction on account of No claim bonus is provided in the invoice issued by the insurer to the insured, GST shall be leviable on actual insurance premium amount, payable by the policy holders to the insurer, after deduction of No Claim Bonus mentioned on the invoice.
Clarification on applicability of e-invoicing w.r.t an entity		
3.	Whether the exemption from mandatory generation of e-invoices in terms of Notification No.13/2020-Central Tax, dated 21st March, 2020, as amended, is available for the entity as whole, or whether the same is available only in respect of certain Supplies made by the said entity?	In terms of Notification No. 13/2020-Central Tax dated 21st March, 2020, as amended, certain entities/sectors have been exempted from mandatory generation of e-invoices as per sub-rule (4) of rule 48 of Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017. It is hereby clarified that the said exemption from generation of e-invoices is for the entity as a whole and is not restricted by the nature of supply being made by the said entity. **Illustration**: A Banking Company providing banking services, may also be involved in making supply of some goods, including bullion. The said banking company is exempted from mandatory issuance of e-invoice in terms of Notification No. 13/2020-Central Tax, dated 21st March, 2020, as amended, for all supplies of goods and services and thus, will

		not be required to issue e-invoice with respect to any supply made by it.

5.6 Clarification on issue pertaining to e-invoice [Circular No: 198/10/2023-GST]

Circular No. 198/10/2023-GST

New Delhi, Dated the 17th July, 2023

Representations have been received seeking clarification with respect to applicability of e-invoice under rule 48(4) of Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "CGST Rules") w.r.t supplies made by a registered person, whose turnover exceeds the prescribed threshold for generation of e-invoicing ,to Government Departments or establishments/Government agencies/local authorities/PSUs registered solely for the purpose of deduction of tax at source as per provisions of section51of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "CGST Act").

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 CGST Act, hereby clarifies the issue as under:

S.No.	Issue	Clarification
1.	Whether e-invoicing is applicable for supplies made by a registered person, whose turnover exceeds the prescribed threshold for generation of e- invoicing, to Government Departments or establishments/ Government agencies/ local authorities/PSUs which are registered solely for the purpose of deduction of tax at source as per provisions of section51 of the CGST Act?	Government Departments or establishments/ Government agencies/local authorities/PSUs, which are required to deduct tax at source as per provisions of section 51 of the CGST/ SGST Act, are liable for compulsory registration in accordance with section24(vi)of the CGST Act. Therefore, Government Departments or establishments/Government agencies/local authorities/PSUs, registered solely for the purpose of deduction of tax at source as per provisions of section 51 of the CGST Act, are to be treated as registered persons under the GST law as per provisions of clause (94) of section 2 of CGST Act. Accordingly, the registered person, whose turnover exceeds the prescribed threshold for generation of e-invoicing, is required to issue e-

		invoices for the supplies made to such Government Departments or establishments/ Government agencies/ local authorities/ PSUs, etc under rule 48(4) of CGST Rules.

6. Circulars related to Input Tax Credit:

6.1 Clarification in respect of transfer of input tax credit in case of death of sole proprietor [Circular No. 96/15/2019-GST]

Circular No. 96/15/2019-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 28th March, 2019

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

2. Clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 29 of the CGST Act provides that reason of transfer of business includes "death of the proprietor". Similarly, for uniformity and for the purpose of sub-section (3) of section 18, sub-section (3) of section 22, sub-section (1) of section 85 of the CGST Act and sub-rule (1) of rule 41 of the CGST Rules, it is clarified that transfer or change in the ownership of business will include transfer or change in the ownership of business due to death of the sole proprietor.

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

a. **Registration liability of the transferee / successor:** As per provisions of sub-section (3) of section 22 of the CGST Act, the transferee or the successor, as the case may be, shall be liable to be registered with effect from the date of such transfer or succession, where a business is transferred to another person for any reasons including death of the proprietor. While filing application in **FORM GST REG-01** electronically in the common portal the applicant is required to mention the reason to obtain registration as "death of the proprietor".

b. **Cancellation of registration on account of death of the proprietor:** Clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 29 of the CGST Act, allows the legal heirs in case of death of sole proprietor of a business, to file application for cancellation of registration in **FORM GST REG-16** electronically on common portal on account of transfer of business for any reason including death of the proprietor. In **FORM GST REG-16,** reason for cancellation is required to be mentioned as "death of sole proprietor". The GSTIN of transferee to whom the business has been transferred is also required to be mentioned to link the GSTIN of the transferor with the GSTIN of transferee.

c. **Transfer of input tax credit and liability:** In case of death of sole proprietor, if the business is continued by any person being transferee or successor of business, it shall be construed as transfer of business. Sub-section (3) of section 18 of the CGST Act, allows the registered person to transfer the unutilized input tax credit lying in his electronic credit ledger to the transferee in the manner prescribed in rule 41 of the CGST Rules, where there is specific provision for transfer of liabilities. As per sub-section (1) of section 85 of the CGST Act, the transferor and the transferee / successor shall jointly and severally be liable to pay any tax, interest or any penalty due from the transferor in cases of transfer of business "in whole or in part, by sale, gift, lease, leave and license, hire *or in any other manner whatsoever*". Furthermore, sub-section (1) of section 93 of the CGST Act provides that where a person, liable to pay tax, interest or penalty under the CGST Act, dies, then the person who continues business after his death, shall be liable to pay tax, interest or penalty due from such person under this Act. It is therefore clarified that the transferee / successor shall be liable to pay any tax, interest or any penalty due from the transferor in cases of transfer of business due to death of sole proprietor.

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

6.2 Clarification in respect of utilization of input tax credit under GST [98/17/2019-GST]

Circular No. 98/17/2019-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 23rd April, 2019

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

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

3. The newly inserted Section 49A of the CGST Act provides that the input tax credit of Integrated tax has to be utilized completely before input tax credit of Central tax / State tax can be utilized for discharge of any tax liability. Further, as per the provisions of section 49 of the CGST Act, credit of Integrated tax has to be utilized first for payment of Integrated tax, then Central tax and then State tax in that order mandatorily. This led to a situation, in certain cases, where a taxpayer has to discharge his tax liability on account of one type of tax (say State tax) through electronic cash ledger, while the input tax credit on account of other type of tax (say Central tax) remains un-utilized in electronic credit ledger.

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

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

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

Illustration:

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

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

Option 1:

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

Option 2:

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

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

on the common portal, taxpayers may continue to utilize their input tax credit as per the functionality available on the common portal.

6.3 Clarifications of issues under GST related to casual taxable person and recovery of excess Input Tax Credit distributed by an Input Service distributor [Circular No. 71/45/2018-GST]

Circular No. 71/45/2018-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 26th October, 2018

Representations have been received seeking clarification on certain issues under the GST laws. The same have been examined and the clarifications on the same are as below:

Sl. No.	Issue	Clarification
1.	Whether the amount required to be deposited as advance tax while taking registration as a casual taxable person (CTP) should be 100% of the estimated gross tax liability or the estimated tax liability payable in cash should be calculated after deducting the due eligible ITC which might be available to CTP?	1. It has been noted that while applying for registration as a casual taxable person, the **FORM GST REG-1** (S. No. 11) seeks information regarding the ***"estimated net tax liability***" only and not the gross tax liability. 2. It is accordingly clarified that the amount of advance tax which a casual taxable person is required to deposit while obtaining registration should be calculated after considering the due eligible ITC which might be available to such taxable person.
2.	As per section 27 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), period of operation by causal taxable person is ninety days with provision for extension of same by the proper officer for a further period not exceeding ninety days. Various representations have been received for further extension of the said period beyond the period of 180 days, as mandated in law.	1. It is clarified that in case of long running exhibitions (for a period more than 180 days), the taxable person cannot be treated as a CTP and thus such person would be required to obtain registration as a normal taxable person. 2. While applying for normal registration the said person should upload a copy of the allotment letter granting him permission to use the premises for the exhibition and the allotment letter/consent letter shall be treated as the proper document as a proof for his place of business. 3. In such cases he would not be required to pay advance tax for the purpose of registration. 4. He can surrender such registration once the exhibition is over.
3.	Representations have been received regarding the manner of recovery of excess credit distributed by an Input Service Distributor (ISD) in	1. According to Section 21 of the CGST Act where the ISD distributes the credit in contravention of the provisions contained in section 20 of the CGST Act resulting in excess distribution of credit to one or more recipients of credit, the

	contravention of the provisions contained in section 20 of the CGST Act.	excess credit so distributed shall be recovered from such recipients along with interest and penalty if any. 2. The recipient unit(s) who have received excess credit from ISD may deposit the said excess amount voluntarily along with interest if any by using **FORM GST DRC-03**. 3. If the said recipient unit(s) does not come forward voluntarily, necessary proceedings may be initiated against the said unit(s) under the provisions of section 73 or 74 of the CGST Act as the case may be. **FORM GST DRC-07** can be used by the tax authorities in such cases. 4. It is further clarified that the ISD would also be liable to a general penalty under the provisions contained in section 122(1)(ix) of the CGST Act.

6.4 Restriction in availment of input tax credit in terms of sub-rule (4) of rule 36 of CGST Rules, 2017 [Circular No. 123/42/2019-GST]

Circular No. 123/42/2019-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 11th November, 2019

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

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

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

Sl No	Issue	Clarification
	What are the invoices/ debit notes on which the restriction under	The restriction of availment of ITC is imposed only in respect of those invoices / debit notes, details of which are required to be uploaded by the suppliers under sub-section (1) of section 37

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>rule 36(4) of the CGST Rules shall apply?</td><td>and which have not been uploaded. Therefore, taxpayers may avail full ITC in respect of IGST paid on import, documents issued under RCM, credit received from ISD etc. which are outside the ambit of sub-section (1) of section 37, provided that eligibility conditions for availment of ITC are met in respect of the same. The restriction of 36(4) will be applicable only on the invoices / debit notes on which credit is availed after 09.10.2019.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Whether the said restriction is to be calculated supplier wise or on consolidated basis?</td><td>The restriction imposed is not supplier wise. The credit available under sub-rule (4) of rule 36 is linked to total eligible credit from all suppliers against all supplies whose details have been uploaded by the suppliers. Further, the calculation would be based on only those invoices which are otherwise eligible for ITC. Accordingly, those invoices on which ITC is not available under any of the provision (say under sub-section (5) of section 17) would not be considered for calculating 20 per cent. of the eligible credit available.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>FORM GSTR-2A being a dynamic document, what would be the amount of input tax credit that is admissible to the taxpayers for a particular tax period in respect of invoices / debit notes whose details have not been uploaded by the suppliers?</td><td>The amount of input tax credit in respect of the invoices / debit notes whose details have not been uploaded by the suppliers shall not exceed 20% of the eligible input tax credit available to the recipient in respect of invoices or debit notes the details of which have been uploaded by the suppliers under sub-section (1) of section 37 as on the due date of filing of the returns in FORM GSTR-1 of the suppliers for the said tax period. The taxpayer may have to ascertain the same from his auto populated FORM GSTR 2A as available on the due date of filing of FORM GSTR-1 under sub-section (1) of section 37.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td>How much ITC a registered tax payer can avail in his FORM GSTR-3B in a month in case the details of some of the invoices have not been uploaded by the suppliers under sub-section (1) of section 37.</td><td>Sub-rule (4) of rule 36 prescribes that the ITC to be availed by a registered person in respect of invoices or debit notes, the details of which have not been uploaded by the suppliers under sub-section (1) of section 37, shall not exceed 20 per cent. of the eligible credit available in respect of invoices or debit notes the details of which have been uploaded by the suppliers under sub-section (1) of section 37. The eligible ITC that can be availed is explained by way of illustrations, in a tabulated form, below.
In the illustrations, say a taxpayer “R” receives 100 invoices (for inward supply of goods or services) involving ITC of Rs. 10 lakhs, from various suppliers during the month of Oct, 2019 and has to claim ITC in his FORM GSTR-3B of October, to be filed by 20th Nov, 2019.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Details of Suppliers’ invoice for which recipient is to take</th><th>20% of eligible credit where invoices are uploaded</th><th>Eligible ITC to be taken in GSTR- 3B to be filed by 20th Nov.</th></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

			Credit		
		Case 1	Suppliers have furnished in **FORM GSTR-1** 80 invoices involving ITC of Rs. 6 lakhs as on the due date of furnishing of the details of outward supplies by the suppliers.	Rs.1,20,000/-	Rs. 6,00,000 (i.e. amount of eligible ITC available, as per details uploaded by the suppliers) 20% of amount of eligible ITC available, as
		Case 2	Suppliers have furnished in **FORM GSTR-1** 80 invoices involving ITC of Rs.7 lakhs as on the due date of furnishing of the details of outward supplies by the suppliers.	Rs. 1,40,000/-	Rs 7,00,000 + Rs. 1,40,000 = 8,40,000/-
		Case 3	Suppliers have furnished in **FORM GSTR-1** 75 invoices having ITC of Rs. 8.5 lakhs as on the due date of furnishing of the details of outward supplies by the suppliers	Rs. 1,70,000/-	Rs. 8,50,000/- + Rs.1,50,000/-* =Rs.10,00,000 *The additional amount of ITC availed shall be limited to ensure that the total ITC availed does not exceed the total eligible ITC.
5.	When can balance ITC be claimed in case availment of ITC is restricted as per the provisions of rule 36(4)?	The balance ITC may be claimed by the taxpayer in any of the succeeding months provided details of requisite invoices are uploaded by the suppliers. He can claim proportionate ITC as and when details of some invoices are uploaded by the suppliers provided that credit on invoices, the details of which are not uploaded (under sub-section (1) of section 37) remains under 20 per cent of the eligible input tax credit, the details of which are uploaded by the suppliers. Full ITC of balance amount may be availed, in present illustration by "R", in case total ITC pertaining to invoices the details of which have been uploaded			

		reaches Rs. 8.3 lakhs (Rs 10 lakhs /1.20). In other words, taxpayer may avail full ITC in respect of a tax period, as and when the invoices are uploaded by the suppliers to the extent Eligible ITC/ 1.2. The same is explained for Case No. 1 and 2 of the illustrations provided at Sl. No. 4 above as under:	
		Case 1	"R" may avail balance ITC of Rs. 2.8 lakhs in case suppliers upload details of some of the invoices for the tax period involving ITC of Rs. 2.3 lakhs out of invoices involving ITC of Rs. 4 lakhs details of which had not been uploaded by the suppliers. [Rs. 6 lakhs + Rs. 2.3 lakhs = Rs. 8.3 lakhs]
		Case 2	"R" may avail balance ITC of Rs. 1.6 lakhs in case suppliers upload details of some of the invoices involving ITC of Rs. 1.3 lakhs out of outstanding invoices involving Rs. 3 lakhs. [Rs. 7 lakhs + Rs. 1.3 lakhs = Rs. 8.3 lakhs]

6.5 Clarification in respect of apportionment of input tax credit (ITC) in cases of business reorganization under section 18 (3) of CGST Act read with rule 41(1) of CGST Rules [Circular No. 133/03/2020-GST]

Circular No. 133/03/2020-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 23rd March, 2020

Representations have been received from various taxpayers seeking clarification in respect of apportionment and transfer of ITC in the event of merger, demerger, amalgamation or change in the constitution/ownership of business. Certain doubts have been raised regarding the interpretation of sub- section (3) of section 18 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the CGST Act) and sub-rule (1) of rule 41of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the CGST Rules) in the context of business reorganization.

2. According to sub-section (3) of section 18 of the CGST Act,

"Where there is a change in the constitution of a registered person on account of sale, merger, demerger, amalgamation, lease or transfer of the business with the specific provisions for transfer of liabilities, the said registered person shall be allowed to transfer the input tax credit which remains unutilized in his electronic credit ledger to such sold, merged, demerged, amalgamated, leased or transferred business in such manner as may be prescribed."

Further, according to sub-rule (1) of rule 41 of the CGST Rules:

"*A registered person shall, in the event of sale, merger, de-merger**,** amalgamation, lease or transfer or change in the ownership of business for any reason, furnish the details of sale, merger, de- merger, amalgamation, lease or transfer of business, in* ***FORM GST ITC-02,*** *electronically on the common portal along with a request for transfer of unutilized input tax credit lying in his electronic credit ledger to the transferee:*

Provided that in the case of demerger, the input tax credit shall be apportioned in the ratio of the value of assets of the new units as specified in the demerger scheme.

Explanation*:- For the purpose of this sub-rule, it is hereby clarified that the "value of assets" means the value of the entire assets of the business, whether or not input tax credit has been availed thereon.*

3. The issues raised in various representations have been analyzed in the light of various legal provisions under GST. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 168 of the CGST Act clarifies the issues involved in the Table below.

S. No	Issue / Question	Clarification
a.	(i) In case of demerger, proviso to rule 41 (1) of the CGST Rules provides that the input tax credit shall be apportioned in the ratio of the value of assets of the new units as specified in the demerger scheme. However, it is not clear as to whether the value of assets of the new units is to be considered at State level or at all-India level.	Proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 41 of the CGST Rules provides for apportionment of the input tax credit in the ratio of the value of assets of the new units as specified in the demerger scheme. Further, the explanation to sub-rule (1) of rule 41 of the CGST Rules states that "value of assets" means the value of the entire assets of the business, whether or not input tax credit has been availed thereon. Under the provisions of the CGST Act, a person/ company (having same PAN) is required to obtain separate registration in different States and each such registration is considered a distinct person for the purpose of the Act. Accordingly, for the purpose of apportionment of ITC pursuant to a demerger under sub- rule (1) of rule 41 of the CGST Rules, the value of assets of the new units is to be taken at the State level (at the level of distinct person) and not at the all-India level. ***Illustration*** A company XYZ is registered in two States of M.P. and U.P. Its total value of assets is worth Rs. 100 crore, while its assets in State of M.P. and U.P are Rs 60 crore and Rs 40 crore

		respectively. It demerges a part of its business to company ABC. As a part of such demerger, assets of XYZ amounting to Rs 30 Crore are transferred to company ABC in State of M.P, while assets amounting to Rs 10 crore only are transferred to ABC in State of U.P. (Total assets amounting to Rs 40 crore at all-India level are transferred from XYZ to ABC). The unutilized ITC of XYZ in State of M.P. shall be transferred to ABC on the basis of ratio of value of assets in State of M.P., i.e. 30/60 = 0.5 and **not** on the basis of all-India ratio of value of assets, i.e. 40/100=0.4. Similarly, unutilized ITC of XYZ in State of U.P. will be transferred to ABC in ratio of value of assets in State of U.P.,i.e. 10/40 = 0.25.
b.	The proviso to rule 41 (1) of the CGST Rules explicitly mentions 'demerger'. Other forms of business reorganization where part of business is hived off or business in transferred as a going concern etc. have not been covered in the said rule. Wherever business reorganization results in partial transfer of business assets along with liabilities, whether the proviso to rule 41(1) of the CGST Rules, 2017 shall be applicable to calculate the amount of transferable ITC?	Yes, the formula for apportionment of ITC, as prescribed under proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 41 of the CGST Rules, shall be applicable for all forms of business re-organization that results in partial transfer of business assets along with liabilities.
c.	(i) Whether the ratio of value of assets, as prescribed under proviso to rule 41 (1) of the CGST Rules, shall be applied in	No, the ratio of value of assets, as prescribed under proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 41 of the CGST Rules, shall be applied to the total amount of unutilized input tax credit (ITC) of the transferor i.e. sum of CGST, SGST/UTGST and IGST credit. The said formula need not be applied separately in respect of each heads of ITC

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<td>respect of each of the heads of input tax credit viz. CGST/ SGST/ IGST/ Cess?</td>
<td>(CGST/SGST/IGST). Further, the said formula shall also be applicable for apportionment of Cess between the transferor and transferee.

Illustration A: The ITC balances of transferor X in the State of Maharashtra under CGST, SGST and IGST heads are 5 lakh, 5 lakh and 10 lakh respectively. Pursuant to a scheme of demerger, X transfers 60% of its assets to transferee B. Accordingly, the amount of ITC to be transferred from A to B shall be 60% of 20 lakh (total sum of CGST, SGST and IGST credit) i.e. 12 lakh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii) How to determine the amount of ITC that is to be transferred to the transferee under each tax head (IGST/CGST/SGST) while filing of FORM GST ITC–02 by the transferor?</td>
<td>The total amount of ITC to be transferred to the transferee (i.e. sum of CGST, SGST/UTGST and IGST credit) should not exceed the amount of ITC to be transferred, as determined under sub-rule (1) of rule 41 of the CGST Rules [refer 3 (c) (i) above]. However, the transferor shall be at liberty to determine the amount to be transferred under each tax head (IGST, CGST, SGST/UTGST) within this total amount, subject to the ITC balance available with the transferor under the concerned tax head. This is shown in the illustration below:
<table>
<tr><td>(1)</td><td>(2)</td><td>(3)</td><td>(4)</td><td>(5)</td><td>(6)</td></tr>
<tr><td>State</td><td>Asset Ratio of Transferee</td><td>Tax Heads</td><td>ITC balance of Transferor (pre-apportionment) as on the date of filing FORM GST ITC-02)</td><td>Total amount of ITC transferred to the Transferee under FORM GST ITC-02</td><td>ITC balance of Transferor (post-apportionment) after filing of FORM GST ITC-02) [Col (4)-Col(5)]</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Delhi</td><td rowspan="4">70%</td><td>CGST</td><td>10,00,000</td><td>10,00,000</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>SGST</td><td>10,00,000</td><td>10,00,000</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>IGST</td><td>30,00,000</td><td>15,00,000</td><td>15,00,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>50,00,000</td><td>35,00,000</td><td>15,00,000</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Haryana</td><td rowspan="4">40%</td><td>CGST</td><td>25,00,000</td><td>3,00,000</td><td>22,00,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>SGST</td><td>25,00,000</td><td>5,00,000</td><td>20,00,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>IGST</td><td>20,00,000</td><td>20,00,000</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>70,00,000</td><td>28,00,000</td><td>42,00,000</td></tr>
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d.	(i) In order to calculate the amount of transferable ITC, the apportionment formula under proviso to rule 41(1) of the CGST Rules has to be applied to the unutilized ITC balance of the transferor. However, it is not clear as to which date shall be relevant to calculate the amount of unutilized ITC balance of transferor.	According to sub-section (3) of section 18 of the CGST Act, "*Where there is a change in the constitution of a registered person on account of sale, merger, demerger, amalgamation, lease or transfer of the business with the specific provisions for transfer of liabilities, the said registered person shall be allowed to* ***transfer the input tax credit which remains unutilized in his electronic credit ledger*** *to such sold, merged, demerged, amalgamated, leased or transferred business in such manner as may be prescribed.*" Further, sub-rule (1) of rule 41 of the CGST Rules prescribes that the registered person shall file the details in **FORM GST ITC-02** for transfer of unutilized input tax credit lying in his electronic credit ledger to the transferee. A conjoint reading of sub-section (3) of section 18 of the CGST Act along with sub-rule (1) of rule 41 of the CGST Rules would imply that the apportionment formula shall be applied on the ITC balance of the transferor as available in electronic credit ledger on the date of filing of **FORM GST ITC – 02** by the transferor.
	(ii) Which date shall be relevant to calculate the ratio of value of assets, as prescribed in the proviso to rule 41 (1) of the CGST Rules, 2017?	According to section **232 (6) of the Companies Act, 2013,** *"The scheme under this section shall clearly indicate an* ***appointed date*** *from which it shall be effective and the scheme shall be deemed to be effective from such date and not at a date subsequent to the appointed date".* The said legal provision appears to indicate that the "**appointed date of demerger**" is the date from which the scheme for demerger comes into force and it is specified in the respective scheme of demerger. Therefore, for the purpose of apportionment of ITC under rule sub-rule (1) of rule 41 of the CGST Rules, the ratio of the value of assets should be taken as on the "**appointed date of demerger**". In other words, for the purpose of apportionment of ITC under sub-rule (1) of rule 41 of the CGST Rules, while the ratio of the value of assets should be taken as on the "appointed date of demerger", the said ratio is to be applied on the ITC balance of the transferor on the date of filing **FORM GST ITC - 02** to calculate the amount to transferable ITC.

6.6 Clarification relating to application of sub-rule (4) of rule 36 of the CGST Rules, 2017 for the months of February, 2020 to August, 2020 [Circular No. 142/12/2020-GST]

Circular No. 142/12/2020-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 9th October, 2020

Vide Circular No. 123/42/2019 – GST dated 11th November, 2019, various issues relating to implementation of sub-rule (4) of rule 36 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the CGST Rules) relating to availment of input tax credit (ITC) in respect of invoices or debit notes, the details of which have not been uploaded by the suppliers under sub-section (1) of section 37of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the CGST Act) were clarified.

2. Keeping the situation prevailing in view of measures taken to contain the spread of COVID-19 pandemic, vide notification No. 30/2020-CT, dated 03.04.2020, it had been prescribed that the condition made under sub-rule (4) of rule 36 of the CGST Rules shall apply cumulatively for the tax period February, March, April, May, June, July and August, 2020 and that the return in FORM GSTR-3B for the tax period September, 2020 shall be furnished with the cumulative adjustment of input tax credit for the said months.

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

3.1 **It is re-iterated that the clarifications issued earlier vide Circular No. 123/42/2019 – GST dated 11.11.2019 shall still remain applicable, except for the cumulative application as prescribed in proviso to sub-rule (4) of rule 36 of the CGST Rules.** Accordingly, all the taxpayers are advised to ascertain the details of invoices uploaded by their suppliers under sub- section (1) of section 37 of the CGST Act for the periods of February, March, April, May, June, July and August, 2020, till the due date of furnishing of the statement in **FORM GSTR-1** for the month of September, 2020 as reflected in GSTR-2As.

Taxpayers shall reconcile the ITC availed in their **FORM GSTR-3Bs** for the period February, 2020 to August, 2020 with the details of invoices uploaded by their suppliers of the said months, till the due date of furnishing **FORM GSTR-1** for the month of September, 2020. The cumulative amount of ITC availed for the said months in **FORM GSTR-3B** should not exceed 110% of the cumulative value of the eligible credit available in respect of invoices or debit notes the details of which have been uploaded by the suppliers under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the CGST Act, till the due date of furnishing of the statements in **FORM GSTR-1** for the month of September, 2020.

3.2 It may be noted that availability of 110% of the cumulative value of the eligible credit

available in respect of invoices or debit notes the details of which have been uploaded by the suppliers under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the CGST Act does not mean that the total credit can exceed the tax amount as reflected in the total invoices for the supplies received by the taxpayer i.e. the maximum credit available in terms of provisions of section 16 of the CGST Act.

3.3 The excess ITC availed arising out of reconciliation during this period, if any, shall be required to be reversed in Table 4(B)(2) of FORM GSTR-**3B,** for the month of September, 2020. Failure to reverse such excess availed ITC on account of cumulative application of sub-rule (4) of rule 36 of the CGST Rules would be treated as availment of ineligible ITC during the month of September, 2020.

4. The manner of cumulative reconciliation for the said months in terms of proviso to sub-rule (4) of rule 36 of the CGST Rules is explained by way of illustration, in a tabulated form, below.

Table I

Tax period	**Eligible ITC as per the provisions of Chapter V of the CGST Act and the rules made there under, except rule 36(4)**	**ITC availed by the taxpayer (recipient) in GSTR-3B of the respective months**	**Invoices on which ITC is eligible and uploaded by the suppliers till due date of FORM GSTR-1 for the tax period of September, 2020**	**Effect of cumulative application of rule 36(4) on availability of ITC.**
Feb, 2020	300	300	270	Maximum eligible ITC in terms of rule 36(4) is 2450 + [10% of 2450] =2695. Taxpayer had availed ITC of 2750. Therefore, ITC of 55 [2750-2695] would be required to be reversed as mentioned in para 3.4. above.
March, 2020	400	400	380	
April, 2020	500	500	450	
May, 2020	350	350	320	
June, 2020	450	450	400	
July, 2020	550	550	480	
August, 2020	200	200	150	
TOTAL	**2750**	**2750**	**2450**	
ITC Reversal required to the extent of 55				
September, 2020	**500**	**385**	**350**	10% Rule shall apply independently for September, 2020
In the FORM GSTR-3B for the month of September, 2020, the tax payer shall avail ITC of 385 under Table 4(A) and would reverse ITC of 55 under Table 4(B)(2)				

6.7 Clarification in respect of certain GST related issues [Circular No. 160/16/2021-GST]

Circular No. 160/16/2021-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 20th September, 2021

Various representations have been received from taxpayers and other stakeholders seeking clarification in respect of certain issues pertaining to GST laws. The issues have been examined. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168(1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "CGST Act"), hereby clarifies each of theseissues as under:

S. No.	Issue	Clarification
1	Section 16 (4), as amended with effect from 01.01.2021, provides that a registered person shall not be entitled to take input tax credit in respect of any invoice or debit note for supply of goods or services or both after the due date of furnishing of the return under section 39 for the month of September following the end of financial year to which such invoice or debit note pertains or furnishing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier. Doubts have been raised seeking following clarification: 1. Which of the following dates are relevant to determine the 'financial year' for the purpose ofsection 16(4): (a) date of issuance of debit note, or (b)date of issuance of underlying invoice. Whether any availment of input tax credit, on or after 01.01.2021, in respect of debit notes issued either	1. With effect from 01.01.2021, section 16(4)of the CGST Act, 2017 was amended *vide* the Finance Act, 2020, so as to delink the date of issuance of debit note from the date of issuance of the underlying invoice for purposes of availing input tax credit. The amendment made is shown as below: *"A registered person shall not be entitled to take input tax credit in respect of any invoice or debit note for supply of goods or services or both after the due date of furnishing of the return under section 39 for the month of September following the end of financial year to which such invoice or* ~~*invoice relating to such*~~ *debit note pertains or furnishing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier."* As can be seen, the words "invoice relating to such" were omitted w.e.f. 01.01.2021. ***2.*** The intent of law as specified in the Memorandum explaining the Finance Bill, 2020 states that "*Clause 118 of the Bill seeks to amend sub-section (4) of section 16 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act*

	prior to or after 01.01.2021, will be governed by the provisions of the amended section 16(4), or the amended provision will be applicable only in respect of the debit notes issued after 01.01.2021?	*so as to* ***delink the date of issuance of debit note from the date of issuance of the underlying invoice for purposes of availing input tax credit.*** 3. Accordingly, it is clarified that: a) w.e.f. 01.01.2021, in case of debit notes, the date of issuance of debit note (not the date of underlying invoice) shall determine the relevant financial year for the purpose of section 16(4) of the CGST Act. b) The availment of ITC on debit notes in respect of amended provision shall be applicable from 01.01.2021. Accordingly, for availment of ITC on or after 01.01.2021, in respect of debit notes issued either prior to or after 01.01.2021, the eligibility for availment of ITC will be governed by the amended provision of section 16(4), whereas any ITC availed prior to 01.01.2021, in respect of debit notes, shall be governed under the provisions of section 16(4), as it existed before the said amendment on 01.01.2021. ***Illustration 1***. A debit note dated 07.07.2021 is issued in respect of the original invoice dated 16.03.2021. As the invoice pertains to F.Y. 2020- 21, the relevant financial year for availment of ITC in respect of the said invoice in terms of section 16(4) of the CGST shall be 2020-21. However, as the debit note has been issued in FY 2021-22, the relevant financial year for availment of ITC in respect of the said debit note shall be 2021-22 in terms of amended provision of section 16(4) of the CGST Act. ***Illustration 2***. A debit note has been issued on 10.11.2020 in respect an invoice dated 15.07.2019. As per amended provision of section 16(4), the relevant financial year for availment of input tax credit on the said debit note, on or after 01.01.2021, will be FY 2020-21 and accordingly, the registered person can avail

		ITC on the same till due date of furnishing of FORM GSTR-3B for the month of September, 2021 or furnishing of the annual return for FY 2020-21, whichever is earlier.
2.	Whether carrying physical copy of invoice is compulsory during movement of goods in cases where suppliers have issued invoices in the mannerprescribed under rule 48 (4) of the CGST Rules, 2017 (i.e. in cases of e-invoice).	1. Rule 138A (1) of the CGST Rules, 2017 *inter-alia,* provides that the person in charge of a conveyance shall carry— (a) the **invoice or bill of supply or delivery challan**, as the case may be; and (b) a copyof the e-way bill or the e-way bill number, either physically or mapped to a **RadioFrequency Identification Device** embedded on to the conveyance in such manner as may be notified by the Commissioner. *2.* Further, rule 138A (2) of CGST Rules, after being amended vide notification No. 72/2020-Central Tax dated 30.09.2020, states that *"In case, invoice is issued in the manner prescribed under sub-rule (4) of rule 48, the Quick Reference (QR) code having an embedded Invoice Reference Number (IRN) in it, may be produced electronically, for verification by the proper officer in lieu of the physical copy of such tax invoice"* **3.** A conjoint reading of rules 138A (1) and 138A (2) of CGST Rules, 2017 clearly indicates that there is no requirement to carry the physical copy of tax invoice in cases where e-invoice has been generated by the supplier. After amendment, the revised rule 138A (2) states in unambiguous words that whenever e- invoice has been generated, the Quick Reference (QR) code, having an embedded **Invoice Reference Number (IRN)** in it, may be produced electronically for verification by the proper officer **in lieu of the physical copy of such tax invoice.** 4. **Accordingly, it is clarified that there is no need to carry the physical copy of tax invoice in cases where invoice has been generated by the supplier in the manner prescribed under rule 48(4) of the CGST**

		Rules and production of the Quick Response (QR) code having an embedded Invoice Reference Number (IRN) electronically, for verification by the proper officer, would suffice.
3	Whether the first proviso to section 54(3) of CGST/ SGST Act, prohibiting refund of unutilized ITC is applicable in case of exports of goods which are having NIL rate of export duty.	1. The term '**subjected to export duty'** used in first proviso to section 54(3) of the CGST Act, 2017 means where the goods are actually leviable to export duty and suffering export duty at the time of export. Therefore, goods in respect of which either NIL rate is specified in Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 or which are fully exempted from payment of export duty by virtue of any customs notification or which are not covered under Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, cannot be considered to be subjected to any export duty under Customs Tariff Act, 1975. 2. **Accordingly, it is clarified that only those goods which are actually subjected to export duty i.e., on which some export duty has to be paid at the time of export, will be covered under the restriction imposed under section 54(3) from availment of refund of accumulated ITC. Goods, which are not subject to any export duty and** in respect of which either NIL rate is specified in Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 or which are fully exempted from payment of export duty by virtue of any customs notification or which are not covered under Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, **would not be covered by the restriction imposed under the first proviso to section 54(3) of the CGST Act for the purpose of availment of refund of accumulated ITC.**

6.8 Corrigendum to Circular No. 160/16/2021-GST dated 20th September 2021 issued vide F. No. CBIC-20001/8/2021-GST dated the 24th September

In the opening para of the said circular, in the table against S. No. 3, for the words '**first proviso'** wherever they occur, the words '**second proviso'** shall be read.

6.9 Clarification on various issue pertaining to GST [Circular No. 172/04/2022-GST]

Circular No. 172/04/2022-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 6th July, 2022

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 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 taxpaid 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)?	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: "*Provided that the input tax credit in respect of such goods or services or bothshall be available, where it is obligatoryfor an employer to provide the same to its employees under any law for the time being in force*." 2. The said amendment in sub-section (5) of section 17 of the CGST Act was 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 "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." 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.

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?	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— *"(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:* *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 outward taxable supply of the same category of goods or services or both or as an element of a taxable composite or mixed supply*" 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 isnot 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.
Perquisites provided by employer to the employees as per contractual agreement		
5.	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?	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 courseof or in relation to employment. 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 there from 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.
Utilisation of the amounts available in the electronic credit ledger and the electroniccash ledger for payment of tax and other liabilities		
6.	Whether the amount available in the electronic credit ledger can be used for making payment of any tax under the GST Laws?	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 outputtax 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 CGSTAct. 3. Further, output tax in relation to a taxable person (i.e. a person who is registered or liable to be registered undersection 22 or section 24 of the CGST Act) is defined in clause (82) of section 2 of the CGST Act as the tax chargeable on taxable supply of goods or services or both but excludes tax payable on reversecharge mechanism. 4. **Accordingly, it is clarified that anypayment towards output tax, whetherself-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 reversecharge 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 Actor 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.

6.10 Clarification to deal with difference in Input Tax Credit (ITC) availed in FORM GSTR-3B as compared to that detailed in FORM GSTR-2A for FY 2017-18 and 2018-19 [Circular No. 183/15/2022-GST]

Circular No. 183/15/2022-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 27th December, 2022

Section 16 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "CGST Act") provides for eligibility and conditions for availing Input Tax Credit (ITC). During the initial period of implementation of GST, during the **financial years 2017-18 and 2018-19**, in many cases, the suppliers have failed to furnish the correct details of outward supplies in their FORM GSTR-1, which has led to certain deficiencies or discrepancies in FORM GSTR-2A of their recipients. However, the concerned recipients may have availed input tax credit on the said supplies in their returns in FORM GSTR-3B. The discrepancies between the amount of ITC availed by the registered persons in their returns in FORM GSTR-3B and the amount as available in their FORM GSTR-2A are being noticed by the tax officersduring proceedings such as scrutiny/ audit/ investigation etc. due to such credit not flowing toFORM GSTR-2A of the said registered persons. Such discrepancies are considered by the taxofficers as representing ineligible ITC availed by the registered persons, and are being flaggedseeking explanation from the registered persons for such discrepancies and/or for reversal of such ineligible ITC.

2. It is mentioned that FORM GSTR-2A could not be made available to the taxpayers on the common portal during the initial stages of implementation of GST. Further, restrictions regarding availment of ITC by the registered persons upto certain specified limit beyond the ITC available as per FORM GSTR-2A were provided under rule 36(4) of Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "CGST Rules") only with effect from 9th October 2019. However, the availability of ITC was subjected to restrictions and conditions specified in Section 16 of CGST Act from 1st July, 2017 itself. In view of this, various representations have been received from the trade as well as the tax authorities, seeking clarification regarding the manner of dealing with such discrepancies between the amount of ITC availed by the registered persons in their FORM GSTR-3B and the amount as available in their FORM GSTR-2A during **FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19**.

3. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168(1) of the CGST Act, hereby clarifies as follows:

S. No.	Scenario	Clarification
a.	Where the supplier has failed to file FORM GSTR-1 for a tax period but has filed the return in FORM GSTR-3B for said tax period, due to which the supplies made in the said tax period do not get reflected in FORM GSTR-2A of the recipients.	In such cases, the difference in ITC claimed by the registered person in his return in FORM GSTR-3B and that available in FORM GSTR-2A may be handled by following the procedure provided in para 4 below.
b.	Where the supplier has filed FORM GSTR-1 as well as return in FORM GSTR-3B for a tax period, but has failed to report a particular supply in FORM GSTR-1, due to which the said supply does not get reflected in FORM GSTR-2A of the recipient.	In such cases, the difference in ITC claimed by the registered person in his return in FORM GSTR-3B and that available in FORM GSTR-2A may be handled by following the procedure provided in para 4 below.
c.	Where supplies were made to a registered person and invoice is issued as per Rule 46 of CGST Rules containing GSTIN of the recipient, but supplier has wrongly reported the said supply as B2C supply, instead of B2B supply, in his FORM GSTR-1, due to which the said supply does not get reflected in FORM GSTR-2A of the said registered person.	In such cases, the difference in ITC claimed by the registered person in his return in FORM GSTR-3B and that available in FORM GSTR-2A may be handled by following the procedure provided in para 4 below.
d.	Where the supplier has filed FORM GSTR-1 as well as return in FORM GSTR-3B for a tax period, but he has declared the supply with wrong GSTIN of the recipient in FORM GSTR-1.	In such cases, the difference in ITC claimed by the registered person in his return in FORM GSTR-3B and that available in FORM GSTR-2A may be handled by following the procedure provided in para 4 below.

		In addition, the proper officer of the actual recipient shall intimate the concerned jurisdictional tax authority of the registered person, whose GSTIN has been mentioned wrongly, that ITC on those transactions is required to be disallowed, if claimed by such recipients in their FORM GSTR-3B. However, allowance of ITC to the actual recipient shall not depend on the completion of the action by the tax authority of such registered person, whose GSTIN has been mentioned wrongly, and such action will be pursued as an independent action.

4. The proper officer shall first seek the details from the registered person regarding all the invoices on which ITC has been availed by the registered person in his FORM GSTR 3B but which are not reflecting in his FORM GSTR 2A. He shall then ascertain fulfillment of the following conditions of Section 16 of CGST Act in respect of the input tax credit availed on such invoices by the said registered person:

i) that he is in possession of a tax invoice or debit note issued by the supplier or such other tax paying documents;

ii) that he has received the goods or services or both;

iii) that he has made payment for the amount towards the value of supply, along withtax payable thereon, to the supplier.

Besides, the proper officer shall also check whether any reversal of input tax credit is required to be made in accordance with section 17 or section 18 of CGST Act and also whetherthe said input tax credit has been availed within the time period specified under sub-section (4) of section 16 of CGST Act.

4.1 In order to verify the condition of clause (c) of sub-section (2) of Section 16 of CGST Act that tax on the said supply has been paid by the supplier, the following action may be takenby the proper officer:

4.1.1 In case, where difference between the ITC claimed in FORM GSTR-3B and that available in FORM GSTR 2A of the registered person in respect of a supplier for the said financial year exceeds Rs 5 lakh, the proper officer shall ask the registered person to produce a certificate for the concerned supplier from the Chartered Accountant (CA) or the Cost Accountant (CMA), certifying that supplies in respect of the said invoices of supplier have actually been made by the

supplier to the said registered person and the tax on such supplies has been paid by the said supplier in his return in FORM GSTR 3B. Certificate issued by CA or CMA shall contain UDIN. UDIN of the certificate issued by CAs can be verified from ICAI website https://udin.icai.org/search-udin and that issued by CMAs can be verified from ICMAI website https://eicmai.in/udin/VerifyUDIN.aspx .

4.1.2 In cases, where difference between the ITC claimed in FORM GSTR-3B and that available in FORM GSTR 2A of the registered person in respect of a supplier for the said financial year is upto Rs 5 lakh, the proper officer shall ask the claimant to produce a certificate from the concerned supplier to the effect that said supplies have actually been made by him tothe said registered person and the tax on said supplies has been paid by the said supplier in hisreturn in FORM GSTR 3B.

4.2 However, it may be noted that for the period **FY 2017-18**, as per proviso to section 16(4) of CGST Act, the aforesaid relaxations shall not be applicable to the claim of ITC made in the **FORM GSTR-3B** return filed after the due date of furnishing return for the month of September, 2018 till the due date of furnishing return for March, 2019, if supplier had not furnished details of the said supply in his **FORM GSTR-1** till the due date of furnishing **FORM GSTR 1** for the month of March, 2019.

5. It may also be noted that the clarifications given hereunder are case specific and are applicable to the *bonafide* errors committed in reporting during **FY 2017-18 and 2018- 19**. Further, these guidelines are clarificatory in nature and may be applied as per the actual facts and circumstances of each case and shall not be used in the interpretation of the provisionsof law.

6. These instructions will apply only to the ongoing proceedings in scrutiny/audit/ investigation, etc. for **FY 2017-18 and 2018-19** and not to the completed proceedings.However, these instructions will apply in those cases for **FY 2017-18 and 2018-19** where anyadjudication or appeal proceedings are still pending.

6.11 Clarification on charging of interest under section 50(3) of the CGST Act, 2017, in cases of wrong availment of IGST credit and reversal thereof [Circular No. 192/04/2023-GST]

Circular No. 192/04/2023-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 17th July, 2023

References have been received from trade requesting for clarification regarding charging of interest under sub-section (3) of section 50 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Act") in the cases where IGST credit has been wrongly

availed by a registered person. Clarification is being sought as to whether such wrongly availed IGST credit would be considered to have been utilized for the purpose of charging of interest under sub-section (3)of section 50 of CGST Act, read with rule 88B of Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Rules"), in cases where though the available balance of IGST credit in the electronic credit ledger of the said registered person falls below the amount of such wrongly availed IGST credit, the total balance of input tax credit in the electronic credit ledger of the registered person under the heads of IGST, CGST and SGST taken together remains more than such wrongly availed IGST credit, at all times, till the time of reversal of the said wrongly availed IGST credit.

2. Issue has been examined and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions oflaw across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the CGST Act, hereby clarifies the issues as under:

S.No	Issue	Clarification
1.	In the cases of wrong availment of IGST credit by a registered person and reversal thereof, for the calculation of interest under rule 88B of CGST Rules, whether the balance of input tax credit available in electronic credit ledger under the head of IGST only needs to be considered or total input tax credit available in electronic credit ledger, under the heads of IGST, CGST and SGST taken together, has to be considered.	Since the amount of input tax credit available in electronic credit ledger, under any of the heads of IGST, CGST or SGST, can be utilized for payment of liability of IGST, it is the total input tax credit available in electronic credit ledger, under the heads of IGST, CGST and SGST taken together, that has to be considered for calculation of interest under rule 88B of CGST Rules and for determining as to whether the balance in the electronic credit ledger has fallen below the amount of wrongly availed input tax credit of IGST, and to what extent the balance in electronic credit ledger has fallen below the said amount of wrongly availed credit. Thus, in the cases where IGST credit has been wrongly availed and subsequently reversed on a certain date, there will not be any interest liability under sub-section (3) of section 50 of CGST Act if, during the time period starting from such availment and up to such reversal, the balance of input tax credit (ITC) in the electronic credit ledger, under the heads of IGST, CGST and SGST taken together, has never fallen below the amount of such wrongly availed ITC, even if available balance of IGST credit in electronic credit ledger individually falls below the amount of such wrongly availed IGST credit. However, when the balance of ITC, under theheads of IGST,

		CGST and SGST of electronic credit ledger taken together, falls below such wrongly availed amount of IGST credit, then it will amount to the utilization of such wrongly availed IGST credit and the extent of utilization will be the extent to which the total balance in electronic credit ledger under heads of IGST, CGST and SGST taken together falls below such amount of wrongly availed IGST credit, and will attract interest as per sub-section (3) of section 50 of CGST Act, read with section 20 of Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and sub-rule (3) of rule 88B of CGST Rules.
2.	Whether the credit of compensation cess available in electronic credit ledger shall be taken into account while considering the balance of electronic credit ledger for the purpose of calculation of interest under sub-rule (3) of rule 88B of CGST Rules in respect of wrongly availed and utilized IGST, CGST or SGST credit.	As per proviso to section 11 of Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, input tax credit in respect of compensation cess on supply of goods and services leviable under section 8 of the said Act can be utilised only towards payment of compensation cess leviable on supply of goods and services. Thus, credit of compensation cess cannot be utilized for payment of any tax under CGST or SGST or IGST heads and/ or reversals of credit under the said heads. Accordingly, credit of compensation cess available in electronic credit ledger cannot be taken into account while considering the balance of electronic credit ledger for the purpose of calculation of interest under sub- rule (3) of rule 88B of CGST Rules in respect of wrongly availed and utilized IGST, CGST or SGST credit.

6.12 Clarification to deal with difference in Input Tax Credit (ITC) availed in FORM GSTR-3B as compared to that detailed in FORM GSTR-2A for the period 01.04.2019 to 31.12.2021 [Circular No. 193/05/2023-GST]

Circular No. 193/05/2023-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 17th July, 2023

Attention is invited to Circular No. 183/15/2022-GST dated 27th December, 2022, videwhich clarification was issued for dealing with the difference in Input Tax Credit (ITC) availed in **FORM GSTR-3B** as compared to that detailed in **FORM GSTR-2A** for FY 2017-18 and 2018-19, subject to

certain terms and conditions.

2. Even though the availability of ITC was subjected to restrictions and conditions specified in Section 16 of Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "CGST Act") from 1st July, 2017 itself, restrictions regarding availment of ITC by the registered persons up to certain specified limit beyond the ITC available as per **FORM GSTR-2A** were provided under rule 36(4) of Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "CGST Rules") only with effect from 9th October 2019. W.e.f. 09.10.2019, the said rule allowed availment of Input tax credit by a registered person in respect of invoices or debit notes, the details of which have not been furnished by the suppliers under sub-section (1)of section 37, in **FORM GSTR-1** or using the invoice furnishing facility (IFF), to the extent not exceeding 20 per cent. of the eligible credit available in respect of invoices or debit notes the details of which have been furnished by the suppliers under sub-section (1) of section 37 of CGST Act in **FORM GSTR-1** or using the IFF. The said limit was brought down to 10% w.e.f. 01.01.2020 and further reduced to 5% w.e.f. 01.01.2021. The said rule was intended to allow availment of due credit in cases where the suppliers may have delayed in furnishing the details of outward supplies. Further, w.e.f. 01.01.2022, consequent to insertion of clause (aa) to sub-section (2) of section 16 of the CGST Act, ITC can be availed only up to the extent communicated in **FORM GSTR-2B**.

3.1 As discussed above, rule 36(4) of CGST Rules allowed additional credit to the tune of 20%, 10% and 5%, as the case may be, during the period from 09.10.2019 to 31.12.2019, 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020 and 01.01.2021 to 31.12.2021 respectively, subject to certain terms and conditions, in respect of invoices/supplies that were not reported by the concerned suppliers in their **FORM GSTR-1** or IFF, leading to discrepancies between the amount of ITC availed by the registered persons in their returns in **FORM GSTR-3B** and the amount as available in their **FORM GSTR-2A**. It may, however, be noted that such availment of input tax credit was subject to the provisions of clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 16 of the CGST Act which provides that ITC cannot be availed unless tax on the said supply has been paid by the supplier. In this context, it is mentioned that rule 36(4) of CGST Rules was a facilitative measure and availment of ITC in accordance with rule 36(4) was subject to fulfilment of conditions of section 16 of CGST Act including those of clause (c) of sub-section (2) thereof regarding payment of tax by the supplier on the said supply.

3.2. Though the matter of dealing with difference in Input Tax Credit (ITC) availed in **FORM GSTR-3B** as compared to that detailed in **FORM GSTR-2A** has been clarified for FY 2017-18 and 2018-19 vide Circular No. 183/15/2022-GST dated 27th December, 2022, various representations have been received seeking clarification regarding the manner of dealing with such discrepancies between the amount of ITC availed by the registered persons in their **FORM GSTR-3B** and the amount as available in their **FORM GSTR-2A** during the period from 01.04.2019 to 31.12.2021.

4. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168(1) of the CGST Act, hereby clarifies as follows:

(i) Since rule 36(4) came into effect from 09.10.2019 only, the guidelines provided by Circular No. 183/15/2022-GST dated 27th December, 2022 shall be applicable, *in toto*, for the period from **01.04.2019 to 08.10.2019**.

(ii) In respect of period from **09.10.2019 to 31.12.2019**, rule 36(4) of CGST Rules permitted

availment of Input tax credit by a registered person in respect of invoices or debit notes, the details of which have not been furnished by the suppliers under sub-section (1) of section 37, in **FORM GSTR-1** or using IFF to the extent not exceeding 20 per cent. of the eligible credit available in respect of invoices or debit notes, the details of which have been furnished by the suppliers under sub-section (1) of section 37 in **FORM GSTR-1** or using IFF. Accordingly, the guidelines provided by Circular No. 183/15/2022-GST dated 27th December, 2022 shall be applicable for verification of the condition of clause (c) of sub-section (2) of Section 16 of CGST Act for the said period, subject to the condition that availment of Input tax credit by the registered person in respect of invoices or debit notes, the details of which have not been furnished by the suppliers under sub-section (1) of section 37, in **FORM GSTR-1** or using IFF shall not exceed 20 per cent. of the eligible credit available in respect of invoices or debit notes the details of which have been furnished by the suppliers under sub-section (1) of section 37 in FORM GSTR-1 or using IFF. This is clarified through an illustration below:

Illustration:

Consider a case where the total amount of ITC available as per **FORM GSTR-2A** of the registered person was Rs. 3,00,000, whereas, the amount of ITC availed in **FORM GSTR-3B** by the said registered person during the corresponding tax period was Rs. 5,00,000. However, as per rule 36(4) of CGST Rules as applicable during the said period, the said registered person was not allowed to avail ITC in excess of an amount of Rs 3,00,000*1.2 = Rs.3,60,000.

In the above case, the ITC of Rs 1,40,000 which has been availed in excess of Rs. 3,60,000 shall not be admissible as per rule 36(4) of CGST Rules as applicable during the said period even if the requisite certificate as prescribed in Circular No. 183/15/2022-GST dated 27.12.2022 is submitted by the registered person. Therefore, ITC availed in **FORM GSTR-3B** in excess of that available in **FORM GSTR-2A** up to an amount of Rs 60,000 only (i.e. 3,60,000-3,00,000) can be allowed subject to production of the requisite certificates as per Circular No. 183/15/2022-GST dated 27.12.2022.

(iii) Similarly, for the period from **01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020**, when rule 36(4) of CGST Rules allowed additional credit to the tune of 10% in excess of the that reported by the suppliers in their **FORM GSTR-1** or IFF, the guidelines provided by Circular No. 183/15/2022-GST dated 27th December, 2022 shall be applicable, for verification of the condition of clause (c) of sub-section (2) of Section 16 of CGST Act for the said period, subject to the condition that availment of Input tax credit by the registered person in respect of invoices or debit notes, the details of which have not been furnished by the suppliers under sub-section (1) of section 37, in **FORM GSTR-1** or using the IFF shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the eligible credit available in respect of invoices or debit notes the details of which have been furnished by the suppliers under sub-section (1) of section 37 in **FORM GSTR-1** or using the IFF.

(iv) Further, for the period from **01.01.2021 to 31.12.2021**, when rule 36(4) of CGST Rules allowed additional credit to the tune of 5% in excess of that reported by the suppliers in their **FORM GSTR-1** or IFF, the guidelines provided by Circular No. 183/15/2022-GST dated 27th December, 2022 shall be applicable, for verification of the condition of clause (c) of sub- section (2) of Section 16 of CGST Act for the said period, subject to the condition that availment of Input tax credit by the registered person in respect of invoices or debit notes, the details of which have not been furnished by the suppliers under sub-section (1) of section 37, in **FORM GSTR-1** or using the IFF shall not exceed 5 per cent. of the eligible credit available in respect of invoices or debit notes the details of

which have been furnished by the suppliers under sub-section (1) of section 37 in **FORM GSTR-1** or using the IFF.

5. It is further clarified that consequent to insertion of clause (aa) to sub-section (2) of section 16 of the CGST Act and amendment of rule 36(4) of CGST Rules w.e.f. 01.01.2022, no ITC shall be allowed for the period 01.01.2022 onwards in respect of a supply unless the same is reported by his suppliers in their FORM GSTR-1 or using IFF and is communicated to the said registered person in FORM GSTR-2B.

6. Further, it may be noted that proviso to rule 36(4) of CGST Rules was inserted vide Notification No. 30/2020-CT dated 03.04.2020 to provide that the condition of rule 36(4) shall be applicable cumulatively for the period February to August, 2020 and ITC shall be adjusted on cumulative basis for the said months in the return for the tax period of September 2020. Similarly, second proviso to rule 36(4) of CGST Rules was substituted vide Notification No. 27/2021-CT dated 01.06.2021 to provide that the condition of rule 36(4) shall be applicable cumulatively for the period April to June, 2021 and ITC shall be adjusted on cumulative basis for the said months in the return for the tax period of June 2021. The same may be taken into consideration while determining the amount of ITC eligibility for the said tax periods.

7. It may also be noted that these guidelines are clarificatory in nature and may be applied as per the actual facts and circumstances of each case and shall not be used in the interpretation of the provisions of law.

8. These instructions will apply only to the ongoing proceedings in scrutiny/ audit/ investigation, etc. for the period 01.04.2019 to 31.12.2021 and not to the completed proceedings. However, these instructions will apply in those cases during the period 01.04.2019 to 31.12.2021 where any adjudication or appeal proceedings are still pending.

6.13 Clarification on availability of ITC in respect of warranty replacement of parts and repair services during warranty period [Circular No. 195/07/2023-GST]

Circular No. 195/07/2023-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 17th July, 2023

Representations have been received from trade and industry that as a common trade practice, the original equipment manufacturers /suppliers offer warranty for the goods / services supplied by them. During the warranty period, replacement goods /services are supplied to customers free of charge and as such no separate consideration is charged and received at the time of replacement. It has been represented that suitable clarification may be issued in the matter as unnecessary litigation is being caused due to contrary interpretations by the investigation wings and field formations in respect of GST liability as well as liability to reverse ITC against such supplies of replacement of parts and repair services during the warranty period without any consideration from the customers.

2. The matter has been examined. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168(1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the CGST Act), hereby clarifies as follows:

S.No	Issue	Clarification
1.	There are cases where the original equipment manufacturer offers warranty for the goods supplied by him to the customer and provides replacement of parts and/ or repair services to the customer during the warranty period, without separately charging any consideration at the time of such replacement/repair services. Whether GST would be payable on such replacement of parts or supply of repair services, without any consideration from the customer, as part of warranty?	The value of original supply of goods (provided along with warranty) by the manufacturer to the customer includes the likely cost of replacement of parts and / or repair services to be incurred during the warranty period, on which tax would have already been paid at the time of original supply of goods. As such, where the manufacturer provides replacement of parts and/ or repair services to the customer during the warranty period, without separately charging any consideration at the time of such replacement/ repair services, no further GST is chargeable on such replacement of parts and/ or repair service during warranty period. However, if any additional consideration is charged by the manufacturer from the customer, either for replacement of any part or for any service, then GST will be payable on such supply with respect to such additional consideration.
2.	Whether in such cases, the manufacturer is required to reverse the input tax credit in respect of such replacement of parts or supply of repair services as part of warranty, in respect of which no additional consideration is charged from the customer?	In such cases, the value of original supply of goods (provided along with warranty) by the manufacturer to the customer includes the likely cost of replacement of parts and/ or repair services to be incurred during the warranty period. Therefore, these supplies cannot be considered as exempt supply and accordingly, the manufacturer, who provides replacement of parts and/ or repair services to the customer during the warranty period, is not required to reverse the input tax credit in respect of the said replacement parts or on the repair services provided.
3.	Whether GST would be payable on replacement of parts and/ or repair services provided by a distributor without any consideration from the customer, as part of warranty on behalf of the manufacturer?	There may be instances where a distributor of a company provides replacement of parts and/ or repair services to the customer as part of warranty on behalf of the manufacturer and no separate consideration is charged by such distributor in respect of the said replacement and/ or repair services from the customer.

		In such cases, as no consideration is being charged by the distributor from the customer, no GST would be payable by the distributor on the said activity of providing replacement of parts and/ or repair services to the customer. However, if any additional consideration is charged by the distributor from the customer, either for replacement of any part or for any service, then GST will be payable on such supply with respect to such additional consideration.
4.	In the above scenario where the distributor provides replacement of parts to the customer as part of warranty on behalf of the manufacturer, whether any supply is involved between the distributor and the manufacturer and whether the distributor would be required to reverse the input tax credit in respect of such replacement of parts?	(a) There may be cases where the distributor replaces the part(s) to the customer under warranty either by using his stock or by purchasing from a third party and charges the consideration for the part(s) so replaced from the manufacturer, by issuance of a tax invoice, for the said supply made by him to the manufacturer. In such a case, GST would be payable by the distributor on the said supply by him to the manufacturer and the manufacturer would be entitled to avail the input tax credit of the same, subject to other conditions of CGST Act. In such case, no reversal of input tax credit by the distributor is required in respect of the same. (b) There may be cases where the distributor raises a requisition to the manufacturer for the part(s) to be replaced by him under warranty and the manufacturer then provides the said part(s) to the distributor for the purpose of such replacement to the customer as part of warranty. In such a case, where the manufacturer is providing such part(s) to the distributor for replacement to the customer during the warranty period, without separately charging any consideration at the time of such replacement, no GST is payable on such replacement of parts by the manufacturer. Further, no reversal of ITC is required to be made by the manufacturer in respect of the parts so replaced by the distributor under warranty. (c) There may be cases where the distributor replaces the part(s) to the customer under warranty out of the supply already received by him from the manufacturer and the manufacturer

		issues a credit note in respect of the parts so replaced subject to provisions of sub-section (2) of section 34 of the CGST Act. Accordingly, the tax liability may be adjusted by the manufacturer, subject to the condition that the said distributor has reversed the ITC availed against the parts so replaced.
5.	Where the distributor provides repair service, in addition to replacement of parts or otherwise, to the customer without any consideration, as part of warranty, on behalf of the manufacturer but charges the manufacturer for such repair services either by way of issue of tax invoice or a debit note, whether GST would be payable on such activity by the distributor?	In such scenario, there is a supply of service by the distributor and the manufacturer is the recipient of such supply of repair services in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (a) of clause (93) to section 2 of the CGST Act, 2017. Hence, GST would be payable on such provision of service by the distributor to the manufacturer and the manufacturer would be entitled to avail the input tax credit of the same, subject to other conditions of CGST Act.
6.	Sometimes companies provide offers of Extended warranty to the customers which can be availed at the time of original supply or just before the expiry of the standard warranty period. Whether GST would be payable in both the cases?	**(a)** If a customer enters in to an agreement of extended warranty with the manufacturer at the time of original supply, then the consideration for such extended warranty becomes part of the value of the composite supply, the principal supply being the supply of goods, and GST would be payable accordingly. **(b)** However, in case where a consumer enters into an agreement of extended warranty at any time after the original supply, then the same is a separate contract and GST would be payable by the service provider, whether manufacturer or the distributor or any third party, depending on the nature of the contract (i.e. whether the extended warranty is only for goods or for services or for composite supply involving goods and services)

6.14 Clarification on time limit under Section 16(4) of CGST Act, 2017 in respect of RCM supplies received from unregistered persons [Circular No. 211/5/2024-GST]

Circular No. 211/5/2024-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 26th June, 2024

Representations have been received from trade and industry seeking clarity on the applicability of time limit specified under section 16(4) of Central Goods & Services Tax Act,

2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Act") for the purpose of availment of input tax credit (ITC) by the recipient on the tax paid by him under reverse charge mechanism (RCM) in respect of supplies received from unregistered persons. It has been represented that in some cases, where tax is payable on reverse charge basis by the recipient, such as, wherean activity is performed by the overseas related person for the entity located in India and no consideration is involved, such an activity may not be considered as supply of services by the concerned recipient in India and accordingly, no invoice is issued as well as no tax is paid by the said recipient under RCM in respect of the same. However, later on, either on their own on the basis of some clarification issued by the department or on the basis of some court judgement or on being pointed out by the tax authorities during scrutiny or audit or otherwise,the said recipient issues the invoice and pays the tax under RCM, along with interest, and claims input tax credit on such tax paid.

It has been represented that some of the field formations are taking the view that in such cases, the relevant year of the invoice for the purpose of section 16(4) of CGST Act is the year in which the said supply was received and accordingly, the time limit for availmentof ITC under section 16(4) of CGST Act is only upto the September/ November of the following financial year, i.e. the financial year following the financial year in which the said services was received. On the other hand, industry has represented that as the invoice in respect of such supplies received from unregistered supplier, where tax has to be paid by the recipient on RCM basis, is to be issued by the recipient as per section 31(3)(f) of CGST Act, the relevant year of invoice for the purpose of section 16(4) of CGST Act is the financial yearin which such invoice has been issued and accordingly, ITC should be available on the said invoice under section 16(4) of CGST Act till the September/ November of the financial year following the financial year in which such invoice has been issued. Request has been made to issue clarification in the matter to avoid litigation.

2. The matter has been examined. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168(1) of the CGST Act, hereby clarifies the issue as follows.

2.1 As per section 16(2)(a) of CGST Act, no registered person shall be entitled to the credit of any input tax in respect of any supply of goods or services or both to him unless he is in possession of a tax invoice or debit note issued by a supplier registered under this Act, or such other tax paying documents as may be prescribed.

2.2 Rule 36(1)(b) of Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as

the CGST Rules) prescribes that input tax credit shall be availed by a registered person *inter alia* on the basis of an invoice issued in accordance with the provisions of clause (f) of sub-section (3) of section 31 of CGST Act, subject to the payment of tax.

2.3 Further, clause (f) of sub-section (3) of section 31 of CGST Act provides that a registered person, who is liable to pay tax under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of section9, shall issue an invoice in respect of goods or services or both received by him from the supplier who is not registered on the date of receipt of goods or services or both. Accordingly, where the supplier is unregistered and recipient is registered, and the recipientis liable to pay tax on the said supply on RCM basis, the recipient is required to issue invoice as per section 31(3)(f) of CGST Act and pay the tax in cash on the same under RCM.

2.4 Section 16(4) of CGST Act, as amended vide the Finance Act, 2022, deals with time limit to avail ITC, and is reproduced below-

"A registered person shall not be entitled to take input tax credit in respect of any invoice or debit note for supply of goods or services or both after ***the thirtieth day of November following the end of financial year to which such invoice or debit note pertains*** *or furnishing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier."*

Section 16(4)of CGST Act, before the said amendment vide the Finance Act, 2022, provided as follows:

"A registered person shall not be entitled to take input tax credit in respect of any invoice or debit note for supply of goods or services or both after ***the due date of furnishing of the return under section 39 for the month of September following the end of financial year to which such invoice or debit note pertains*** *or furnishing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier."*

2.5 It can be seen that section 16(4) of CGST Act links the time limit for ITC availment with the financial year to which the invoice or debit note pertains. As discussed in Para 2.3 above, in case of supplies where the supplier is unregistered and recipient is registered and the tax has to be paid by the recipient on RCM basis, the recipient is required to issue invoice in terms of the provisions of section 31(3)(f) of CGST Act and pay the tax on the same incash under RCM. Further, as discussed in Para 2.1 above, ITC cannot be availed by a registered person in respect of any supply of goods or services or both received by him, as per the provisions of section 16(2)(a) of CGST Act, unless he is in possession of a tax invoice or debit note or such other tax paying documents as may be prescribed.

2.6 A combined reading of the above provisions leads to a conclusion that as ITC can be availed by the recipient only on the basis of invoice or debit note or other duty paying document, and as in case of RCM supplies received by the recipient from unregistered supplier, invoice has to be issued by the recipient himself, the relevant financial year, to which invoice pertains, for the purpose of time limit for availment of ITC under section 16(4)of CGST Act in such cases shall be the financial year of issuance of such invoice only. In cases, where the recipient issues the said invoice after the time of supply of the said supply and pays tax accordingly, he will be required to pay interest on such delayed payment of tax.

2.7 Accordingly, it is clarified that in cases of supplies received from unregistered suppliers, where tax has to be paid by the recipient under reverse charge mechanism (RCM) and where invoice is to be issued by the recipient of the supplies in accordance with section 31(3)(f) of CGST Act, the relevant financial year for calculation of time limit for availment

of input tax credit under the provisions of section 16(4) of CGST Act will be the financial year in which the invoice has been issued by the recipient under section 31(3)(f) of CGST Act, subject to payment of tax on the said supply by the recipient and fulfilment of other conditions and restrictions of section 16 and 17 of CGST Act. In case, the recipient issues the invoice after the time of supply of the said supply and pays tax accordingly, he will be required to pay interest on such delayed payment of tax. Further, in cases of such delayed issuance of invoice by the recipient, he may also be liable to penal action under the provisions of Section 122 of CGST Act.

6.15 Clarification on the requirement of reversal of input tax credit in respect of the portion of the premium for life insurance policies which is not included in taxable value [Circular No. 214/8/2024-GST]

Circular No. 214/8/2024-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 26th June, 2024

Representations have been received from the trade and field formations seeking clarification on the issue as to whether the amount of insurance premium, which is not included in the taxable value as per Rule 32(4) of Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Rules") applicable for life insurance business, will be treated as pertaining to an exempt supply/ non-taxable supply and whether the input tax credit availed in respect of such amount shall be required to be reversed or not.

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 the "CGST Act"), hereby clarifies the issues as under:

S. No	Issue	Clarification
1.	Whether the amount of insurance premium, which is not included in the taxable value as per Rule 32(4) of CGST Rules applicable for life insurance business, shall be treated as pertaining to a non-taxable supply/ exempt supply for the purpose of reversal of Input tax credit as per section 17(1) of CGST Act read with Rule 42 & 43 of CGST Rules.	'Life insurance business' has been defined in Section 2(11) of the Insurance Act, 1938 as below: *"2(11) life insurance business means the business of effecting contracts of insurance upon human life, including any contract whereby the payment of money is assured on death (except death by accident only) or the happening of any contingency dependent on human life, and any contract which is subject to payment of premiums for a term dependent on human life and shall be deemed to include--* *the granting of disability and double or triple indemnity accident benefits, if so provided in the contract of insurance, the granting of annuities upon human life; and* *the granting of superannuation allowances and benefit payable out of any fund applicable solely to the relief and maintenance of persons engaged or who have been engaged in any particular profession, trade or employment or of the dependents of such persons ;* ***Explanation. -- For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that life insurance business shall include any unit linked insurance policy or scrips or any such instrument or unit, by whatever***

		name called, which provides a component of investment and a component of insurance issued by an insurer referred to in clause (9) of this section. Life insurance companies are providing service of insuring the life of the insured and in return, are charging consideration in the form of premium from the insured. A number of life insurance companies are providing policies which may consist of a component of investment in addition to the component for the risk cover of the life insurance and accordingly, in such cases, the premium charged also includes the component which is allocated for investment or saving on behalf of the policy holder. As per definition of 'Life insurance business' provided in Section 2(11) of the Insurance Act, 1938, life insurance business includes any unit linked insurance policy or scrips or any such instrument or unit, by whatever name called, which provides a component of investment and a component of insurance issued by an insurer. Accordingly, such life insurance policies, which also include a component of investment along with the component of risk cover for life insurance, are also covered under life insurance business. 2.1 It is mentioned that value of supply of services in relation to life insurance business is to be determined as per

		provisions of sub-rule (4) of rule 32 of CGST Rules. The said sub- rule provides that the value of supply of services in respect of life insurance business is primarily to be determined by deducting the amount of premium allocated for investment/savings on behalf of the policy holder from the gross premium charged from the policy holder. The said sub-rule also provides for determination of value of supply of such services based on certain percentage of the gross premium in other situations. However, where the entire premium is only towards the risk cover in life insurance, the value of supply is not required to be determined under the said sub-rule as in such cases whole of the consideration i.e. gross premium is towards life insurance services. 2.2 As per section 2(47) of the CGST Act, exempt supply means supply of any goods or services or both which attracts nil rate of tax or which may be wholly exempt from tax under section 11, or under section 6 of the Integrated Goods and Services TaxAct, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "IGST Act"), and includes non-taxable supply. The said definition of exempt supply has the following three limbs: - (a) Supply of service which is nil rated; (b) Supply of service which is wholly exempted from tax under section 11 of CGST Act or under Section 6 of IGST

		Act; or (c) Supply of service which is non-taxable supply 2.2.1 Further, as per section 2(78) of CGST Act, non-taxable supply means a supply of goods or services or both which is not leviable to tax under the CGST Act or under the IGST Act. 2.2.2 It is mentioned that there is no doubt about taxability of supply of service of providing life insurance services by the insurance company to the insured/ policy holder but the only issue is regarding the treatment of the amount of premium which is not included in the taxable value of supply, as determined under the provisions of Rule 32(4) of CGST Rules. The service of providing life insurance cover is neither nil rated, nor there is any notification issued under section 11 of CGST Act by virtue of which the said service or any portion of the said service has been exempted from GST. 2.2.3 It is also mentioned that the supply can be considered as a non-taxable supply only when it is not leviable to tax under the CGST Act or under the IGST Act. It is not a case where the tax is not leviable on the supply of life insurance services provided by life insurance companies to the insured/policy holder. The value of the said supply of service in respect of life insurance

		business as determined under Rule 32(4) of CGST Rules, 2017 may not include some portion of gross premium as per methodology provided in the said rule. This portion of premium which is not includible in taxable value as per provisions of Rule 32(4) of CGST Rules is neither nil rated, nor wholly exempted from tax under section 11 of CGST Act and also not a non-taxable supply. Therefore, just because some amount of consideration is not included in value of taxable supply as per the provisions of the statute, it cannot be said that the said portion of consideration becomes attributable to a non-taxable or exempt supply. 2.2.4 Further, Rule 42 of the CGST Rules provides for reversal of input tax credit in certain scenarios. As per the said rule, only that input tax credit which attract the provisions of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) of Section 17 of the CGST Act needs to be determined and reversed thereof. Further, sub- section (1) and sub-section (2) of Section 17 of the CGST Act restrict the amount of credit only in a case where the registered person uses the goods or services partly for business or other purposes or partly for making taxable supplies or exempt supplies. However, as discussed in **Para 2.2.3** above, the portion of premium, which is not includible in taxable value of supply

		as per Rule 32(4) of CGST Rules, cannot be considered as pertaining to an exempt supply. 3. In view of this, it is clarified that the amount of the premium for taxable life insurance policies, which is not included in the taxable value as determined under rule 32(4) of CGST Rules, cannot be considered as pertaining to a non-taxable or exempt supply and therefore, there is no requirement of reversal of input tax credit as per provisions of Rule 42 or rule 43 of CGST Rules, read with sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) of Section 17 of CGST Act, in respect of the said amount.

6.16 Clarification in respect of GST liability and input tax credit (ITC) availability in cases involving Warranty/ Extended Warranty, in furtherance to Circular No. 195/07/2023-GST dated 17.07.2023 [Circular No. 216/10/2024-GST]

Circular No. 216/10/2024-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 26th June, 2024

Reference is invited to Circular No. 195/07/2023-GST dated 17.07.2023 (herein after referred to as "the said circular") clarifying certain issues regarding GST liability and availability of input tax credit (ITC) in respect of warranty replacement of parts and repair services during warranty period. Representations have been received from trade and industry requesting for some further clarifications in related matters.

2. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the Central Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017 (herein after referred to as the "CGST Act"), hereby clarifies the following issues as below.

3. Clarification regarding GST liability as well as liability to reverse input tax credit in respect

of cases where goods as such or the parts are replaced under warranty:

3.1 Table in Para 2 of Circular No. 195/07/2023-GST dated 17.07.2023 clarifies regarding GST liability as well as liability to reverse ITC, only in cases involving replacement of 'parts' and not if goods as such are replaced under warranty. Request has been made to also issue a clarification in respect of cases where the goods as such are replacedunder warranty.

3.2 In cases where warranty is provided by the manufacturer/ suppliers to the customers in respect of any goods, and if any defect is detected in the said goods during the warranty period, the manufacturer may be required to replace either one or more parts or the goods as such, depending upon the extent of damage/ defect noticed in the said goods. However, Table in Para 2 of the said circular only clarifies in respect of the situations involving replacement of part/ parts and does not specifically refer to the situation involving replacement of goods as such. It is clarified that the clarification provided in Para 2 of the said circular is also applicable in case where the goods as such are replaced under warranty.

3.3 Accordingly, wherever, 'any part,' 'parts' and 'part(s)' has been mentioned in Para 2 of Circular No. 195/07/2023-GST dated 17.07.2023, the same may be read as 'goods or its parts, as the case may be'.

4. Clarification in respect of cases where the distributor replaces the parts/ goods to the customer as part of warranty out of his own stock on behalf of the manufacturer and subsequently gets replenishment of the said parts/ goods from the manufacturer:

4.1 Sr. No. 4 of Para 2 of the said Circular clarifies about the GST liability as well as liability to reverse ITC in cases where the distributor provides replacement of parts to the customer as part of warranty on behalf of the manufacturer. However, it does not cover the scenario where the distributor replaces the goods to the customer as part of warranty out of his own stock on behalf of the manufacturer to provide prompt service to the customer, and then raises a requisition to the manufacturer for the goods replaced by him under warranty. The manufacturer, thereafter, provides the said goods to the distributor vide a delivery challan, as replenishment for the goods provided as replacement to the customer by the distributor. Request has been made to issue clarification in respect of such a scenario also.

4.2 In cases where the distributor replaces the parts/ goods to the customer as part of warranty out of his own stock on behalf of the manufacturer and subsequently gets replenishment of the said parts/ goods from the manufacturer, the key aspects, viz.(i) distributor providing replacement out of his own stock; (ii) manufacturer replenishing the distributor for the said replacement; and (iii) the replacement being made at no additional coston the distributor, are all covered in the scenario specified in point (b) of Sr. No.4 of Para 2 of the said Circular. Therefore, GST liability as well as

liability to reverse ITC in cases coveredby the said scenario should be similar to that in respect of the scenario covered in point (b) of S. No. 4 of Para 2 of the above circular.

4.3 Accordingly, to specifically clarify in respect of such a scenario, in column 3 of the table in Para 2 of the said circular, against S. No. 4, after point (c), point (d) shall be insertedas below:

> *"(d) There may be cases where the distributor replaces the goods or its parts to the customer under warranty by using his stock and then raises a requisition to the manufacturer for the goods or the parts, as the case may be. The manufacturer then provides the said goods or the parts, as the case may be, to the distributor through a delivery challan, without separately charging any consideration at the time of such replenishment. In such a case, no GST is payable on such replenishment of goods or the parts, as the case may be. Further, no reversal of ITC is required to be made by the manufacturer in respect of the goods or the parts, as the case may be, so replenished to the distributor."*

5. (i) Nature of supply of extended warranty, at the time of original supply of goods,as a separate supply from supply of goods, if the supply of extended warranty is made by a person different from the supplier of the goods;

(ii) Nature of supply of extended warranty, made after original supply of goods:

5.1 It has been represented that in respect of cases, where agreement for extended warranty is made at the time of original supply of goods, and the supplier of extended warranty is different from the supplier of goods, the extended warranty should be treated as a separate and independent transaction from the supply of goods, whereas Sr. No. 6 of Para 2 of the said Circular has treated it to be in the nature of composite supplies, the principal supply being the supply of goods. Request has been made to issue a suitable clarification in the matter.

5.1.1 There may be cases where the supplier of the goods may be the dealer while the supplier of extended warranty may be the OEM or third party. In such cases, the supplies being made by different suppliers cannot be treated as part of the composite supply. It is, therefore, clarified that in cases, where agreement for extended warranty is made at the timeof original supply of goods, and the supplier of extended warranty is different from the supplier of goods, the supply of extended warranty and supply of goods cannot be treated as the composite supply. In such cases, supply of extended warranty will be treated as a separatesupply from the original supply of goods.

5.2 It has also been represented that in cases where extended warranty is sold subsequent to the original supply of goods, the same should be considered as supply of services only whereas the said Circular clarifies that GST on the same would be payable depending on the nature of the

contract (i.e. whether the extended warranty is only for goods or for services or for composite supply involving goods and services). Request has been made to issue a revised clarification in respect of the same.

5.2.1 Supply of extended warranty is an assurance to the customers by the manufacturer/ third party that the goods will operate free of defects during the extended warranty coverage period, and in case of any defect attributable to faulty material or workmanship at the time of manufacture, the same will be repaired/ replaced by the said manufacturer/ third party. Further, whether the goods will later on require replacement of parts or just repair service or neither during the said extended warranty period, is also not known at the time of sale/ supply of extended warranty. Thus, extended warranty is in the nature of conveying of an "assurance" and not an actual replacement of part or repairs.

5.3 Accordingly, it is clarified that in cases, where supply of extended warranty is made subsequent to the original supply of goods, or where supply of extended warranty is to be treated as a separate supply from the original supply of goods in cases referred in Para 5.1.1 above, the supply of extended warranty shall be treated as a supply of services distinct from the original supply of goods, and the supplier of the said extended warranty shall be liable to discharge GST liability applicable on such supply of services.

5.4 Accordingly, in Sr. No. 6 of Table in para 2 of the said Circular, in column No. 3 of the table, the following shall be substituted:

> *"(a) If a customer enters into an agreement of extended warranty with the supplier of the goods at the time of original supply, then the consideration for such extended warranty becomes part of the value of the composite supply, the principal supply being the supply of goods, and GST would be payable accordingly. However, if the supply of extended warranty is made by a person different from the supplier of the goods, then supply of extended warranty will be treated as a separate supply from the original supply of goods and will be taxable as supply of services.*
>
> *(b) In case where a consumer enters into an agreement of extended warranty at any time after the original supply, then the same shall be treated as a supply of services distinct from the original supply of goods and the supplier of the said extended warranty shall be liable to discharge GST liability applicable on such supply of services."*

6.17 Entitlement of ITC by the insurance companies on the expenses incurred for repair of motor vehicles in case of reimbursement mode of insurance claim settlement [Circular No. 217/11/2024-GST]

Circular No. 217/11/2024-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 26th June, 2024

The insurance companies, which are engaged in providing general insurance services in respect of insurance of motor vehicles, insure the cost of repairs/ damages of motor vehicles incurred by the policy holders and settle the claims in two modes i.e., Cashless or Reimbursement.

1.2 Under both modes of settlement, the insurance company accounts for repair liability (as assessed by the Surveyor/ Loss Assessor) as claim cost and is liable to make payment of approved repair charges to the garage. In both the cases, the invoices are generally issued by the garages in the name of Insurance companies. While in case of Cashless Mode, the insurance companies directly make the payment of approved repair charge to the Network Garage, in case of Reimbursement mode, the payment is first made by the Insured to the Non-Network Garage, which is subsequently reimbursed by the insurance company to the Insured, to the extent of approved repair/ claim cost. Accordingly, the insurance companies may be availing input tax credit (ITC) on the tax paid in respect of such repair services provided by the garages in Cashless Mode of claim settlement as well as in Reimbursement Mode of claim settlement on the basis of the invoices issued by the garages in their name.

1.3 It has been represented by the insurance companies that in case of reimbursement mode of claim settlement, some field formations are raising objections on availment of ITC by insurance companies in respect of repair invoices issued by the non-network garages on insurance companies. It is being claimed by the said field formations that in case of reimbursement mode of claim settlement, there is no credit facility offered by the garages to the Insurance Companies and therefore, the supply of repair service is made by the garage to the insured and not to the insurer. Accordingly, it is being claimed that ITC of repair invoices, in such cases, should not be available to the insurance companies.

1.4 Request has been received seeking clarity on availability of ITC in respect of repair expenses incurred in case of reimbursement mode of claim settlement.

2. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168(1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Act"),

hereby clarifies the following:

S. No.	Issue	Clarification
1	The insurance companies, which are engaged in providing general insurance services in respect of insurance of motor vehicles, insure the cost of repairs/ damages of motor vehicles incurred by the policyholders and settle the claims in two modes i.e., Cashless or Reimbursement. Whether ITC is available to insurance companies in respect of repair expenses reimbursed by the insurance company in case of reimbursement mode of claim settlement.	Under reimbursement mode of claim settlement, the insured avails repair services from non-network garages with which the insurance companies do not have routine business relationship. The said garages issue the invoice in the name of the insurance company while not extending credit facility for the repair costs. Accordingly, the policy holder/ insured makes payment of such repair services, and subsequently, the insurance company reimburses the approved claim cost to the insured. Section 17(5) of the CGST Act provides that ITC in respect of services of repair of motor vehicles shall be available where received by a taxable person engaged in the supply of general insurance services in respect of motor vehicles insured by him. Section 16 of CGST Act provides that every registered person shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed and in the manner specified in section 49 of the said Act, be entitled to take credit of input tax charged on any supply of goods or services or both to him which are used or intended to be used in the course or furtherance of his business and the said amount shall be credited to the electronic credit ledger of such person. Further, section 2(93) of CGST Act defines “recipient" of supply of goods or services or both, as the person who is liable to pay the consideration, where such consideration is payable for the said supply of goods or services or both.

		Moreover, as per section 2(31) of CGST Act, "consideration" includes any payment made or to be made in relation to supply of the goods or services or both, whether by the recipient or by any other person. In reimbursement mode of claim settlement, the payment is made by the insurance company for the approved cost of repair services through reimbursement to the insured. Further, irrespective of the fact that the payment of the repair services to the garage is first made by the insured, which is then reimbursed by the insurance company to the insured to the extent of the approved claim cost, the liability to pay for the repair service for the approved claim cost lies with the insurance company, and thus, the insurance company is covered in the definition of "recipient" in respect of the said supply of services of vehicle repair provided by the garage under section 2(93) of CGST Act, to the extent of approved repair liability. Moreover, availment of credit in respect of input tax paid on motor vehicle repair services received by the insurance company for outward supply of insurance services for such motor vehicles is not barred under section 17(5) of CGST Act. Accordingly, it is clarified that ITC is available to Insurance Companies in respect of motor vehicle repair expenses incurred by them in case of reimbursement mode of claim settlement.

2.	Where the invoice raised by the garage also includes an amount in excess of the approved claim cost, the insurance company only reimburses the approved claim cost to the garage after considering the standard deductions viz. the compulsory deductibles to be borne by theinsured, depreciation, improvements outside the coverage, value of salvage of the damaged parts of the motor vehicles, etc. The remaining amount is to be paid by the insured to the garage. What is the extent of ITC available to the insurer in such cases?	In cases where the garage issues two separate invoices in respect of the repair services, one to the insurance company in respect of approved claim cost and second to the customer for the amount of repair service in excess of the approved claim cost, input tax credit may be available to the insurance company on the said invoice issued to the insurance company subject to reimbursement of said amount by insurance company to the customer. However, if the invoice for full amount for repair services is issued to the insurance company while the insurance company makes reimbursement tothe insured only for the approved claim cost, then, the input tax credit may be available to the insurance company only to the extent ofreimbursement of the approved claim cost to the insured, and not on the full invoice value.
3.	Whether ITC is available to the insurer where the invoice for the repair of the vehicle is not in name of the insurance company.	In such a case, condition of clause (a) and (aa) of section 16(2) of CGST Act is not satisfied and accordingly, input tax credit will not be available to the insurance company in respect of such an invoice.

6.18 Clarification on availability of input tax credit on ducts and manholes used in network of optical fiber cables (OFCs) in terms of section 17(5) of the CGST Act, 2017 [Circular No. 219/13/2024-GST]

Circular No. 219/13/2024-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 26th June, 2024

Representations have been received from Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI) submitting that input tax credit (ITC) is being denied by some tax authorities on ducts and manholes used in network of optical fiber cables (OFCs) on the ground that the same is blocked as per section 17(5) of the Central Goods &Services Tax Act, 2017 (herein after

referred to as the 'CGST Act"), being in nature of immovable property (other than Plant and Machinery). It has been requested to issue clarification in respect of availability of ITC on ducts and manholes used in network of optical fiber cables (OFCs), so as to prevent unwarranted litigation in the telecommunication sector across the country.

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

Issue	**Clarification**
Whether the input tax credit on the ducts and manholes used in network of optical fiber cables (OFCs) for providing telecommunication services is barred in terms of clauses (c) and (d) of sub-section (5) of section 17 of the CGST Act, read with Explanation to section 17 of CGST Act ?	1. Sub-section (5) to Section 17 of the CGST Act provides that input tax credit shall not be available, inter alia, in respect of the following: i. works contract services when supplied for construction of an immovable property (other than plant and machinery) except where it is an input service for further supply of works contract service; or ii. goods or services or both received by a taxable person for construction of an immovable property (other than plant or machinery) on his own account including when such goods or services or both are used in the course or furtherance of business. 2. Explanation in section 17 of CGST Act provides that the expression "plant and machinery" means apparatus, equipment, and machinery fixed to earth by foundation or structural support that are used for making outward supply of goods or services or both and includes such foundation and structural supports but excludes land, building or any other civil structures; telecommunication towers; and pipelines laid outside the factory premises. 3. Ducts and manholes are basic components for the

	optical fiber cable (OFC) network used in providing telecommunication services. The OFC network is generally laid with the use of **PVC ducts/sheaths** in which OFCs are housed and **service/connectivity manholes**, which serve as nodes of the network, and are necessary for not only laying of optical fiber cable but also their upkeep and maintenance. In view of the Explanation in section 17 of the CGST Act, it appears that ducts and manholes are covered under the definition of "plant and machinery" as they are used as part of the OFC network for making outward supply of transmission of telecommunication signals from one point to another. Moreover, ducts and manholes used in network of optical fiber cables (OFCs) have not been specifically excluded from the definition of "*plant and machinery*" in the Explanation to section 17 of CGST Act, as they are neither in nature of land, building or civil structures nor are in nature of telecommunication towers or pipelines laid outside the factory premises. 4. Accordingly, it is clarified that availment of input tax credit is not restricted in respect of such ducts and manhole used in network of optical fiber cables (OFCs), either under clause (c) or under clause (d) of sub-section (5) of section 17 of CGST Act.

6.19 Clarification on availability of input tax credit in respect of demo vehicles (Circular No. 231/25/2024-GST)

Circular No.231/25/2024 –GST
New Delhi, dated the 10th September, 2024

The demo vehicles are the vehicles which the authorised dealers for sale of motor vehicles are required to maintain at their sales outlet as per dealership norms and are used for

providing trial run and for demonstrating features of the vehicle to the potential buyers. These vehicles are purchased by the authorised dealers from the vehicle manufacturers against tax invoices and are typically reflected as capital assets in books of account of the authorized dealers. As per dealership norms, these vehicles may be required to be held by the authorized dealers as demo vehicle for certain mandatory period and may, thereafter, be sold by thedealer at a written down value and applicable tax is payable at that point of time.

2. Reference has been received to issue clarification regarding availability of input tax credit in respect of demo vehicles on the following issues:

i. Availability of input tax credit on demo vehicles, which are motor vehicles for transportation of passengers having approved seating capacity of not more than 13 persons (including the driver), in terms of clause(a) of section 17(5) of Central Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the 'CGST Act").

ii. **Availability of input tax credit on demo vehicles in cases where such vehicles are capitalized in the books of account by the authorized dealers.**

3. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the CGST Act, hereby clarifies the above issues as below.

4. Availability of input tax credit on demo vehicles, which are motor vehicles for transportation of passengers having approved seating capacity of not more than 13 persons (including the driver), in terms of clause(a) of section 17(5) of CGST Act.

4.1 **Clause (a) of Section 17(5) of CGST Act** provides that input tax credit shall not be available in respect of motor vehicles for transportation of persons having approved seating capacity of not more than 13 persons(including the driver), **except when they are used for making following taxable supplies,** namely:

A. **further supply of such motor vehicles**; or
B. transportation of passengers; or
C. imparting training on driving such motor vehicles.

4.2 The intention of law, as it appears from the use of expression **'when they are used for making the following taxable supplies'** in clause (a) of section 17(5) of CGST Act, is to exclude certain cases (based on the nature of outward taxable supplies being made using the said motor vehicle) from the restriction on availment of input tax credit in respect of the specified motor vehicles i.e. motor vehicles for transportation of persons having approved seating capacity of not more than thirteen persons (including the driver). The taxable supplies, permitted for the purpose of being excluded from the blockage of input tax credit as per provisions of clause (a) of section 17(5) of CGST Act, being further supply of such motor vehicles, transportation of passengers and imparting training on driving such motor vehicles.

4.3 As demo vehicles are used by authorized dealers to provide trial run and to demonstrate features of the vehicle to potential buyers, it is quite apparent that demo vehicles cannot be said to be used by the authorized dealer for providing taxable supply of transportation of passengers or imparting training on driving such motor vehicles. Therefore, demo vehicles are not covered in the

exclusions specified in sub-clauses (B) and (C) of clause (a) of section 17(5) of CGST Act. Accordingly, it is to be seen whether or not the Demo vehicles in question can be said to be used for making "further supply of such motor vehicles", as specified in the sub-clause (A) of the clause (a) of section 17(5) of CGST Act.

4.4 Regarding the provision for blockage of input tax credit in respect of motor vehicles for transportation of persons having approved seating capacity of not more than thirteen persons (including the driver), the usage of the words **"such motor vehicles" instead of "said motor vehicle", in sub-clause (A) of the clause (a) of section 17(5) of CGST Act,** implies that the intention of the lawmakers was not only to exclude from the blockage of input tax credit, the motor vehicle which is itself further supplied, but also to exclude from the blockage of input tax credit, the motor vehicle which is being used for the purpose of further supply of similar type of motor vehicles. As demo vehicles are used by authorized dealers to provide trial run and to demonstrate features of the vehicle to potential buyers, it helps the potential buyers to make a decision to purchase a particular kind of motor vehicle. Therefore, as demo vehicles promote sale of similar type of motor vehicles, they can be considered to be used by the dealer for making 'further supply of such motor vehicles'. **Accordingly, input tax credit in respect of demo vehicles is not blocked under clause (a) of section 17(5) of CGST Act as it exclude from such blockage in terms of sub clause (a) of the said clause.**

4.5 There may be some cases where motor vehicles for transportation of persons having approved seating capacity of not more than thirteen persons (including the driver) are used by an authorized dealer for purposes other than for making further supply of such motor vehicles, say for transportation of its staff employees/ management etc. In such cases, thesame cannot be said to be used for making 'further supply of such motor vehicles' and therefore, input tax credit in respect of such motor vehicles would not be excluded from blockage in terms of sub-clause (A) of clause (a) of section 17(5) of CGST Act.

4.6 Further, there may be cases where the authorized dealer merely acts as an agent or service provider to the vehicle manufacturer for providing marketing service, including providing facility of vehicle test drive to the potential customers of the vehicle on behalf ofthe manufacturer and is not directly involved in purchase and sale of the vehicles. In such cases, the sale invoice for the vehicle is directly issued by the vehicle manufacturer to the customer. For providing facility of vehicle test drive to the potential customers of the vehicle, the dealer purchases demo vehicle from the vehicle manufacturer. The dealer may sell the said demo vehicle to a customer after a specified time or kilometres as per agreement with the vehicle manufacturer on payment of applicable GST. In such a case, the authorized dealer is merely providing marketing and/or facilitation services to the vehicle manufacturer and is not making the supply of motor vehicles on his own account. Therefore, the said demo vehicle cannot be said to be used by the dealer for making further supply of such motor vehicles. Accordingly, in such cases, input tax credit in respect of such demo vehicle would not be excluded from blockage in terms of sub-clause (A) of clause (a) of section 17(5) of CGST Act and therefore, input tax credit on the same would not be available to the said dealer.

5. <u>Availability of input tax credit on demo vehicles in cases where such vehicles are capitalized in the books of account by the authorized dealers.</u>

5.1 As per provisions of section 16(1) of CGST Act, every registered taxpayer is entitledto take input tax credit charged on any supply of goods and services made to him, where such goods or services are used in the course or furtherance of business of such person, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed and in the manner which is specified.

5.2 Further, “goods” has been defined in **section 2(52) of CGST Act**, as,

> *"**goods**" means every kind of movable property other than money and securities but includes actionable claim, growing crops, grass and things attached to or forming part of the land which are agreed to be severed before supply or under a contract of supply.*

5.3 Also, **section 2(19) of CGST Act** defines “capital goods” as,

*“**capital goods**” means goods, the value of which is capitalized in the books of account of the person claiming the input tax credit and which are used or intended to be used in the course or furtherance of business*

5.4 As mentioned in paras above, as the demo vehicles are used by the authorized dealers to promote further sale of motor vehicles of the similar type and therefore, such vehicles appear to be used in the course or furtherance of business of the authorized dealers. Where such vehicles are capitalized in the books of accounts by the authorized dealer, the saidvehicle falls in the definition of “capital goods” under section 2(19) of CGST Act. As per provision of section 16(1) of CGST Act, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, a recipient of goods is entitled to take input tax credit in respect of tax charged on the inward supply of any goods, which as per definition of “goods” under section 2(52) of CGST Act, includes even capital goods. Further, section 2(19) of CGST Act also recognizes that capital goods are used or intended to be used in the course or furtherance of business. **Accordingly, availability of input tax credit on demo vehicles is not affected by way of capitalization of such vehicles in the books of account of the authorized dealers, subjectto other provisions of the Act.**

5.5 However, it is to be mentioned that in case of capitalization of demo vehicles, availability of input tax credit would be subject to provisions of section 16(3) of CGST Act, which provides that where the registered person has claimed depreciation on the tax component of the cost of capital goods and plant and machinery under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the input tax credit on the said tax component shall not be allowed. It is further mentioned that in case demo vehicle, which is capitalized, is subsequently sold by the authorized dealer, the authorized dealer shall have to pay an amount or tax as per provisions of section 18(6) of CGST Act read with rule 44(6) of the Central Goods and Service TaxRules, 2017.

6.20 Clarifying the issues regarding implementation of provisions of sub-section (5) and sub-section (6) in section 16 of CGST Act, 2017 (Circular No. 237/31/2024-GST)

Circular No.237/31/2024 –GST
New Delhi, dated the 15th October, 2024

Reference is invited to sub-section (5) and sub-section (6) of section 16 of the Central Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the “CGST Act”) inserted in section 16 of the CGST Act, with effect from the 1st day of July, 2017, vide section 118 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2024, whereby the time limit to avail input tax credit under provisions of sub-section (4) of section 16 of CGST Act has been retrospectively extended in certain specified cases.

1.2 Sub-section (4), sub-section (5) and sub-section (6) of section 16 of the CGST Act are reproduced below for ready reference:

> ***"(4)****A registered person shall not be entitled to take input tax credit in respect of any invoice or debit note for supply of goods or services or both after the thirtieth day of November following the end of financial year to which such invoice or debit note pertains or furnishing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier.*
>
> *Provided that the registered person shall be entitled to take input tax credit after the due date of furnishing of the return under section 39 for the month of September, 2018 till the due date of furnishing of the return under the said section for the month of March, 2019 in respect of any invoice or invoice relating to such debit note for supply of goods or services or both made during the financial year 2017-18, the details of which have been uploaded by the supplier under sub section (1) of section 37 till the due date for furnishing the details under sub- section (1) of said section for the month of March, 2019.*
>
> ***(5)*** *Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (4), in respect of an invoice or debit note for supply of goods or services or both pertaining to the Financial Years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, the registered person shall be entitled to take input tax credit in any return under section 39 which is filed upto the thirtieth day of November, 2021.*
>
> ***(6)*** *Where registration of a registered person is cancelled under section 29 and subsequently the cancellation of registration is revoked by any order, either under section 30 or pursuant to any order made by the Appellate Authority or the Appellate Tribunal or court and where availment of input tax credit in respect of an invoice or debit note was not restricted under sub-section (4) on the date of order of cancellation of registration, the said person shall be entitled to take the input tax credit in respect of such invoice or debit note for supply of goods or services or both, in a return under section 39,—*
>
> *(i) filed upto thirtieth day of November following the financial year to which such invoice or debit note pertains or furnishing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier; or*
>
> *(ii) for the period from the date of cancellation of registration or the effective date of cancellation of registration, as the case may be, till the date of order of revocation of cancellation of registration, where such return is filed within thirty days from the date of order of revocation of cancellation of registration, whichever is later."*

1.3 Further, it has been provided in section 150 of the Finance (No.2) Act, 2024 (reproduced below), that no refund of any tax paid or the input tax credit reversed shall be granted on account of the said retrospective insertion of sub-section (5) and sub-section (6) of section 16 of the CGST Act.

> ***"150.*** *No refund shall be made of all the tax paid or the input tax credit reversed, which would not have been so paid, or not reversed, had section 118 been in force at all material times.****"***

1.4 Besides, vide Notification No. 22/2024 –Central tax dated 08.10.2024, a special procedure

for rectification of orders has been notified under section 148 of the CGST Act, to be followed by the class of taxable persons, against whom orders under section 73 or section 74 or section 107 or section 108 of the CGST Act have been issued confirming demand for wrong availment of input tax credit on account of contravention of provisions of sub-section (4) of section 16 of the CGST Act, but where such input tax credit is now available as per the provisions of sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) of section 16 of the CGST Act, and where appeal against the said order has not been filed.

1.5 Representations have been received from trade and industry requesting for clarification in respect of various issues pertaining to availment of benefit of the said amendments in section 16 of CGST Act to the taxpayers against whom demands have been issued alleging wrong availment of input tax credit in contravention of provisions of sub- section (4) of section 16 of CGST Act, who are now entitled to avail the said input tax credit as per the retrospectively inserted provisions of sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) of section 16 of the CGST Act.

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

3. The following action may be taken by the tax authorities and/ or the taxpayers in various scenarios for availment of benefit on account of retrospectively inserted provisions of sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) of section 16 of the CGST Act:

3.1 Where no demand notice/statement has been issued under section 73 or section 74 of the CGST Act:

In cases, where any investigation/proceedings in respect of wrong availment of input tax credit alleging contravention of provisions of sub-section (4) of section 16 of the CGST Act has been initiated, but no demand notice/statement under section 73 or section 74 of the said Act has been issued, and taxpayers are now entitled to avail the said input tax credit under the provisions of sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) of section 16 of the CGST Act, the proper office shall take cognizance of the sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) of section 16 of CGST Act, inserted retrospectively with effect from 01.07.2017 and take further appropriate action. This also includes the cases where an intimation in FORM DRC-01A has been issued under rule 142(1A) of the CGST Rules for denial of input tax credit on account of contravention of sub-section (4) of section 16 of the said Act, but no demand notice/statement under section 73 or section 74 of the said Act has been issued.

3.2 Where demand notice/ statement under section 73 or section 74 of CGST Act has been issued but no order under section 73 or section 74 of CGST Act has been issued by the Adjudicating Authority:

In such cases, the Adjudicating Authority shall take cognizance of sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) of section 16 of the CGST Act, inserted retrospectively with effect from 01.07.2017, and pass appropriate order under section 73 or section 74 of the CGST Act.

3.3 Where order under section 73 or section 74 of the CGST Act has been issued and appeal has been filed under section 107 of the CGST Act with the Appellate Authority but no order under section 107 of the CGST Act has been issued by the Appellate Authority:

In such cases, the Appellate Authority shall take cognizance of sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) of section 16 of the CGST Act, inserted retrospectively with effect from 01.07.2017, and pass appropriate order under section 107 of the CGST Act.

3.4 Where order under section 73 or section 74 of the CGST Act has been issued and Revisional Authority has initiated proceedings under section 108 of the CGST Act, but no order under section 108 of the CGST Act has been issued by the Revisional Authority:

In such cases, the Revisional Authority shall take cognizance of sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) of section 16 of the CGST Act, inserted retrospectively with effect from 01.07.2017, and pass appropriate order under section 108 of the CGST Act.

3.5 Where order under section 73 or section 74 of the CGST Act has been issued but no appeal against the said order has been filed with the Appellate Authority, or where the order under section 107 or section 108 of the CGST Act has been issued by the Appellate Authority or the Revisional Authority but no appeal against the said order has been filed with the Appellate Tribunal:

In such cases, where any order under section 73 or section 74 or section 107 or section 108 of the CGST Act has been issued confirming demand for wrong availment of input tax credit on account of contravention of provisions of sub-section (4) of section 16 of the CGST Act, but where such input tax credit is now available as per the provisions of sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) of section 16 of the CGST Act, and where appeal against the said order has not been filed, the concerned taxpayer may apply for rectification of such order under the special procedure under section 148 of the CGST Act notified vide Notification No. 22/2024 – Central tax dated 08.10.2024, within a period of six months from the date of issuance of the said notification.

3.6 The taxpayers can file an application for rectification electronically, after login to www.gst.gov.in, using their credentials, by navigating as below in various cases:

a. In case where an application for rectification of an order issued under section 73 or section 74 of the CGST Act is to be filed:

i. Click **Dashboard > Services > User Services > My Applications.**
ii. Select "Application for rectification of order" in the **Application Type** field. Then, click the **NEW APPLICATION** button.

b. In case where an application for rectification of an order issued under section 107 of the CGST Act is to be filed:

i. Click **Dashboard > Services > User Services > View Additional Notices/Orders**
ii. Additional Notices and Orders page is displayed. Click the **View** hyperlink to

go to the Case Details screen of the issued Notice/Order.

iii. **Case Details** page is displayed. The **APPLICATIONS** tab is selected by default. Select the **ORDERS** tab and click the "Initiate Rectification" link.

In case where an application for rectification of an order issued under section 108 of the CGST Act is to be filed:

i. Click **Dashboard > Services > User Services > View Additional Notices/Orders**

ii. **Additional Notices and Orders** page is displayed. Click the **View** hyperlink to go to the Case Details screen of the issued Notice/Order.

iii. **Case Details** page is displayed. The **NOTICES** tab is selected by default. To submit Rectification Request against the Revision Order issued to you by the Revisional Authority, select the **ORDERS** tab and click the "Initiate Rectification" link.

2.1.2 While filing such application for rectification of order, the taxpayer shall upload along with the application for rectification of order, the information in the proforma in **Annexure A** of the said notification, containing *inter-alia* the details of the demand confirmed in the said order of the input tax credit wrongly availed on account of contravention of sub-section (4) of section 16 of the CGST Act, which is now eligible as per sub-section (5) and/or sub-section (6) of section 16 of the CGST Act.

2.1.3 Such application for rectification shall be dealt by the proper officer who had passed the order for which the said rectification application has been filed. The said officer shall take a decision on the said application for rectification and issue the order, as far as possible, within a period of three months from the date of such application. Besides, in case where any rectification is being made by the proper officer in the order for which the rectification application has been filed, he shall also upload a summary of the rectified order electronically in **FORM DRC-08** in cases where rectification of an order issued under section 73 or section 74 of the CGST Act is being made, and in **FORM GST APL-04**, in cases where rectification of an order issued under section 107 or section 108 of the said Act is being made. While taking a decision on such application for rectification filed under the said special procedure, the proper officer shall also consider other grounds, if any, for denial of input tax credit, other than contravention of sub-section (4) of section 16 of the CGST Act, invoked in the concerned notice issued under section 73 or section 74, as applicable, in respect of the said amount of input tax credit.

2.1.4 Where the rectification adversely affects the said person, the principles of natural justice shall be followed by the said proper officer.

Further, it is to be noted that in cases where any rectification has been made by the proper officer in the order for which the rectification application has been filed, an appeal against such rectified order can be filed under the provisions of section 107 or section 112 of the CGST Act, as the case may be, within the time limit specified therein.

2. It is pertinent to note that in terms of section 150 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2024, no refund of tax already paid or input tax credit already reversed would be available, where such tax has been paid or input tax credit has been reversed on account of contravention of provisions of sub-section (4) of section 16 of the CGST Act, and where such input tax credit is now available as per the provisions of sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) of section 16 of the CGST Act.

3. It is to be noted that the rectification application of an order issued under section 73 or section 74 or section 107 or section 108 of the CGST Act, can be filed under the special procedure notified vide notification No. 22/2024 – Central tax dated 08.10.2024, within a period of six months from the date of issuance of the said notification, only in cases where the issue or one of the issues on which the demand has been confirmed in the said order, pertains to wrong availment of input tax credit on account of contravention of provisions of sub-section (4) of section 16 of the CGST Act, and where such input tax credit is now available as per the provisions of sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) of section 16 of the CGST Act. In cases where no such issue is involved and a taxpayer requires to file an application of rectification of an order, such rectification application can be filed by the taxpayers only under the provisions of section 161 of the CGST Act, within the time limit specified therein. In case a taxpayer has filed an application for rectification of an order under the special procedure notified vide notification No. 22/2024 – Central tax dated 08.10.2024, but where it is found that the issues in the said order do not involve any issue of wrong availment of input tax credit on account of contravention of provisions of sub-section (4) of section 16 of the CGST Act, and where such input tax credit is now available as per the provisions of sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) of section 16 of the CGST Act, such an application would be summarily rejected by the proper officer with a remark that, "*The rectification application is rejected as it is found that the same is not covered under the notification No. 22/2024 – Central tax dated 08.10.2024, as no such issue is involved in the said order pertaining to wrong availment of input tax credit on account of contravention of provisions of sub-section (4) of section 16 of the CGST Act, and where such input tax credit is now available as per the provisions of sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) of section 16 of the CGST Act*"

6.21 Corrigendum to Circular No. 237/31/2024-GST dated 15th October, 2024 issued vide F. No. CBIC-20001/6/2024-GST

Corrigendum

In the said circular, following shall be inserted at the end of para 4:

"However, it is clarified that said restriction on refund under section 150 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2024 will not apply to the refund of an amount paid as pre-deposit by the taxpayer as per sub-section (6) of section 107 or sub-section (8) of section 112 of the CGST Act, at the time of filing of an appeal, where such appeals are decided in favor of the said taxpayer."

6.22 Clarification in respect of input tax credit availed by electronic commerce operators where services specified under Section 9(5) of Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 are supplied through their platform [Circular No. 240/34/2024-GST]

Circular No. 240/34/2024-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 31st December, 2024

Reference is invited to Circular No. 167/23/2021 – GST dated 17.12.2021 which clarified that electronic commerce operators (hereinafter referred to as "ECOs") required to pay tax under section 9(5) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "CGST Act") are not required to reverse input tax credit (ITC) in respect of supply of restaurant services through their platform (notified services under section 9(5)). In this regard, representations have been received seeking clarification regarding requirement of reversal of ITC, if any, in respect of supply of services, other than restaurant services, under section 9(5) of CGST Act.

2. The issue has been examined and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168(1) of the CGST Act, hereby clarifies the issue as below:

S. No	Issue	Clarification
1.	Whether electronic commerce operator, required to pay tax under section 9(5) of CGST Act, is liable to reverse proportionate input tax credit on his inputs and input services to the extent of supplies made under section 9(5) of the CGST Act.	1. ECO, required to pay tax under section 9(5) of CGST Act, is making supplies under two counts: i. Supplies notified under section 9(5) of CGST Act for which he is liable to pay tax as if he is the supplier of the said services. ii. Supply of his own services by providing his electronic platform for which he charges platform fee /commission etc. from the platform users. 2. For providing the services mentioned at 1(ii) above, the ECO procures inputs as well as input services for which he avails Input Tax Credit. 3. It has been clarified vide question no. 6 of Circular No. 167/23/2021 – GST dated 17.12.2021 that the ECO shall not be required to reverse input tax credit on

		account of restaurant services on which he pays tax under section 9(5) of the CGST Act. It has also been clarified that the input tax credit will not be allowed to be utilized for payment of tax liability under section 9(5) and whole of the tax liability under section 9(5) will be required to be paid in cash. 4. The principle, which has been outlined in question no. 6 of Circular No. 167/23/2021 – GST dated 17.12.2021, also applies to the supplies made in respect of other services specified under section 9(5) of CGST Act. 5. In view of this, it is clarified that Electronic Commerce Operator, who is liable to pay tax under section 9(5) of the CGST Act in respect of specified services, is not required to reverse the input tax credit on his inputs and input services proportionately under section 17(1) or section 17(2) of CGST Act to the extent of supplies made under section 9(5) of the CGST Act. 6. It is further clarified that ECO will be required to pay the full tax liability on account of supplies under section 9(5) of the CGST Act only through electronic cash ledger. The credit availed by him in relation to the inputs and input services used to facilitate such supplies cannot be used for discharge of such tax liability under section 9(5) of the CGST Act. However, such credit can be utilized by him for discharge of tax liability in respect of supply of services on his own account.

6.23 Clarification on availability of input tax credit as per clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 in respect of goods which have been delivered by the supplier at his place of business under Ex-Works Contract [Circular No. 241/35/2024-GST]

Circular No. 241/35/2024-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 31st December, 2024

Reference has been received from automobile sector seeking clarification on availability of input tax credit (hereinafter referred to as "ITC") as per clause (b) of sub- section (2) of section 16 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "CGST Act") in respect of goods which have been delivered by the supplier at his place of business under Ex-Works Contract.

1.2 It has been stated that in automobile sector, the contract between the automobile dealers and the Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) is generally an Ex-Works (EXW) contract, and as per the terms of the contract, the property in goods (i.e. vehicles) passes to the dealer at the factory gate of the OEM, when the goods are handed over to the transporter at the instance of the dealer, and the delivery on the part of the OEM is complete at his factory gate. The transport may be arranged by the OEM on behalf of the dealer and where insurance is arranged, it may also be done on behalf of the dealer. Any claim in case of loss has to be lodged by the dealer. The dealer also duly accounts for the invoice in his books of accounts on such delivery of the vehicles at the factory gate of the OEM. The dealer avails

ITC on the date the vehicles are billed to him and handed over to the transporter by the OEM at his factory gate. However, some field formations are taking a view that ITC can be availed by the dealer only after the vehicles are physically received by him at his business premises and show cause notices have been issued to a number of dealers, demanding tax for wrongful availment of ITC for contravention of provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 16 of the CGST Act.

2. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 168 of the CGST Act, hereby clarifies the issue as below.

3. Sub-section (2) of section 16 of the CGST Act is a non-obstante clause to section 16 of the CGST Act which enlists the conditions, failing which the registered person is not entitled to ITC in respect of supply of goods or services or both. One of the conditions as per clause (b) of the said sub-section (reproduced below) is that a registered person is not entitled to claim ITC in respect of any supply of goods or services or both unless he has "received" the said goods or services or both. The Explanation to the said clause provides for deemed receipt of goods and services in certain scenarios.

"Section 16. Eligibility and conditions for taking input tax credit.

...

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no registered person shall be entitled to the credit of any input tax in respect of any supply of goods or services or both to him unless, -

...

(b) he has ***received*** *the goods or services or both.*

Explanation.- For the purposes of this clause, it shall be deemed that the registered person has received the goods or, as the case may be, services-

where the goods are delivered by the supplier to a recipient or any other person on the direction of such registered person, whether acting as an agent or otherwise, before or during movement of goods, either by way of transfer of documents of title to goods or otherwise;

(i) where the services are provided by the supplier to any person on the direction of and on account of such registered person;

…"

3.1 From a plain reading of the clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 16 of the CGST Act, it is quite apparent that there is no reference of any particular place where goods are required to be "received" by the registered person. This is in contrast to the erstwhile Central Excise regime, where the provisions contemplated physical receipt of the goods at the factory of the manufacturer for taking CENVAT credit on the said goods. In most of the State VAT Acts, the provisions related to credit of the input tax did not have any explicit mention of physical receipt of goods at any particular place and input tax credit was allowed on purchase of goods.

3.2 Explanation to clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 16 of the CGST Act provides that the goods would be deemed to have been "received" by the registered person for the purpose of this clause, where:

a) the goods are delivered by the supplier to a recipient or to any other person on the direction of such registered person, whether acting as an agent or otherwise;
b) such direction may be given before or during movement of goods; and
c) the goods may be delivered either by way of transfer of documents of title to goods or otherwise.

3.2.1 The said Explanation provides that where goods are delivered by the supplier to any other

person, whether acting as an agent or not, upon the direction of the registered person, and where such delivery occurs either through transfer of documents of title to goods or otherwise, the registered person is deemed to have "received" such goods for the purpose of the clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 16 of CGST Act. Accordingly, in cases where goods are delivered by the supplier to the registered person, either directly or to any other person on the directions of the said registered person, the registered person shall be considered to have "received" the said goods for the purpose of clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 16 of CGST Act.

3.3 In the instant case, as per the terms of the EXW contract between the dealer and the OEM:

a) the goods are being handed over by the OEM to the transporter at his factory gate for onward transmission to the dealer;

b) transport is arranged by OEM on the behalf of dealer; and

c) if insurance is arranged, it is done on the behalf of dealer and any claim in case of loss has to be lodged by the dealer.

3.3.1 In such a scenario, the property in the said goods can be considered to have been passed on to the dealer by the OEM upon handing over of the said goods to the transporter at his factory gate, meaning thereby that the goods can be considered to have been delivered to the registered person (the dealer), through the transporter, by the supplier (the OEM) at his factory gate and the supply of the said goods can be considered to have fructified at the factory gate of the OEM, even though the goods may be physically received by the registered person (the dealer) after the transit period. Accordingly, it is clarified that as per Explanation to clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 16 of CGST Act, the registered person (the dealer) can be considered to have "received" the said goods at the time of such handing over of the goods by the supplier to the transporter, at his factory gate, for their onward transmission to the said registered person (the dealer).

3.4 The same principle is applicable in respect of supply of other goods also where the contract between the supplier and recipient is an EXW contract, and as per terms of the contract, the goods are to be delivered by the supplier to the recipient, or to any other person (including a transporter) on behalf of the recipient, at his (supplier's) place of business and the property in the goods stands transferred to the recipient at the time of such handing over. In such cases, the

said goods can be construed to have been "received" by the said recipient at the time of handing over the said goods to the recipient or to the transporter, as the case may be, as per provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 16 of CGST Act.

3.5 It is also mentioned that as per provisions of sub-section (1) of section 16 of the CGST Act, a registered person is entitled to input tax credit only in respect of supply of goods or services or both, **which is used or intended to be used in the course or furtherance of business.** Therefore, the input tax credit may be available to the registered person on such receipt of goods by the said registered person from the supplier at his (supplier's) factory gate or business premises, subject to fulfilment of other conditions of section 16 and section 17 of CGST Act, including the condition that the said goods are used or intended to be used in the course or furtherance of business by the said registered person.

3.6 It is also to be noted that if the goods are found to have been diverted for non-business purposes at any stage, either before physically receiving the said goods at his business premises or subsequently, the registered person shall not be entitled to input tax credit on such goods in terms of sub-section (1) of section 16 of CGST Act. Further, if at any time after "receiving" the goods, such goods are lost, stolen, destroyed, written off or disposed of by way of gift or free samples, the registered person would not be entitled to the input tax credit in respect of such goods as per provisions of clause (h) of sub-section (5) of section 17 of CGST Act.

7. Circulars related to TDS & TCS:

7.1 Guidelines for Deductions and Deposits of TDS by the DDO under GST [Circular No. 65/39/2018-DOR]

Circular No. 65/39/2018-DOR
New Delhi, Dated the 14th September, 2018

Section 51 of the CGST Act 2017 provides for deduction of tax by the Government Agencies (Deductor) or any other person to be notified in this regard, from the payment made or credited to the supplier (Deductee) of taxable goods or services or both, where the total value of such supply, under a contract, exceeds two lakh and fifty thousand rupees. The amount deducted as tax under this section shall be paid to the Government by deductor within ten days after the end of the month in which such deduction is made alongwith a return in FORM GSTR-7 giving the details of deductions and deductees. Further, the deductor has to issue a certificate to the deductee mentioning therein the contract value, rate of deduction, amount deducted etc.

2. As per the Act, every deductor shall deduct the tax amount from the payment made to the supplier of goods or services or both and deposit the tax amount so deducted with the Government account through NEFT to RBI or a cheque to be deposited in one of the authorized banks, using challan on the common portal. In addition, the deductors are entrusted the responsibility of filing return in FORM GSTR-7 on the common portal for every month in which deduction has been made based on which the benefit of deduction shall be made available to the deductee. All the DDOs in the Government, who are performing the role as deductor have to register with the common portal and get the GST Identification Number (GSTIN).

3. The subject section which provides for tax deduction at source was not notified to come into force with effect from 1st July, 2017, the date from which GST was introduced. Government has recently notified that these provisions shall come into force with effect from 1st October, 2018, vide Notification No. 50/2018 – Central Tax dated 13th September, 2018.

4. For payment process of Tax Deduction at Source under GST two options can be followed, which are as under:

Option I: Generation of challan for every payment made during the month

Option II: Bunching of TDS deducted from the bills on weekly, monthly or any periodic manner

5. In order to give effect to the above options from 01.10.2018, a process flow of deduction and deposit of TDS by the DDOs has been finalised in consultation with CGA for guidance and implementation by Central and State Government Authorities. The process flow for Option I and Option II are described as under:

Option I - Individual Bill-wise Deduction and its Deposit by the DDO

6. In this option, the DDO will have to deduct as well as deposit the GST TDS for each bill individually by generating a CPIN (Challan) and mentioning it in the Bill itself.

7. Following process shall be followed by the DDO in this regard:

(i) The DDO shall prepare the Bill based on the Expenditure Sanction. The Expenditure Sanction shall contain the (a) Total amount, (b) net amount payable to the Contractor/Supplier/Vendor and (c) the 2% TDS amount of GST.

(ii) The DDO shall login into the GSTN Portal (using his GSTIN) and generate the CPIN (Challan). In the CPIN he shall have to fill in the desired amount of payment against one/many Major Head(s) (CGST/SGST/UTGST/IGST) and the relevant component (e.g. Tax) under each of the Major Head.

(iii) While generating the CPIN, the DDO will have to select mode of payment as either (a) NEFT/RTGS or (b) OTC. In the OTC mode, the DDO will have to select the Bank where the payment will be deposited through OTC mode.

(iv) The DDO shall prepare the bill on PFMS (in case of Central Civil Ministries of GoI), similar payment portals of other Ministries/Departments of GoI or of State Governments for submission to the respective payment authorities.

(v) In the Bill,

(a) the net amount payable to the Contractor; and

(b) 2% as TDS will be specified

(vi) In case of NEFT/RTGS mode, the DDO will have to mention the CPIN Number (as beneficiary's account number), RBI (as beneficiary) and the IFSC Code of RBI with the request to payment authority to make payment in favour of RBI with these credentials.

(vii) In case of the OTC mode, the DDO will have to request the payment authority to issue 'A' Category Government Cheque in favour of one of the 25 authorized Banks. The Cheque may then be deposited along with the CPIN with any of branch of the authorized Bank so selected by the DDO.

(viii) Upon successful payment, a CIN will be generated by the RBI/Authorized Bank and will be shared electronically with the GSTN Portal. This will get credited in the electronic Cash Ledger of the concerned DDO in the GSTN Portal. This can be viewed and the details of CIN can be noted by the DDO anytime on GSTN portal using his Login credentials.

(ix) The DDO should maintain a Register as per proforma given in Annexure 'A' to keep record of all TDS deductions made by him during the month. This Record will be helpful at the time of filing Monthly Return (FORM GSTR-7) by the DDO. The DDO may also make use of the offline utility available on the GSTN Portal for this purpose.

(x) The DDO shall generate TDS Certificate through the GST Portal in FORM GSTR-7A after filing of Monthly Return.

Option II - Bunching of deductions and its deposit by the DDO

8. Option-I may not be suitable for DDOs who make large number of payments in a month as it would require them to make large number of challans during the month. Such DDOs may exercise this option wherein the DDO will have to deduct the TDS from each bill, for keeping it under the Suspense Head. However, deposit of this bunched amount from the Suspense Head can be made on a weekly, monthly or any other periodic basis.

9. Following process shall be followed by the DDO in this regard:

(i) The DDO shall prepare the Bill based on the Expenditure Sanction. The Expenditure Sanction shall contain the (a) Total amount, (b) net amount payable to the Contractor/Supplier/Vendor and (c) the 2% TDS amount of GST.

(ii) The DDO shall prepare the bill on PFMS (in case of Central Civil Ministries of GoI), similar payment portals of other Ministries/Departments of GoI or of State Governments for submission to the respective payment authorities.

(iii) In the Bill, it will be specified

(a) the net amount payable to the Contractor; and

(b) 2% as TDS

(iv) The TDS amount shall be mentioned in the Bill for booking in the Suspense Head (8658 - Suspense; 00.101 - PAO Suspense; xx – GST TDS)

(v) The DDO will require to maintain the Record of the TDS so being booked under the Suspense Head so that at the time of preparing the CPIN for making payment on weekly/monthly or any other periodic basis, the total amount could be easily worked out.

(vi) At any periodic interval, when DDO needs to deposit the TDS amount, he will prepare the CPIN on the GSTN Portal for the amount (already booked under the Suspense Head).

(vii) While generating the CPIN, the DDO will have to select mode of payment as either (a) NEFT/RTGS or (b) OTC. In the OTC mode, the DDO will have to select the Bank where the payment will be deposited through OTC mode.

(viii) The DDO shall prepare the bill for the bunched TDS amount for payment through the concerned payment authority. In the Bill, the DDO will give reference of all the earlier paid bills from which 2% TDS was deducted and kept in the suspense head. The DDO may also attach a certified copy of the record maintained by him in this regard.

(ix) The payment authority will pass the bill by clearing the Suspense Head operated against that particular DDO after exercising necessary checks.

(x) In case of NEFT/RTGS mode, the DDO will have to mention the CPIN Number (as beneficiary's account number), RBI (as beneficiary) and the IFSC Code of RBI with the request to payment authority to make payment in favour of RBI with these credentials.

(xi) In case of the OTC mode, the DDO will have to request the payment authority to issue 'A' Category Government Cheque in favour of one of the 25 authorized Banks. The Cheque may then be deposited along with the CPIN with any of branch of the authorized Bank so selected by the DDO.

(xii) Upon successful payment, a CIN will be generated by the RBI/Authorized Bank and will be shared electronically with the GSTN Portal. This will get credited in the electronic Cash Ledger of the concerned DDO in the GSTN Portal. This can be viewed and the details of CIN can be noted by the DDO anytime on GSTN portal using his Login credentials.

(xiii) The DDO should maintain a Register as per proforma given in Annexure 'A' to keep record of all TDS deductions made by him during the month. This Record will be helpful at the time of filing Monthly Return (FORM GSTR-7) by the DDO. The DDO may also make use of the offline utility available on the GSTN Portal for this purpose.

(xiv) The DDO shall file the Return in FORM GSTR-7 by 10th of the following month

(xv) The DDO shall generate TDS Certificate through the GSTN Portal in FORM GSTR-7A

10. Departments in Central Government should instruct all its DDOs under them to follow the above procedure for payment of GST TDS amount deducted from payments to be made to suppliers.

Annexure A

Record to be maintained by the DDO for filing of GSTR7

Sl. No.	GSTIN of the Deductee	Trade Name	Amount paid to the Deductee on which tax is deducted	Integrated Tax	Central Tax	State/UT Tax	Total

7.2 Modification to the Guidelines for Deductions and Deposits of TDS by the DDO under GST as clarified in Circular No. 65/39/2018-DOR dated 14.09.2018 [Circular No. 67/41/2018-DOR]

Circular No. 67/41/2018-DOR
New Delhi, Dated the 28th September, 2018

Circular No. 65/39/2018-DOR dated 14/09/2018, vide which Guidelines for Deductions and Deposits of TDS by the DDO under GST had been issued by the Department of Revenue.

2. On the recommendation of the Controller General of Accounts, the Department of Revenue, hereby issues the following modifications to the said Circular:-

Para 9 (iv) should read as: To enable the DDOs to account for the TDS bunched together (in terms of Option II), following sub-head related to the GST-TDS below the Head 8658.00.101-PAO Suspense has been opened.

Sl No.	Major Head	Sub Head Description	Major Head Serial Code (8-digit reduced accounting code)	SCCD Code
1	8658-00-101	08-GST TDS	86580344	367

7.3 Collection of tax at source by Tea Board of India [Circular No 74/48/2018-GST]

Circular No. 74/48/2018-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 5th November, 2018

Tea Board of India (hereinafter referred to as the, "Tea Board"), being the operator of the electronic auction system for trading of tea across the country including for collection and settlement of payments, admittedly falls under the category of electronic commerce operator liable to collect Tax at Source (hereinafter referred to as, "TCS") in accordance with the provisions of section 52 of the Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as, "the CGST Act").

2. The participants in the said auction are the sellers i.e. the tea producers and auctioneers who carry out the auction on behalf of such sellers and buyers.

3. It has been represented that the buyers in the said auction make payment of a consolidated amount to an escrow Account maintained by the Tea Board. The said consolidated amount is towards the value of the tea, the selling and buying brokerages charged by the auctioneers and also the amount charged by the Tea Board from sellers, auctioneers and buyers. Thereafter, Tea Board pays to the sellers (i.e. tea producers), from the said escrow account, for the supply of goods made by them (i.e. tea) and to the auctioneers for the supply of services made by them (i.e. brokerage). Under no circumstances, the payment is made by the Tea Board to the auctioneers on account of supply of goods i.e., tea sold at auction.

4. A representation has been received from Tea Board, seeking clarification whether they should collect TCS under section 52 of the CGST Act from the sellers of tea (i.e. the tea producers), or from the auctioneers of tea or from both.

5. The matter has been examined. In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section (1) of section 168 of the CGST Act, for the purpose of uniformity in the implementation of the Act, it is hereby clarified, that TCS at the notified rate, in terms of section 52 of the CGST Act, shall be collected by Tea Board respectively from the -

(i) sellers (i.e. tea producers) on the net value of supply of goods i.e. tea; and

(ii) auctioneers on the net value of supply of services (i.e. brokerage).

7.4 Clarification on TCS liability under Sec 52 of the CGST Act, 2017 in case of multiple E-commerce Operators in one transaction [Circular No 194/06/2023-GST]

Circular No. 194/06/2023-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 17th July, 2023

Reference has been received seeking clarification regarding TCS liability under section 52 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "CGST Act"), in case of multiple E-commerce Operators (ECOs) in one transaction, in the context of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC).

2.1 In the current platform-centric model of e-commerce, the buyer interface and seller interface are operated by the same ECO. This ECO collects the consideration from the buyer, deducts the TCS under Sec 52 of the CGST Act, credits the deducted TCS amount to the GST cash ledger of the seller

and passes on the balance of the consideration to the seller after deducting their service charges.

2.2 In the case of the ONDC Network or similar other arrangements, there can be multiple ECOs in a single transaction - one providing an interface to the buyer and the other providing an interface to the seller. In this setup, buyer-side ECO could collect consideration, deduct their commission and pass on the consideration to the seller-side ECO. In this context, clarity has been sought as to which ECO should deduct TCS and make other compliances under section 52 of CGST Act in such situations, as in such models having multiple ECOs in a single transaction, both the Buyer-side ECO and the Seller-side ECO qualify as ECOs as per Section2(45) of the CGST Act.

3. 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 CGST Act, hereby clarifies the issues as under:

Issue 1: In a situation where multiple ECOs are involved in a single transaction of supply of goods or services or both through ECO platform and where the supplier-side ECO himself is not the supplier in the said supply, who is liable for compliances under section52 including collection of TCS?

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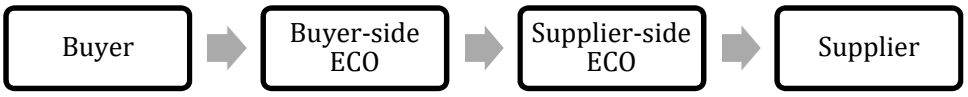


Clarification: In such a situation where multiple ECOs are involved in a single transaction of supply of goods or services or both through ECO platform and where the supplier-side ECO himself is not the supplier of the said goods or services, the compliances under section 52 of CGST Act, including collection of TCS, is to be done by the supplier-side ECO who finally releases the payment to the supplier for a particular supply made by the said supplier through him.

e.g.: Buyer-side ECO collects payment from the buyer, deducts its fees/commissions and remits the balance to Seller-side ECO. Here, the Seller-side ECO will release the payment to the supplier after deduction of his fees/commissions and therefore will also be required to collect TCS, as applicable and pay the same to the Government in accordance with section 52 of CGST Act and also make other compliances under section 52 of CGST Act.

In this case, the Buyer-side ECO will neither be required to collect TCS nor will be required to make other compliances in accordance with section 52 of CGST Act with respect to this particular supply.

Issue 2: In a situation where multiple ECOs are involved in a single transaction of supply of goods or services or both through ECO platform and the Supplier-side ECO is himself the supplier of the said supply, who is liable for compliances under section 52 including collection of TCS?

Clarification: In such a situation, TCS is to be collected by the Buyer-side ECO while making payment to the supplier for the particular supply being made through it.

e.g. Buyer-side ECO collects payment from the buyer, deducts its fees and remits the balance to the supplier (who is itself an ECO as per the definition in Sec 2(45) of the CGST Act). In this scenario, the Buyer-side ECO will also be required to collect TCS, as applicable, pay the same to the Government in accordance with section 52 of CGST Act and also make other compliances under section 52 of CGST Act.

8. Circular related to Advance Ruling, appeals before Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling & Appellate Tribunal etc.

8.1 Manual filing of applications for Advance Ruling and appeals before Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling [Circular No. 25/25/2017-GST]

Circular No. 25/25/2017-GST
New Delhi, dated 21st December, 2017

As per rules 104 and 106 of the CGST Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "the CGST Rules") the application for obtaining an advance ruling and filing an appeal against an advance ruling shall be made by the applicant on the common portal. However, due to the unavailability of the requisite forms on the common portal, a new rule 107A has been inserted vide notification No. 55/2017-Central Tax, dated 15.11.2017, which states that in respect of any process or procedure prescribed in Chapter XII, any reference to electronic filing of an application, intimation, reply, declaration, statement or electronic issuance of a notice, order or certificate on the common portal shall, in respect of that process or procedure, include the manual filing of the said application, intimation, reply, declaration, statement or issuance of the said notice, order or certificate in such Forms as appended to the CGST Rules.

2. Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 168 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as 'the CGST Act') on the recommendations of the Council and for the purpose of ensuring uniformity in the processing of such manual applications till the advance ruling module is made available on the common portal, the following conditions and procedure are prescribed for the manual filing and processing of the applications.

Form and Manner of Application to the Authority for Advance Ruling

3. An application for obtaining an advance ruling under sub-section (1) of section 97 of the CGST Act and the rules made there under, shall be made in quadruplicate, in **FORM GST ARA-01**. The application shall clearly state the question on which the advance ruling is sought. The application shall be accompanied by a fee of five thousand rupees which is to be deposited online by the applicant, in the manner specified under section 49 of the CGST Act. It is reiterated that though the application shall be filed manually till the advance ruling module is made available on the common portal, the fee is required to be deposited online in terms of section 49 of the CGST Act.

4. In order to make the payment of fee for filing an application for Advance Ruling on the common portal, the applicant has to fill his details using "Generate User ID for Advance Ruling" under "User Services". After entering the email id and mobile number, a One Time Password (OTP) shall be sent to the email id. Upon submission of OTP, Systems shall generate a temporary ID and send it to the declared email and mobile number of the applicant. On the basis of this ID, the applicant can make the payment of the fee of Rs. 5,000/- each under the CGST and the respective SGST Act. The applicant is then required to download and take a print of the challan and file the application with the Authority for Advance Ruling.

5. The application, the verification contained therein and all the relevant documents accompanying such application shall be signed-

(a) in the case of an individual, by the individual himself or where he is absent from India, by some other person duly authorised by him in this behalf, and where the individual is mentally incapacitated from attending to his affairs, by his guardian or by any other person competent to act on his behalf;

(b) in the case of a Hindu Undivided Family, by a Karta and where the Karta is absent from India or is mentally incapacitated from attending to his affairs, by any other adult member of such family or by the authorised signatory of such Karta;

(c) in the case of a company, by the Chief Executive Officer or the authorised signatory thereof;

(d) in the case of a Government or any Governmental agency or local authority, by an officer authorised in this behalf;

(e) in the case of a firm, by any partner thereof, not being a minor or the authorised signatory thereof;

(f) in the case of any other association, by any member of the association or persons or the authorised signatory thereof;

(g) in the case of a trust, by the trustee or any trustee or the authorised signatory thereof; or

(h) in the case of any other person, by some person competent to act on his behalf, or by a person authorised in accordance with the provisions of section 48 of the CGST Act.

Form and Manner of Appeal to the Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling

6. An appeal against the advance ruling issued under sub-section (6) of section 98 of the CGST Act and the rules made there under shall be made by an applicant in quadruplicate, in **FORM GST ARA-02** and shall be accompanied by a fee of ten thousand rupees to be deposited online, in the manner specified in section 49 of the CGST Act. It is reiterated that though the application shall be filed manually till the advance ruling module is made available on the common portal, the fee is required to be deposited online in terms of section 49 of the CGST Act. The payment of fee shall be made as detailed in para 4 above.

7. An appeal made by the concerned officer or the jurisdictional officer referred to in section 100 of the CGST Act and the rules made there under shall be filed in quadruplicate, in **FORM GST ARA-03** and no fee shall be payable by the said officer for filing the appeal. As per section 100 (2) of the CGST Act, the appeal shall be filed within a period of thirty days from the date on which the ruling sought to be appealed against is communicated to the applicant or the concerned officer or the jurisdictional officer, as the case maybe.

8. The appeal, the verification contained therein and all the relevant documents accompanying such appeal shall be signed-

(a) in the case of the concerned officer or jurisdictional officer, by an officer authorised in writing by such officer; and

(b) in the case of an applicant, in the manner specified in Para 5 above.

9. The application for advance ruling or the appeal before the Appellate Authority shall be filed in the jurisdictional office of the respective State Authority for Advance Ruling or the State Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling respectively.

10. If the space provided for answering any item in the Forms is found to be insufficient, separate sheets may be used. Further, the application, the verification appended thereto, the Annexures to the application and the statements and documents accompanying the Annexures must be self-attested.

8.2 Clarification in respect of appeal in regard to non-constitution of Appellate Tribunal [Circular No. 132/2/2020-GST]

Circular No. 132/2/2020-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 18th March, 2020

Various representations have been received wherein the issue has been decided against the registered person by the adjudicating authority or refund application has been rejected by the appropriate authority and appeal against the said order is pending before the appellate authority. It has been gathered that the appellate process is being kept pending by several appellate authorities on the grounds that the appellate tribunal has been not constituted and that till such time no remedy is available against their Order-in-Appeal, such appeals cannot be disposed. Doubts have been raised across the field formations in respect of the appropriate procedure to be followed in absence of appellate tribunal for appeal to be made under section 112 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Act").

2. The matter has been examined in detail. In order to clarify the issue and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the CGST Act, hereby issues the following clarifications and guidelines.

3.1 Appeal against an adjudicating authority is to be made as per the provisions of Section 107 of the CGST Act. The sub-section (1) of the section reads as follows: -

4 "107. (1) Any person aggrieved by any decision or order passed under this Act or the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act by an adjudicating

authority may appeal to such Appellate Authority as may be prescribed within three months from the date on which the said decision or order is communicated to such person."

3.2 Relevant rules have been prescribed for implementation of the above Section. The relevant rule for the same is rule 109A of Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 which reads as follows

"109A. Appointment of Appellate Authority.- (1) Any person aggrieved by any decision or order passed under this Act or the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act may appeal to –

(a) the Commissioner (Appeals) where such decision or order is passed by the Additional or Joint Commissioner;

(b) any officer not below the rank of Joint Commissioner (Appeals) where such decision or order is passed by the Deputy or Assistant Commissioner or Superintendent, within three months from the date on which the said decision or order is communicated to such person."

3.3 Hence, if the order has been passed by Deputy or Assistant Commissioner or Superintendent, appeal has to be made to the appellate authority appointed who would not be an officer below the rank of Joint Commissioner. Further, if the order has been passed by Additional or Joint Commissioner, appeal has to be made to the Commissioner (Appeal) appointed for the same.

4.1 The appeal against the order passed by appellate authority under Section 107 of the CGST Act lies with appellate tribunal. Relevant provisions for the same is mentioned in the Section 112 of the CGST Act which reads as follows: -

"112 (1) Any person aggrieved by an order passed against him under section 107 or section 108 of this Act or the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act may appeal to the Appellate Tribunal against such order within three months from the date on which the order sought to be appealed against is communicated to the person preferring the appeal."

4.2 The appellate tribunal has not been constituted in view of the order by Madras High Court in case of Revenue Bar Assn. v. Union of India and therefore the appeal cannot be filed within three months from the date on which the order sought to be appealed against is communicated. In order to remove difficulty arising in giving effect to the above provision of the Act, the Government, on the recommendations of the Council, has issued **the Central Goods and Services Tax (Ninth Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2019 dated 03.12.2019**. It has been provided through the said Order that the appeal to tribunal can be made within three months (six months in case of appeals by the Government) from the date of communication of order **or** date on which the President or the State President, as the case may be, of the Appellate Tribunal enters office, **whichever is later**.

4.3 Hence, as of now, the prescribed time limit to make application to appellate tribunal will be

counted from the date on which President or the State President enters office. The appellate authority while passing order may mention in the preamble that appeal may be made to the appellate tribunal whenever it is constituted within three months from the President or the State President enters office. Accordingly, it is advised that the appellate authorities may dispose all pending appeals expeditiously without waiting for the constitution of the appellate tribunal.

8.3 Reduction of Government Litigation – fixing monetary limits for filing appeals or applications by the Department before GSTAT, High Courts and Supreme Court [Circular No. 207/1/2024-GST]

Circular No. 207/1/2024-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 26th June, 2024

Reference is invited to the National Litigation Policy which was conceived with the aim of optimizing the utilization of judicial resources and expediting the resolution of pending cases. It underscores the importance of prudent litigation practices by establishing thresholds for filing appeals in Revenue matters. Specifically, the Policy mandates that appeals should not be pursued when the amount involved is below a specified monetary limit set by Revenue authorities. Furthermore, it discourages filing appeals in cases where established precedents from Tribunals and High Courts have settled the matter and have not been contested in the Supreme Court.

1.1 Section 120 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred as "the CGST Act") provides for power to the the Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs (hereinafter referred to as "the Board") for fixing the monetary limits for filing of appeal or application by the tax authorities as below:

> *"120. Appeal not to be filed in certain cases. —*
>
> *(1) The Board may, on the recommendations of the Council, from time to time, issue orders or instructions or directions fixing such monetary limits, as it may deem fit, for the purposes of regulating the filing of appeal or application by the officer of the central tax under the provisions of this Chapter.*
>
> *(2) Where, in pursuance of the orders or instructions or directions issued under sub-section (1), the officer of the central tax has not filed an appeal or application against any decision or order passed under the provisions of this Act, it shall not preclude such officer of the central tax from filing appeal or application in any other case involving*

the same or similar issues or questions of law.

(3) Notwithstanding the fact that no appeal or application has been filed by the officer of the central tax pursuant to the orders or instructions or directions issued under sub-section (1), no person, being a party in appeal or application shall contend that the officer of the central tax has acquiesced in the decision on the disputed issue by not filing an appeal or application.

(4) The Appellate Tribunal or court hearing such appeal or application shall have regard to the circumstances under which appeal or application was not filed by the officer of the central tax in pursuance of the orders or instructions or directions issued under sub-section (1)."

2. Accordingly, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 120 of the CGST Act read with section 168 of the CGST Act, the Board, on the recommendations of the GST Council, fixes the following monetary limits below which appeal or application or Special Leave Petition, as the case may be, shall not be filed by the Central Tax officers before Goods and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (GSTAT), High Court and Supreme Court under the provisions of CGST Act, subject to the exclusions mentioned in para 4 below:

Appellate Forum	**Monetary Limit (amount involved in Rs.)**
GSTAT	20,00,000/-
High Court	1,00,00,000/-
Supreme Court	2,00,00,000/-

3. While determining whether a case falls within the above monetary limits or not, the following principles are to be considered:

i. Where the dispute pertains to demand of tax (with or without penalty and/or interest), the aggregate of the amount of tax in dispute (including CGST, SGST/UTGST, IGST and Compensation Cess) only shall be considered while applying the monetary limit for filing appeal.

ii. Where the dispute pertains to demand of interest only, the amount of interest shall be considered for applying the monetary limit for filing appeal.

iii. Where the dispute pertains to imposition of penalty only, the amount of penalty shall be considered for applying the monetary limit for filing appeal.

iv. Where the dispute pertains to imposition of late fee only, the amount of late fee shall be considered for applying the monetary limit for filing appeal.

v. Where the dispute pertains to demand of interest, penalty and/or late fee (without involving any disputed tax amount), the aggregate of amount of interest, penalty and late fee shall be considered for applying the monetary limit for filing appeal.

vi. Where the dispute pertains to erroneous refund, the amount of refund in dispute (including CGST, SGST/UTGST, IGST and Compensation Cess) shall be considered for deciding whether appeal needs to be filed or not.

vii. Monetary limit shall be applied on the disputed amount of tax/interest/penalty/late fee, as the case may be, in respect of which appeal or application is contemplated to be filed in a case.

viii. In a composite order which disposes more than one appeal/demand notice, the monetary limits shall be applicable on the total amount of tax/interest/penalty/late fee, as the case may be, and not on the amount involved in individual appeal or demand notice.

4. EXCLUSIONS

Monetary limits specified above for filing appeal or application by the department before GSTAT or High Court and for filing Special Leave Petition or appeal before the Supreme Court shall be applicable in all cases, except in the following circumstances where the decision to file appeal shall be taken on merits irrespective of the said monetary limits:

i. Where any provision of the CGST Act or SGST/UTGST Act or IGST Act or GST (Compensation to States) Act has been held to be *ultra vires* to the Constitution of India; or

ii. Where any Rules or regulations made under CGST Act or SGST/UTGST Act or IGST Act or GST (Compensation to States) Act have been held to be *ultra vires* the parent Act; or

iii. Where any order, notification, instruction, or circular issued by the Government or the Board has been held to be *ultra vires* of the CGST Act or SGST/UTGST Act or IGST Act or GST (Compensation to States) Actor the Rules made there under**;** or

iv. Where the matter is related to -

a. Valuation of goods or services; or

b. Classification of goods or services; or

c. Refunds; or

d. Place of Supply; or

e. Any other issue

which is recurring in nature and/or involves interpretation of the provisions of the Act /the Rules/ notification/circular/order/instruction etc; or

v. Where strictures/adverse comments have been passed and/or cost has been imposed against the Government/Department or their officers; or

vi. Any other case or class of cases, where in the opinion of the Board, it is necessary to contest in the interest of justice or revenue.

5. It is pertinent to mention that an appeal should not be filed merely because the disputed tax amount involved in a case exceeds the monetary limits fixed above. Filing of appeal in such cases is to be decided on merits of the case. The officers concerned shall keep in mind the overall objective of reducing unnecessary litigation and providing certainty to taxpayers on their tax assessment while taking a decision regarding filing an appeal.

6. Attention is drawn to sub-sections (2), (3) & (4) of section 120 of the CGST Act, which provide that in cases where it is decided not to file appeal in pursuance of these instructions, such cases shall not have any precedent value. In such cases, the Reviewing Authorities shall specifically record that "*even though the decision is not acceptable, appeal is not being filed as the amount involved is less than the monetary limit fixed by the Board."*

6.1. Non-filing of appeal based on the above monetary limits, shall not preclude the tax officer from filing appeal or application in any other case involving the same or similar issues in which the tax in dispute exceeds the monetary limit or case involving the questions of law.

6.2. Further, it is re-iterated that in such cases where appeal is not filed solely on the basis of the above monetary limits, there will be no presumption that the Department has acquiesced in the decision on the disputed issues in the case of same taxpayers or in case of any other taxpayers. Accordingly, in case any prior order is being cited or relied upon by the taxpayer, claiming that the same has been accepted by the Department, it must be checked as to whether such order was accepted only on account of the monetary limit before following them in the name of judicial discipline.

6.3. Also, in respect of such cases where no appeal is filed based on the monetary limit, the Departmental representatives/counsels must make every effort to bring to the notice of the GSTAT or the Court, as the case may be, that the appeal in such cases was not filed only for the reason of the amount of the tax in dispute being less than the specified monetary limit and, therefore, no inference shall be drawn that the decisions rendered therein were acceptable to the Department. Accordingly, they should draw the attention of the GSTAT or the Court towards the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 120 of the CGST Act, 2017 as reproduced in para 1.1 above.

7. The above may be brought to the notice of all concerned.

8. Difficulties, if any, in implementation of this circular may be informed to the Board (gst-cbec@gov.in).

9. Hindi version will follow.

8.4 Guidelines for recovery of outstanding dues, in cases wherein first appeal has been disposed of, till Appellate Tribunal comes into operation [Circular No. 224/18/2024-GST]

Circular No. 224/18/2024-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 11th July, 2024

Doubts have been raised by the trade and the field formations in respect of recovery of outstanding dues, in cases where the first appellate authority has confirmed the demand created by the adjudicating authority, fully or partially, and where appeal against such order of appellate authority could not be filed under section 112 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as 'the CGST Act') due to non- constitution of Appellate Tribunal (hereinafter referred to as 'Tribunal'), as yet. Doubts have also been raised as to whether the amount that was originally intended to be paid towards the demand created but has inadvertently been paid and intimated by the taxpayer through FORM GST DRC-03 either under the 'voluntary' category or under the 'others' category, can be adjusted against the pre-deposit that is required to be paid by the taxpayer for filing appeal before the appellate authority under section 107, and before the appellate tribunal under section 112 of the CGST Act.

2. The matter has been examined. In order to clarify the issue and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the CGST Act, hereby issues the following clarifications and guidelines.

3. In cases, where the first appellate authority has confirmed the demand issued by the adjudicating authority, partially or fully, the taxpayers cannot file appeal against the said appellate order at present due to non-operation of GST Appellate Tribunal as yet. As per Section 112 of the CGST Act, every person has statutory remedy of appeal against the order passed by the first appellate authority or by a revisional authority, before the Tribunal. As per section 78 of CGST Act, the recovery proceedings are to be initiated, if the amount payable as per the order

issued under the said act is not paid by the concerned person within the said period of three months from the date of service of the said order. It may further be noted that if any person files an appeal in accordance with the requirement of sub-section (8) of section 112 of the CGST Act (i.e., on payment of prescribed pre-deposit), the recovery proceedings for the balance amount is deemed to be stayed till disposal of the appeal as per sub-section (9) of section 112 of the CGST Act. However, as the taxpayers are not able to file appeal under section 112 in Appellate Tribunal against the orders of appellate authority and therefore, are not able to make the pre-deposit under sub-section (8) of section 112 of CGST Act, in some cases, the tax officers are taking a view that there is no stay against recovery as per sub-section (9) of section 112 of CGST Act. In some cases, taxpayers have either paid or are willing to pay the requisite amount of pre-deposit as per sub-section (8) of section 112 of CGST Act either by crediting in their electronic liability register against the demand so created, or by depositing the said amount through FORM DRC-03. However, tax officers are still resorting to recovery proceedings after completion of period stipulated under section 78 of CGST Act.

4. In order to facilitate the taxpayers to make the payment of the amount of pre-deposit as per sub-section (8) of section 112 of CGST Act, and to avail the benefit of stay from recovery of the remaining amount of confirmed demand as per sub-section (9) of section 112 of CGST Act, it is hereby clarified that in cases where the taxpayer decides to file an appeal against the order of the appellate authority and wants to make the payment of the amount of pre-deposit as per sub-section (8) of section 112 of CGST Act, he can make the payment of an amount equal to the amount of pre-deposit by navigating to Services >> Ledgers>> Payment towards demand, from his dashboard. The taxpayer would be navigated to Electronic Liability Register (ELL) Part-II in which he can select the order, out of the outstanding demand orders, against which payment is intended to be made. The amount so paid would be mapped against the selected order and demand amount would be reduced in the balance liability in the aforesaid register. The said amount deposited by the taxpayer will be adjusted against the amount of pre-deposit required to be deposited at the time of filing appeal before the Appellate Tribunal.

5. The taxpayer also needs to file an undertaking/ declaration with the jurisdictional proper officer that he will file appeal against the said order of the appellate authority before the Appellate Tribunal, as and when it comes into operation, within the timelines mentioned in section 112 of the CGST Act read with Central Goods and Services Tax (Ninth Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2019 dated 03.12.2019. On providing the said undertaking and on payment of an amount equal to the amount of pre-deposit as per the procedure mentioned in para 4 above,

the recovery of the remaining amount of confirmed demand as per the order of the appellate authority will stand stayed as per provisions of sub-section (9) of section 112 of CGST Act.

6. In case, the taxpayer does not make the payment of the amount equal to amount of pre-deposit or does not provide the undertaking/ declaration to the proper officer, then it will be presumed that taxpayer is not willing to file appeal against the order of the appellate authority and in such cases, recovery proceedings can be initiated as per the provisions of law. Similarly, when the Tribunal comes into operation, if the taxpayer does not file appeal within the timelines specified in Section 112 of the CGST Act read with Central Goods and Services Tax (Ninth Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2019 dated 03.12.2019, the remaining amount of the demand will be recovered as per the provisions of law.

7.1 It has also been noticed that some taxpayers have already paid amounts that were intended to have been paid towards a demand, through FORM GST DRC-03. Attention is invited to notification No. 12/2024- CT dated 10.07.2024, vide which sub-rule (2B) of Rule 142 and FORM GST DRC-03A has been inserted in Central Goods and Services Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as 'CGST Rules), providing for a mechanism for cases where the person liable to pay tax, interest and penalty under section 52 or section 73 or section 74 or section 76 or section 122 or section 123 or section 124 or section 125 or section 127 or section 129 or section 130 of CGST Act has made payment of such tax, interest and penalty, inadvertently through FORM GST DRC-03 under sub-rule (2) of Rule 142. In such cases, the said person can file an application in FORM GST DRC-03A, electronically on the common portal, and the amount so paid and intimated through the FORM GST DRC-03 shall be adjusted as if the said payment was made towards the said demand on the date of such intimation through FORM GST DRC-03.

7.2 Accordingly, in cases where the concerned taxpayer has paid an amount that was intended to have been paid towards a particular demand through FORM GST DRC-03, has submitted an application in FORM GST DRC-03A on the common portal, the amount so paid and intimated through the FORM GST DRC-03 will be considered as if the payment was made towards the said demand on the date of such intimation through FORM GST DRC-03. The amount so paid shall also be liable to be adjusted towards the amount required to be paid as pre-deposit under Section 107 and Section 112 of the CGST Act, if and when the taxpayer files an appeal against the said demand, before the appellate authority or the appellate tribunal, as mentioned in para 4 above, and the remaining amount of confirmed demand as per the order of the adjudicating authority or the appellate authority, as the case may be, will stand stayed as per provisions of

sub-section (6) of section 107 and sub-section (9) of section 112 of CGST Act. However, if the taxpayer does not file appeal within the timelines prescribed in Section 107 and Section 112 of the CGST Act, as the case may be, read with Central Goods and Services Tax (Ninth Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2019 dated 03.12.2019, the remaining amount of the demand will be recovered as per the provisions of law.

7.3 In this regard, it is to be mentioned that the application in FORM GST DRC-03A for adjustment of demand liability against the payment through FORM GST DRC-03 cannot be made in cases where against the payment made through the said FORM GST DRC-03, proceedings have already been concluded by issuance of an order in FORM GST DRC-05 as per the Rule 142(3) of CGST Rules, 2017.

8.1 Currently, the above-mentioned functionality for filing of an application in FORM GST DRC-03A, is not available on the common portal. Therefore, till the time such functionality is made available on the common portal, in respect of cases where an amount of pre-deposit has been inadvertently paid through FORM GST DRC-03 instead of making the said payment through Electronic Liability Ledger-II against the demand created in the said ledger, the concerned taxpayer may intimate the proper officer about the same, and on such intimation, the proper officer may not insist on recovery for the remaining amount payable by the concerned taxpayer, till the time the said functionality of FORM GST DRC-03A is made available on the portal.

8.2 Once the functionality of FORM GST DRC-03A is made available on the portal, the concerned taxpayer may file an application in FORM GST DRC-03A, on the common portal, at the earliest, as mentioned in para 7.1 above and on doing so, the amount paid vide FORM GST DRC-03 may be adjusted against the pre-deposit under section 107 or section 112 of the CGST Act, as the case may be, as detailed in para 7.2 above. However, in case the taxpayer fails to file an application in FORM GST DRC-03A on the common portal, the proper officer may proceed to recover the amount payable as per provisions of section 78 and section 79 of CGST Act.

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

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

9. Circulars related to certain issues under GST like keeping of books of accounts, waybill etc.

9.1 Issues in respect of maintenance of books of accounts relating to additional place of business by a principal or an auctioneer for the purpose of auction of tea, coffee, rubber etc [Circular No. 23/23/2017-GST]

Circular No. 23/23/2017-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 21st December, 2017

Various communications have been received regarding the difficulties being faced by a principal and an auctioneer in relation to maintaining books of accounts at each and every additional place of business related to stock of goods like tea, coffee, rubber, etc. meant for supply through an auction. Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under section 168 (1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, for the purpose of uniformity in the implementation of the Act, it has been decided to clarify this matter.

As per the first proviso of section 35(1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as 'the CGST Act') both the principal and the auctioneer are required to maintain the books of accounts relating to their additional place(s) of business in such places. It has been represented that both the principal as well as the auctioneer may be allowed to maintain the books of accounts relating to the additional place(s) of business at their principal place of business itself.

The issue has been examined. In exercise of the powers conferred under section 168 of the CGST Act, for the purpose of uniformity in the implementation of the Act, it is hereby clarified that -

The principal and the auctioneer of tea, coffee, rubber etc. are required to declare warehouses where such goods are stored as their additional place of business. The buyer is also required to disclose such warehouse as his additional place of business if he wants to store the goods purchased through auction in such warehouses.

Both the principal and the auctioneer are required to maintain the books of accounts relating to each and every place of business in that place itself as per the first proviso to sub-section (1) of section 35 of the CGST Act. However, in case difficulties are faced in maintaining the books of accounts, it is clarified that they may maintain the books of accounts relating to the additional place(s) of business at their principal place of business instead of such additional place(s).

Such principal or auctioneer shall intimate their jurisdictional proper officer in writing about the maintenance of books of accounts relating to additional place(s) of business at their principal place of business.

Further, the principal or the auctioneer shall be eligible to avail input tax credit (ITC) subject to the fulfilment of other provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder.

It is further clarified that this Circular is applicable to the supply of tea, coffee, rubber, etc. where the auctioneer claims ITC in respect of the supply made to him by the principal before the auction of such goods and the said goods are supplied only through auction.

9.2 Corrigendum to Circular No. 23/23/2017-GST dated 21st December 2017 issued vide F. No.349/58/2017

Corrigendum to Circular No. 23/23/2017-GST
4th September, 2018

In Para No. 4 of the said circular,

for

> "It is further clarified that this Circular is applicable to the supply of tea, coffee, rubber, etc where the auctioneer claims ITC in respect of the supply made to him by the principal before the auction of such goods and the said goods are supplied only through auction."

read,

> "It is further clarified that this Circular is applicable to the supply of tea, coffee, rubber, etc where the auctioneer claims ITC in respect of the supply made to him by the principal before **or after** the auction of such goods and the said goods are supplied only through auction."

9.3 Clarifications on keeping of books of accounts, waybill etc. [Circular No. 47/21/2018-GST]

Circular No. 47/21/2018-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 8th June, 2018

Representations have been received seeking clarification on certain issues under the GST laws. The same have been examined and the clarifications on the same are as below:

Sl. No.	Issue	Clarification
1	Whether moulds and dies owned by Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM) that are sent free of cost	1.1 Moulds and dies owned by the original equipment manufacturer (OEM) which are provided to a component manufacturer (the

	(FOC) to a component manufacturer is leviable to tax and whether OEMs are required to reverse input tax credit in this case?	two not being related persons or distinct persons) on FOC basis does not constitute a supply as there is no consideration involved. Further, since the moulds and dies are provided on FOC basis by the OEM to the component manufacturer in the course or furtherance of his business, there is no requirement for reversal of input tax credit availed on such moulds and dies by the OEM. 1.2 It is further clarified that while calculating the value of the supply made by the component manufacturer, the value of moulds and dies provided by the OEM to the component manufacturer on FOC basis shall not be added to the value of such supply because the cost of moulds/dies was not to be incurred by the component manufacturer and thus, does not merit inclusion in the value of supply in terms of section 15(2)(b) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (CGST Act for short). 1.3 However, if the contract between OEM and component manufacturer was for supply of components made by using the moulds/dies belonging to the component manufacturer, but the same have been supplied by the OEM to the component manufacturer on FOC basis, the amortised cost of such moulds/dies shall be added to the value of the components. In such cases, the OEM will be required to reverse the credit availed on such moulds/ dies, as the same will not be considered to be provided by OEM to the component manufacturer in the course or furtherance of the former's business.
2.	How is servicing of cars involving both supply of goods (spare parts) and services (labour), where the value of goods and services are shown separately, to be treated under GST?	2.1The taxability of supply would have to be determined on a case to case basis looking at the facts and circumstances of each case. 2.2 Where a supply involves supply of both goods and services and the value of such goods and services supplied are shown separately, the goods and services would be liable to tax at the rates as applicable to such goods and services separately.

3.	In case of auction of tea, coffee, rubber etc., whether the books of accounts are required to be maintained at every place of business by the principal and the auctioneer, and whether they are eligible to avail input tax credit?	3.1 The requirement of maintaining the books of accounts at the principal place of business and additional place(s) of business is clarified as below: (a) For the purpose of auction of tea, coffee, rubber, etc, the principal and the auctioneer may declare the warehouses, where such goods are stored, as their additional place of business. The buyer is also required to disclose such warehouse as his additional place of business if he wants to store the goods purchased through auction in such warehouses. For the purpose of supply of tea through a private treaty, the principal and an auctioneer may also comply with the said provisions. (b) The principal and the auctioneer for the purpose of auction of tea, coffee, rubber etc., or the principal and the auctioneer for the purpose of supply of tea through a private treaty, are required to maintain the books of accounts relating to each and every place of business in that place itself in terms of the first proviso to sub-section (1) of section 35 of the CGST Act. However, in case difficulties are faced in maintaining the books of accounts, it is clarified that they may maintain the books of accounts relating to the additional place(s) of business at their principal place of business instead of such additional place(s). (c) The principal and the auctioneer for the purpose of auction of tea, coffee, rubber etc., or the principal and the auctioneer for the purpose of supply of tea through a private treaty, shall intimate their jurisdictional officer in writing about the maintenance of books of accounts relating to the additional place(s) of business at their principal place of business. 3.2 It is further clarified that the principal and the auctioneer for the purpose of auction of tea, coffee, rubber etc., or the principal and the auctioneer for the purpose of supply of tea through a private treaty, shall be eligible to avail input tax credit subject to the fulfillment of other provisions of the CGST Act read with the rules made there

		under.
4.	In case of transportation of goods by railways, whether goods can be delivered even if the e-way bill is not produced at the time of delivery?	As per proviso to rule 138(2A) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (CGST Rules for short), the railways shall not deliver the goods unless the e-way bill is produced at the time of delivery.
5.	Whether e-way bill is required in the following cases- (i) Where goods transit through another State while moving from one area in a State to another area in the same State. (ii) Where goods move from a DTA unit to a SEZ unit or vice versa located in the same State.	(i) It may be noted that e-way bill generation is not dependent on whether a supply is inter-State or not, but on whether the movement of goods is inter-State or not. Therefore, if the goods transit through a second State while moving from one place in a State to another place in the same State, an e-way bill is required to be generated. (ii) Where goods move from a DTA unit to a SEZ unit or vice versa located in the same State, there is no requirement to generate an e- way bill, if the same has been exempted under rule 138(14)(d) of the CGST Rules.

9.4 E-way bill in case of storing of goods in go down of transporter [Circular No. 61/35/2018-GST]

Circular No. 61/35/2018-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 4th September, 2018

Various representations have been received on the matter pertaining to the textile sector and problems being faced by weavers & artisans regarding storage of their goods in the warehouse of the transporter. It has been stated that textile traders use transporters' go down for storage of their goods due to their weak financial conditions. The transporters providing such warehousing facility will have to get themselves registered under GST and maintain detailed records in cases where the transporter takes delivery of the goods and temporarily stores them in his warehouse for further transportation of the goods till the consignee/recipient taxpayer's premises. The transport industry is facing difficulties due to the same and a request has been made to treat these go downs as transit go downs.

2. In view of the difficulties being faced by the transporters and the consignee/recipient taxpayer and to ensure uniformity in the procedure across the sectors and the country, the Board in exercise of its power conferred under section 168(1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax

Act, 2017 (hereafter referred to as the CGST Act) hereby clarifies the issues in the succeeding paragraphs.

3. As per rule 138 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the CGST Rules) e-way bill is a document which is required for the movement of goods from the supplier's place of business to the recipient taxpayer's place of business. Therefore, the goods in movement including when they are stored in the transporter's go down (even if the go down is located in the recipient taxpayer's city/town) prior to delivery shall always be accompanied by a valid e-way bill.

4. Further, section 2(85) of the CGST Act defines the "place of business" to include "a place from where the business is ordinarily carried out, and includes a warehouse, a go down or any other place where a taxable person stores his goods, supplies or receives goods or services or both". An additional place of business is the place of business from where taxpayer carries out business related activities within the State, in addition to the principal place of business.

5. Thus, in case the consignee/ recipient taxpayer stores his goods in the go down of the transporter, then the transporter's go down has to be declared as an additional place of business by the recipient taxpayer. In such cases, mere declaration by the recipient taxpayer to this effect with the concurrence of the transporter in the said declaration will suffice. Where the transporter's go down has been declared as the additional place of business by the recipient taxpayer, the transportation under the e-way bill shall be deemed to be concluded once the goods have reached the transporter's go down (recipient taxpayer' additional place of business). Hence, e-way bill validity in such cases will not be required to be extended.

6. Further, whenever the goods are transported from the transporters' go down, which has been declared as the additional place of business of the recipient taxpayer, to any other premises of the recipient taxpayer then, the relevant provisions of the e-way bill rules shall apply. Hence, whenever the goods move from the transporter's go-down (i.e, recipient taxpayer's additional place of business) to the recipient taxpayer's any other place of business, a valid e-way bill shall be required, as per the extant State-specific e-way bill rules.

7. Further, the obligation of the transporter to maintain accounts and records as specified in section 35 of the CGST Act read with rule 58 of the CGST Rules shall continue as a warehouse keeper. Furthermore, the recipient taxpayer shall also maintain accounts and records as required under rules 56 and 57 of the CGST Rules. Furthermore, as per rule 56 (7) of the CGST Rules, books of accounts in relation to goods stored at the transporter's go down (i.e., the recipient taxpayer's additional place of business) by the recipient taxpayer may be maintained by him at his principal place of business. It may be noted that the facility of declaring additional place of business by the recipient taxpayer is in no way putting any additional compliance requirement on the transporters.

10. Circulars related to interception, detention, release and confiscation of goods and conveyances

10.1 Procedure for interception of conveyances for inspection of goods in movement, and detention, release and confiscation of such goods and conveyances [Circular No. 41/15/2018-GST]

Circular No. 41/15/2018-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 13th April, 2018

Sub-section (1) of section 68 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Act") stipulates that the person in charge of a conveyance carrying any consignment of goods of value exceeding a specified amount shall carry with him the documents and devices prescribed in this behalf. Sub-section (2) of the said section states that the details of documents required to be carried by the person in charge of the conveyance shall be validated in such manner as may be prescribed. Sub-section (3) of the said section provides that where any conveyance referred to in sub-section (1) of the said section is intercepted by the proper officer at any place, he may require the person in charge of the conveyance to produce the documents for verification, and the said person shall be liable to produce the documents and also allow the inspection of goods.

1.1 Rules 138 to 138D of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Rules") lay down, in detail, the provisions relating to e-way bills. As per the said provisions, in case of transportation of goods by road, an e-way bill is required to be generated before the commencement of movement of the consignment. Rule 138A of the CGST rules prescribes that the person in charge of a conveyance shall carry the invoice or bill of supply or delivery challan, as the case may be; and in case of transportation of goods by road, he shall also carry a copy of the e-way bill in physical form or the e-way bill number in electronic form or mapped to a Radio Frequency Identification Device embedded on to the conveyance in such manner as may be notified by the Commissioner.

1.2 Section 129 of the CGST Act provides for detention, seizure and release of goods and conveyances in transit while section 130 of the CGST Act provides for the confiscation of goods or conveyances and imposition of penalty.

2. In this regard, various references have been received regarding the procedure to be followed in case of interception of conveyances for inspection of goods in movement and detention, seizure and release and confiscation of such goods and conveyances. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the CGST Act across all the field formations, the Board, in exercise of the powers conferred under section 168 (1) of the CGST Act, hereby issues the following instructions:

(a) The jurisdictional Commissioner or an officer authorised by him for this purpose shall, by an order, designate an officer/officers as the proper officer/officers to conduct interception and inspection of conveyances and goods in the jurisdictional area specified in such order.

(b) The proper officer, empowered to intercept and inspect a conveyance, may intercept any conveyance for verification of documents and/or inspection of goods. On being intercepted, the person in charge of the conveyance shall produce the documents related to the goods and the conveyance. The proper officer shall verify such documents and where, prima facie, no discrepancies are found, the conveyance shall be allowed to move further. An e-way bill number may be available with the person in charge of the conveyance or in the form of a print out, sms or it may be written on an invoice. All these forms of having an e-way bill are valid. Wherever a facility exists to verify the e-way bill electronically, the same shall be so verified, either by logging on to http://mis.ewaybillgst.gov.in or the Mobile App or through SMS by sending **EWBVER <EWB_NO>** to the mobile number **77382 99899** (For e.g. EWBVER 120100231897).

(c) For the purposes of verification of the e-way bill, interception and inspection of the conveyance and/or goods, the proper officer under rule 138B of the CGST Rules shall be the officer who has been assigned the functions under sub-section (3) of section 68 of the CGST Act vide Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, dated 05.07.2017.

(d) Where the person in charge of the conveyance fails to produce any prescribed document or where the proper officer intends to undertake an inspection, he shall record a statement of the person in charge of the conveyance in **FORM GST MOV-01.** In addition, the proper officer shall issue an order for physical verification/inspection of the conveyance, goods and documents in **FORM GST MOV-02**, requiring the person in charge of the conveyance to station the conveyance at the place mentioned in such order and allow the inspection of the goods. The proper officer shall, within twenty four hours of the aforementioned issuance of **FORM GST MOV-02**, prepare a report in **Part A** of **FORM GST EWB-03** and upload the same on the common portal.

(e) Within a period of three working days from the date of issue of the order in **FORM GST MOV-02**, the proper officer shall conclude the inspection proceedings, either by himself or through any other proper officer authorised in this behalf. Where circumstances warrant such time to be extended, he shall obtain a written permission in **FORM GST MOV-03** from the Commissioner or an officer authorized by him, for extension of time beyond three working days and a copy of the order of extension shall be served on the person in charge of the conveyance.

(f) On completion of the physical verification/inspection of the conveyance and the goods in movement, the proper officer shall prepare a report of such physical verification in **FORM GST MOV-04** and serve a copy of the said report to the person in charge of the goods and conveyance. The proper officer shall also record, on the common portal, the final report of the inspection in **Part B** of **FORM GST EWB-03** within three days of such physical verification/inspection.

(g) Where no discrepancies are found after the inspection of the goods and conveyance, the proper officer shall issue forthwith a release order in **FORM GST MOV-05** and allow the conveyance to move further. Where the proper officer is of the opinion that the goods and conveyance need to be detained under section 129 of the CGST Act, he

shall issue an order of detention in **FORM GST MOV-06** and a notice in **FORM GST MOV-07** in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 129 of the CGST Act**,** specifying the tax and penalty payable. The said notice shall be served on the person in charge of the conveyance.

(h) Where the owner of the goods or any person authorized by him comes forward to make the payment of tax and penalty as applicable under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 129 of the CGST Act, or where the owner of the goods does not come forward to make the payment of tax and penalty as applicable under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of the said section, the proper officer shall, after the amount of tax and penalty has been paid in accordance with the provisions of the CGST Act and the CGST Rules, release the goods and conveyance by an order in **FORM GST MOV-05.** Further, the order in **FORM GST MOV-09** shall be uploaded on the common portal and the demand accruing from the proceedings shall be added in the electronic liability register and the payment made shall be credited to such electronic liability register by debiting the electronic cash ledger or the electronic credit ledger of the concerned person in accordance with the provisions of section 49 of the CGST Act.

(i) Where the owner of the goods, or the person authorized by him, or any person other than the owner of the goods comes forward to get the goods and the conveyance released by furnishing a security under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 129 of the CGST Act, the goods and the conveyance shall be released, by an order in **FORM GST MOV-05,** after obtaining a bond in **FORM GST MOV-08** along with a security in the form of bank guarantee equal to the amount payable under clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 129 of the CGST Act. The finalisation of the proceedings under section 129 of the CGST Act shall be taken up on priority by the officer concerned and the security provided may be adjusted against the demand arising from such proceedings.

(j) Where any objections are filed against the proposed amount of tax and penalty payable, the proper officer shall consider such objections and thereafter, pass a speaking order in **FORM GST MOV-09,** quantifying the tax and penalty payable. On payment of such tax and penalty, the goods and conveyance shall be released forthwith by an order in **FORM GST MOV-05.** The order in **FORM GST MOV-09** shall be uploaded on the common portal and the demand accruing from the order shall be added in the electronic liability register and, upon payment of the demand, such register shall be credited by either debiting the electronic cash ledger or the electronic credit ledger of the concerned person in accordance with the provisions of section 49 of the CGST Act.

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

(l) Where the proper officer is of the opinion that such movement of goods is being effected to evade payment of tax, he may directly invoke section 130 of the CGST Act by issuing a notice proposing to confiscate the goods and conveyance in **FORM GST**

MOV-10. In the said notice, the quantum of tax and penalty leviable under section 130 of the CGST Act read with section 122 of the CGST Act, and the fine in lieu of confiscation leviable under sub-section (2) of section 130 of the CGST Act shall be specified. Where the conveyance is used for the carriage of goods or passengers for hire, the owner of the conveyance shall also be issued a notice under the third proviso to sub-section (2) of section 130 of the CGST Act, proposing to impose a fine equal to the tax payable on the goods being transported in lieu of confiscation of the conveyance.

(m) No order for confiscation of goods or conveyance, or for imposition of penalty, shall be issued without giving the person an opportunity of being heard.

(n) An order of confiscation of goods shall be passed in **FORM GST MOV-11,** after taking into consideration the objections filed by the person in charge of the goods (owner or his representative), and the same shall be served on the person concerned. Once the order of confiscation is passed, the title of such goods shall stand transferred to the Central Government. In the said order, a suitable time not exceeding three months shall be offered to make the payment of tax, penalty and fine imposed in lieu of confiscation and get the goods released. The order in **FORM GST MOV-11** shall be uploaded on the common portal and the demand accruing from the order shall be added in the electronic liability register and, upon payment of the demand, such register shall be credited by either debiting the electronic cash ledger or the electronic credit ledger of the concerned person in accordance with the provisions of section 49 of the CGST Act. Once an order of confiscation of goods is passed in **FORM GST MOV-11**, the order in **FORM GST MOV-09** passed earlier with respect to the said goods shall be withdrawn.

(o) An order of confiscation of conveyance shall be passed in **FORM GST MOV-11,** after taking into consideration the objections filed by the person in charge of the conveyance and the same shall be served on the person concerned. Once the order of confiscation is passed, the title of such conveyance shall stand transferred to the Central Government. In the order passed above, a suitable time not exceeding three months shall be offered to make the payment of penalty and fines imposed in lieu of confiscation and get the conveyance released. The order in **FORM GST MOV-11** shall be uploaded on the common portal and the demand accruing from the order shall be added in the electronic liability register and, upon payment of the demand, such register shall be credited by either debiting the electronic cash ledger or the electronic credit ledger of the concerned person in accordance with the provisions of section 49 of the CGST Act.

(p) The order referred to in clauses (n) and (o) above may be passed as a common order in the said **FORM GST MOV-11**.

(q) In case neither the owner of the goods nor any person other than the owner of the goods comes forward to make the payment of tax, penalty and fine imposed and get the goods or conveyance released within the time specified in **FORM GST MOV-11**, the proper officer shall auction the goods and/or conveyance by a public auction and remit the sale proceeds to the account of the Central Government.

(r) Suitable modifications in the time allowed for the service of notice or order for auction or disposal shall be done in case of perishable and/or hazardous goods.

(s) Whenever an order or proceedings under the CGST Act is passed by the proper officer, a corresponding order or proceedings shall be passed by him under the respective State or Union Territory GST Act and if applicable, under the Goods and Services Tax (Compensations to States) Act, 2017. Further, sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 79 of the CGST Act/respective State GST Acts may be referred to in case of recovery of arrears of central tax/State tax/Union territory tax.

(t) The procedure narrated above shall be applicable *mutatis mutandis* for an order or proceeding under the IGST Act, 2017.

(u) Demand of any tax, penalty, fine or other charges shall be added in the electronic liability ledger of the person concerned. Where no electronic liability ledger is available in case of an unregistered person, a temporary ID shall be created by the proper officer on the common portal and the liability shall be created therein. He shall also credit the payments made towards such demands of tax, penalty or fine and other charges by debiting the electronic cash ledger of the concerned person.

(v) A summary of every order in **FORM GST MOV-09** and **FORM GST MOV-11** shall be uploaded electronically in **FORM GST-DRC-07** on the common portal.

3. The format of **FORMS GST MOV-01** to **GST MOV-11** are annexed to this Circular.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FORM GST MOV-01
STATEMENT OF THE OWNER / DRIVER/ PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE GOODS AND CONVEYANCE

Statement of Sri_____ S/o_____ age _____years, residing at _____owner / driver / person- in- charge of the goods and conveyance bearing No. _____(Vehicle Number) made before the _____ (Designation of the proper officer) on DD/MM/YYYY at_____AM/PM at_____(place).

Today, you have intercepted the above mentioned conveyance and after disclosing your identity, you have requested me to produce my credentials and the documents relating to the goods in movement for your verification.

In this regard, I hereby declare the following.

1. : Personal Details						
NAME						
FATHER'S NAME						
AGE:	Yrs	DL NO:		RTO		
Conveyance Registration No.			Engine No.		Chassis No.	
Proof of Identity						
ADDRESS						

Phone:				Email, If any	
2.Details of the transporter:					
NAME					
ADDRESS					
Phone:				Email	
3	I am the person-in-charge of the goods conveyance number			/ / /	
4	I am transporting the goods from			To	
5	I have	a) not produced any documents relating to the goods under transportation			
		b) produced the documents, recorded in the Annexure, relating to the goods under transportation, which I have duly certified and signed as correct.			

I hereby further declare that, except the documents mentioned in the Annexure to this statement **which have been** tendered to you, there are no other documents with me or in the conveyance relating to the goods in movement.

The facts recorded in this statement are as per the submissions made by me and the contents of the statement were explained to me once again in the _____ (language) which is known to me and I declare that the information furnished in this statement is true and correct and I have retained a copy of this statement.

"Before me" (Owner/Driver/Person in charge)

Signature

Designation

ANNEXURE TO THE DEPONENT STATEMENT IN FORM GST MOV-01

PARTICULARS OF GOODS UNDER MOVEMENT- AS PER DOCUMENTS TENDERED									
SL.NO.	**LR NO**	**LR DATE**	**INVOICE/ BOS/DC NO**	**INVOICE/BOS/ DC DATE**	**CONSIGNOR**	**CONSIGNEE**	**COMMODITY**	**VALUE**	**EWB BILL NO, IF ANY**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

"Before me" (Owner/Driver/Person in charge)

Signature

Designation

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FORM GST MOV-02

ORDER FOR PHYSICAL VERIFICATION / INSPECTION OF THE CONVEYANCE, GOODS AND DOCUMENTS

The goods/conveyance, bearing No. / / / carrying _____ goods was intercepted by the undersigned _____(Designation of the officer), on / / at AM/PM at_____(Place). The owner/driver/person-in- charge of the goods conveyance has:

1. failed to tender any document for the goods in movement, or

2. tendered the documents mentioned in the Annexure to **FORM GST MOV-01** for verification.

Upon verification of the documents tendered, the undersigned is of the opinion that the inspection of the goods under movement is required to be done in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 68 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 read with State/UT Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 or under section 20 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 for the following reasons.

	The owner / driver / person-in charge of the conveyance has not tendered any documents for the goods in movement
	Prima facie the documents tendered are found to be defective
	The genuineness of the goods in transit (its quantity etc) and/or tendered documents requires further verification
	E-Way bill not tendered for the goods in movement
	Others (Specify)

Hence, you are hereby directed,-

(1) to station the conveyance carrying goods at_____(place) at your own risk and responsibility,

(2) to allow and assist in physical verification and inspection of the goods in movement and related documents,

(3) not to move the goods and conveyance from the place at which it is stationed until further orders and not to part with the goods in question.

Proper officer

To,
Sri.

Owner/Driver/Person-in-charge

Conveyance No: / / /

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FORM GST MOV-03

ORDER OF EXTENTION OF TIME FOR INSPECTION BEYONF THREE WORKING DAYS

Order No.

The conveyance bearing No._____ was intercepted by _____ (Designation of the officer) on _____ (date & time) at _____ (Place) and the same was directed to be stationed at _____ (place) for inspection by serving an Order in **FORM GST MOV-02** on the person in charge of the conveyance.

Now, the proper officer has requested for extension of time for conducting the inspection of the goods and conveyance for the following reasons:

The request of the proper officer has been examined and the same is found to be reasonable. The time period for conduct of inspection is hereby extended for a further period of _____ days.

The proper officer is hereby directed to serve a copy of this order on the person in charge of the conveyance.

JOINT/ADDL. COMMISSIONER

Place:

Date:

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FORM GST MOV-04

PHYSICAL VERIFICATION REPORT

Ref: FORM GST MOV-02 No._____ Dated

The physical verification of the goods conveyance bearing No._____has been conducted in the presence of Shri_____ owner / person in charge of the goods vehicle. The details of the physical verification are as under:-

PHYSICAL VERIFICATION REPORT							
Date of Physical Verification							
Goods Conveyance number							
Name of the Transporter							
Sl. No	Transport Document / LR No. & Date	Tendered Invoice / Documents No. & Date	Description of goods as per invoice including HSN code	Description of goods in the conveyance	Quantity as per invoice	Quantity as per physical verification	Diff
1							
	Date:	Date:					
2							
	Date:	Date:					

I hereby declare that the physical verification of the goods and conveyance mentioned above has been conducted in my presence and I accept that the contents recorded in this report are true and correct.

Signature of the Owner / Person in charge

Signature
Designation of the Proper Officer

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT :

I hereby duly declare that I have received a copy of the above report of physical verification.

Signature of the Owner / Person in charge

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FORM GST MOV-05
RELEASE ORDER

Ref: FORM GST MOV-02 NO._____ Dated

1. The goods conveyance bearing No._____ carrying goods was inspected by me (name and designation) on_____ and on inspection, no discrepancy was noticed either in the documents or in the physical verification of goods.

or

2. The goods conveyance bearing No._____ carrying goods was inspected by me (name and designation) on _____ and after inspection, an order of detention was issued in **FORM GST MOV-06** on _____ and a notice in **FORM GST MOV-07** was served on the person in charge of the conveyance on _____. The owner or person in charge of the conveyance has-

   a. come forward and made the payment of tax and penalty as proposed and proceedings is drawn in this regard.

   b. made the payment of tax and penalty as demanded in the order in **FORM GST MOV-09.**

   c. come forward and furnished a bond in **FORM GST MOV-08** along with the bank guarantee for the amount equivalent to the tax and penalty proposed.

or

3. The goods conveyance bearing No._____ carrying goods was inspected by me (name and designation) on _____ and after inspection and following the due process, an order of confiscation of goods and conveyance was issued in **FORM GST MOV-11** and served on the owner/person in charge of the conveyance on _____. The owner/person-in-charge has come forward and made the payment of tax, penalty, fine in lieu of confiscation of goods and conveyance.

   In view of the above, the goods and conveyance are hereby released on _____ at ____ AM/PM in good condition.

Signature
Designation of the Proper Officer,

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT :

I hereby duly declare that I have received a copy of the above order.

Signature of the Owner / Person-in-charge

* Strike through whichever is not applicable

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FORM GST MOV-06

ORDER OF DETENTION UNDER SECTION 129 (1) OF THE CENTRAL GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT, 2017 AND THE STATE/UNION TERRITORY GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT, 2017 / UNDER SECTION 20 OF THE INTEGRATED GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT, 2017

The goods conveyance bearing No. _____ was intercepted and inspected by the undersigned on _____at _____ (place and time) AM/PM. At the time of interception, the owner/ driver/ person in charge of the goods/ conveyance is Shri_____

	the owner/ driver/ person in charge of the goods conveyance Shri_____ has not tendered any documents for the goods in movement
	Prima facie, the documents tendered are found to be defective
	The genuineness of the goods in transit (its quantity etc) and/or tendered documents requires further verification
	E-Way bill not tendered for the goods in movement
	Others (Specify)

For the above said reasons, an order for physical verification / inspection of the conveyance, goods and documents was issued in **FORM GST MOV-02** dated_____ and served on the owner/driver/person in charge of the conveyance. A physical verification and inspection of goods in movement was conducted on_____by _____ (name and designation) in the presence of the owner/driver/person in charge of the conveyance Shri_____ and a report was drawn in **FORM GST MOV-04.** The following discrepancies were noticed.

Discrepancies noticed after physical verification of goods and conveyance	
	Mismatch between the goods in movement and documents tendered, the details of which are as under- a) --------- b) --------- c) ---------
	Mismatch between E-Way bill and goods in movement, the details of which are as under- a) --------- b) --------- c) ---------
	Goods not covered by valid documents, and the details are as under- a) --------- b) --------- c) ---------

	Others (Specify) a) --------- b) --------- c) ---------

In view of the above discrepancies, the goods and conveyance are required to be detained for further proceedings. Hence, the goods and above conveyance are detained by the undersigned and the driver/person in charge of the conveyance is hereby directed to station the conveyance at _____(place) at his own risk and responsibility and not to part with any goods, till the issue of release order in **FORM GST MOV-05**.

Signature
Designation of the Proper Officer

To,
Shri_____
Driver/Person in charge
Vehicle/Conveyance No:
Address:

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FORM GST MOV- 07
NOTICE UNDER SECTION 129 (3) OF THE CENTRAL GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT, 2017 AND THE STATE/UNION TERRITORY GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT, 2017 / UNDER SECTION 20 OF THE INTEGRATED GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT, 2017

The conveyance bearing No._____ was intercepted by _____ (Name and Designation of the proper officer) on _____ (date) at _____(time) at_____(place). The statement of the driver/person in charge of the vehicle was recorded on _____ (date).

2. The goods in movement were inspected under the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 68 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 read with subsection (3) of section 68 of the State/ Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 or under section 20 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 read with sub-section (3) of section 68 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 on _____(date) and the following discrepancies were noticed.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

3. In view of the above, the goods and the conveyance used for the movement of goods were detained under sub-section (3) of section 68 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and sub-section (1) of section 129 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 read with subsection (3) of section 68 of the State/ Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 or under section 20 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 read with subsection (3) of section 68 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 by issuing an order of detention in **FORM GST MOV 06** and the same was served on the person in charge of the conveyance on _____ (date).

4. Sub-section (1) of section 129 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 provides for the release of goods and conveyance detained on the payment of tax and penalty as under:

(i) the applicable tax and penalty equal to one hundred per cent of the tax payable on such goods, where the owner of the goods comes forward to pay such tax and penalty.

(ii) the applicable tax and penalty equal to the fifty per cent of the value of the goods reduced by the tax amount paid thereon under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and State/UT Goods and Services Tax Act calculated separately or the applicable tax and penalty equal to the value of the goods reduced by the tax amount paid thereon under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, where the owner of the goods does not come forward to pay such tax and penalty.

5. Clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 129 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 provides for the release of goods upon furnishing of a security equivalent to the amount payable under clause (a) or clause (b) of the said sub-section, as indicated supra at (i) and (ii) of para 4 above, in **FORM GST MOV-08**.

6. The calculation of proposed tax and penalty is as under:

1) CALCULATION OF APPLICABLE TAX

					RATE OF TAX				TAX AMOUNT			
SL.NO	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	HSN CODE	QUANTITY	TOTAL VALUE (RS.)	CENTRAL TAX	STATE TAX / UNION TERRITORY TAX	INTEGRATED TAX	CESS	CENTRAL TAX	STATE TAX / UNION TERRITORY TAX	INTEGRATED TAX	CESS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

2) CALCULATION OF APPLICABLE PENALTY UNDER CLAUSE (a) OF SUB-SECTION (1) OF SECTION 129

					RATE OF TAX				PENALTY AMOUNT			
SL.NO	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	HSN CODE	QUANTITY	TOTAL VALUE (RS.)	CENTRAL TAX	STATE TAX/- UNION TERRITORY TAX	INTEGRATED TAX	CESS	CENTRAL TAX	STATE TAX / UNION TERRITORY TAX	INTEGRATED TAX	CESS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

3) CALCULATION OF APPLICABLE PENALTY UNDER CLAUSE (b) OF SUB-SECTION (1) OF SECTION 129

					AMOUNT OF TAX				PENALTY AMOUNT			
SL.NO	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	HSN CODE	QUANTITY	TOTAL VALUE (Rs.)	CENTRAL TAX	STATE TAX / UNION TERRITORY TAX	INTEGRATED TAX	CESS	CENTRAL TAX	STATE TAX / UNION TERRITORY TAX	INTEGRATED TAX	CESS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

7. You are hereby directed to show cause, within seven days from the receipt of this notice, as to why the proposed tax and penalty mentioned supra should not be payable by you, failing which, further proceedings under the provisions of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 State/Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 or the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 shall be initiated.

8. You are hereby directed to appear before the undersigned on DD/MM/YYYY at HH/MM.

9. If you fail to furnish a reply within the stipulated date or fail to appear for personal hearing on the appointed date and time, the case will be decided ex-parte on the basis of available records and on merits.

Signature
Name and Designation of the Proper Officer

To,
Sri._____
Driver/Person in charge
Vehicle/Conveyance No:
Address:

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FORM GST MOV -08

BOND FOR PROVISIONAL RELEASE OF GOODS AND CONVEYANCE

I/We.....S/D/W of.....hereinafter called "obligor(s)" am/are held and firmly bound to the President of India (hereinafter called "the President") and/or the Governor of …….(State) (hereinafter called “the Governor”) for the sum of.....rupees to be paid to the President / Governor for which payment will and truly be made. I jointly and severally bind myself and my heirs/ executors/ administrators/ legal representatives/successors and assigns by these presents; dated this.....day of.....

WHEREAS, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 129 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, the goods have been detained vide order number ……dated…… having value of …….rupees and involving an amount of tax of ……. rupees. On my request, the goods have been permitted to be released provisionally by the proper officer on execution of the bond of value ……rupees and a security of ……rupees against which bank guarantee has been furnished in favour of the President/ Governor; and

WHEREAS, I undertake to produce the said goods released provisionally to me as and when required by the proper officer duly authorized under the Act.

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

OTHERWISE and on breach or failure in the performance of any part of this condition, the same shall be in full force and virtue:

AND the President/Governor shall, at his option, be competent to make good all the losses and damages from the amount of the bank guarantee or by endorsing his rights under the above- written bond or both;

IN THE WITNESS THEREOF these presents have been signed the day hereinbefore written by the obligor(s).

Signature(s) of obligor(s).
Date :
Place :
Witnesses
(1) Name and Address Occupation
(2) Name and Address Date Occupation
Place

Accepted by me this.....day of .....(month).....…….(year)
…….. (designation of officer) for and on behalf of the President/Governor.
(Signature of the Officer)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FORM GST MOV -09

ORDER OF DEMAND OF TAX AND PENALTY

Order No. Order Date

1.	Conveyance No.	
2	Person in charge of the Conveyance	
3	Address of the Person in charge of the Conveyance	
4.	Mobile No. of the Person in charge of the conveyance	
5.	e-mail ID of the Person in charge of the conveyance	
6.	Name of the transporter	
7.	GSTIN of the transporter, if any	
8.	Date and Time of Inspection	
9.	Date of Service of Notice	
10.	Order passed by	
11.	Date of Service of Order	
12.	Demand as per Order	

Act	Tax	Interest	Penalty	Fine/Other charges	Demand No.
CGST Act					
SGST / UTGST					

Act					
IGST Act					
Cess					
Total					

DETAILS OF GOODS DETAINED

Sl.No.	Description of goods	HSN Code	Quantity	Value

DETAILS OF CONVEYANCE DETAINED

Sl.No.	Description	Details
1	Conveyance Registration No.	
2.	Vehicle Description	
3.	Engine No.	
4.	Chassis No.	
5.		

ORDER ENCLOSED

(Name and designation of Proper Officer)

ORDER UNDER SECTION 129 (3) OF THE CENTRAL GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT, 2017 READ WITH RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF THE STATE/UNION TERRITORY GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT, 2017 INTEGRATED GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT, 2017 AND GOODS AND SERVICES

(COMPENSATION TO STATES) ACT, 2017

The conveyance bearing No._____ was intercepted by _____ (name and designation of the proper officer) on _____ (date) at _____(time) at_____(place). The statement of the driver/person in charge of the vehicle was recorded on _____ (date).

2. The goods in movement was inspected under the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 68 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 read with subsection (3) of section 68 of the State/ Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act or under section 20 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 read with sub-section (3) of section 68 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 on _____(date) and the following discrepancies were noticed.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

3. In view of the above, the goods and the conveyance used for the movement of goods were detained under sub-section (1) of section 129 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 read with sub-section (3) of section 68 of the State/ Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act or under section 20 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act read with sub-section (3) of section 68 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 by issuing an order of detention in **FORM GST MOV-06** and the same was served on the person in charge of the conveyance on _____ (date).

4. Sub-section (1) of section 129 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 provides for the release of goods and conveyance detained on the payment of tax and penalty as under:

(i) the applicable tax and penalty equal to one hundred per cent of the tax payable on such goods, where the owner of the goods comes forward to pay such tax and penalty.

(ii) the applicable tax and penalty equal to the fifty per cent of the value of the goods reduced by the tax amount paid thereon under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act and State/Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act calculated separately or the applicable tax and penalty equal to the fifty per cent of the value of the goods reduced by the tax amount paid thereon under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, where the owner of the goods does not come forward to pay such tax and penalty.

4.1. Clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 129 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 provides for the release of goods upon furnishing of a security equivalent to the amount payable under clause (a) or clause (b) of the said sub-section, as indicated supra at (i) and (ii) of para 4 above, in **FORM GST MOV-08**.

5. The calculation of proposed tax and penalty is as under:

1) CALCULATION OF APPLICABLE TAX

					RATE OF TAX				TAX AMOUNT			
SL.NO	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	HSN CODE	QUANTITY	TOTAL VALUE (Rs.)	CENTRAL TAX	STATE TAX / UNION TERRITORY TAX	INTEGRATED TAX	CESS	CENTRAL TAX	STATE TAX / UNION TERRITORY TAX	INTEGRATED TAX	CESS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

2) CALCULATION OF APPLICABLE PENALTY UNDER CLAUSE (a) OF SUB-SECTION (1) OF SECTION 129

					RATE OF TAX				PENALTY AMOUNT			
SL.NO	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	HSN CODE	QUANTITY	TOTAL VALUE (Rs.)	CENTRAL TAX	STATE TAX / UNION TERRITORY TAX	INTEGRATED TAX	CESS	CENTRAL TAX	STATE TAX / UNION TERRITORY TAX	INTEGRATED TAX	CESS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

3) CALCULATION OF APPLICABLE PENALTY UNDER CLAUSE (b) OF SUB-SECTION (1) OF SECTION 129

					AMOUNT OF TAX				PENALTY AMOUNT			
SL.NO	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	HSN CODE	QUANTITY	TOTAL VALUE (Rs.)	CENTRAL TAX	STATE TAX / UNION TERRITORY TAX	INTEGRATED TAX	CESS	CENTRAL TAX	STATE TAX / UNION TERRITORY TAX	INTEGRATED TAX	CESS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

6. Incorporating the above points, a notice in **FORM GST MOV-07** was issued and duly served on the person in charge of the conveyance, providing him an opportunity to show cause against the demand of tax and penalty as applicable and make payment of the same and to get the goods and conveyance released.

7. In response to the said notice,

(i) the owner of the goods/ person in charge of the conveyance has come forward and made the payment of tax and penalty as proposed. In view of this, the applicable tax and penalty proposed are hereby confirmed.

(ii) the owner of the goods/ person in charge of the conveyance has neither made the payment of tax and penalty proposed nor has he filed any objections to the notice issued in **FORM GST MOV-07** and hence, the proposed tax and penalty are confirmed.

(iii) the owner of the goods/ person in charge of the conveyance has filed objections as under:

a. ..

b. ..

c. …

8. The objections filed by him were perused and found acceptable/ not acceptable for the following reasons:

< SPEAKING ORDER Text>

9. In view of the above, the applicable tax and penalty are hereby calculated/ recalculated as under:

< RECALCULATION PART>

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

Signature

Name and Designation of the Proper Officer

To,

Shri_____

Driver/Person in charge

Vehicle/Conveyance No:
Address:

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FORM GST MOV -10
NOTICE FOR CONFISCATION OF GOODS OR CONVEYANCES AND LEVY OF PENALTY UNDER SECTION 130 OF THE CENTRAL GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT, 2017 READ WITH THE RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF STATE/UNION TERRITORY GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT, 2017 / THE INTEGRATED GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT, 2017 AND GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (COMPENSATION TO STATES) ACT, 2017

The conveyance bearing No._____ was intercepted by _____ (Designation of the proper officer) on _____ (date) at _____(time) at_____(place). The statement of the driver/person in charge of the vehicle was recorded on _____(date).

2. The goods in movement was inspected under the provisions of subsection (3) of section 68 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 read with subsection (3) of section 68 of the State Goods and Services Tax Act / Section 21 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act or under section 20 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act read with sub-section (3) of section 68 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act on _____(date) and the following discrepancies were noticed.

(i)
(ii)
(iii)

3. In view of the above, the goods and conveyances used for the movement of goods were detained under sub-section (1) of section 129 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 read with subsection (3) of section 68 of the State/ Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act or under section 20 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act read with sub-section (3) of section 68 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act by issuing an order of detention in **FORM GST MOV 06** and the same was served on the person in charge of the conveyance on ____ (date). Along with the order of detention in **FORM GST MOV 06,** a notice was issued in **FORM GST MOV 07** under the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 129 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, specifying the tax and penalty payable in respect of the goods in question.

4**.** Subsequently, after observing the principles of natural justice, an order demanding the applicable tax and penalty was issued in **FORM GST MOV-09** on _____(Date) and the same was served on the person in charge of the conveyance. However, neither the owner of the goods nor the person in charge of the conveyance came forward to make the payment of applicable tax and penalty within the time allowed in the order passed supra.

5. In view of this, the undersigned proposes to confiscate the above goods and the conveyance used to transport such goods under the provisions of section 130 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 read with State Goods and Services Tax Act / section 21 of the Union

Territory Goods and Services Tax Act or section 20 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017/Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017. In addition, you are liable to pay the tax, penalty and other charges payable in respect of such goods and the conveyance.

OR

As the goods were transported without any valid documents, it is presumed that the goods were being transported for the purposes of evading the taxes. In view of this, the undersigned proposes to confiscate the above goods and the conveyance used to transport such goods under the provisions of section 130 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 read with the relevant provisions of the State Goods and Services Tax/Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act and the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017. In addition, you are liable to pay the tax, penalty and other charges payable in respect of such goods and the conveyance.

6. The calculation of proposed tax and penalty is as under:

1) CALCULATION OF TAX

					RATE OF TAX				TAX AMOUNT			
SL.NO	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	HSN CODE	QUANTITY	TOTAL VALUE (Rs.)	CENTRAL TAX	STATE TAX / UNION TERRITORY TAX	INTEGRATED TAX	CESS	CENTRAL TAX	STATE TAX / UNION TERRITORY TAX	INTEGRATED TAX	CESS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

2) CALCULATION OF PENALTY

					RATE OF TAX				PENALTY AMOUNT			
SL.NO	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	HSN CODE	QUANTITY	TOTAL VALUE (Rs.)	CENTRAL TAX	STATE TAX / UNION TERRITORY TAX	INTEGRATED TAX	CESS	CENTRAL TAX	STATE TAX / UNION TERRITORY TAX	INTEGRATED TAX	CESS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

3) **DETERMINATION OF FINE IN LIEU OF CONFISCATION OF GOODS**
FINE AMOUNT

					FINE AMOUNT

SL.NO	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	HSN CODE	QUANTITY	TOTAL VALUE (Rs.)	CENTRAL TAX	STATE TAX / UNION TERRITORY TAX	INTEGRATED TAX	CESS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

4) **CALCULATION OF FINE IN LIEU OF CONFISCATION OF CONVEYANCE**

					RATE OF TAX				FINE AMOUNT			
SL.NO	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	HSN CODE	QUANTITY	TOTAL VALUE (Rs.)	CENTRAL TAX	STATE TAX / UNION TERRITORY TAX	INTEGRATED TAX	CESS	CENTRAL TAX	STATE TAX / UNION TERRITORY TAX	INTEGRATED TAX	CESS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

7. You are hereby directed to show cause, within seven days from the receipt of this notice, as to why the goods in question and the conveyance used to transport such goods shall not be confiscated under the provisions of section 130 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act or the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act and the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 and why the tax, penalty and other charges payable in respect of such goods and the conveyance shall not be payable by you.

8. You are hereby directed to appear before the undersigned on DD/MM/YYYY at HH/MM.

9. If you fail to furnish a reply within the stipulated date or fail to appear for personal hearing on the appointed date and time, the case will be decided ex-parte on the basis of available records and on merits.

Signature
Name and Designation of the Proper Officer

To,
Shri_____
Driver/Person in charge
Vehicle/Conveyance no:
Address:

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FORM GST MOV -11

ORDER OF CONFISCATION OF GOODS AND CONVEYANCE AND DEMAND OF TAX, FINE AND PENALTY

Order No. Order Date:

1.	Conveyance No.	
2	Person in charge of the Conveyance	
3	Address of the Person in charge of the Conveyance	
4.	Mobile No. of the Person in charge of the conveyance	
5.	e-mail ID of the Person in charge of the conveyance	
6.	Name of the transporter	
7.	GSTIN of the transporter, if any	
8.	Date and Time of Inspection	
9.	Date of Service of Notice of Confiscation	
10.	Order passed by	
11.	Date of Service of Order	
12.	Demand as per Confiscation Order	

On the Goods

Act	Tax	Interest	Penalty	Fine/ Other charges	Demand No.
CGST Act					
SGST / UTGST Act					
IGST Act					
Cess					
Total					

On the Conveyance

Act	Tax	Interest	Penalty	Fine/ Other charges	Demand No.
CGST Act					
STATE TAX / UTGST Act					
IGST Act					
Cess					
Total					

DETAILS OF GOODS CONFISCATED

Sl.No.	Description of goods	HSN Code	Quantity	Value

DETAILS OF CONVEYANCE CONFISCATED

Sl.No.	Description	Details
1	Conveyance Registration No.	
2.	Vehicle Description	
3.	Engine No.	
4.	Chassis No.	
5.		

ORDER ENCLOSED

(Name and designation of Proper Officer)

ORDER OF CONFISCATION UNDER SECTION 130 OF THE CENTRAL GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT, 2017 READ WITH THE RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF THE STATE/UNION TERRITORY GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT/ THE INTEGRATED GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT, 2017

The conveyance bearing No._____ was intercepted by _____ (Name and Designation of the proper officer) on _____ (date) at _____(time) at_____(place). The statement of the driver/person in charge of the vehicle was recorded on _____(date).

2. The goods in movement was inspected under the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 68 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 read with the relevant provisions of the State/ Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act/the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 on _____(date) and the following discrepancies were noticed.

(i)
(ii)
(iii)

3. In view of the above, the goods and conveyances used for the movement of goods were detained under sub-section (1) of section 129 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act read with sub-section (3) of section 68 of the State/ Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act or under section 20 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act read with sub-section (3) of section 68 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act by issuing an order of detention in **FORM GST MOV 06** and the same was served on the person in charge of the conveyance on ____ (date). Along with the order of detention in **FORM GST MOV 06**, a notice was issued in **FORM GST MOV 07** under the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 129 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, specifying the tax and penalty payable.

4. Subsequently, after observing the principles of natural justice, an order demanding the applicable tax and penalty was issued in **FORM GST MOV-09** on _____(Date) and the same was served on the person in charge of the conveyance. However, neither the owner of the goods

nor the person in charge of the conveyance came forward to make the payment of applicable tax and penalty within the time allowed in the order passed supra. Hence, a notice in **FORM GST MOV-10** was issued on _____(Date) proposing to confiscate the goods and the conveyance used for transporting such goods and the same was duly served on the person in charge of the conveyance. In the said notice, the tax, penalty and other charges payable in respect of such goods and the conveyance were also demanded.

OR

As the goods were transported without any valid documents, it was presumed that the goods were transported for the purposes of evading the taxes. Hence, it was proposed to confiscate the above goods and the conveyance used to transport such goods under the provisions of section 130 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 read with State Goods and Services Tax Act / Section 21 of the UT Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act or section 20 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 by issue of a notice in **FORM GST MOV-10**. In the said notice, the tax, penalty and other charges payable in respect of such goods and the conveyance were also demanded.

5. The person in charge has not filed any objections/ the objections filed were found to be not acceptable for the reasons stated below:

a) …

b) …

c) …

6. In view of the above, the following goods and conveyance are confiscated by the undersigned by exercising the powers vested under section 130 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act and under section 130 of the State Goods and Services Tax Act / Section 21 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act or under section 20 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act which are listed as under:

SL.NO	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	HSN CODE	QUANTITY	TOTAL VALUE (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5

7. You are also informed that the above goods and conveyance shall be released on the payment of the following tax, penalty and fines in lieu of confiscation if the same is made within ----- days from the date of this order.

(1) CALCULATION OF TAX

					RATE OF TAX				TAX AMOUNT			
SL.NO	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	HSN CODE	QUANTITY	TOTAL VALUE (Rs.)	CENTRAL TAX	STATE TAX / UNION TERRITORY TAX	INTEGRATED TAX	CESS	CENTRAL TAX	STATE TAX / UNION TERRITORY TAX	INTEGRATED TAX	CESS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

(2) CALCULATION OF PENALTY

					RATE OF TAX				PENALTY AMOUNT			
SL.NO	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	HSN CODE	QUANTITY	TOTAL VALUE (Rs.)	CENTRAL TAX	STATE TAX / UNION TERRITORY TAX	INTEGRATED TAX	CESS	CENTRAL TAX	STATE TAX / UNION TERRITORY TAX	INTEGRATED TAX	CESS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

(3) DETERMINATION OF FINE IN LIEU OF CONFISCATION OF GOODS

					FINE AMOUNT			
SL.NO	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	HSN CODE	QUANTITY	TOTAL VALUE (Rs.)	CENTRAL TAX	STATE TAX / UNION TERRITORY TAX	INTEGRATED TAX	CESS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

(4) CALCULATION OF FINE IN LIEU OF CONFISCATION OF CONVEYANCE

					RATE OF TAX				FINE AMOUNT			
SL.NO	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	HSN CODE	QUANTITY	TOTAL VALUE (Rs.)	CENTRAL TAX	STATE TAX / UNION TERRITORY TAX	INTEGRATED TAX	CESS	CENTRAL TAX	STATE TAX / UNION TERRITORY TAX	INTEGRATED TAX	CESS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Signature
Name and Designation of the Proper Officer

To,
Shri_____
Driver/Person in charge
Vehicle/Conveyance no:
Address:

10.2 Modifications to the procedure for interception of conveyances for inspection of goods in movement, and detention, release and confiscation of such goods and conveyances, as clarified in Circular No. 41/15/2018-GST dated 13.04.2018 [Circular No. 49/23/2018-GST]

Circular No. 49/23/2018-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 21st June, 2018

Circular No. 41/15/2018-GST dated 13.04.2018 was issued to clarify the procedure for interception of conveyances for inspection of goods in movement, and detention, release and confiscation of such goods and conveyances.

2. In order to clarify certain issues regarding the specified procedure in this regard and in order to ensure uniform implementation of the provisions of the CGST Act across all the field formations, the Board, in exercise of the powers conferred under section 168 (1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, hereby issues the following modifications to the said Circular:-

(i) In para 2 (e) of the said Circular, the expression "three working days" may be replaced by the expression "three days";

(ii) The statement after paragraph 3 in FORM GST MOV-05 should read as: "In view of the above, the goods and conveyance(s) are hereby released on (DD/MM/YYYY) at ____ AM/PM."

3.0 Further, it is stated that as per rule 138C (2) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017, where the physical verification of goods being transported on any conveyance has been done during transit at one place within a State or Union territory or in any other State or Union territory, no further physical verification of the said conveyance shall be carried out again in the State or Union territory, unless a specific information relating to evasion of tax is made available subsequently. Since the requisite FORMS are not available on the common portal currently, any action initiated by the State tax officers is not being intimated to the central tax officers and vice-versa, doubts have been raised as to the procedure to be followed in such situations.

3.1 In this regard, it is clarified that the hard copies of the notices/orders issued in the specified FORMS by a tax authority may be shown as proof of initiation of action by a tax authority by the transporter/registered person to another tax authority as and when required. 3.2 Further, it is clarified that only such goods and/or conveyances should be detained/confiscated in respect of which there is a violation of the provisions of the GST Acts or the rules made thereunder.

Illustration: Where a conveyance carrying twenty-five consignments is intercepted and the person-in-charge of such conveyance produces valid e-way bills and/or other relevant documents in respect of twenty consignments, but is unable to produce the same with respect to the remaining five consignments, detention/confiscation can be made only with respect to the five consignments and the conveyance in respect of which the violation of the Act or the rules made thereunder has been established by the proper officer.

10.3 Modification of the procedure for interception of conveyances for inspection of goods in movement, and detention, release and confiscation of such goods and conveyances, as clarified in Circular Nos. 41/15/2018-GST dated 13.04.2018 and 49/23/2018-GST dated 21.06.2018 [Circular No. 64/38/2018-GST]

Circular No. 64/38/2018-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 14th September, 2018

Kind attention is invited to Circular No. 41/15/2018-GST dated 13th April, 2018 as amended by Circular No. 49/23/2018-GST dated 21st June, 2018 vide which the procedure for interception of conveyances for inspection of goods in movement, and detention, release and confiscation of such goods and conveyances was specified.

2. Various representations have been received regarding imposition of penalty in case of minor discrepancies in the details mentioned in the e-way bill although there are no major lapses in the invoices accompanying the goods in movement. The matter has been examined. In order to clarify this issue and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as 'the CGST Act') hereby clarifies the said issue hereunder.

3. Section 68 of the CGST Act read with rule 138A of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as 'the CGST Rules') requires that the person in charge of a conveyance carrying any consignment of goods of value exceeding Rs 50,000/- should carry a copy of documents viz., invoice/bill of supply/delivery challan/bill of entry and a valid e-way bill in physical or electronic form for verification. In case such person does not carry the mentioned documents, there is no doubt that a contravention of the provisions of the law takes place and the provisions of section 129 and section 130 of the CGST Act are invocable. Further, it may be noted that the non-furnishing of information in **Part B** of **FORM GST EWB-01** amounts to the e-way bill becoming not a valid document for the movement of goods by road as per Explanation (2) to rule 138(3) of the CGST Rules, except in the case where the goods are transported for a distance of upto fifty kilometres within the State or Union territory to or from the place of business of the transporter to the place of business of the consignor or the consignee, as the case may be.

4. Whereas, section 129 of the CGST Act provides for detention and seizure of goods and conveyances and their release on the payment of requisite tax and penalty in cases where such goods are transported in contravention of the provisions of the CGST Act or the rules made thereunder. It has been informed that proceedings under section 129 of the CGST Act are being initiated for every mistake in the documents mentioned in para 3 above. It is clarified that in case a consignment of goods is accompanied by an invoice or any other specified document and not an e-way bill, proceedings under section 129 of the CGST Act may be initiated.

5. Further, in case a consignment of goods is accompanied with an invoice or any other specified document and also an e-way bill, proceedings under section 129 of the CGST Act may not be initiated, *inter alia*, in the following situations:

a) Spelling mistakes in the name of the consignor or the consignee but the GSTIN, wherever applicable, is correct;

b) Error in the pin-code but the address of the consignor and the consignee mentioned is correct, subject to the condition that the error in the PIN code should not have the effect of increasing the validity period of the e-way bill;

c) Error in the address of the consignee to the extent that the locality and other details of the consignee are correct;

d) Error in one or two digits of the document number mentioned in the e-way bill;

e) Error in 4 or 6 digit level of HSN where the first 2 digits of HSN are correct and the rate of tax mentioned is correct;

f) Error in one or two digits/characters of the vehicle number.

6. In case of the above situations, penalty to the tune of Rs. 500/- each under section 125 of the CGST Act and the respective State GST Act should be imposed (Rs.1000/- under the IGST Act) in **FORM GST DRC-07** for every consignment. A record of all such consignments where proceedings under section 129 of the CGST Act have not been invoked in view of the situations listed in paragraph 5 above shall be sent by the proper officer to his controlling officer on a weekly basis.

10.4 Generation and quoting of Document Identification Number (DIN) on any communication issued by the officers of the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) to tax payers and other concerned persons[Circular No. 122/41/2019-GST]

Circular No. 122/41/2019-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 5th November, 2019

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

2. The Board in exercise of its power under section 168(1) of the CGST Act, 2017/ Section 37B of the Central Excise Act, 1944 directs that no search authorization, summons, arrest memo, inspection notices and letters issued in the course of any enquiry shall be issued by any officer under the

Board to a taxpayer or any other person, on or after the 8th day of November, 2019 without a computer-generated Document Identification Number (DIN) being duly quoted prominently in the body of such communication. The digital platform for generation of DIN is hosted on the Directorate of Data Management (DDM)'s online portal "cbicddm.gov.in"

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

(i) when there are technical difficulties in generating the electronic DIN, or

(ii) when communication regarding investigation/enquiry, verification etc. is required to issued at short notice or in urgent situations and the authorized officer is outside the office in the discharge of his official duties.

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

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

(i) obtaining the post facto approval of the immediate superior officer as regards the justification of issuing the communication without the electronically generated DIN;

(ii) mandatorily electronically generating the DIN after post facto approval; and

(iii) printing the electronically generated pro-forma bearing the DIN and filing it in the concerned file.

6. In order to implement this new facility of electronically generating the DIN, all Principal Chief Commissioners/Principal Director Generals/Chief Commissioners/Director Generals shall ensure that all their authorized officers who have to electronically generate the DIN are immediately mapped as users in the System and are conversant with the process for auto-generating a DIN. In order to successfully add users for the DIN utility and enable them to electronically generate DINs, the following steps shall be followed: (i) The details of officers to be added as users of the DIN Utility such as name, designation/Branch and official e-mail Id shall be fed into the System (the office of the officer being added will be auto populated); (ii) The dashboard (Manage User) is provided with add/activate/inactivate/delete and edit options which can be availed for namely adding, activating, inactivating, editing and deleting the users as follows:

(a) Add:- Officers name/designation and branch can be added by selecting appropriate designation and branch from the drop down menu provided against the respective column.

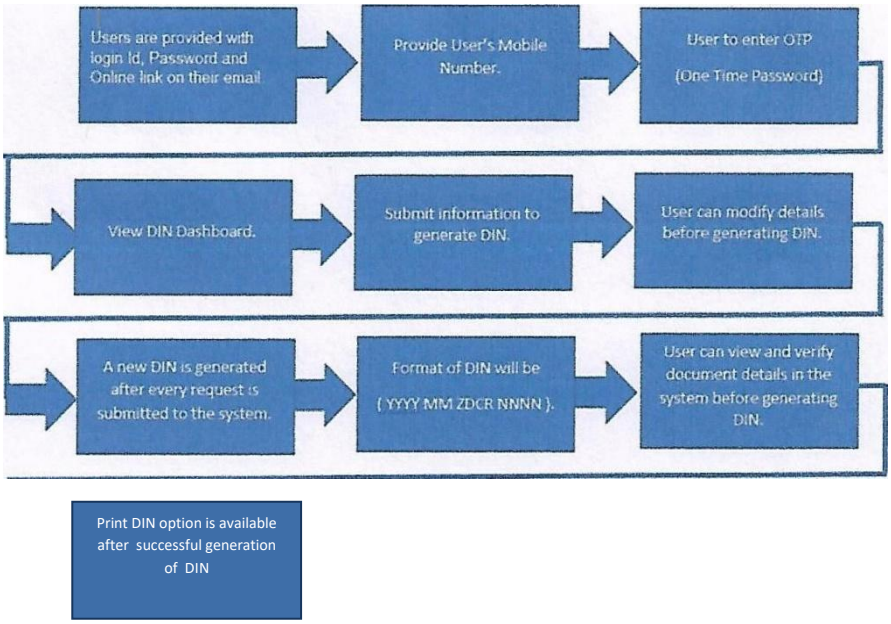
(b) Activate:- Once the user activates the URL and provides the user name and password and OTP, the authorization will be processed by the system and shall be reflected as Green Radio button.

(c) Inactivate: Any already added user who may be diverted on temporary basis to attend to some other assignment in the case of administrative exigency, can be deactivated for time being by dragging the Green Radio button to the left by which it will become red in color showing the user's position as inactive. A confirmation e-mail will also be sent to the respective user.

(d) Edit:- This icon will always appear with Red Radio button (indicating the inactive position of the user) and is provided for modifying/editing the name/designation/branch/e-mail Id of the officer to be authorized.

(e) Delete:- This icon can be used for deleting the already added user profile if the officer is permanently transferred out from that office.

7. Officers who have been added as users in the DIN utility shall electronically generate DINS, as follows:
   i. Every authorized user shall receive an e-mail on his official e-mail Id after he/she is mapped into the DIN utility. This e-mail shall provide the user of his/her user name and password. The same e-mail shall also provide an URL online link.
   ii. After clicking on the said URL link, the user shall be guided to the DIN utility within CBIC-Sanchar on the DDM's online portal "cbicddm.gov.in".
   iii. The user shall be required to submit his/her mobile number on the screen page for purposes of verification and then click "Get OTP" button for receiving a One Time Password (OTP) on the mobile.
   iv. The user shall login to the DIN utility by entering the OTP received.
   v. After successfully logging in, the user shall see the Dashboard displaying different categories, for total number of summons, search authorizations, inspection notices and arrest memos issued by the user. Initially, the figures under each category shall be 'zero'.
   vi. The user shall click "Generate DIN" on the Menu Bar located at the left hand side of the screen and enter the details of the communication to be issued by choosing its category and selecting the appropriate title of the communication from the dropdown menu "Choose Document"
   vii. After filling in all the required information, and clicking on the "View & Save DIN" button, the user shall see a preview page. By clicking the "Back button", mistakes or typographical errors, if any, can be rectified. Also, the user has the option of partially entering details in the System at a time and coming back later to retrieve the partially entered document (automatically saved in the System), fill in the remaining details, and generate a DIN on a later occasion.
   viii. The last step is to click on the "Generate DIN" button and a DIN shall be generated for that particular communication by the System. The generated DIN cannot be edited.
   ix. A new DIN shall be generated each time a request for generating it is submitted to the System.
   x. After the DIN is generated, the user shall print the page bearing the DIN and file it in the concerned file while also quoting the DIN on the communication.



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

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

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

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

10.5 Generation and quoting of Document Identification Number (DIN) on any communication issued by the officers of the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) to tax payers and other concerned persons [Circular No. 128/47/2019-GST]

Circular No. 128/47/2019-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 23rd December, 2019

Attention is invited to Board's Circular No. 122/41/2019- GST dated 05th November, 2019 that was issued to implement the decision for Generation and Quoting of Document Identification Number (DIN) on specified documents. This was done with a view to leverage technology for greater accountability and transparency in communications with the trade/ taxpayers/ other concerned persons.

2. Vide the aforementioned Circular, the Board had specified that the DIN monitoring system would be used for incorporating a DIN on search authorisations, summons, arrest memos, inspection notices etc. to begin with. Further, a facility was provided to enable the recipient of these documents/communications to easily verify their genuineness by confirming the DIN on-line at cbic.gov.in. In continuation of the same, the Board has now directed that electronic generation and quoting of Document Identification Number (DIN) shall be done in respect of all communications (including e-mails) sent to tax pavers and other concerned persons by any office of the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) across the country. Instructions contained in this Para would come into effect from 24.12.2019.

3. Accordingly, the online digital platform/facility already available on the DDM's online portal "cbicddm.gov.in" for electronic generation of DIN has been suitably enhanced to enable electronic generation of DIN in respect of all forms of communication (including e-mails) sent to tax payers and other concerned persons. On the one hand electronic generation of DIN's would create a digital directory for maintaining a proper audit trail of communications sent to tax payers and other concerned persons and on the other hand, it would provide the recipient of such communication a digital facility to ascertain the genuineness of the communication.

4. In this context, the Board also felt it necessary to harmonize and standardize the formats of search authorisations, summons, arrest memos, inspection notices etc. issued by the GST/Central Excise/Service Tax formations across the country. Accordingly, the Board had constituted a committee of officers to examine and suggest modifications in the formats of these documents. The committee has submitted its recommendations. The standardized documents have since been

uploaded by DDM and are ready to be used. When downloaded and printed, these standardized documents would bear a prepopulated DIN thereon. Accordingly, the Board directs that all field formations shall use the standardized authorisation for search, summons, inspection notice, arrest memo and provisional release order (the formats are attached). These formats shall be used by all the formations w.e.f. 01.01.2020.

5. The Board once again directs that any specified communication which does not bear the electronically generated DIN and is not covered by the exceptions mentioned in paragraph 3 of Circular No. 122/41 /2019-GST dated 05.11.2019, shall be treated as invalid and shall be deemed to have never been issued.

10.6 Amendment to Circular No. 31/05/2018-GST, dated 9th February, 2018 on 'Proper officer under sections 73 and 74 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017and under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 [Circular No. 239/33/2024-GST]

Circular No. 239/33/2024-GST

New Delhi, Dated the 4th December, 2024

Vide Notification No. 02/2022-Central Tax dated 11th March, 2022, para 3A was inserted in Notification No. 02/2017-Central Tax dated 19th June, 2017, to empower AdditionalCommissioners of Central Tax/ Joint Commissioners of Central Tax of some of the specified Central Tax Commissionerates, with All India Jurisdiction for the purpose of adjudication of the show cause notices issued by the officers of the Directorate General of Goods and Services Tax Intelligence (herein after referred as DGGI). Further, vide Notification No. 27/2024- Central Tax dated 25th November, 2024, Table V has been substituted in the Notification No. 02/2017-Central Tax dated 19th June, 2017, to empower more number of Additional Commissioners of Central Tax/ Joint Commissioners of Central Tax of specified Central Tax Commissionerates, with All India Jurisdiction for the purpose of adjudication of the show cause notices issued by the officers of DGGI. Notification No 27/2024- Central Tax dated 25th November, 2024 has come into effect from 1st December, 2024.

2. Consequently, para 7.1 of the Circular No. 31/05/2018-GST dated 9th February, 2018 (as amended by Circular No. 169/01/2022-GST dated 12th March, 2022) is substituted as below:

"7.1 In respect of show cause notices issued by officers of DGGI, there maybe cases where,

(i) a show cause notice is issued to multiple noticees, either having the sameor different PANs; or

(ii) multiple show cause notices are issued on the same issue to multiple noticees having the same PAN,

and the principal place of business of such noticees fall under the jurisdiction of multiple Central Tax Commissionerates. For the purpose of adjudication of such show cause notices, Additional/Joint Commissioners of Central Tax of specified Commissionerates have been empowered with All India jurisdiction throughamendment in the Notification No. 02/2027 dated 19th June, 2017 vide Notification No. 02/2022-Central Tax dated 11th March, 2022, as further amended vide Notification No.27/2024-Central Tax dated 25th November, 2024. Such show cause notices may be adjudicated, irrespective of the amount involved in the show cause notice(s), by one of the Additional/Joint Commissioners of Central Tax empowered with All India jurisdiction vide the above mentioned notifications. Principal Commissioners/ Commissioners of the Central Tax Commissionerates specified in the said notification will allocate charge of Adjudication (DGGI cases) to one or more Additional Commissioners/ Joint Commissioners posted in their Commissionerates. Where the location of principal place of business of the noticee, having the highest amount of demand of tax in the said show cause notice(s), falls under the jurisdiction of a Central Tax Zone/Commissionerate mentioned in column 2 of the table below, the show cause notice(s) may be adjudicated by one of the Additional Commissioners/ Joint Commissioners of Central Tax, holding the charge of Adjudication (DGGI cases), of the Central Tax Commissionerate mentioned in column 3 of the said table corresponding to the said Central Tax Zone/Commissionerate. Such show cause notice(s) may, accordingly, be made answerable by the officers of DGGI to the concerned Additional/ Joint Commissioners of Central Tax.

TABLE

Sl. No.	***Central Tax Zone/ Commissionerates in whose jurisdiction the location of the principal place of business of the noticee having highest amount of demand of tax involved falls***	***Central Tax Commissionerate whose Additional Commissioner or Joint Commissioner shall adjudicate Show Cause Notices issued by officers of Directorate General of GST Intelligence***
(1)	***(2)***	***(3)***
1.	*Ahmedabad Zone*	*Ahmedabad South*
2.	*Vadodara Zone*	*Surat*
3.	*Bhopal Zone*	*Bhopal*
4.	*Nagpur Zone*	*Nagpur-II*
5.	*Chandigarh Zone*	*Chandigarh*
6.	*Panchkula Zone*	*Faridabad*
7.	*Chennai Zone*	*Chennai South*
8.	*Bengaluru Zone*	*Bengaluru East*
9.	*Thiruvananthapuram Zone*	*Thiruvananthapuram*
10.	*Delhi North and Delhi East Commissionerates of Delhi Zone*	*Delhi North*
11.	*Delhi West and Delhi South Commissionerates of Delhi Zone*	*Delhi West*
12.	*Jaipur Zone*	*Jaipur*
13.	*Guwahati Zone*	*Guwahati*
14.	*Hyderabad Zone*	*Rangareddy*
15.	*Visakhapatnam (Amaravathi) Zone*	*Visakhapatnam*
16.	*Bhubaneshwar Zone*	*Bhubaneshwar*

17.	*Kolkata Zone*	*Kolkata North*
18.	*Ranchi Zone*	*Ranchi*
19.	*Lucknow Zone*	*Lucknow*
20.	*Meerut Zone*	*Meerut*
21.	*Mumbai West, Thane, Thane Rural, Raigarh, Belapur, Navi Mumbai and Bhiwandi Commissionerates of Mumbai Zone*	*Thane*
22.	*Mumbai South, Mumbai East, Mumbai Central and Palghar Commissionerates of Mumbai Zone*	*Palghar*
23.	*Pune Zone*	*Pune-II*

7.1.1 It is further clarified that in cases where a show cause notice has been issuedto multiple noticees, either having same or different PANs, and the said show cause notice is required to be adjudicated by a common adjudicating authority as per the highest amount of demand of tax in accordance with the criteria mentioned in para 7.1 above, then if any show cause notice(s) is issued subsequently on the same issue to some other noticee(s) having PAN(s) different from the PANs of the noticees included in the earlier show cause notice, the said later show cause notices is to be adjudicated,

(i) by the jurisdictional adjudicating authority of the noticee, if there is only one noticee (GSTIN) involved in the said later show cause notice; or

(ii) by the common adjudicating authority in accordance with the criteria mentioned in para 7.1 above as applicable independently based on the highest amount of tax demand in the said later show cause notice, if there are multiple noticees (GSTINs) involved in the said later show cause notice having principal place of business under the jurisdiction of multiple Central Tax Commissionerates.''

3. Further para 7.3 of the Circular No. 31/05/2018-GST dated 9th February, 2018 (as amended by Circular No. 169/01/2022-GST dated 12th March, 2022) is substituted as below:

"7.3 In respect of show cause notices issued by the officers of DGGI prior to Notification No. 27/2024-Central Tax dated 25th November, 2024 coming into effect, involving cases mentioned in para 7.1 read with para 7.1.1 above and where no adjudication order has been issued upto 30th November, 2024, the same may be made answerable to the Additional/Joint Commissioners of Central Tax, having All India jurisdiction, in accordance with the criteria mentioned in para 7.1 read with para 7.1.1 above, by issuing corrigendum to such show cause notices."

11. Circulars related to Schedule I of the CGST Act

11.1 Scope of Principal-agent relationship in the context of Schedule I of the CGST Act [Circular No. 57/31/2018-GST]

Circular No. 57/31/2018-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 4th September, 2018

In terms of Schedule I of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Act"), the supply of goods by an agent on behalf of the principal without consideration has been deemed to be a supply. In this connection, various representations have been received regarding the scope and ambit of the principal-agent relationship under GST. In order to clarify some of the issues and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168 (1) of the CGST Act hereby clarifies the issues in the succeeding paras.

2. As per section 182 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, an "agent" is a person employed to do any act for another, or to represent another in dealings with third person. The person for whom such act is done, or who is so represented, is called the "principal". As delineated in the definition, an agent can be appointed for performing any act on behalf of the principal which may or may not have the potential for representation on behalf of the principal. So, the crucial element here is the representative character of the agent which enables him to carry out activities on behalf of the principal.

3. The term "agent" has been defined under sub-section (5) of section 2 of the CGST Act as follows:

> *"agent" means a person, including a factor, broker, commission agent, arhatia, del credere agent, an auctioneer or any other mercantile agent, by whatever name called, who carries on the business of supply or receipt of goods or services or both on behalf of another.*

4. The following two key elements emerge from the above definition of agent:

a) the term „agent" is defined in terms of the various activities being carried out by the person concerned in the principal-agent relationship; and

b) the supply or receipt of goods or services has to be undertaken by the agent on behalf of the principal.

From this, it can be deduced that the crucial component for covering a person within the ambit of the term "agent" under the CGST Act is corresponding to the representative character identified in the definition of "agent" under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

5. Further, the two limbs of any supply under GST are "consideration" and "in the course or furtherance of business". Where the consideration is not extant in a transaction, such a transaction does not fall within the ambit of supply. But, in certain scenarios, as elucidated in Schedule I of the CGST Act, the key element of consideration is not required to be present for treating certain

activities as supply. One such activity which has been detailed in para 3 of Schedule I (hereinafter referred to as "**the said entry**") is reproduced hereunder:

3. Supply of goods—

(a) by a principal to his agent where the agent undertakes to supply such goods on behalf of the principal; or

(b) by an agent to his principal where the agent undertakes to receive such goods on behalf of the principal.

6. Here also, it is worth noticing that all the activities between the principal and the agent and *vice versa* do not fall within the scope of the said entry. Firstly, the supply of services between the principal and the agent and *vice versa* is outside the ambit of the said entry, and would therefore require "consideration" to consider it as supply and thus, be liable to GST. Secondly, the element identified in the definition of "agent", i.e., "**supply or receipt of goods on behalf of the principal**" has been retained in this entry.

7. It may be noted that the crucial factor is how to determine whether the agent is wearing the representative hat and is supplying or receiving goods on behalf of the principal. Since in the commercial world, there are various factors that might influence this relationship, it would be more prudent that an objective criteria is used to determine whether a particular principal-agent relationship falls within the ambit of the said entry or not. Thus, the key ingredient for determining relationship under GST would be whether the invoice for the further supply of goods on behalf of the principal is being issued by the agent or not. Where the invoice for further supply is being issued by the agent in his name then, any provision of goods from the principal to the agent would fall within the fold of the said entry. However, it may be noted that in cases where the invoice is issued by the agent to the customer in the name of the principal, such agent shall not fall within the ambit of Schedule I of the CGST Act. Similarly, where the goods being procured by the agent on behalf of the principal are invoiced in the name of the agent then further provision of the said goods by the agent to the principal would be covered by the said entry. In other words, the crucial point is whether or not the agent has the authority to pass or receive the title of the goods on behalf of the principal.

8. Looking at the convergence point between the character of the agent under both the CGST Act and the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the following scenarios are discussed:

Scenario 1

Mr. A appoints Mr. B to procure certain goods from the market. Mr. B identifies various suppliers who can provide the goods as desired by Mr. A, and asks the supplier (Mr. C) to send the goods and issue the invoice directly to Mr. A. In this scenario, Mr. B is only acting as the procurement agent, and has in no way involved himself in the supply or receipt of the goods. Hence, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, Mr.B is not an agent of Mr. A for supply of goods in terms of Schedule I.

Scenario 2

M/s XYZ, a banking company, appoints Mr. B (auctioneer) to auction certain goods. The auctioneer arranges for the auction and identifies the potential bidders. The highest bid is accepted and the goods are sold to the highest bidder by M/s XYZ. The invoice for the supply of the goods

is issued by M/s XYZ to the successful bidder. In this scenario, the auctioneer is merely providing the auctioneering services with no role played in the supply of the goods. Even in this scenario, Mr.B is not an agent of M/s XYZ for the supply of goods in terms of Schedule I.

Scenario 3

Mr. A, an artist, appoints M/s B (auctioneer) to auction his painting. M/s B arranges for the auction and identifies the potential bidders. The highest bid is accepted and the painting is sold to the highest bidder. The invoice for the supply of the painting is issued by M/s B on the behalf of Mr. A but in his own name and the painting is delivered to the successful bidder. In this scenario, M/s B is not merely providing auctioneering services, but is also supplying the painting on behalf of Mr. A to the bidder, and has the authority to transfer the title of the painting on behalf of Mr. A. This scenario is covered under Schedule I.

A similar situation can exist in case of supply of goods as well where the C&F agent or commission agent takes possession of the goods from the principal and issues the invoice in his own name. In such cases, the C&F/commission agent is an agent of the principal for the supply of goods in terms of Schedule I. The disclosure or non-disclosure of the name of the principal is immaterial in such situations.

Scenario 4

Mr A sells agricultural produce by utilizing the services of Mr B who is a commission agent as per the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee Act (APMC Act) of the State. Mr B identifies the buyers and sells the agricultural produce on behalf of Mr. A for which he charges a commission from Mr. A. As per the APMC Act, the commission agent is a person who buys or sells the agricultural produce on behalf of his principal, or facilitates buying and selling of agricultural produce on behalf of his principal and receives, by way of remuneration, a commission or percentage upon the amount involved in such transaction.

In cases where the invoice is issued by Mr. B to the buyer, the former is an agent covered under Schedule I. However, in cases where the invoice is issued directly by Mr. A to the buyer, the commission agent (Mr. B) doesn't fall under the category of agent covered under Schedule I.

9. In scenario 1 and scenario 2, Mr. B shall not be liable to obtain registration in terms of clause (vii) of section 24 of the CGST Act. He, however, would be liable for registration if his aggregate turnover of supply of taxable services exceeds the threshold specified in sub-section (1) of section 22 of the CGST Act. In scenario 3, M/s B shall be liable for compulsory registration in terms of the clause (vii) of section 24 of the CGST Act. In respect of commission agents in Scenario 4, notification No. 12/2017 Central Tax (Rate) dated 24.06.2017 has exempted "services by any APMC or board or services provided by the commission agents for sale or purchase of agricultural produce" from GST. Thus, the „services" provided by the commission agent for sale or purchase of agricultural produce is exempted. Such commission agents (even when they qualify as agent under Schedule I) are not liable to be registered according to sub-clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 23 of the CGST Act, if the supply of the agricultural produce, and /or other goods or services supplied by them are not liable to tax or wholly exempt under GST. However, in cases where the supply of agricultural produce is not exempted and liable to tax, such commission agent shall be liable for compulsory registration under sub-section (vii) of section 24 of the CGST Act.

11.2 Corrigendum to Circular No. 57/31/2018-GST dated 4th September, 2018 issued vide F. No. CBEC/20/16/4/2018-GST

Corrigendum to Circular No. 57/31/2018-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 5th November, 2018

In para 9 of the Circular No. 57/31/2018-GST dated 4th September, 2018,

for

"However, in cases where the supply of agricultural produce is not exempted and liable to tax, such commission agent shall be liable for compulsory registration under sub-section (vii) of section 24 of the CGST Act."

read,

"Further, according to clause (vii) of section 24 of the CGST Act, a person is liable for mandatory registration if he makes *taxable supply* of goods or services or both on behalf of other*taxable persons.* Accordingly, the requirement of compulsory registration for commission agent, under the said clause shall arise when both the following conditions are satisfied, namely: -

(a) the principal should be a taxable person; and
(b) the supplies made by the commission agent should be taxable.

Generally, a commission agent under APMC Act makes supplies on behalf of an agriculturist. Further, as per provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 23 of the CGST Act an agriculturist who supplies produce out of cultivation of land is not liable for registration and therefore does not fall within the ambit of the term „taxable person". Thus a commission agent who is making supplies on behalf of such an agriculturist, who is not a taxable person, is not liable for compulsory registration under clause (vii) of section 24 of the CGST Act. However, where a commission agent is liable to pay tax under reverse charge, such an agent will be required to get registered compulsorily under section 24 (iii) of the CGST Act."

11.3 Scope of principal and agent relationship under Schedule I of CGST Act, 2017 in the context of del-credere agent [Circular No. 73/47/2018-GST]

Circular No. 73/47/2018-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 5th November, 2018

Post issuance of circular No. 57/31/2018-GST dated 4th September, 2018 from F. No. CBEC/20/16/4/2018-GST, various representations have been received from the trade and industry, as well as from the field formations regarding the scope and ambit of principal agent relationship under GST in the context of del-credere agent (hereinafter referred to as "DCA"). In order to clarify these issues and to ensure uniformity of implementation across field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168 (1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "CGST Act") hereby clarifies the issues in succeeding paras.

4. In commercial trade parlance, a DCA is a selling agent who is engaged by a principal to assist in supply of goods or services by contacting potential buyers on behalf of the principal. The factor that differentiates a DCA from other agents is that the DCA guarantees the payment to the supplier. In such scenarios where the buyer fails to make payment to the principal by the due date, DCA makes the payment to the principal on behalf of the buyer (effectively providing an insurance against default by the buyer), and for this reason the commission paid to the DCA may be relatively higher than that paid to a normal agent. In order to guarantee timely payment to the supplier, the DCA can resort to various methods including extending short-term transaction-based loans to the buyer or paying the supplier himself and recovering the amount from the buyer with some interest at a later date. This loan is to be repaid by the buyer along with an interest to the DCA at a rate mutually agreed between DCA and buyer. Concerns have been expressed regarding the valuation of supplies from Principal to recipient where the payment for such supply is being discharged by the recipient through the loan provided by DCA or by the DCA himself. Issues arising out of such loan arrangement have been examined and the clarifications on the same are as below:

Sl. No.	Issue	Clarification
1.	Whether a DCA falls under the ambit of agent under Para 3 of Schedule I of the CGST Act?	As already clarified *vide* circular No. 57/31/2018-GST dated 4th September, 2018, whether or not the DCA will fall under the ambit of agent under Para 3 of Schedule I of the CGST Act depends on the following possible scenarios: • In case where the invoice for supply of goods is issued by the supplier to the customer, either himself or through DCA, the DCA does not fall under the ambit of agent. • In case where the invoice for supply of goods is issued by the DCA in his own name, the DCA would fall under the ambit of agent
2.	Whether the temporary short-term transaction based loan extended by the DCA to the recipient (buyer), for which interest is charged by the DCA, is to be included in the value of goods being supplied by	In such a scenario following activities are taking place: 1. Supply of goods from supplier (principal) to recipient; 2. Supply of agency services from DCA to the supplier or the recipient or both; 3. Supply of extension of loan services by the DCA to the recipient. It is clarified that in cases where the DCA is not an agent under Para 3 of Schedule I of the CGST Act, the

	the supplier (principal) where DCA is not an agent under Para 3 of Schedule I of the CGST Act?	temporary short-term transaction based loan being provided by DCA to the buyer is a supply of service by the DCA to the recipient on Principal to Principal basis and is an independent supply. Therefore, the interest being charged by the DCA would not form part of the value of supply of goods supplied (to the buyer) by the supplier. It may be noted that vide notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28th June, 2017 (S. No. 27), services by way of extending deposits, loans or advances in so far as the consideration is represented by way of interest or discount (other than interest involved in credit card services) has been exempted.
3.	Where DCA is an agent under Para 3 of Schedule I of the CGST Act and makes payment to the principal on behalf of the buyer and charges interest to the buyer for delayed payment along with the value of goods being supplied, whether the interest will form a part of the value of supply of goods also or not?	In such a scenario following activities are taking place: 1. Supply of goods by the supplier (principal) to the DCA; 2. Further supply of goods by the DCA to the recipient; 3. Supply of agency services by the DCA to the supplier or the recipient or both; 4. Extension of credit by the DCA to the recipient. It is clarified that in cases where the DCA is an agent under Para 3 of Schedule I of the CGST Act, the temporary short-term transaction based credit being provided by DCA to the buyer no longer retains its character of an independent supply and is subsumed in the supply of the goods by the DCA to the recipient. It is emphasised that the activity of extension of credit by the DCA to the recipient would not be considered as a separate supply as it is in the context of the supply of goods made by the DCA to the recipient. It is further clarified that the value of the interest charged for such credit would be required to be included in the value of supply of goods by DCA to the recipient as per clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 15 of the CGST Act.

12. Denial of composition option by tax authorities and effective date thereof [Circular No. 77/51/2018-GST]

Circular No. 77/51/2018-GST
New Delhi, dated the 31st December, 2018

Rule 6 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Rules") deals with the validity of the composition levy. As per the said rule, the

option exercised by a registered person to pay tax under the composition scheme shall remain valid so long as he satisfies the conditions mentioned in section 10 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Act") and the CGST Rules. The rule lays down the procedure for withdrawal from the composition scheme by a taxpayer who intends to withdraw from the said scheme and also the procedure for denial of option to the taxpayer to pay tax under the said scheme where he has contravened the provisions of the CGST Act or the CGST Rules.

2. In this connection, doubts have been raised as to the date from which withdrawal from the composition scheme shall take effect in a case where the composition taxpayer has exercised such option to withdraw. Doubts have also been raised regarding the effective date of denial of the option to pay tax under the composition scheme where action has been initiated by the tax authorities to deny such option to the composition taxpayer. Further, clarification has been sought regarding the follow up action to be taken by the tax authorities when the composition option is denied to the taxpayer retrospectively. In order to clarify these issues and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the CGST Act, hereby clarifies the issues raised as below.

3. Sub-rule (2) of rule 6 of the CGST Rules provides that the composition taxpayer shall pay tax under sub-section (1) of section 9 of the CGST Act as a normal taxpayer from the day he ceases to satisfy any of the conditions of the composition scheme and shall issue tax invoice for every taxable supply made thereafter. Sub-rule (3) of rule 6 of the CGST Rules provides that the registered person who intends to withdraw from the composition scheme shall, before the date of such withdrawal, file an application in **FORM GST CMP-04** on the common portal. He shall file intimation for withdrawal from the scheme in **FORM GST CMP-04** within seven days of the occurrence of such event.

4. As per sub-rule (4) of rule 6 of the CGST Rules, where the proper officer has reasons to believe that the registered person was not eligible to pay tax under section 10 of the CGST Act or has contravened the provisions of the CGST Act or the CGST Rules, he may issue a notice to such person in **FORM GST CMP-05** to show cause as to why the option to pay tax under section 10 of the CGST Act shall not be denied. Upon receipt of the reply to the show cause notice from the registered person in **FORM GST CMP-06**, the proper officer shall, in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (5) of rule 6 of the CGST Rules, issue an order in **FORM GST CMP-07** within a period of thirty days of the receipt of such reply, either accepting the reply, or denying the option to pay tax under section 10 of the CGST Act from

the date of the option or from the date of the event concerning such contravention, as the case may be.

5. It is clarified that in a case where the taxpayer has sought withdrawal from the composition scheme, the effective date shall be the date indicated by him in his intimation/application filed in **FORM GST CMP-04** but such date may not be prior to the commencement of the financial year in which such intimation/application for withdrawal is being filed**.** If at any stage it is found that he has contravened any of the provisions of the CGST Act or the CGST Rules, action may be initiated for recovery of tax, interest and penalty. In case of denial of option by the tax authorities, the effective date of such denial shall be from a date, including any retrospective date as may be determined by tax authorities, but shall not be prior to the date of contravention of the provisions of the CGST Act or the CGST Rules. In such cases, as provided under sub-section (5) of section 10 of the CGST Act, the proceedings would have to be initiated under the provisions of section 73 or section 74 of the CGST Act for determination of tax, interest and penalty for the period starting from the date of contravention of provisions till the date of issue of order in **FORM GST CMP-07.** It is also clarified that the registered person shall be liable to pay tax under section 9 of the CGST Act from the date of issue of the order in **FORM GST CMP-07**.

Provisions of section 18(1)(c) of the CGST Act shall apply for claiming credit on inputs held in stock, inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock and on capital goods on the date immediately preceding the date of issue of the order.

13. Circulars related to functions of proper officer

13.1 Proper officer for provisions relating to Registration and Composition levy under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 or the rules made there under [Circular No.1/1/2017]

Circular No.1/1/2017
New Delhi, Dated the 26th June, 2017

In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (91) of section 2 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017) (hereinafter referred to as the Act) read with Section 20 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act (13 of 2017) and subject to sub-section (2) of section 5 of the said Act, the Board, hereby assigns the officers mentioned in Column (2) of the Table below, the functions as the proper officers in relation to the various sections of the of the said Act

or the rules made there under mentioned in the corresponding entry in Column (3) of the said Table:-

Table

Sl No	Designation of the Officer	Functions under Section of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 or the rules made there under
1.	Assistant or Deputy Commissioners of Central Tax and Assistant or Deputy Directors of Central Tax	i. Sub-Section (5) of Section 10 ii. Proviso to Sub-Section (1) of Section27 iii. Section30 iv. Rule 6 v. Rule23 vi. Rule25
2.	Superintendent of Central Tax	i. Sub-section (8) of Section 25 ii. Section28 iii. Section29 iv. Rule 9 v. Rule10 vi. Rule12 vii. Rule16 viii. Rule17 ix. Rule19 x. Rule22 xi. Rule24

13.2 Proper officer relating to provisions other than Registration and Composition under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 [Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST]

Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST
New Delhi, Dated the 5th July, 2017

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (91) of section 2 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017) read with Section 20 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act (13 of 2017) and subject to sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, the Board, hereby assigns the officers mentioned in Column (2) of the Table below, the functions as the proper officers in relation to the various sections of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 or the rules made there under given in the corresponding entry in Column (3) of the said Table:-

Table

Sl. No.	Designation of the officer	Functions under Section of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 or the rules made there under
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**

1.	Principal Commissioner/ Commissioner of Central Tax	i. Sub- section (7) of Section67 ii. Proviso to Section78
2.	Additional or Joint Commissioner of Central Tax	i. Sub- sections (1), (2), (5) and (9) of Section67 ii. Sub-section (1) and (2) of Section71 iii. Proviso to section81 iv. Proviso to sub-section (6) of Section 129 v. Sub-rules (1),(2),(3) and (4) of Rule 139 vi. Sub-rule (2) of Rule140
3.	Deputy or Assistant Commissioner of Central Tax	i. Sub-sections (5), (6), (7) and (10) of Section54 ii. Sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of Section 60 iii. Section63 iv. Sub-section (1) of Section 64 v. Sub-section (6) of Section 65 vi. Sub-sections (1), (2), (3), (5), (6),(7),(9), (10) of Section 74 vii. Sub-sections (2), (3), (6) and (8) of Section76 viii. Sub-section (1) of Section79 ix. Section123 x. Section127 xi. Sub-section (3) of Section129 xii. Sub- sections (6) and (7) of Section 130 xiii. Sub- section (1) of Section 142 xiv. Sub-rule (2) of Rule 82 xv. Sub-rule (4) of Rule 86 xvi. Explanation to Rule 86 xvii. Sub-rule (11) of Rule 87 xviii. Explanation 2 to Rule 87 xix. Sub-rules (2) and (3) of Rule 90 xx. Sub-rules (2) and (3) of Rule 91 xxi. Sub-rules(1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) of Rule 92 xxii. Explanation to Rule 93 xxiii. Rule 94 xxiv. Sub-rule (6) of Rule 96 xxv. Sub-rule (2) of Rule 97 xxvi. Sub-rule (2), (3), (4), (5) and (7) of Rule 98 xxvii. Sub-rule (2) of Rule100 xxviii. Sub-rules (2), (3), (4) and (5) of Rule 101 xxix. Rule 143 xxx. Sub-rules (1), (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7) of Rule 144 xxxi. Sub-rules (1) and (2) of Rule145 xxxii. Rule 146 xxxiii. Sub-rules (1), (2), (3), (5), (6), (7), (8), (10),(11), (12), (14) and (15) of Rule147 xxxiv. Sub-rules(1),(2) and (3) of Rule151 xxxv. Rule152 xxxvi. Rule 153 xxxvii. Rule 155 xxxviii. Rule 156
4.	Superintendent of	i. Sub- section (6) of Section35

	Central Tax	ii. Sub-sections (1) and (3) of Section61 iii. Sub-section (1) of Section 62 iv. Sub-section (7) of Section 65 v. Sub-section (6) of Section 66 vi. Sub-section (11) of Section 67 vii. Sub-section (1) of Section 70 viii. Sub-sections (1), (2), (3), (5), (6),(7), (9) and (10) of Section 73 ix. Sub-rule (6) of Rule 56 x. Sub-rules (1), (2) and (3) of Rule 99 xi. Sub-rule (1) of Rule132 xii. Sub-rule (1), (2), (3) and (7) of Rule 142 xiii. Rule 150
5.	Inspector of Central Tax	i. Sub-section (3) of Section 68 ii. Sub- rule (17) of Rule 56 iii. Sub- rule (5) of Rule 58

13.3 Officer authorized for enrolling or rejecting application for Goods and Services Tax Practitioner [Circular No 9/9/2017- GST]

Circular No 9/9/2017- GST
New Delhi, Dated the 18th October, 2017

In pursuance of clause (91) of section 2 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017) read with section 20 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (13 of 2017) and subject to sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, the Board, hereby specifies the Assistant Commissioner/Deputy Commissioner, having jurisdiction over the place declared as address in the application for enrolment as Goods and Service Tax Practitioner in **FORM GST PCT-1** submitted in terms of sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 read with sub-rule (2) of rule 83 of the Central Goods and Service Tax Rules, 2017 as the officer authorized to approve or reject the said application.

2. It is also clarified than the applicant shall be at liberty to choose either the Centre or the State as the enrolling authority. The choice will have to be specified by the applicant in Item 1 of Part B of **FORM GST PCT-1.**

13.4 Proper officer under sections 73 and 74 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 [Circular No. 31/05/2018 – GST]

Circular No. 31/05/2018 – GST
New Delhi, 9th February 2018

The Board, vide Circular No. 1/1/2017-GST dated 26th June, 2017, assigned proper officers for provisions relating to registration and composition levy under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Act") and the rules made thereunder. Further, vide Circular No. 3/3/2017 - GST dated 5th July, 2017, the proper officers for provisions other than registration and composition under the CGST Act were assigned. In the latter Circular, the Deputy or Assistant Commissioner of Central Tax was assigned as the proper officer under sub-sections (1), (2), (3), (5), (6), (7), (9) and (10) of section 74 while the Superintendent of Central Tax was assigned as the proper officer under sub-sections (1), (2), (3), (5), (6), (7), (9) and (10) of section 73 of the CGST Act.

2. It has now been decided by the Board that Superintendents of Central Tax shall also be empowered to issue show cause notices and orders under section 74 of the CGST Act. Accordingly, the following entry is hereby being added to the item at Sl. No. 4 of the Table on page number 3 of Circular No. 3/3/2017-GST dated 5th July, 2017, namely:-

Sl. No.	Designation of the officer	Functions under Section of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 or the rules made thereunder
(1)	(2)	(3)
4.	Superintendent of Central Tax	viii(a). Sub-sections (1), (2), (3), (5), (6), (7), (9) and (10) of Section 74

3. Further, in light of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the CGST Act, whereby an officer of central tax may exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred or imposed under the CGST Act on any other officer of central tax who is subordinate to him, the following entry is hereby removed from the Table on page number 2 of Circular No. 3/3/2017-GST dated 5th July,2017:-

Sl. No.	Designation of the officer	Functions under Section of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 or the rules made thereunder
(1)	(2)	(3)
3.	Deputy or Assistant Commissioner of Central Tax	vi. Sub-sections (1), (2), (3), (5), (6), (7), (9) and (10) of Section 74

4. In other words, all officers up to the rank of Additional/Joint Commissioner of Central

Tax are assigned as the proper officer for issuance of show cause notices and orders under sub- sections (1), (2), (3), (5), (6), (7), (9) and (10) of sections 73 and 74 of the CGST Act. Further, they are so assigned under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "IGST Act") as well, as per section 3 read with section 20 of the said Act.

5. Whereas, for optimal distribution of work relating to the issuance of show cause notices and orders under sections 73 and 74 of the CGST Act and also under the IGST Act, monetary limits for different levels of officers of central tax need to be prescribed. Therefore, in pursuance of clause (91) of section 2 of the CGST Act read with section 20 of the IGST Act, the Board hereby assigns the officers mentioned in Column (2) of the Table below, the functions as the proper officers in relation to issue of show cause notices and orders under sections 73 and 74 of the CGST Act and section 20 of the IGST Act (read with sections 73 and 74 of the CGST Act), up to the monetary limits as mentioned in columns (3), (4) and (5) respectively of the Table below:-

Sl. No.	**Officer of Central Tax**	**Monetary limit of the amount of central tax (including cess) not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit of central tax wrongly availed or utilized for issuance of show cause notices and passing of orders under sections 73 and 74 of CGST Act**	**Monetary limit of the amount of integrated tax (including cess) not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit of integrated tax wrongly availed or utilized for issuance of show cause notices and passing of orders under sections 73 and 74 of CGST Act made applicable to matters in relation to integrated tax vide section 20 of the IGST Act**	**Monetary limit of the amount of central tax and integrated tax (including cess) not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit of central tax and integrated tax wrongly availed or utilized for issuance of show cause notices and passing of orders under sections 73 and 74 of CGST Act made applicable to integrated tax vide section 20 of the IGST Act**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**
1.	Superintendent of Central Tax	Not exceeding Rupees 10 lakh	Not exceeding Rupees 20 lakh	Not exceeding Rupees 20lakhs
2.	Dyor Asst Commissioner of Central Tax	Above Rupees 10 lakhs and not exceeding Rupees 1 crore	Above Rupees 20 lakhs and not exceeding Rupees 2 crore	Above Rupees 20 lakhs and not exceeding Rupees 2 crore
3.	Additional or Jt Commissioner of Central Tax	Above Rupees 1 crore without any limit	Above Rupees 2 crores without any limit	Above Rupees 2 crores without any limit

6. The central tax officers of Audit Commissionerates and Directorate General of Goods and Services Tax Intelligence (hereinafter referred to as "DGGSTI") shall exercise the powers only to issue show cause notices. A show cause notice issued by them shall be adjudicated by the competent central tax officer of the Executive Commissionerate in whose jurisdiction the noticee is registered. In case there are more than one notices mentioned in the

show cause notice having their principal places of business falling in multiple Commissionerates, the show cause notice shall be adjudicated by the competent central tax officer in whose jurisdiction, the principal place of business of the noticee from whom the highest demand of central tax and/or integrated tax (including cess) has been made falls.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in para 6 above, a show cause notice issued by DGGSTI in which the principal places of business of the noticees fall in multiple Commissionerates and where the central tax and/or integrated tax (including cess) involved is more than Rs. 5 crores shall be adjudicated by an officer of the rank of Additional Director/Additional Commissioner (as assigned by the Board), who shall not be on the strength of DGGSTI and working there at the time of adjudication. Cases of similar nature may also be assigned to such an officer.

8. In case show cause notices have been issued on similar issues to a noticee(s) and made answerable to different levels of adjudicating authorities within a Commissionerate, such show cause notices should be adjudicated by the adjudicating authority competent to decide the case involving the highest amount of central tax and/or integrated tax (including cess).

14. Clarification on certain issues (sale by government departments to unregistered person; leviability of penalty under section 73(11) of the CGST Act; rate of tax in case of debit notes / credit notes issued under section 142(2) of the CGST Act; applicability of notification No. 50/2018-Central Tax; valuation methodology in case of TCS under Income Tax Act and definition of owner of goods) related to GST [Circular No. 76/50/2018-GST]

Circular No. 76/50/2018-GST
New Delhi, dated the 31st December, 2018

Various representations have been received seeking clarification on certain issues under the GST laws. In order to clarify these issues and to ensure uniformity of implementation across field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168 (1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Act") hereby clarifies the issues as below:

Sl no.	Issue	Clarification
1.	Whether the supply of used	1. It may be noted that intra-State and inter- State

	vehicles, seized and confiscated goods, old and used goods, waste and scrap by Government departments are taxable under GST?	supply of used vehicles, seized and confiscated goods, old and used goods, waste and scrap made by the Central Government, State Government, Union territory or a local authority is a taxable supply under GST. 2. Vide notification No. 36/2017-CentralTax (Rate) and notification No. 37/2017- Integrated Tax (Rate) both dated 13.10.2017, it has been notified that intra- State and inter-State supply respectively of used vehicles, seized and confiscated goods, old and used goods, waste and scrap by the Central Government, State Government, Union territory or a local authority to any ***registered person***, would be subject to GST on reverse charge basis as per which tax is payable by the recipient of such supplies. 3. A doubt has arisen about taxability of intra-State and inter-State supply of used vehicles, seized and confiscated goods, old and used goods, waste and scrap made by the Central Government, State Government, Union territory or a local authority to an ***unregistered person***. 4. It was noted that such supply to an unregistered person is also a taxable supply under GST but is not covered under notification No. 36/2017-Central Tax (Rate) and notification No. 37/2017- Integrated Tax (Rate) both dated 13.10.2017. 5. In this regard, it is clarified that the respective Government departments (i.e. Central Government, State Government, Union territory or a local authority) shall be liable to get registered and pay GST on intra-State and inter-State supply of used vehicles, seized and confiscated goods, old and used goods, waste and scrap made by them to an unregistered person subject to the provisions of sections 22 and 24 of the CGST Act.
2.	Whether penalty in accordance with section 73 (11) of the CGST Act should be levied in cases where the return in **FORM GSTR-3B** has been filed after the due date of filing such return?	1. As per the provisions of section 73(11) of the CGST Act, penalty is payable in case self-assessed tax or any amount collected as tax has not been paid within a period of thirty days from the due date of payment of such tax. 2. It may be noted that a show cause notice (SCN for short) is required to be issued to a person where it appears to the proper officer that any

		tax has not been paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or where input tax credit has been wrongly availed or utilised for any reason under the provisions of section 73(1) of the CGST Act. The provisions of section 73(11) of the CGST Act can be invoked only when the provisions of section 73 are invoked. 3. The provisions of section 73 of the CGST Act are generally not invoked in case of delayed filing of the return in FORM GSTR-3B because tax along with applicable interest has already been paid but after the due date for payment of such tax. It is accordingly clarified that penalty under the provisions of section 73(11) of the CGST Act is not payable in such cases. It is further clarified that since the tax has been paid late in contravention of the provisions of the CGST Act, a general penalty under section 125 of the CGST Act may be imposed after following the due process of law.
3.	In case a debit note is to be issued under section 142(2)(a) of the CGST Act or a credit note under section 142(2)(b) of the CGST Act, what will be the tax rate applicable– the rate in the pre-GST regime or the rate applicable under GST?	1. It may be noted that as per the provisions of section 142(2) of the CGST Act, in case of revision of prices of any goods or services or both on or after the appointed day (i.e., 01.07.2017), a supplementary invoice or debit/credit note may be issued which shall be deemed to have been issued in respect of an outward supply made under the CGST Act. 2. It is accordingly clarified that in case of revision of prices, after the appointed date, of any goods or services supplied before the appointed day thereby requiring issuance of any supplementary invoice, debit note or credit note, the rate as per the provisions of the GST Acts (both CGST and SGST or IGST) would be applicable.
4.	Applicability of the provisions of section 51 of the CGST Act (TDS) in the context of notification No. 50/2018-Central Tax dated 13.09.2018.	1. A doubt has arisen about the applicability of long line mentioned in clause (a) of notification No. 50/2018- Central Tax dated 13.09.2018. 2. It is clarified that the long line written in clause (a) in notification No. 50/2018- Central Tax dated 13.09.2018 is applicable to both the items (i) and (ii) of clause (a) of the said notification. Thus, an authority or a board or any other body whether set up by an Act of Parliament or a State Legislature or established by any

		Government with fifty-one per cent. or more participation by way of equity or control, to carry out any function would only be liable to deduct tax at source. 3. In other words, the provisions of section 51 of the CGST Act are applicable only to such authority or a board or any other body set up by an Act of parliament or a State legislature or established by any Government in which fifty one per cent. or more participation by way of equity or control is with the Government.
5.	What is the correct valuation methodology for ascertainment of GST on Tax collected at source (TCS) under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961?	1. Section 15(2) of CGST Act specifies that the value of supply shall include "any taxes, duties cesses, fees and charges levied under any law for the time being in force other than this Act, the SGST Act, the UTGST Act and the GST (Compensation to States) Act, if charged separately by the supplier." 2. It is clarified that as per the above provisions, taxable value for the purposes of GST shall include the TCS amount collected under the provisions of the Income Tax Act since the value to be paid to the supplier by the buyer is inclusive of the said TCS.
6.	Who will be considered as the 'owner of the goods' for the purposes of section 129(1) of the CGST Act?	It is hereby clarified that if the invoice or any other specified document is accompanying the consignment of goods, then either the consignor or the consignee should be deemed to be the owner. If the invoice or any other specified document is not accompanying the consignment of goods, then in such cases, the proper officer should determine who should be declared as the owner of the goods.

15. Circulars related to transitional provisions, Tran Credit & existing law

15.1 Directions under Section 168 of the CGST Act regarding non-transition of CENVAT credit under section 140 of CGST Act or non-utilization thereof in certain cases [Circular No. 33/07/2018-GST]

Circular No. 33/07/2018-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 23rd February, 2018

In exercise of the powers conferred under section 168 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "Act"), for the purposes of uniformity in implementation of the Act, the Central Board of Excise and Customs hereby directs the following.

2. Non-utilization of Disputed Credit carried forward

2.1 Where in relation to a certain CENVAT credit pertaining to which a show cause notice was issued under rule 14 of the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004, which has been adjudicated and where in the last adjudication order or the last order-in-appeal, as it existed on 1st July, 2017, it was held that such CENVAT credit is not admissible, then such CENVAT credit (herein and after referred to as "disputed credit"), credited to the electronic credit ledger in terms of sub-section (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) (6) or (8) of section 140 of the Act, shall not be utilized by a registered taxable person to discharge his tax liability under this Act or under the IGST Act, 2017, till the order-in-original or the last order-in-appeal, as the case may be, holding that disputed credit as inadmissible is in existence.

2.2 During the period, when the last order-in-original or the last order-in-appeal, as the case may be, holding that disputed credit as inadmissible is in operation, if the said disputed credit is utilised, it shall be recovered from the tax payer, with interest and penalty as per the provisions of the Act.

3. Non-transition of Blocked Credit

3.1 In terms of clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 140 of the Act, a registered person shall not take in his electronic credit ledger, amount of CENVAT credit as is carried forward in the return relating to the period ending with the day immediately preceding the appointed day which is not eligible under the Act in terms of sub-section (5) of section 17 (hereinafter referred to as „blocked credit"), such as, telecommunication towers and pipelines laid outside the factory premises.

3.2 If the said blocked credit is carried forward and credited to the electronic credit ledger in contravention of section 140 of the Act, it shall not be utilized by a registered taxable person to discharge his tax liability under this Act or under the IGST Act, 2017, and shall be recovered from the tax payer with interest and penalty as per the provisions of the Act.

4. In all cases where the disputed credit as defined in terms of para 2.1 or blocked credit under para 3.1 is higher than Rs. ten lakhs, the taxpayers shall submit an undertaking to the jurisdictional officer of the Central Government that such credit shall not be utilized or has not been availed as transitional credit, as the case may be. In other cases of transitional credit of an amount lesser than Rs. ten lakhs, the directions as above shall apply but the need to submit the undertaking shall not apply.

15.2 Clarification regarding procedure for recovery of arrears under the existing law and reversal of inadmissible input tax credit [Circular No. 42/16/2018-GST]

Circular No. 42/16/2018-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 6th April, 2018

Kind attention is invited to the provisions of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the CGST Act) relating to the recovery of arrears of central excise duty /service tax and CENVAT credit thereof, CENVAT credit carried forward erroneously and related interest, penalty or late fee payable arising as a result of the proceedings of assessment, adjudication, appeal etc. initiated before, on or after the appointeddate under the provisions of the existing law. In this regard, representations have been received seeking clarification on the procedure for recovery of such arrears in the GST regime.

2. The issues have been examined and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powersconferred under section 168 (1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Act") hereby specifies the procedure to be followed for recovery of arrears arising out of proceedings under the existing law.

3. Legal provisions relating to the recovery of arrears of central excise duty and service tax and CENVAT credit thereof arising out of proceedings under the existing law (Central Excise Act, 1944 and Chapter V of the Finance Act, 1994)

i) Recovery of arrears of wrongly availed CENVAT Credit:

In case where any proceeding of appeal, review or reference relating to a claim for CENVAT credit had been initiated, whether before, on or after the appointed day, under the existing law, any amount of such credit becomes recoverable, the same shall, unless recovered under the existing law, be recovered as an arrear of tax under the CGST Act [**Section 142(6)(b) of the CGST Act refers**].

ii) Recovery of CENVAT Credit carried forward wrongly:

CENVAT credit of central excise duty/service tax availed under the existing law may be carried forward in terms of transitional provisions as per section 140 of the CGST Act

subject to the conditions prescribed therein. Any credit which is not admissible in terms of section 140 of the CGST Act shall not be allowed to be transitioned orcarried forward and the same shall be recovered as an arrear of tax under section 79 ofthe CGST Act.

iii) **Recovery of arrears of central excise duty and service tax:**

a. Where in pursuance of an assessment or adjudication proceedings instituted, whether before, on or after the appointed day, under the existing law, any amount of tax, interest, fine or penalty becomes recoverable, the same shall, unless recovered under the existing law, be recovered as an arrear of tax under the CGST Act [**Section 142(8)(a)of the CGST Act refers**].

b. If due to any proceedings of appeal, review or reference relating to output dutyor tax liability initiated, whether before, on or after the appointed day, underthe existing law, any amount of output duty or tax becomes recoverable, the same shall, unless recovered under the existing law, be recovered as an arrear of tax under the CGST Act [**Section 142(7)(a)of the CGST Act refers]**.

iv) **Recovery of arrears due to revision of return under the existing law:**Where any return, furnished under the existing law, is revised after the appointed day and if, pursuant to such revision, any amount is found to be recoverable or any amount of CENVAT credit is found to be inadmissible, the same shall, unless recovered under the existing law, be recovered as an arrear of tax under the CGST Act[**Section 142(9)(a)of the CGST Act refers**].

4. In view of the above legal provisions, recovery of central excise duty/ service tax and CENVAT credit thereof arising out of the proceedings under the existing law, unless recovered under the existing law, and that of inadmissible transitional credit,is required to be made as an arrear of tax under the CGST Act.The following procedure is hereby prescribed for the recovery of arrears:

4.1 Recovery of central excise duty, service tax or wrongly availed CENVAT credit thereof under the existing law and inadmissible transitional credit:

(a) The CENVAT credit of central excise duty or service tax wrongly carried forward as transitional credit shall be recovered as central tax liability to be paid through the utilization of amounts available in the **electronic credit ledger or electronic cash ledger** of the registered person, and the same shall be recorded in **Part II** of the Electronic Liability Register (**FORM GST PMT-01).**

(b) The arrears of central excise duty, service tax or wrongly availed CENVAT credit thereof under the existing law arising out of any of the situations discussed in para 3 above, shall, unless recovered under the existing law, be recovered as central tax liability to be paid through the utilization of amounts available in the **electronic credit ledger or electronic cash ledger** of the registered person, and the same shall be

recorded in **Part II** of the Electronic Liability Register **(FORM GST PMT-01)**.

4.2 Recovery of interest, penalty and late fee payable:

(a) The arrears of interest, penalty and late fee in relation to CENVAT credit wrongly carried forward, arising out of any of the situations discussed in para 3 above, shall be recovered as interest, penalty and late fee of central tax to be paid through the utilization of the amount available in **electronic cash ledger**of the registered person and the same shall be recorded in **Part II** of the Electronic Liability Register (**FORM GST PMT-01**).

(b) The arrears of interest, penalty and late fee in relation to arrears of central excise duty, service tax or wrongly availed CENVAT credit thereof under the existing law arising out of any of the situations discussed in para 3 above, shall, unless recovered under the existing law, be recovered as interest, penalty and late fee of central tax to be paid through the utilization of the amount available in the **electronic cash ledger** of the registered person and the same shall be recorded in **Part II** of the Electronic Liability Register (**FORM GST PMT-01**).

4.3 Payment of central excise duty & service tax on account of returns filed for the past period:

The registered person may file Central Excise / Service Tax return for the period prior to 1st July, 2017 by logging onto **www.aces.gov.in** and make payment relating to the same through EASIEST portal (**cbec-easiest.gov.in**), as per the practice prevalent for the period prior to the introduction of GST. However, with effect from 1st of April, 2018, the return filing shall continue on **www.aces.gov.in** but the payment shall be made through the ICEGATE portal. As the registered person shall be automatically taken to the payment portal on filing of the return, the user interface remains the same for him.

4.4 Recovery of arrears from assessees under the existing law in cases where such assessees are not registered under the CGST Act, 2017:

Such arrears shall be recovered in cash, under the provisions of the existing law and the payment of the same shall be made as per the procedure mentioned in para 4.3 supra.

15.3 Recovery of arrears of wrongly availed CENVAT credit under the existing law and inadmissible transitional credit [Circular No. 58/32/2018-GST]

Circular No. 58/32/2018-GST
New Delhi, Dated the 4th September, 2018

Various representations have been received seeking clarification on the process of recovery of arrears of wrongly availed CENVAT credit under the existing law and CENVAT credit wrongly carried forward as transitional credit in the GST regime. In order to ensure

uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168 (1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the 'CGST Act'), hereby specifies the process of recovery of the said arrears and inadmissible transitional credit in the succeeding paragraphs.

2. The Board vide Circular No. 42/16/2018-GST dated 13th April, 2018, has clarified that the recovery of arrears arising under the existing law shall be made as central tax liability to be paid through the utilization of the amount available in the electronic credit ledger or electronic cash ledger of the registered person, and the same shall be recorded in Part II of the Electronic Liability Register (**FORM GST PMT-01).**

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

15.4 Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2018- Clarification regarding section 140(1) of the CGST Act, 2017 [Circular No. 87/06/2019-GST]

Circular No. 87/06/2019-GST
New Delhi, dated the 2nd January, 2019

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

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

3.1 The CENVAT credit of service tax paid under section 66B of the Finance Act, 1994 was available as transitional credit under section 140(1) of the CGST Act and that legal position has

not changed due to amendment of section 140(1) on account of following reasons:

i) The amendment in provisions of section 140(1) and the explanations to section 140 need to be read harmoniously such that neither any provision of the amendment becomes otiose nor does the legislative intent of the amendment get defeated.

ii) The intention behind the amendment of section 140(1) to include the expression "eligible duties" has been indicated in the "Rationale/ Remarks" column (at Sl. No. 37) of the draft proposals for amending the GST law which was uploaded in the public domain for comments. It is clear that the transition of credit of taxes paid under section 66B of the Finance Act, 1994 was never intended to be disallowed under section 140(1) and therefore no such remark was present in the document.

iii) Under tax statutes, the word "duties" is used interchangeably with the word "taxes" and in the present context, the two words should not be read in a disharmonious manner.

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

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

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

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

15.5 Guidelines for filing/revising TRAN-1/TRAN-2 in terms of order dated 22.07.2022 & 02.09.2022 of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Union of India vs. Filco Trade Centre Pvt. Ltd [Circular No. 180/12/2022-GST]

Circular No. 180/12/2022-GST
New Delhi, 9th September 2022

Attention is invited to the directions issued by Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 22.07.2022 in the matter of Union of India vs. Filco Trade Centre Pvt. Ltd. , SLP(C) No. 32709-32710/2018. The operative portion of the order reads as follows:

1. *Goods and Service Tax Network (GSTN) is directed to open common portal for filing concerned forms for availing Transitional Credit through TRAN-1 and TRAN-2 for two months i.e. w.e.f. 01.09.2022 to 31.10.2022.*

2. *Considering the judgments of the High Courts on the then prevailing peculiar circumstances, any aggrieved registered assessee is directed to file the relevant form or revise the already filed form irrespective of whether the taxpayer has filed writ petition before the High Court or whether the case of the taxpayer has been decided byInformation Technology Grievance Redressal Committee (ITGRC).*

3. *GSTN has to ensure that there are no technical glitches during the said time.*

4. *The concerned officers are given 90 days thereafter to verify the veracity of the claim/transitional credit and pass appropriate orders thereon on merits after granting appropriate reasonable opportunity to the parties concerned.*

5. *Thereafter, the allowed Transitional credit is to be reflected in the Electronic Credit Ledger.*

6. *If required GST Council may also issue appropriate guidelines to the field formations in scrutinizing the claims. The Special Leave Petitions are disposed of accordingly. Pending applications, if any, also stand disposed of."*

2. Subsequently, in Miscellaneous Application No.1545-1546/2022 in SLP(C) No. 32709-32710/2018, Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 2nd September, 2022 has inter-alia orderedas follows:

> ***"The time for opening the GST Common Portal is extended for a further period of four weeks from today."***

3. In accordance with the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court, the facility for filing TRAN-1/

TRAN-2 or revising the earlier filed TRAN-1/TRAN-2 on the common portal by an aggrieved registered assessee (hereinafter referred to as the _applicant‘) will be made available by GSTN during the period from 01.10.2022 to 30.11.2022. In order to ensure uniformity in implementation of the directions of Hon‘ble Supreme Court, the Board in exercise of powers conferred under section 168(1) of the CGST Act, 2017 hereby clarifies the following:

4. Guidelines for the applicant for filing TRAN-1/TRAN-2 or revising earlier filed TRAN-1/TRAN-2:

4.1 The applicant may file declaration in FORM GST TRAN-1/TRAN-2 or revise earlier filed TRAN-1/TRAN-2 duly signed or verified through electronic verification code on the common portal. In cases where the applicant is filing a revised TRAN-1/TRAN-2, a facility for downloading the TRAN-1/TRAN-2 furnished earlier by him will be made available on the common portal.

4.2. The applicant shall at the time of filing or revising the declaration in FORM GST TRAN-1/TRAN-2, also upload on the common portal the pdf copy of a declaration in the format as given in **Annexure ‘A’** of this circular. The applicant claiming credit in table 7A of FORM GST TRAN-1 on the basis of Credit Transfer Document (CTD) shall also upload on the common portal the pdf copy of TRANS-3, containing the details in terms of the Notification No. 21/2017-CE (NT) dated 30.06.2017.

4.3 No claim for transitional credit shall be filed in table 5(b) & 5(c) of FORM GST TRAN-1in respect of such C-Forms, F-Forms and H/I-Forms which have been issued after the due date prescribed for submitting the declaration in FORM GST TRAN-1 i.e. after 27.12.2017.

4.4 Where the applicant files a claim in FORM GST TRAN-2, he shall file the entire claim inone consolidated FORM GST TRAN-2, instead of filing the claim tax period wise as referred to in sub-clause (iii) of clause (b) of sub-rule (4) of rule 117 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017. In such cases, in the column _Tax Period‘in FORM GST TRAN-2, the applicant shall mention the last month of the consolidated period for which the claim is being made.

4.5 The applicant shall download a copy of the TRAN-1/TRAN-2 filed on the common portal and submit a self-certified copy of the same, along with declaration in **Annexure ‘A’** and copy of TRANS-3, where ever applicable, to the jurisdictional tax officer within 7 days of

filing of declaration in FORM TRAN-1/TRAN-2 on the common portal. The applicant shall keep all the requisite documents/records/returns/invoices, in support of his claim of transitional credit, ready for making the same available to the concerned tax officers for verification.

4.6 It is pertinent to mention that the option of filing or revising TRAN-1/TRAN-2 on the common portal during the period from 01.10.2022 to 30.11.2022 is a one-time opportunity forthe applicant to either file the said forms, if not filed earlier, or to revise the forms earlier filed. The applicant is required to take utmost care and precaution while filing or revising TRAN- 1/TRAN-2 and thoroughly check the details before filing his claim on the common portal.

4.6.1 In this regard, it is clarified that the applicant can edit the details in FORM TRAN-1/ TRAN-2 on the common portal only before clicking the ‒Submit‖ button on the portal. The applicant is allowed to modify/edit, add or delete any record in any of the table of the said forms before clicking the Submit‘button. Once ‒Submit‖ button is clicked, the form gets frozen, and no further editing of details is allowed. This frozen form would then be required to be filed on the portal using ‒File‖ button, with Digital signature certificate (DSC) or an EVC. The applicant shall, therefore, ensure the correctness of all the details in FORM TRAN-1/ TRAN-2 before clicking the ―Submit‖ button. GSTN will issue a detailed advisory in this regard and the applicant may keep the same in consideration while filing the said forms on the portal.

4.6.2 It is further clarified that pursuant to the order of the Hon‘ble Apex Court, once the applicant files TRAN-1/TRAN-2 or revises the said forms filed earlier on the common portal, no further opportunity to again file or revise TRAN-1/TRAN-2, either during this period or subsequently, will be available to him.

4.7 It is clarified that those registered persons, who had successfully filed TRAN-1/TRAN-2 earlier, and who do not require to make any revision in the same, are not required to file/ revise TRAN-1/TRAN-2 during this period from 01.10.2022 to 30.11.2022. In this context, it may further be noted that in such cases where the credit availed by the registered person on the basis of FORM GST TRAN-1/TRAN-2 filed earlier, has either wholly or partly been rejected by the proper officer, the appropriate remedy in such cases is to prefer an appeal against the said order or to pursue alternative remedies available as per law. Where the adjudication/ appeal proceeding in such cases is pending, the appropriate course would be to pursue the said adjudication/ appeal. In such cases, filing a fresh declaration in FORM GST

TRAN-1/TRAN-2, pursuant to the special dispensation being provided vide this circular, is not the appropriate course of action.

5. The declaration in FORM GST TRAN-1/TRAN-2 filed/revised by the applicant will be subjected to necessary verification by the concerned tax officers. The applicant may be required to produce the requisite documents/ records/ returns/ invoices in support of their claim of transitional credit before the concerned tax officers for verification of their claim. After the verification of the claim, the jurisdictional tax officer will pass an appropriate order thereon on merits after granting appropriate reasonable opportunity of being heard to the applicant. The transitional credit allowed as per the order passed by the jurisdictional tax officer will be reflected in the Electronic Credit Ledger of the applicant on the common portal.

15.6 Guidelines for verifying the Transitional Credit in light of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Union of India vs. Filco Trade Centre Pvt. Ltd., SLP(C) No. 32709- 32710/2018, order dated 22.07.2022 & 02.09.2022 [Circular No. 182/14/2022-GST]

Circular No. 182/14/2022-GST
New Delhi, 10th November 2022

Attention is invited to the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 22.07.2022 in the matter of Union of India vs. Filco Trade Centre Pvt. Ltd., SLP(C) No. 32709-32710/2018. The operative portion of the judgment is as follows:

"1. Goods and Service Tax Network (GSTN) is directed to open common portal for filing concerned forms for availing Transitional Credit through TRAN-1 and TRAN-2 for two months i.e. w.e.f. 01.09.2022 to 31.10.2022.

2. Considering the judgments of the High Courts on the then prevailing peculiar circumstances, any aggrieved registered assessee is directed to file the relevant form or revise the already filed form irrespective of whether the taxpayer has filed writ petition before the High Court or whether the case of the taxpayer has been decided by Information Technology Grievance Redressal Committee (ITGRC).

3. GSTN has to ensure that there are no technical glitch during the said time.

*4. The concerned officers are **given 90 days thereafter** to verify the veracity of the claim/transitional credit and pass appropriate orders thereon on merits after granting appropriate reasonable opportunity to the parties concerned.*

5. Thereafter, the allowed Transitional credit is to be reflected in the Electronic Credit Ledger.

6. If required GST Council may also issue appropriate guidelines to the field formations in scrutinizing the claims. The Special Leave Petitions are disposed of accordingly. Pending applications, if any, also stand disposed of."

1.2. Subsequently in Miscellaneous Application No. 1545-1546/2022 in SLP(C) No. 32709-32710/2018, Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 2nd September, 2022 has inter-alia ordered as follows:

> ***"The time for opening the GST Common Portal is extended for a further period of four weeks from today.***
>
> ***It is clarified that all questions of law decided by the respective High Courts concerning Section 140 of the Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 read with the corresponding Rule/Notification or direction are kept open."***

2. As is clear from the above, the Hon'ble Court has directed that the common portal be opened for filing prescribed forms for availing Transitional Credit through TRAN-1 and TRAN-2 for two months from 01.10.2022 to 30.11.2022 for the aggrieved registered assessee (henceforth, referred as 'applicant'). The Transitional Credit claimed by the applicant shall be credited in his electronic credit ledger to the extent allowed by the jurisdictional tax officer through an order after carrying out necessary verifications. As per the Hon'ble Court's order, the said verification has to be carried out within 90 days after completion of the above window of two months, i.e. within 90 days from 01.12.2022 i.e. up to 28.02.2023.

2.1 It is to be noted that while allowing the applicant to file/revise TRAN-1/TRAN-2 during this window of 2 months, Hon'ble Supreme Court has kept all questions of law open.

2.2 It may be mentioned that Hon'ble Supreme Court has only allowed filing of TRAN 1/TRAN- 2 or revising the TRAN-1/TRAN-2 already filed by the applicant and has not allowed the applicant to file revised returns under the existing laws.

3. Reference is also invited to the Board's Circular No. 180/12/2022 dated 09.09.2022 vide which guidelines have been issued for the applicants for filing new TRAN-1/TRAN-2 or revising thealready filed TRAN-1/TRAN-2 on the common portal.

4. To ensure uniformity in the implementation of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court 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 issuesthe following guidelines for verifying the Transitional Credit:

5. Verification of the Transitional Credit

5.1 The jurisdictional tax officers can access the TRAN-1/TRAN-2 filed/revised by the applicant on their back office systems (which is the CBIC-AIO portal for the central tax officers, the respectiveState portal for MODEL-1 States and BO portal for MODEL 2 States).

Further, a self-certified downloaded copy of TRAN-1/TRAN-2 filed/revised by the applicant shall also be made available to the jurisdictional tax officer by the said applicant as mentioned in Para 4.5 of Circular 180/12/2022 dated 09.09.2022.

5.2 The verification of the transitional credit shall be conducted by the jurisdictional tax officer who will pass an appropriate order regarding the veracity of the claim filed by the applicant, basedon all the facts and the provisions of the law. In respect of TRAN-1/TRAN-2 filed/revised by the applicant under the administrative control of the central tax authorities, such verification and issuance of order shall be done by the jurisdictional officer of central tax, whereas in respect of TRAN-1/TRAN-2 filed/revised by the applicant under the administrative control of the state tax authorities, the same shall be done by the jurisdictional officer of state tax. The jurisdictional tax officer shall start the verification process immediately on availability of TRAN-1/TRAN-2 filed/revised by the applicant on the back office system or on receipt of self-certified downloaded copy of the same from the applicant, whichever is earlier. It is needless to mention that principles of natural justice shall be followed in the process of passing the order relating to allowance or disallowance of the Transitional Credit.

5.3 The jurisdictional tax officer shall, on the basis of declaration made by the applicant in the format specified in **Annexure A** to Circular no. 180/12/2022 dated 09.09.2022, and on the basis of data available on the back office system, shall check whether the applicant had earlier filed TRAN-1/TRAN-2 or not. In cases where TRAN-1/ TRAN-2 had already been filed by the applicant earlier,the tax officer shall check whether there is any change from the earlier filed TRAN-1/TRAN-2 or not. In case, there is no change from the earlier filed TRAN-1/ TRAN-2, then such claim of transitional credit is liable for rejection by the tax officer, through a reasoned order, after providing due reasonable opportunity to the applicant.

5.3.1 In other cases, the jurisdictional tax officer shall proceed for verification of claim of transitional credit made by the applicant in FORM TRAN-1/TRAN-2. In this regard, in respect of transitional credit pertaining to central tax, he may refer to the guidelines detailed in **Annexure I** to this circular. In respect of verification of transitional credit pertaining to the State Tax/Union territory Tax, the tax officer may refer to the guidelines issued by the relevant state/UT, if any.

5.3.2 There may be cases where the transitional credit claim filed/revised by the applicant mayhave components of both central tax and state/UT tax. In such cases, where the applicant is under the jurisdiction of central tax officer and where the transitional credit claimed has component of state/Union Territory tax also, the jurisdictional central tax officer shall refer the said claim for verification of component of state/UT tax to his counterpart state/UT tax officer. For this purpose, he shall share the list of GSTINs/ARNs with the counterpart officer, in respect of which verification report is needed from him, on a weekly basis, along with an intimation of the same to the nodal officer of central tax as well as state/UT tax referred in **Para 6.1 below** through his official email ID or physically. Similar action, as above, shall also be taken by the jurisdictional state/UT tax officers in cases where the applicant is under the jurisdiction of state/UT tax officer and where the transitional credit claimed has component of central tax also.

5.3.3 The jurisdictional tax officer shall, in parallel, continue the verification of the remaining portion of the transitional credit at his end.

5.3.4 The jurisdictional tax officer and the counterpart tax officer shall verify the transitional credit claimed under the CGST or the SGST head, as the case may be, by referring to the guidelines detailed in **Annexure I** to this circular for transitional credit pertaining to central tax and the guidelines issued by the relevant state/UT for verification of transitional credit pertaining to the State Tax/Union territory Tax, as applicable. While conducting the verification, the officer must also check whether any adjudication or appeal proceedings in TRAN-1/TRAN-2 related matter are pending/ concluded against the applicant. In such cases, where any adjudication or appellate proceedings have been initiated against the applicant in respect of TRAN-1/TRAN-2, the officer should take a note of the relevant facts in the notice/ order, and the grounds/reasons for inadmissibility of transitional credit, if any, in the said notice/ order.

5.3.5 In respect of verification done by the counterpart officer, after verification, he will prepare a verification report, in the format detailed in **Annexure-II** of this circular, specifying the amount of transitional credit which may be allowed to be credited to the electronic credit ledger of the applicant and the amount which is liable for rejection, along with detailed reasons/ grounds on which the said amount is liable to be rejected. Such duly signed verification report shall be sent by the counterpart officer to the jurisdictional tax officer at the earliest, though generally not later than ten days from the date of receipt of the request from the jurisdictional officer. In case, where the adjudication or appeal proceedings in respect of TRAN-1/TRAN-2 related matter are pending/ concluded against the applicant, the counterpart officer shall categorically bring out the relevant facts in his/her verification report along with his detailed findings, admissibility/ inadmissibility, reasons of inadmissibility thereof and the copy of the relevant notice and/or orders.

5.3.6 For the purpose of verification of the claim of the transitional credit, the jurisdictional tax officer as well as the counterpart tax officer, if required, may call for relevant records including requisite documents/returns/invoices, as the case may be, from the applicant.

5.3.7 After receiving the verification report from the counterpart officer, the jurisdictional tax officer shall decide upon the admissibility of the credit claimed by the applicant. In case the jurisdictional tax officer finds that the transitional credit claimed by the applicant is partly or wholly inadmissible as per the provisions of the Act and the rules thereof, then a notice shall be issued by the jurisdictional tax officer to the applicant preferably within a period of seven days from the receipt of report from the counterpart officer, seeking explanation of the applicant as to why the said credit claimed by him should not be denied wholly/partly, as the case may be. The applicant shall also be provided an opportunity of personal hearing by the jurisdictional tax officer in such cases. If required, the jurisdictional tax officer may seek comments of the counterpart officer on the submissions made by the applicant in so far as the said submission relates to the tax (central or State) being administered by such counterpart officer.

5.3.8 After considering the facts of the case, including verification report received from the counterpart officer, submissions made by the applicant and the comments, if any, of the counterpart officer on the same, the jurisdictional tax officer shall proceed to pass a reasoned order, preferably within a period of fifteen days from the date of personal hearing, specifying the amount of transitional credit allowed to be transferred to the electronic credit ledger of the applicant and upload a pdf copy of the said order, on the common portal for crediting the amount of allowed transitional credit to the electronic credit ledger of the applicant. In any case, such order shall be passed within a period of 90 days from 01.12.2022 i.e. up to 28.02.2023.

5.3.9 Where the amount credited to the electronic credit ledger pursuant to the originally filed TRAN-1/TRAN-2 exceeds the amount of credit admissible in terms of the revised TRAN-1/TRAN-2 filed by the applicant, such excess credit is liable to be demanded and recovered from the applicant, along with interest and penalty, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XV of the Act and the rules made thereunder.

5.3.10 GSTN will also issue a separate advisory for entering the details on the portal by the tax officers.

5.3.11 It may be noted that consequent to reorganization of the state of Jammu & Kashmir and merger of the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu, the taxpayers of UT of Ladakh and the earlier UT of Daman and Diu have been allotted new GSTINs. Accordingly, the taxpayers of Ladakh and Daman and Diu can file/ revise TRAN-1/ TRAN-2 only through their newly allotted GSTINs. It is, therefore, advised that the concerned jurisdictional tax officers should take into consideration transitional credit, if any, claimed by such taxpayers under their previous GSTINs.

6. Modalities of coordination between central tax authorities and state tax authorities

6.1 It is to be noted that all the Zonal Principal Chief Commissioner/ Chief Commissioners (PCCs/CCs) of Central Tax and Chief Commissioners/ Commissioners of Commercial Taxes (CCCTs/CCTs) of various states/UTs shall appoint nodal officer(s) in their respective formations immediately for proper co-ordination between central and state/UT authorities for verification of transitional credit claims and shall make available the details of the said nodal officers, along with their phone numbers and email IDs, to the counterpart tax authority. The nodal officers shall ensure that the verification reports/comments sought by the jurisdictional tax officers are being sent in a timely manner by the counterpart officers in their formations.

6.2 It is the responsibility of the Zonal Principal Chief Commissioner/ Chief Commissioners (PCCs/CCs) of Central Tax and Chief Commissioners/ Commissioners of Commercial Taxes (CCCTs/CCTs) of various states/UTs to regularly monitor the progress made in this regard so that the timelines mentioned in the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 22.07.2022 and 02.09.2022 are strictly adhered to by the field formations.

7. Where any communication is required to be made by the central tax officer with the applicant for the purpose of verification of TRAN-1/ TRAN-2, through a mode other than through the portal, the same should be made with the use of DIN, as per the guidelines mentioned in the CBIC Circular No. 122/41/2019-GST dated 5th November 2019.

16. GST on Residential programmes or camps meant for advancement of religion, spirituality or yoga by religious and charitable trusts [Circular No. 66/40/2018-GST]

Circular No. 66/40/2018-GST
New Delhi, 26th September 2018

Certain representations have been received seeking clarification as regards applicability of GST on residential programmes or camps meant for advancement of religion, spirituality or yoga where the fee charged includes the cost of boarding and lodging.

2. The issue has already been clarified in the Chapter 39 "GST on Charitable and Religious Trusts" of Compilation of 51 GST Flyers updated as on 01.01.2018 available on CBIC website at the link https://goo.gl/EgAJtA.

2.1 The relevant portion reads as under:

"The services provided by entity registered under Section 12AA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 by way of advancement of religion, spirituality or yoga are exempt. Fee or consideration charged in any other form from the participants for participating in a religious, Yoga or meditation programme or camp meant for advancement of religion, spirituality or yoga shall be exempt. Residential programmes or camps where the fee charged includes cost of lodging and boarding shall also be exempt as long as the primary and predominant activity, objective and purpose of such residential programmes or camps is advancement of religion, spirituality or yoga. However, if charitable or religious trusts merely or primarily provide accommodation or serve food and drinks against consideration in any form including donation, such activities will be taxable. Similarly, activities such as holding of fitness camps or classes such as those in aerobics, dance, music etc. will be taxable".

3. It is accordingly clarified that taxability of the services of religious and charitable trusts by way of residential programmes or camps meant for advancement of religion, spirituality or yoga may be decided accordingly.

17. Notifications issued under CGST Act, 2017 applicable to Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 [Circular No. 68/42/2018-GST]

Circular No. 68/42/2018-GST
New Delhi, 5th October 2018

Representations have been received by the Board regarding the entitlement of UN and specified international organizations, foreign diplomatic mission or consular posts, diplomatic agents and consular offices post therein to refund of Compensation Cess payable on intra-State and inter-State supply of goods or services or both received by them.

2. The issue has been examined. Section 55 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as 'CGST Act') provides that the Government may, on the recommendation of the council, specify UN agencies and organizations notified under the UNPI Act 1947, Consulates, Embassies of foreign countries and any other person to be entitled to claim refund of the taxes paid on the notified supplies of goods and services, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed. Notification No. 16/2017- Central Tax(Rate) dated 28.06.2017 has been issued specifying UN and specified international organizations, foreign diplomatic missions or consular posts in India, or diplomatic agents or career consular officers posted therein for the purposes of the said section.

3. Section 11 of the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017(hereinafter referred to as 'the Compensation Cess Act'), provides that provisions of CGST Act and IGST Act apply in relation to levy and collection of Compensation Cess. Further, section 9(2) of the Compensation Cess Act provides that for all the purposes of claiming refunds, except the form to be filed, the provisions of the CGST Act and the rules made there under, shall apply in relation to the levy and collection of Compensation Cess. Therefore, notifications issued under the CGST Act except those prescribing rate or granting exemptions, are applicable for the purpose of the Compensation Cess Act.

4. Accordingly, notification No. 16/2017-Central Tax(Rate) dated 28.06.2017 shall be applicable for the purposes of refund of Compensation Cess to UN and specified international organizations, foreign diplomatic missions or consular posts in India, or diplomatic agents or career consular officers posted therein.

5. In view of the above, it is clarified that UN and specified international organizations, foreign diplomatic missions or consular posts in India, or diplomatic agents or career consular officers posted therein, having being specified under section 55 of the CGST Act, 2017, are entitled to refund of Compensation Cess payable on intra-State and inter-State supply of goods or services or both received by them subject to the same conditions and restrictions, mutatis mutandis, as prescribed in Notification No. 16/2017-Central Tax(Rate) dated 28.06.2017.

18. Setting up of an IT Grievance Redressal Mechanism to address the grievances of taxpayers due to technical glitches on GST Portal [Circular No. 39/13/2018-GST]

Circular No. 39/13/2018-GST
New Delhi, dated the 3rd April, 2018

It has been decided to put in place an IT-Grievance Redressal Mechanism to address the difficulties faced by a section of taxpayers owing to technical glitches on the GST portal and the relief that needs to be given to them. The relief could be in the nature of allowing filing of any Form or Return prescribed in law or amending any Form or Return already filed. The details of the said grievance redressal mechanism are provided below:

2. Introduction

Where an IT related glitch has been identified as the reason for failure of a class of taxpayer in filing of a return or a form within the time limit prescribed in the law and there are collateral evidences available to establish that the taxpayer has made bonafide attempt to comply with the process of filing of form or return, GST Council has delegated powers to the IT Grievance Redressal Committee to approve and recommend to the GSTN the steps to be taken to redress the grievance and the procedure to be followed for implementation of the decision.

3. Scope

Problems which are proposed to be addressed through this mechanism would essentially be those which relate to Common Portal (GST Portal) and affect a large section of taxpayers.

Where the problem relates to individual taxpayer, due to localised issues such as non-availability of internet connectivity or failure of power supply, this mechanism shall not be available.

4. IT-Grievance Redressal Committee

Any issue which needs to be addressed through this mechanism shall be identified by GSTN and the method of resolution approved by the GST Implementation Committee (GIC) which shall act as the IT Grievance Redressal Committee. In GIC meetings convened to address IT issues or IT glitches, the CEO, GSTN and the DG (Systems), CBEC shall participate in these meetings as special invitees.

5. Nodal officers and identification of issues

5.1 GSTN, Central and State government would appoint nodal officers in requisite number to address the problem a taxpayer faces due to glitches, if any, in the Common Portal. This would be publicized adequately.

5.2 Taxpayers shall make an application to the field officers or the nodal officers where there was a demonstrable glitch on the Common Portal in relation to an identified issue, due to which the due process as envisaged in law could not be completed on the Common Portal.

5.3 Such an application shall enclose evidences as may be needed for an identified issue to establish bonafide attempt on the part of the taxpayer to comply with the due process of law.

5.4 These applications shall be collated by the nodal officer and forwarded to GSTN who would on receipt of application examine the same. GSTN shall after verifying its electronic records and the applications received, identify the issue involved where a large section of tax payers are affected. GSTN shall forward the same to the IT Grievance Redressal Committee with suggested solutions for resolution of the problem.

6. Suggested solutions

6.1 GST Council Secretariat shall obtain inputs of the Law Committee, where necessary, on the proposal of the GSTN and call meeting of GIC to examine the proposal and take decision thereon.

6.2 The committee shall examine and approve the suggested solution with such modifications as may be necessary.

6.3 IT-Grievance Redressal Committee may give directions as necessary to GSTN and field formations of the tax administrations for implementation of the decision.

7. Legal issues

7.1 Where an IT related glitch has been identified as the reason for failure of a taxpayer in filing of a return or form prescribed in the law, the consequential fine and penalty would also be required to be waived. GST Council has delegated the power to the IT Grievance Redressal Committee to recommend waiver of fine or penalty, in case of an emergency, to the Government in terms of section 128 of the CGST Act, 2017 under such mitigating circumstances as are identified by the committee. All such notifications waiving fine or penalty shall be placed before GST Council.

7.2 Where adequate time is available, the issue of waiver of fee and penalty shall be placed before the GST Council with recommendation of the IT-Grievance Redressal Committee.

8. Resolution of stuck TRAN-1s and filing of GSTR-3B

8.1 A large number of taxpayers could not complete the process of TRAN-1 filing either at the stage of original or revised filing as they could not digitally authenticate the TRAN-1s due to IT related glitches. As a result, a large number of such TRAN-1s are stuck in the system. GSTN shall identify such taxpayers who could not file TRAN-1 on the basis of electronic audit trail. It has been decided that all such taxpayers, who tried but were not able to complete TRAN-1 procedure (original or revised) of filing them **on or before 27.12.2017** due to IT-glitch, shall be provided the facility to complete TRAN-1 filing. It is clarified that the last date for filing of TRAN 1 is not being extended in general and only these identified taxpayers shall be allowed to complete the process of filing TRAN-1.

8.2 The taxpayer shall not be allowed to amend the amount of credit in TRAN-1 during this process vis-à-vis the amount of credit which was recorded by the taxpayer in the TRAN-1, which could not be filed. If needed, GSTN may request field formations of Centre and State to collect additional document/ data etc. or verify the same to identify taxpayers who should be allowed this procedure.

8.3 GSTN shall communicate directly with the taxpayers in this regard and submit a final report to GIC about the number of TRAN-1s filed and submitted through this process.

8.4 The taxpayers shall complete the process of filing of TRAN 1 stuck due to IT glitches, as discussed above, by 30th April 2018 and the process of completing filing of GSTR 3B which could not be filed for such TRAN 1 shall be completed by 31st May 2018.

9. The decisions of the Hon'ble High Courts of Allahabad, Bombay etc., where no case specific decision has been taken, may be implemented in-line with the procedure prescribed above, subject to fulfilment of the conditions prescribed therein. Where these conditions are not satisfied, Hon'ble Courts may be suitably informed and if needed review or appeal may be filed.

19. Clarification regarding applicability of GST on additional / penal interest [Circular No. 102/21/2019-GST]

Circular No. 102/21/2019-GST
New Delhi, dated the 28th June, 2019

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

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

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

repay the loan and an additional / penal interest @ 1.25% per month for any delay in payment.

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

5. Accordingly, based on the above provisions, the applicability of GST in both cases listed in para 3 above would be as follows:
   - Case 1: As per the provisions of sub-clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 15 of the CGST Act, the amount of penal interest is to be included in the value of supply. The transaction between X and Y is for supply of taxable goods i.e. mobile phone.
     Accordingly, the penal interest would be taxable as it would be included in the value of the mobile, irrespective of the manner of invoicing.
   - Case 2: The additional / penal interest is charged for a transaction between Y and M/s ABC Ltd., and the same is getting covered under Sl. No. 27 of notification No. 12/2017- Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017. Accordingly, in this case the 'penal interest' charged thereon on a transaction between Y and M/s ABC Ltd. would not be subject to GST, as the same would not be covered under notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017. The value of supply of mobile by X to Y would be Rs. 40,000/-for the purpose of levy of GST.

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

19.1 Corrigendum to Circular No. 102/21/2019-GST

In para 5 of the Circular No. 102/21/2019-GST dated 28th June, 2018,

for

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

read,

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

19.1 Clarification of various doubts related to Section 128A of the CGST Act, 2017 [Circular No. 238/32/2024-GST]

Circular No. 238/32/2024-GST
New Delhi, dated the 15th October, 2024

Based on the recommendations of the GST Council made in its 53rd meeting, Section 128A has been inserted in the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as 'the CGST Act') with effect from 01.11.2024 to provide for waiver of interest or penalty or both, relating to demands under section 73 of the CGST Act pertaining to Financial Years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, subject to certain conditions.

1.2 Subsequently, based on the recommendations of the GST Council made in its 54th meeting, Rule 164 has been inserted in Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as 'the CGST Rules') with effect from 01.11.2024 vide notification No.20/2024-Central tax dated 8th October 2024, providing for procedure and conditions for closure of proceedings under section 128A of CGST Act.

1.3 Further, vide notification No. 21/2024-Central tax dated 8th October 2024, 31.03.2025 has been notified under sub-section (1) of section 128A of CGST Act as the date on or before which the full payment of tax demanded in the notice/ statement/ order needs to be made by the

taxpayer in order to avail the benefit of waiver of interest or penalty or both under the said section. Also, for cases where the application is made as per the first proviso to the sub-section (1) of the section 128A of CGST Act, the date on or before which the full payment of tax demanded in the order issued by the proper officer re determining the tax under section 73 of CSGT Act needs to be made by the taxpayer, has been notified as six months from the date of issuance of such order by the proper officer re determining the tax under section 73 of CGST Act.

2.1 Various doubts have been raised by the trade and the field formations in respect of implementation of provisions of Section 128A of the CGST Act, relating to waiver of interest or penalty or both in respect of demands under section 73 of the CGST Act pertaining to Financial Years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20.

3.1. Filing of application:

3.1.1 Section 128A provides for "Waiver of interest or penalty or both relating to demands raised under **section 73**, for certain tax periods". Therefore, provisions of Section 128A are applicable in cases where notices/ statements have been issued under Section 73, for the FYs 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, in the following situations:

(a)Where a notice issued under sub-section (1) of section 73 or a statement issued under sub-section (3) of section 73, but where no order under sub-section (9) of section 73 has been issued;

(b) Where an order has been issued under sub-section (9) of section 73, in respect of the notice/ statement issued under section 73, but where no order has been issued by the Appellate Authority/ Revisional Authority under sub-section (11) of section 107 or sub-section (1) of section 108;

(c) Where an order has been issued by the Appellate Authority/ Revisional Authority under sub-section (11) of section 107 or sub-section (1) of section 108, in the cases where notice/ statement was issued under section 73 and where no order under sub-section (1) of section 113 has been passed by the Appellate Tribunal;

3.1.2 Additionally, as per the first proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 128A, in cases where a notice was initially issued under section 74 for FYs 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, and an order is passed or required to be passed by the proper officer under section 73 (in pursuance of the direction of the Appellate Authority or Appellate Tribunal or a court in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 75), those cases are also covered under Section 128A for the purpose of waiver of interest or penalty or both.

3.1.3 In cases referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 128A where a notice/ statement under Section 73 has been issued demanding tax *inter alia* pertaining to the period from July 2017 to March 2020, for which no order has been issued under section 73, an application in FORM GST SPL-01, may be filed electronically on the common portal, by the taxpayer.

3.1.4 In cases referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 128A, where an order has been issued under Section 73 demanding tax *inter alia* pertaining to the period from July 2017to

March 2020, for which no order has been issued under section 107 or section 108, an application in FORM GST SPL-02, may be filed electronically on the common portal, by the taxpayer. Similarly, in cases referred to in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 128A, wherean order has been issued under Section 107 or Section 108, but no order has been issued undersection 113, an application in FORM GST SPL-02, may be filed electronically on the common portal, by the taxpayer.

3.1.5 The application in FORM GST SPL-01 or FORM GST SPL-02, as the case may be, shall be filed within a period of three months from the date notified under section 128A (1), i.e.,within three months from 31.03.2025. However, as per the first proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 128A, where a notice has been issued under section 74, and the Appellate Authority orAppellate Tribunal or a court directs the proper officer to re determine the tax as if the demand notice is issued under section 73, in accordance with the provisions of section 75(2), then sameis covered under clause (b) of sub-section (1). Therefore, as mentioned in proviso to sub-rule (6) of Rule 164, in such cases, an application in FORM GST SPL-02, can be filed within six months from the date of communication of order of the proper officer re determining the amountof tax to be paid under section 73.

3.1.6 Where an appeal under Section 107 or section 112 has been filed by the taxpayer, againstan order referred to in clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 128A, or where a writ petition has been filed by the taxpayer against a notice/ statement/ order referred to in clause (a) or (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 128A, the taxpayer is required to withdraw the same before filing an application for waiver of interest or penalty or both, and enclose the order of withdrawal of such appeal/ writ petition in along with the application filedin FORM GST SPL-01 or FORM GST SPL-02, as the case may be. However, in cases where the applicant has filed the application or any other document, for withdrawal of an appeal or writ petition before Appellate Authority or Appellate Tribunal or a court, as the case may be, but the order for withdrawal has not been issued by the concerned authority till the date of filingof the application in FORM GST SPL-01 or FORM GST SPL-02, he is required to upload the copy of such application or the document filed for withdrawal of the said appeal or writ petitionalong with the said application in FORM GST SPL-01 or FORM GST SPL-02. It is to be mentioned that he is required to upload the final order for withdrawal of the said appeal or writpetition on the common portal, within one month of the issuance of the said order for withdrawal by the concerned authority.

3.1.7 It may be noted that, in case the taxpayer has been issued multiple notices/ statements/ orders pertaining to demands under section 73, for period from July 2017 to March 2020, he is required to file a separate application in FORM GST SPL-01 or FORM GST SPL-02, as the case may be, in respect of each of the concerned notice/ statement/ order.

3.2 Payment of tax:

3.2.1. With respect to a notice or statement referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 128A, i.e., a notice or statement that is yet to be adjudicated, the payment towards the tax demanded in the said notice shall be made by the taxpayer through FORM GST DRC-03.

3.2.2. With respect to an order referred to in clause (b) and clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 128A, the payment towards such tax demanded shall be made by the taxpayer, only bythe making the payment against the debit entry created in the Part II of the Electronic Liability

Register (ELR) by the demand order. In this regard, the procedure mentioned in para 4 of Circular No. 224/18/2024 -GST dated 11th July 2024 may be referred to. However, in cases where the payment towards tax demanded in the demand order has already been made through FORM GST DRC-03, the procedure prescribed in rule 142(2B) may be followed. In such cases, the taxpayer shall be required to file an application in FORM GST DRC-03A as prescribed in the said rule, in order to adjust the amount already paid vide the FORM GST DRC-03, towards the demand created in the ELR-Part II, before filing the application for waiver under Section 128A in FORM GST SPL-02. For the purposes of determining the date of payment of full amount of tax, the date on which the amount has been paid through FORM GST DRC-03 maybe considered and not the date on which the said amount has been adjusted using FORM GST DRC-03A.

3.2.3. Such payment shall be made on or before the date notified under section 128A (1), i.e., on or before 31.03.2025. Where applications are filed in respect of cases referred to in the first proviso to sub-section (1) of section 128A, then the applicants shall be required to make the payment on or before the date notified under section 128A (1) specifically for those cases, i.e., within six months of the communication of the order of the proper officer re determining the amount of tax to be paid under section 73

In cases where the amount of tax payable as per the notice/ statement/ order includes the amount that was demanded due to contravention of provisions of sub-section (4) of section 16, which is however not payable anymore due to the retrospective insertion of sub-section (5) and sub-section (6) to section 16, the full amount of tax payable as per the notice/ statement/ order as mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 128A for eligibility of waiver of interest or penalty or both shall be calculated after deducting the amount, which is not payable anymore as per sub-sections (5) or sub-section (6) of section 16, as per sub-rule (5) of Rule 164. In this regard, it is also to be mentioned that, where the taxpayer is deducting the amount of input tax credit which was denied on account of contravention of sub-section (4) of section 16, but which is now available as per retrospectively inserted provisions of sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) of section 16 of the CGST Act, he is not required to file an application for rectification for the same in terms of the special procedure notified under section 148 vide notification No. 22/2024-Central tax dated 8th October 2024.

3.2.4. It is also clarified that while calculating the amount deductible on account of not being payable in accordance with sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) of Section 16, from the amount payable in terms of the notice or statement or order under section 73, as the case may be, taxpayer is required to ensure that such amount is deducted only where ITC has been denied solely on account of contravention of Section 16(4) of the CGST Act and not on any other grounds. The tax officer scrutinising such applications is also required to verify that the said amount that has been deducted by the taxpayer as not payable anymore on account of retrospective insertion of sub-section (5) and sub-section (6) to section 16, was initially denied solely deducted on the basis of contravention of sub-section (4) of section 16, and not on any other grounds.

3.2.5. It is further mentioned that, in cases referred to in sub-rule (3) and sub-rule (4) of rule 164, the applicant can file the application for waiver of interest or penalty or both under section 128A, in respect of a notice/ statement/ order mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 128A, only after payment of full amount of tax demanded in the said notice/ statement/ order, including on account

of demand pertaining to erroneous refund, if any, and also on account of demand pertaining to the period other than the period mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 128A, if any, in the said notice/ statement/ order.

3.3 Processing of application and issuance of order:

3.1.8 The proper officer for processing the application for waiver of interest or penalty or both under Section 128A, would be the proper officer to issue the order under section 73, in case the application is filed in FORM GST SPL-01, and would be the proper officer for recovery under Section 79, in case the application is filed in FORM GST SPL-02.

3.1.9 The proper officer on receipt of the application in FORM GST SPL-01 or FORM GST SPL-02, shall examine the said application. If, on examination, he finds that the said application is liable to be rejected, he shall issue a notice to the applicant, within three months from the date of receipt of the said application, in FORM GST SPL-03 on the common portal. The proper officer shall also give the applicant an opportunity of personal hearing.

3.1.10 On receipt of the notice in FORM GST SPL-03, the applicant may file his reply in FORM GST SPL-04, electronically on the common portal, within a period of one month from the date of receipt of the notice.

3.1.11 The proper officer shall issue an order in FORM GST SPL-05, accepting the said application, if he is satisfied that the applicant is eligible for waiver of interest or penalty or both under Section 128A. However, if the proper officer, based on the application and the reply in FORM GST SPL-04 received from the taxpayer, is of the view that the applicant is not eligible for waiver of interest or penalty or both under Section 128A, he shall issue an order in FORM GST SPL-07, rejecting the said application.

3.1.12 The order in FORM GST SPL-05 or FORM GST SPL-07 shall be required to be issued within the time period prescribed in sub-rule (13) of rule 164. In terms of sub-rule (14) of rule 164, in cases where no order is issued within the time limit prescribed in sub-rule (13) of rule 164, the application filed in FORM GST SPL-01 or FORM GST SPL -02, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be approved, and the order in FORM GST SPL-05 approving the said application shall be made available on the common portal.

3.1.13 In cases where an application for waiver of interest or penalty or both was filed in FORM GST SPL-01 and an order approving the said application is issued by the proper officer in FORM GST SPL-05, then a summary of order in FORM GST DRC-07 need not be issued on the common portal. However, in cases where an order in FORM GST SPL-05 or in FORM GST SPL-06, as the case may be, has been issued approving an application filed in FORM GSTSPL-02, the liability earlier created in the ELR – Part II by the demand order or the appellate order, as the case may be, shall stand modified accordingly.

3.1.14 It is also to be mentioned that as per the second proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 128A, the conclusion of proceedings against a demand notice/ statement/ order under this section and further issuance of such conclusion order in FORM GST SPL-05 or in FORM GSTSPL-06, as the case may be, in cases where the department had filed an application/ initiated revisional proceedings against the said demand notice/ statement/ order, is conditional upon the payment of additional tax payable, if any, as determined by the Appellate Authority or the Appellate Tribunal

or the court or the Revisional Authority, as the case may be, within three months of issuance of such order. In case, such additional tax is not paid within the specified time limit, then as per sub-rule (16) of Rule 164, the waiver of interest or penalty or both provided under section 128A as per the order issued in FORM GST SPL-05 or FORM GST SPL-06, as the case may be, shall become void.

Further, while processing the said application, the proper officer shall ensure that the applicant has paid the amount of tax demanded in the notice/ statement/ order referred in sub- section (1) of section 128A (other than the amount not payable anymore due to the retrospectiveinsertion of sub-section (5) and sub-section (6) to section 16, as referred in para 3.2.4), includingthe amount of tax demand pertaining to erroneous refund, if any, and also on account of demandpertaining to the period other than the period mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 128A, if any, in the said notice/ statement/ order. Further, the proper officer shall also keep in consideration that waiver of interest and penalty under section 128A is available only in respect of demand pertaining to the period mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 128A, and thedemand on issues other than on account of erroneous refund.

3.1.15 Where it is found that any amount of interest and penalty is payable by the applicant on account of some demand pertaining to the period other than the period mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 128A or pertaining to demand of erroneous refund, the detail of the same shall be mentioned in column no. 19 and column no. 20 of FORM GST SPL-05 or FORM GST SPL- 06, as the case may be. Further, in such cases, an opportunity of personal hearing may be grantedto the applicant, before issuance of order in FORM GST SPL-05 or FORM GST SPL-06.

3.1.16 In cases referred in para 3.3.9, the applicant is required to pay the amount of interest or penalty or both, detailed in column no. 19 and column no. 20 of FORM GST SPL-05 or FORM GST SPL-06, within a period of three months from the date of issuance of the said order in FORM GST SPL-05 or FORM GST SPL-06, as the case may be. In case where the said amountis not paid within the period of three months from the date of issuance of the said order in FORM GST SPL-05 or FORM GST SPL-06, as the case may be, the waiver of interest or penalty or both under section 128A as per the order issued in FORM GST SPL-05 or FORM GST SPL-06, shall become void, as per sub-rule (17) of rule 164.

3.2 Appeal against the orders issued under Rule 164:

3.2.1 No appeal shall lie under section 107, against an order issued in FORM GST SPL-05 concluding the proceedings under section 128A. The order issued in FORM GST SPL-07, rejecting the application for waiver, shall be, however, appealable in accordance with sub-section (1) of section 107 within the time limit specified therein, by filing an application in FORM GST APL-01. In such cases, normally, no pre-deposit may be required to be paid by the taxpayer for filing the said appeal, as the said amount may already have been paid as a part of payment of tax dues involved in the demand notice/ statement / order before filing an application in FORM GST SPL-01 or FORM GST SPL-02. However, in cases where no amount of tax dues has been paid or amount of tax dues paid is less than the requisite amount for pre-deposit for filing appeal as per sub-section (6) of section 107, the remaining amount of pre-deposit will be required to be paid for filing the said appeal.

3.2.2 It is also important to note that the subject matter of the appeal will only be regarding the applicability of waiver of interest or penalty or both under Section 128A and not on the merits of the original notice/ statement/ order.

3.2.3 It is to be mentioned that, in cases where an appeal has been filed by the applicant against the order in FORM GST SPL-07, and the appellate authority holds that the proper officer has wrongly rejected the application, thereby allowing the applicant the benefit of the waiver of interest or penalty or both, the said appellate authority shall pass an order in FORM GST SPL-06. This form shall accordingly modify the liability created, if any, in the ELR-Part II.

3.2.4 Where appeal had been withdrawn before filing an application in FORM GST SPL-02, for availing the waiver of interest or penalty or both under Section 128A, but the application for waiver is rejected by the proper officer by issuance of order in FORM GST SPL-07,

(a) in cases, where the taxpayer prefers an appeal against the said rejection order, and the appellate authority holds that the proper officer has righty rejected the said application made in FORM GST SPL-02, and issues an order in FORM GST APL-04, then the original appeal filed by the applicant shall be restored, subject to condition that the applicant files an undertaking electronically on the portal in FORM GST SPL-08, that he has neither filed nor intends to file any appeal against such order of the AppellateAuthority.

(b) in cases, where the taxpayer prefers an appeal against the said rejection order, and the appellate authority holds that the proper officer has wrongly rejected the said application made in FORM GST SPL-02, and issues an order in FORM GST SPL-06, thereby holding that the appellant is eligible for waiver of interest or penalty or both, noappeal shall lie against the said order issued in FORM GST SPL-06.

(c) in case, where the taxpayer does not prefer an appeal within the time period mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 107 against the said rejection order, then the original appeal filed by the applicant shall be restored.

4. Further, the following issues with respect to availing the benefit of waiver of interest or penalty or both provided under Section 128A, are also clarified hereby:

S. No.	Issue	Clarification

1	Whether the benefit provided under Section 128A will be applicable to taxpayers who have paid the tax component in full before the date on which the said section has come into effect?	In this regard, it is to be mentioned that all such amount paid towards the said demand upto the date notified under sub-section (1) of section 128A, irrespective of whether the said payment has been done before Section 128A comes into effect, or afterthat, and irrespective of whether such payment wasmade before the issuance of the demand notice or demand order, or after that, shall be considered as paid towards the amount payable in sub-section (1) of Section 128A, as long as the said amount has beenpaid upto the date notified under sub-section (1) of section 128A and was intended to be paid towards thesaid demand.
2	Whether amount recovered by the tax officers as tax due from any other person on behalf of the taxpayer, against a particular demand can be considered as tax paid towards the same for the purpose of Section 128A?	Yes. The said amount recovered by the tax officers as tax due from any other person on behalf of the taxpayer against a demand, shall also be considered as the taxpaid towards the said demand, for the purpose of section 128A provided the same has been recovered on or before the date notified under sub-section (1) of section 128A.
3	Whether the amount recovered by the tax officers as interest or penalty or both, pertaining to demand under Section 73 pertaining to Financial Years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, can be adjusted against the tax amount payable towards the demand made under Section 73 pertaining to the said financial years?	No. It is mentioned that as per the third proviso to sub-section (1) of section 128A, no refund of such amount of interest or penalty or both, is available. Accordingly, any amount paid by the taxpayer or recovered by the tax officers, as interest or penalty cannot be adjusted towards the amount payable as tax.
4	Whether the benefit provided under Section 128A will be applicable in cases, where the tax due has already been paid and the notice or demand orders under Section 73 only pertains to interest and/or penalty involved?	Where the tax due has already been paid and the notice or demand orders under Section 73 only pertains to interest and/or penalty involved, the same shall be considered for availing the benefit of section 128A. However, the benefit of waiver of interest and penalty shall not be applicable in the cases where the interest has been demanded on account of delayed filing of returns, or delayed reporting of any supply in the return, as such interest is related to demand of interest on self-assessed liability and does not pertain to any demand of tax dues and is directly recoverable under sub-section (12) of section 75.

5	Whether the benefit under Section 128A is available, if the taxpayer intends to avail partial waiver of interest or penalty or both, on certain issues, by making part payment of the amount demanded in the notice/ statement/ order, as the case may be, and opts to litigate for the remaining issues?	No. Section 128A (1) clearly provides that the waiver of interest or penalty or both is only applicable when the full amount of tax demanded in the notice/ statement/ order is paid.
6	Where the notice/order involves multiple periods, ranging from the period for which waiver provided in Section 128A is applicable, and includes some other tax periods for which such waiver is not applicable, whether the benefit of waiver of interest or penalty or both under Section 128A can be availed for the period covered under section 128A? If so, what is the tax amount payable for claiming waiver under Section 128A?	The taxpayer is eligible to apply for waiver of interest or penalty or both, in such cases where the demand notice/ order spans tax periods covered under Section 128A and those not covered under the said section. However, as per sub-rule (4) of Rule 164, the taxpayer shall be required to pay the full amount of tax demanded in the notice/ statement / order, as the case may be, to avail the benefit of waiver of interest or penalty or both under Section 128A. Further, though the amount of tax demanded shall be required to be paid as per the notice/ statement / order, as the case may be, for whole of the period covered under the said notice/ statement / order, but the waiver of interest or penalty or both under section 128A shall only be applicable for the period specified in section 128A, and not for the period not covered under the said section. On payment of the full amount demanded in the notice/ statement/ order, if the proper officer finds that the applicant is eligible for waiver of interest or penalty or both for tax periods covered under Section 128A, he will reduce the liability to that extent in his order in FORM GST SPL-05, and the remaining liability of interest or penalty or both for tax periods not covered under Section 128A, remains payable by the taxpayer. The said amount shall be required to be paid by the applicant within three months from the date of issuance of order in FORM GST SPL-05 or FORM GST SPL-06, as the case may be. If the said amount is not paid within the time limit as mentioned above, the order in FORM GST SPL-05 or FORM GST SPL-06, as the case may be, the waiver of interest or penalty or both under section

		128A as per the order issued in FORM GST SPL-05 or FORM GST SPL- 06, shall become void, as per sub-rule (17) of rule 164.
7	Where the notice/ statement/ order issued under Section 73 involves multiple issues and one of them is regarding demand of erroneous refund, whether an application can be filed for waiver of interest or penalty or both under Section 128A? If so, what is the tax amount payable for claiming waiver under Section 128A?	Yes. However, as per sub-rule (3) of Rule 164, the taxpayer shall be required to pay the full amount of tax demanded in the notice/ statement / order, as the case may be, including on account of demand of erroneous refund, to avail the benefit of waiver of interest or penalty or both under Section 128A. Further, in such cases, the waiver of interest or penalty or both under section 128A shall only be available in respect of tax demand other than that pertaining to demand of erroneous refund. On payment of the full amount demanded in the notice/ statement/ order, if the proper officer finds that the applicant is eligible for waiver of interest or penalty or both for tax periods covered under Section 128A in respect of tax demand other than that pertaining to demand of erroneous refund, he will reduce the liability to that extent in his order in FORM GST SPL-05, and the remaining liability of interest or penalty or both, that corresponds to demand of erroneous refund, remains payable by theapplicant. The said amount shall be required to be paid by the applicant within three months from the date of issuance of order in FORM GST SPL-05 or FORM GST SPL-06, as the case may be. If the said amount is not paid within the time limit as mentioned above, the order in FORM GST SPL-05 or FORM GST SPL-06, as the case may be, the waiver of interest or penalty or both under section 128A as per the order issued in FORM GST SPL-05 or FORM GST SPL- 06, shall become void, as per sub-rule (17) of rule 164.
8	In cases where department has filed an appeal against the order mentioned in clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 128A and the Appellate Authority or the Appellate Tribunal or the court or the	Yes, as per the second proviso to section 128A, the conclusion of proceedings in such cases is subject to the condition that the said person pays the additional amount of tax payable, if any, in accordance with the order of the Appellate Authority or the Appellate Tribunal or the court or the Revisional Authority, asthe case may be, within

	Revisional Authority, has issued an order enhancing the tax liability, and in the meanwhile the proper officer has issued an order in FORM GST SPL-05 under section 128A, and the taxpayer has not paid the said additional amount of tax liability within the specified time limit, what will be the status of the conclusion of proceedings under Section 128A?	three months from the date of the said order. Accordingly, it becomes clear that even in cases where an order in FORM GST SPL-05 or in FORM GST SPL-06 has been issued the conclusion of the said proceedings will be subject to the condition that the taxpayer pays the additional tax amount as determined by the Appellate Authority or the Appellate Tribunal or the court or the Revisional Authority by an order issued in the matter of appeal filed by the department, within a period of three months from the date of the such order enhancing the tax liability. In case such additional payment is not done within a period of three months from the date of the said order, then as per sub-rule (16) of Rule 164, the waiver of interest or penalty or both under section 128A as per the order issued in FORM GST SPL-05 shall become void.
9	Sub-section (3) of section 128A refers to only appeal or writ petition. In this regard, whether matters where SLP filed by the applicant is pending before the Supreme Court, what is the procedure to be followed by the taxpayer to avail the waiver of interest or penalty or both?	Yes, in such cases also the applicant will be required to withdraw the said special leave petition and file an application in FORM GST SPL-01 or FORM GST SPL-02, as the case may be, along with proof of withdrawal of SLP or the copy of the application or any other document filed for withdrawal of SLP, where the order for withdrawal of SLP has not been issued at the time of filing application in FORM GST SPL-01 or FORM GST SPL-02. In such cases, the procedure mentioned in para 3.1.6 may be followed.
10	Whether the benefit provided under Section 128A will be available for matters involving IGST and Compensation Cess?	Yes. On joint reading of section 20 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and section 11 of GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 along with section 128A of CGST Act, it becomes clear that the benefit provided under Section 128A of CGST Act will be available for matters involving IGST and compensation cess as well. In this regard, it is mentioned that in such cases, full payment of tax means payment of CGST, SGST, IGST and compensation cess demanded in the notice/ statement/ order, as the case may be.

11	Whether Section 128A covers cases involving demand of irregularly availed transition credit?	The transitional credit is considered to be availed on the date on which the said credit amount is credited in the Electronic Credit Ledger. On reading Rule 121 read with sub-rule (3) of rule 117, it is clear that any demand in respect of transitional credit wrongly availed, whether wholly or partly can be made under section 73 or, as the case may be, section 74. Therefore, it is mentioned that if the amount of transitional credit has been availed in the period covered under Section 128A and notice for demand of wrongly availed credit is issued under section 73, the same is covered under Section 128A.
12	Whether Section 128A will cover waiver of penalties under other provisions, late fee, redemption fine etc?	It is clarified that any penalty, including penalties under section 73, section 122, section 125 etc, demanded under the demand notice/ statement/ order issued under section 73, is covered under the waiver provided under Section 128A. However, late fee, redemption fine etc are not covered under the waiver provided under Section 128A.
13	Whether payment to avail waiver under Section 128A can be made by utilizing ITC?	Yes. The payment of tax required to be made for eligibility for waiver under section 128A is the amount of tax demanded in the notice/ statement/ order. Therefore, it can be paid either by debiting from electronic cash ledger or by utilising the Input Tax Credit (ITC), by debiting the electronic credit ledger, or partly from both. However, where the demand is in respect of any amount of tax to be paid by the recipient under Reverse Charge Mechanism or by the Electronic Commerce Operator under section 9(5), then the said amount shall be required to be paid by debiting the electronic cash ledger only and not through the electronic credit ledger. Further, where the amount has to be paid for demand of erroneous refund, the demand in respect of erroneous refund paid in cash is required to be paid only by debiting the electronic cash ledger only and not through the electronic credit ledger.

14	Whether the benefit of waiver under Section 128A be availed qua import IGST payable under the Customs Act, 1962?	No. In such cases, demand is not issued under section 73 of the CGST Act, but is issued under the provisions of Customs Act, 1962 and therefore, such cases are not covered under waiver of interest or penalty or both under section 128A.
15	With retrospective insertion of sub-sections (5) and (6) to Section 16 of the CGST Act, the tax demanded in notice/ statement/ order reduces. Whether the entire tax amount demanded in the notice/ statement/ order has to be paid in such cases, to avail the benefit under section 128A?	Sub-rule (5) of rule 164 mentions that the amount payable in order to avail the benefit under section 128A, shall be calculated after deducting the amount not payable in accordance with sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) of Section 16, from the amount payable in terms of the notice or statement or order under section 73, as the case may be. Therefore, the applicant is required to pay only the amount that is payable, calculated after deducting the amount not payable in accordance with sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) of Section 16, from the amount payable in terms of the notice or statement or order under section 73, as the case may be, before submitting the application. While calculating the amount deductible on account of not being payable in accordance with sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) of Section 16, from the amount payable in terms of the notice or statement or order under section 73, as the case may be, taxpayer is required to ensure that such amount is deducted only where ITC has been denied solely on account of contravention of Section 16(4) of the CGST Act and not on any other grounds. He is also advised to provide a breakup of the amount not payable by him anymore, as per sub-sections (5) and (6) of section 16, in FORM GST SPL-01 or FORM GST SPL-02, as the case may be, to enable the officer to verify the payment easily. It is also re-iterated that where the taxpayer is deducting the amount of ITC which was denied on account of contravention of sub-section (4) of section 16 of the CGST Act, but which is now available, as per retrospectively inserted provisions of sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) of section 16 of the CGST Act, he is not required to file application for rectification in respect of the same as per special

		procedure notified under Section 148 vide notification No. 22/2024- Central tax dated 8th October 2024.
16	In case of application in FORM GST SPL-02, where the applicant has paid full or partial amount of tax through FORM GST DRC-03, whether the said applicant is mandatorily required to file application in FORM GST DRC-03A for such tax amount which he desires to get adjusted against tax demand as per FORM GST DRC-07/ FORM GST DRC-08/ FORM GST APL-04?	Yes. In cases where order in FORM GST DRC-07, FORMGST DRC-08 or FORM GST APL-04, as the case maybe, has been issued and such taxpayer has paid required amount through FORM GST DRC-03, such applicant is required to adjust the said amount towards the demand created in the Electronic Liability Register, as per the second proviso to sub-rule (2) of rule 164, before filing the application in FORM GST SPL-02.

20. Circulars relating to place of supply:

20.1 Clarification regarding determination of place of supply in certain cases [Circular No. 103/22/2019-GST]

Circular No. 103/22/2019-GST
New Delhi, dated the 28th June, 2019

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

(I) Services provided by Ports - place of supply in respect of various cargo handling services provided by ports to clients;

(II) Services rendered on goods temporarily imported in India - place of supply in case of services rendered on unpolished diamonds received from abroad, which are exported after cutting, polishing etc.

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

Sl.	Issue	Clarification

No.		
1.	Various services are being provided by the port authorities to its clients in relation to cargo handling. Some of such services are in respect of arrival of wagons at port, haulage of wagons inside port area up-to place of unloading, siding of wagons inside the port, unloading of wagons, movement of unloaded cargo to plot and staking hereof, movement of unloaded cargo to berth, shipment/loading on vessel etc. Doubts have been raised about determination of place of supply for such services i.e. whether the same would be determined in terms of the provisions contained in sub-section (2) of Section 12 or sub-section (2) of Section 13 of the IGST Act, as the case may be or the same shall be determined in terms of the provisions contained in sub-section (3) of Section 12 of the IGST Act.	It is hereby clarified that such services are ancillary to or related to cargo handling services and are not related to immovable property. Accordingly, the place of supply of such services will be determined as per the provisions contained in sub-section (2) of Section 12 or sub-section (2) of Section 13 of the IGST Act, as the case may be, depending upon the terms of the contract between the supplier and recipient of such services.
2.	Doubts have been raised about the place of supply in case of supply of various services on unpolished diamonds such as cutting and polishing activity which have been temporarily imported into India and are not put to any use in India?	Place of supply in case of performance based services is to be determined as per the provisions contained in clause (a) of sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the IGST Act and generally the place of services is where the services are actually performed. But an exception has been carved out in case of services supplied in respect of goods which are temporarily imported into India for repairs or for any other treatment or process and are exported after such repairs or treatment or process without being put to any use in India, other than that which is required for such repairs or treatment or process. In case of cutting and polishing activity on unpolished diamonds which are temporarily imported into India are not put to any use in India, the place of supply would be determined as per the provisions contained in sub-section (2) of Section 13 of the IGST Act.

20.2 Clarification regarding determination of place of supply in various cases [Circular No. 203/15/2023-GST]

Circular No. 203/15/2023-GST
New Delhi, dated the 27th October, 2023

Representations have been received from the trade and field formations seeking clarification on certain issues with respect to determination of place of supply in case of –

i. supply of service of transportation of goods, including through mail and courier;

ii. supply of services in respect of advertising sector; and

iii. supply of the "co-location services".

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 toas "CGST Act"), hereby clarifies the issues as under:

S. No	Issue	Clarification
A. Place of supply in case of supply of service of transportation of goods, including through mail and courier		
1.	Sub-section (9) of section 13 of Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "IGST Act") has been omitted vide section 162 of Finance Act, 2023 which will come into effect from 01.10.2023. After the said amendment, doubts have been raised as to whether the place of supply in case of service of transportation of goods, including through mail and courier, in cases where location ofsupplier of services or location of recipient of services is outside India, will be determined as per sub-section (2) of section 13 of IGST Act or will be determined as per sub-section (3) of section 13 of IGST Act.	**1.1** Place of supply of services where location of supplier or location of recipient is outside India is determined as per section 13 of the IGST Act. Sub-section (9) of section 13 of IGST Act provided that where one of the supplier of the services or the recipient of services is located outside India, the place of supply of services of transportation of goods, other than by way of mail or courier, shall be the place of destination of such goods. The said sub-section has been omitted vide section 162 of Finance Act, 2023 which will come into effect from 01.10.2023. It is hereby clarified that after the said amendment comes into effect, the place of supply of services of transportation of goods, other thanthrough mail and courier, in cases where location of supplier of services or location of recipient of services is outside India, will be determined by the default rule under section 13(2) of IGST Act and not as performance based services under sub-section (3) of section 13 of IGST Act. Accordingly, in cases where location of recipient of services is available, the place of supply of such services shall be the location of recipient of services and in cases where location of recipient of services is not available in the ordinary course of business, the place of supply shall be the location of supplier of

		services. **1.2** Further, it is also mentioned that the place of supply in case of service of transportation of goods by mail or courier was not covered under the provisions of sub-section (9) of section 13 before the said sub-section was amended/ omitted. Therefore, on the same principles as mentioned above, the place of supply in case of service of transportation of goods by mail or courier will continue to be determined by the default rule under section 13(2) of IGST Act i.e. in cases where location of recipient of services is available, the place of supply of such services shall be the location of recipient of services and in cases where location of recipient of services is not available in the ordinary course of business, the place of supply shall be the location of supplier of services.
B. Place of supply in case of supply of services in respect of advertising sector		
2	Advertising companies are often involved in procuring space on hoardings/ bill boards erected and mounted on buildings/land, in different States, from various suppliers ("vendors") for providing advertisement services to its corporate clients. There may be variety of arrangements between the advertising company andits vendors as below: (i) There may be a case wherein there is supply (sale) of space or supply (sale) of rights to use the space on the hoarding/ structure (immovable property) belonging to vendor to the client/advertising company for displayof their advertisement on the said hoarding/ structure. What will be the place of supply of services provided by the vendor to the advertising company in such case? (ii) There may be another case where the advertising company wants to display its advertisement on hoardings/ bill boards at	2.1 It is clarified that the place of supply in the case supply of services in respect of advertising sector, in the cases referred in (i) and (ii), shall be determined as below: **2.2 Place of supply in Case (i):** The hoarding/structure erected on the land should be considered as immovable structure or fixture as it has been embedded in earth. Further, place of supply of any service provided by way of supply (sale) of space on an immovable property or grant of rights to use an immovable property shall be governed by the provisions of section 12(3)(a) of IGST Act. As per section 12(3)(a) of IGST Act, the place of supply of services directly in relation to an immovable property, including services provided by architects, interior decorators, surveyors, engineers and other related experts or estate agents, any service provided by way of grant of rights to use immovable property or for

	a specific location availing the services of a vendor. The responsibility of arranging the hoardings/ bill boards lies with the vendor who may himself own such structure or may be taking it on rent or rights to use basis from another person. The vendor is responsible for display of the advertisement of the advertisement company at the said location. During this entire time of display of the advertisement, the vendor is in possession of the hoarding/structure at the said location on which advertisement is displayed and the advertising company is not occupying the space or the structure. In this case, what will be the place of supply of such services provided by the vendor to the advertising company?	carrying out or co- ordination of construction work shall be the location at which the immovable property is located. Therefore, the place of supply of service provided by way of supply of sale of space on hoarding/ structure for advertising or for grant of rights to use the hoarding/ structure for advertising in this case would be the location where such hoarding/ structure islocated. 2.3 **Place of supply in Case (ii):** In this case, as the service is being provided by the vendor to the advertising companyand there is no supply (sale) of space/ supply (sale) of rights to use the space on hoarding/structure (immovable property) by the vendor to the advertising company for display of their advertisement on the said display board/structure, the saidservice does not amount to sale ofadvertising space or supply by way of grant of rights to use immovableproperty. Accordingly, the place of supply of the same shall not be covered under section 12(3)(a) of IGST Act. Vendor is in fact providing advertisement services by providing visibility to an advertising company's advertisement fora specific period of time on his structure possessed/taken on rent by him at the specified location. Therefore, such services provided by the Vendor to advertising company are purely in the nature of advertisement services in respect of which Place of Supply shall be determined in terms of Section 12(2) of IGST Act.
C. Place of supply in case of supply of the "co-location services"		
3.	Co-location is a data center facility in which a business/company can rent space for its own servers and other computing hardware along with various other bundled services related to Hosting and information technology (IT) infrastructure. A business/company who avails the co-	3.1 It is clarified that the Co-location services are in the nature of "Hosting and information technology (IT) infrastructure provisioning services" (S.No. 3 of Explanatory notes of SAC-998315). Such services do not appear to be limited to the passive activity of making immovable property available to a

	location services primarily seek security and upkeep of its server/s, storage and network hardware; operating systems, system software and may require to interact with the system through a web-based interface for the hosting of its websites or other applications and operation of the servers. In this respect, various doubts have been raised as to i. whether supply of co-location services are renting of immovable property service (as it involves renting of space forkeeping/storing company's hardware/servers) and hence theplace of supply of such services is to be determined in terms of provision of clause (a) of sub- section (3) of Section 12 of the IGST Act which is the location where the immovable property is located; or **ii.** whether the place of supply of such services is to be determined by the default place of supply provision under sub-section (2) ofsection 12 of the IGST Act as the supply of service is Hosting and Information Technology (IT) Infrastructure. Provisioning services involving providing services of hosting the servers and related hardware, security of the said hardware, air conditioning, uninterrupted power supply, fire protection system, network connectivity, backup facility, firewall services, 24 hrs. monitoring and surveillance service for ensuring continuous operations of the servers and related hardware, etc.	customer as the arrangement of the supply of co location services not only involves providing of a physical space for server/network hardware along with air conditioning, security service, fire protection system and power supply but it also involves the supply of various services by the supplier related to hosting and information technology infrastructure services like network connectivity, backup facility, firewall services, and monitoring and surveillance service for ensuring continuous operations of the servers and related hardware, etc. which are essential for the recipient business/company to interact with the system through a web based interface relating to the hosting and operation ofthe servers. 3.2 In such cases, supply of co location services cannot be considered as the services of supply of renting of immovable property. Therefore, the place of supply of the colocation services shall not be determined by the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (3) of Section 12of the IGST Act but the same shall be determined by the default place of supply provision under sub-section (2) ofSection 12 of the IGST Act i.e. location of recipient of co-location service. 3.3 However, in cases where the agreement between the supplier and the recipient is restricted to providing physical space on rent along with basic infrastructure, without components of Hosting and Information Technology (IT) Infrastructure Provisioning services and the further responsibility of upkeep, running, monitoring and surveillance, etc. of the servers and related hardware is of recipient of services only, then the said supply of services shall be considered as the supply of the service of renting of immovable

		property. Accordingly, the place of supply of these services shall be determined by the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (3) of Section 12 of the IGST Act which is the location where the immovable property is located.

20.3 Clarification on the provisions of clause (ca) of Section 10(1) of the Integrated Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 relating to place of supply of goods to unregistered persons [Circular No. 209/3/2024-GST]

Circular No. 209/3/2024-GST
New Delhi, dated the 26th June, 2024

Vide Notification 02/2023-Integrated Tax, dated 29th September, 2023, the provisions of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2023 (31 of 2023) came into force with effect from 01.10.2023.

2. Clause (ca) has been inserted in Section 10(1) of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "IGST Act") with effect from 01.10.2023. The same is reproduced as under:

"(ca) where the supply of goods is made to a person other than a registered person, the place of supply shall, notwithstanding anything contrary contained in clause (a) or clause (c), be the location as per the address of the said person recorded in the invoice issued in respect of the said supply and the location of the supplier where the address of the said person is not recorded in the invoice.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, recording of the name of the State of the said person in the invoice shall be deemed to be the recording of the address of the said person;"

2.1 The said provision has been inserted as a non-obstante provision overriding the provisions under Section 10(1)(a) or 10(1)(c) of IGST Act. The clause (ca) provides that where the supply of goods is made to an unregistered person, the place of supply would be the location as per the address of the said person recorded in the invoice and the location of the supplier where the address of the said person is not recorded in the invoice. An explanation has also been added to the said clause to clarify that recording the name of the State of the said person shall be deemed to be the recording of the address of the said person.

3. Reference has been received from trade and industry seeking clarification regarding the

place of supply in terms of newly added clause (ca) of section 10(1) of the IGST Act, in case of supply of goods made to an unregistered person where billing address is different from the address of delivery of goods, especially in the context of supply being made through e-commerce platforms.

4. 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 hereby clarifies the issues as under:

S. No.	Issue	Clarification
Place of supply of goods (particularly being supplied through e-commerce platform) to unregistered persons where billing address is different from the address of delivery of goods.		
1.	Mr. A (unregistered person) located in X State places an order on an e-commerce platform for supply of a mobile phone, which is to be delivered at an address located in Y State. Mr. A, while placing the order on the e-commerce platform, provides the billing address located in X state. In such a scenario, what would be the place of supply of the said supply of mobile phone, whether the State pertaining to the billing address i.e. State X or the State pertaining to the delivery address i.e. State Y?	As per the provisions of clause (ca) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of IGST Act, where the supply of goods is made to an unregistered person, the place of supply would be the location as per the address of the said person recorded in the invoice and the location of the supplier where the address of the said person is not recorded in the invoice. Further, as per Explanation to the said clause, recording the name of the State of the said unregistered person on the invoice shall be deemed to be the recording of the address of the said person. Accordingly, it is clarified that in such cases involving supply of goods to an unregistered person, where the address of delivery of goods recorded on the invoice is different from the billing address of the said unregistered person on the invoice, the place of supply of goods in accordance with the provisions of clause (ca) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of IGST Act, shall be the address of delivery of goods recorded on the invoice i.e. State Y in the present case where the delivery address is located. Also, in such cases involving supply of goods to an unregistered person, where the billing address and delivery address are different, the supplier may record the delivery address as

		the address of the recipient on the invoice for the purpose of determination of place of supply of the said supply of goods.

20.4 Clarification on place of supply of data hosting services provided by service providers located in India to cloud computing service providers located outside India [Circular No. 232/26/2024-GST]

Circular No. 232/26/2024-GST
New Delhi, the 10th September, 2024

2. **Issue**

2.1 It has been represented that some field formations are of the view that the place of supply of data hosting services provided by the service providers located in India to cloud computing service providers located outside India is the location of data hosting service provider in India and therefore, the benefit of export of services is not available on such supply of data hosting services.

2.2 Thus, clarification has been sought in respect of the following issues-

(i) Whether data hosting service provider qualifies as 'Intermediary' between the cloud computing service provider and their end customers/users/subscribers as per Section 2(13) of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (herein after referred to as the "IGST Act") and whether the services provided by data hosting service provider to cloud computing service providers are covered as intermediary services and whether the place of supply of the same is to be determined as per section 13(8)(b) of IGST Act.
(ii) Whether the data hosting services are provided in relation to goods "made available" by recipient of services to service provider for supply of such services and whether the place of supply of the same is to be determined as per section 13(3)(a) of the IGST Act.
(iii) Whether the data hosting services are provided directly in relation to "immovable property" and whether the place of supply of the same is to be determined as per section 13(4) of the IGST Act.

3. **Clarification**

3.1 **Whether data hosting service provider qualifies as 'Intermediary' between the cloud computing service provider and their end customers/users/subscribers as per Section 2(13) of the IGST Act and whether the services provided by data hosting service provider to cloud computing service providers are covered as intermediary services and whether the place of supply of the same is to be determined as per section 13(8)(b) of IGST Act.**

3.1.1 As per section 2(13) of the IGST Act, read with Circular no. 159/15/2021-GST dated 20.09.2021, a broker, agent or any other person who arranges or facilitates the main supply of

goods or services or both or securities and has not involved himself in the main supply on his own account is considered as 'intermediary'. Persons who supply goods or services, or both on their own account are not covered in the definition of "intermediary".

3.1.2 The cloud computing service providers generally enter into contract with data hosting service providers to use their data centres for hosting cloud computing services. Data hosting service provider either owns premises for data centre or operates data centre on leased premises, procures infrastructure and human resource, handles operations like infrastructure monitoring, IT management and equipment maintenance, etc. to provide the said supply of data hosting services to the cloud computing service providers. The data hosting service provider generally handles all aspects of data centre like rent, software and hardware infrastructure, power, net connectivity, security, human resource, etc. Importantly, the data hosting service providers do not deal with end users/consumers of cloud computing services and may not even know about the end users.

3.1.3 It is observed that data hosting service provider provides data hosting services to the cloud computing service provider on a web platform through computing and networking equipment for the purpose of collecting, storing, processing, distributing, or allowing access to large amounts of data. The cloud computing service provider provides cloud-based applications and software services to various end users/customers/subscribers for data storage, analytics, artificial intelligence, machine learning, processing, database analysis and deployment services, etc.. The end users/customers/subscribers access cloud computing services seamlessly over the internet through technology hosted on data centers. There appears to be no contact between data hosting service provider and the end users/ consumers/ subscribers of the overseas cloud computing service provider. Thus, it is observed that the data hosting service provider provides data hosting services to the cloud computing service provider on principal-to-principal basis on his own account and is not acting as a broker or agent for facilitating supply of service between cloud computing service providers and their end users/consumers.

3.1.4 Accordingly, it is clarified that in such a scenario, the services provided by data hosting service provider to its overseas cloud computing service providers cannot be considered as intermediary services and hence, the place of supply of the same cannot be determined as per section 13(8)(b) of IGST Act.

3.2 Whether the data hosting services are provided in relation to goods "made available" by recipient of services to service provider for supply of such services and whether the place of supply of the same is to be determined as per section 13(3)(a) of the IGST Act, 2017.

3.2.1 Section 13(3)(a) of the IGST Act provides that in cases where the services are supplied in respect of goods which are made physically available by the recipient of services to service provider, the place of supply will be location of service provider.

3.2.2 In the instant scenario, it is observed that the data hosting service provider, as an independent entity, is providing seamless data hosting services to the overseas cloud computing service providers, through the premises, hardware and personnel at the data centre which not only comprises of hardware but also other essential infrastructure (without which the hardware infrastructure cannot be utilized) like ventilation and cooling system, uninterrupted power supply, software, network connectivity, security protocols, etc. which are owned by the data

hosting service providers and are independently handled, operated, monitored and maintained by them. These data hosting service providers are charging their clients (cloud computing service providers), the charges for the services being provided by them to these clients as consideration depending on the specific terms and conditions as per agreements between them. From the above, it is observed that throughout the provision of the said services, the data hosting service provider owns premises for data center or operates data center on leased premises, independently handles, monitors and maintains the premises, hardware and software infrastructure, personnel and in such scenario, the overseas cloud computing service providers cannot be considered to own the said infrastructure and make the same physically available to the data hosting service provider for supply of the said services

In view of above, it is clarified that data hosting services provided by data hosting service provider to the said cloud computing service providers cannot be considered in relation to the goods "made available" by the said cloud computing service providers to the data hosting service provider in India and hence, the place of supply of the same cannot be determined under section 13(3)(a) of the IGST Act.

3.2.4 There may be some cases where some of the hardware required for data hosting service is provided by the recipient of the service, i.e., the cloud computing service provider to the data hosting service provider. Even in these cases, data hosting service provider handles all aspects of data centre, like arranging for the premises, making available software and other hardware infrastructure, power, net connectivity, security, human resource, maintenance etc., for providing data hosting services to the cloud computing service provider. Accordingly, in such cases, though the data hosting services is being provided by the data hosting service provider *inter-alia* using the hardware made available by the cloud computing service provider, it cannot be said that data hosting service are being provided in relation to the said goods made available by the cloud computing service provider to them. Accordingly, even in these cases, place of supply cannot be determined under section 13(3)(a) of the IGST Act. premises and hence, the place of supply of such services cannot be determined under section 13(4) of IGST Act.

4. Further, the place of supply for the data hosting services provided by data hosting service provider located in India to overseas cloud computing service providers does not appear to fit into any of the specific provisions outlined in sections 13(3) to 13(13) of the IGST Act. Therefore, the place of supply in such cases needs to be determined according to the default provision under section 13(2) of the IGST Act, i.e. the location of the recipient of the services. Where the cloud computing service provider receiving the data hosting services are located outside India, the place of supply will be considered to be outside India according to section 13(2) of the IGST Act.

5. Accordingly, supply of data hosting services being provided by a data hosting service provider located in India to an overseas cloud computing entity can be considered as export of services, subject to the fulfilment of the other conditions mentioned in section 2(6) of IGST Act.

20.5 Clarification on place of supply of Online Services supplied by the suppliers of services to unregistered recipients [Circular No. 242/36/2024-GST]

Circular No. 242/36/2024-GST
New Delhi, the 31st December, 2024

References have been received from field formations regarding non-compliance of provisions of mandatory recording of correct place of supply on the invoices by the suppliers in respect of online services provided by them, either themselves or through electronic commerce operators, to unregistered recipients due to wrong interpretation of provisions of section 12(2)(b) of Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "IGST Act") read with rule 46 of Central Goods and Services Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "CGST Rules"). It has also been mentioned that though in such cases of taxable online supplies of services to unregistered recipients, registered suppliers are required to mention State name of the recipient on the invoice, irrespective of the value of such supply, and declare place of supply of such services as the State of the recipient as per the provisions of clause (i) of section 12(2)(b) of IGST Act but many suppliers are not recording the State name of the unregistered recipient on the invoice and are declaring place of supply of such services as the location of the supplier as per clause (ii) of section 12(2)(b) of IGST Act. This is resulting in wrong declaration of place of supply, resulting in flow of revenue in respect of the said supply to the wrong State. Request has been made to clarify the issue so as to ensure correct declaration of place of supply by the suppliers of such services to unregistered recipients.

2. In order to clarify the issue and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168(1) of the Central Goods and Services Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "CGST Act") hereby issues the following clarification.

3. **Legislative provisions:**

3.1 As per sub-section (17) of section 2 of the IGST Act, 'online information and database access or retrieval services' means:

"services whose delivery is mediated by information technology over the internet or an electronic network and the nature of which renders their supply impossible to ensure in the absence of information technology and includes electronic services such as,—

(i) advertising on the internet;
(ii) providing cloud services;
(iii) provision of e-books, movie, music, software and other intangibles through telecommunication networks or internet;
(iv) providing data or information, retrievable or otherwise, to any person in electronic form through a computer network;
(v) online supplies of digital content (movies, television shows, music and the like);
(vi) digital data storage; and
(vii) online gaming, excluding the online money gaming as defined in clause (80B) of section 2 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017);"

3.2 The term 'electronic commerce' has been defined under section 2(44) of CGST Act, as follows:
"electronic commerce" means the supply of goods or services or both, including digital products over digital or electronic network;

3.3 The term 'electronic commerce operator' has been defined under section 2(45) of CGST Act, as follows:
"electronic commerce operator" means any person who owns, operates or manages digital or electronic facility, or platform for electronic commerce;

3.4 Sub-section (2) of section 12 of the IGST Act, reads as follows:
"*(2) the place of supply of services, except the services specified in sub- section (3) to (14),-*

(a) made to a registered person shall be the location of such person;
(b) made to any person other than a registered person shall be, -
(i) the location of the recipient where the address on record exists; and
(ii) the location of the supplier of services in other cases."

3.5 As per sub-section (2) of Section 31 of the CGST Act,
"(2) A registered person supplying taxable services shall, before or after the provision of service but within a prescribed period, issue a tax invoice, showing the description, value, tax charged thereon and such other particulars ***as may be prescribed****:"*

3.6 Rule 46 of CGST Rules provides as below:

"46. Subject to rule 54, a tax invoice referred to in section 31 shall be issued by the registered person containing the following particulars, namely,-

…

(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 unregistered 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;

Provided that in cases involving supply of online money gaming or in cases that where any taxable service is supplied by or through an electronic commerce operator or by a supplier of online information and database access or retrieval services to a recipient who is unregistered, irrespective of the value of such supply, a tax invoice issued by the registered person shall contain the name of the State of the recipient and the same shall be deemed to be the address on record of the recipient*;*

…..”

4. **Clarification:**

4.1 Section 12 of the IGST Act provides that except in cases specified in sub-sections (3) to (14) of the said section, when the services are supplied to a registered person, the place of supply of services shall be the location of the recipient and **when the services are supplied to an unregistered person, the place of supply of the said services shall be the location of the recipient, if his address is available on record,** and shall be the location of the supplier, if the address is not available on record.

4.2 Section 31(2) of the CGST Act provides that a registered person providing taxable services must issue a tax invoice with details like the service description, value, tax charged and such other **particulars as may be prescribed.**

4.3 Rule 46 of CGST Rules provides the particulars required to be mentioned on the tax invoice. Clause (f) of the said rule provides for mentioning some details on the invoice in case of supplies made to unregistered recipient. Further, proviso to clause (f) of rule 46 of the CGST Rules provides that in cases involving the supply of online money gaming or involving supply of any taxable services by or through an electronic-commerce operator or by a supplier of online information and database access or retrieval services, to an

unregistered recipient, irrespective of the value of the said supply, the tax invoice issued by the registered supplier must contain the recipient's State name. It has also been provided in the said proviso that such State name shall be deemed to be the address on record of the recipient.

4.4 A conjoint reading of clause (b) of sub-section (2) of Section 12 of the IGST Act, sub-section (2) of Section 31 of the CGST Act and proviso to rule 46(f) of CGST Rules leads to a conclusion that in respect of supply of services made to unregistered persons, irrespective of the value of the said supply, the supplier is required to mandatorily record the name of the State of the unregistered recipient on the tax invoice, in cases involving supply of online money gaming or supply of taxable services by or through an electronic commerce operator or supply of online information and database access or retrieval (OIDAR) services. Recording of the name of State of the unregistered recipient on the tax invoice in respect of such supply of services shall be deemed as the address on record of the recipient for the purpose of determination of place of supply of the said services under section 12(2)(b) of IGST Act. Accordingly, in such cases, the place of supply of such services shall be considered as the location of the recipient of the services as per provisions of clause (i) of section 12(2)(b) of IGST Act.

4.5 It is also observed that a combined reading of the definitions of 'electronic commerce' and 'electronic commerce operator' as per section 2(44) and section 2(45) of CGST Act, along with rule 46(f) of CGST Rules, leads to an understanding that all services supplied to unregistered recipients over digital or electronic network, either by the supplier using his own digital or electronic facility / platform or through any other electronic or digital platform owned and operated by an independent electronic commerce operator, will be covered under proviso to rule 46(f) of CGST Rules.

4.5.1 It is, accordingly, clarified that provisions of proviso to rule 46(f) of CGST Rules shall be applicable in respect of all the online supplies of services supplied to an unregistered recipient, in addition to the supply of online money gaming and OIDAR services. Some of the examples of such services are subscription of e-newspapers and e-magazines, online subscription of entertainment services (e.g. OTT platforms), online telecom services, digital services through mobile applications etc. Therefore, in respect of supply of any such online/ digital services, OIDAR services and online money gaming to unregistered recipients, the suppliers are mandatorily required to record the name of the State of the recipient on the tax invoice, irrespective of the value of supply of such

services, and to declare place of supply of the said services as the location of the recipient (based on the name of State of the recipient) in their details of outward supplies in FORM GSTR-1/1A.

4.5.2 For the purpose of recording the name of the State of the recipient on tax invoice in respect of such supplies made to unregistered persons for such online services, supplier should devise suitable mechanism to ensure collection of such details from unregistered recipient before making any supplies to him. As mentioned above, in such cases, the name of the State of the recipient so recorded shall be deemed to be the address of recipient available on record and thus, for determining place of supply of the said services, provisions of section 12(2)(b)(i) of IGST Act will be applicable as per which the place of supply shall be the location of the recipient.

It is also mentioned that if the supplier fails to issue invoice in accordance with the said provisions by not recording correct mandatory particulars, including recording of name of State of unregistered recipient in respect of such supplies, he may be liable to penal action under the provisions of section 122(3)(e) of CGST Act.

21. Guidelines for processing of applications for financial assistance under the Central Sector Scheme named 'Seva Bhoj Yojna' of the Ministry of Culture [Circular No. 75/49/2018-GST]

Remark: Circular No. 75/49/2018 dated 27.12.2018 regarding 'Seva Bhoj Yojana' is available at
http://www.cbic.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/gst/Circular-No-75.pdf;jsessionid=985F6E7E4E0E0E8A29ED8C1B6EB91B5F

22. Clarification on the effective date of explanation inserted in notification No.11/2017- CT(R) dt 28.06.2017, Sr. No. 3(vi) [Circular No. 120/39/2019-GST]

Circular No. 120/39/2019-GST
New Delhi, dated the 11th October, 2019

Representations have been received to amend the effective date of notification No. 17/2018-CTR dated 26.07.2018 whereby explanation was inserted in notification No. 11/2017- CTR dated 28.06.2017, Sr. No. 3(vi) to the effect that for the purpose of the said entry, the activities or

transactions under taken by Government and Local Authority are excluded from the term 'business'.

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

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

4. It is hereby clarified that the explanation having been inserted under section 11(3) of the CGST Act, is effective from the inception of the entry at Sl. No. 3(vi) of the notification No. 11/2017-CTR dated 28.06.2017, that is 21.09. 2017. The line in notification No. 17/2018-CTR dated 26.07.2018 which states that the notification shall come into effect from 27.07.2017 does not alter the operation of the notification in terms of Section 11(3) as explained in para 3 above.

23. GST on license fee charged by the States for grant of Liquor licences to vendors [Circular No. 121/40/2019-GST]

Circular No. 121/40/2019-GST
New Delhi, dated the 11th October, 2019

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

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

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

4. GST Council in its 37th meeting held on 20.09.2019 further recommended that the decision of the 26th GST Council meeting be implemented by notifying service by way of grant of alcoholic liquor licence, against consideration in the form of licence fee or application fee or by whatever name it is called, by State Government as neither a supply of goods nor a supply of service. Therefore, in exercise of powers conferred under sub-section 2 (b) of section 7 of CGST Act, 2017, Notification No. 25/2019-Central Tax (Rate) dated 30th September, 2019 has been issued.

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

***

Treatment of service by way of grant of alcoholic liquor licence, against consideration in the form of licence fee by State Government as neither a supply of goods nor a supply of service applies only to supply of service by way of grant of liquor licenses by the State Governments as an agreement between the Centre and States and has no applicability or precedence value in relation to grant of other licenses and privileges for a fee in other situations, where GST is payable.

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24. Clarification in respect of issues under GST law for companies under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016

24.1 Clarification in respect of issues under GST law for companies under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 [Circular No. 134/4/2020-GST]

Circular No. 134/4/2020-GST
New Delhi, dated the 23rd March, 2020

Various representations have been received from the trade and industry seeking clarification on issues being faced by entities covered under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as the "IBC").

2. As per IBC, once an entity defaults certain threshold amount, Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (hereafter referred to as "CIRP") gets triggered and the management of such entity (Corporate Debtor) and its assets vest with an interim resolution professional (hereafter referred to as "IRP") or resolution professional (hereafter referred to as "RP"). It continues to run the business and operations of the said entity as a going concern till the insolvency proceeding is over and an order is passed by the National Company Law Tribunal

(hereinafter referred to as the "NCLT")

3. To address the aforementioned problems, notification No.11/2020- Central Tax, dated 21.03.2020 has been issued by the Government prescribing special procedure under section 148 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Act") for the corporate debtors who are undergoing CIRP under the provisions of IBC and the management of whose affairs are being undertaken by IRP/RP. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168(1) of the CGST Act hereby clarifies various issues in the table below:-

S.No.	Issue	Clarification
1	**How are dues under GST for pre-CIRP period be dealt?**	In accordance with the provisions of the IBC and various legal pronouncements on the issue, no coercive action can be taken against the corporate debtor with respect to the dues for period prior to insolvency commencement date. The dues of the period prior to the commencement of CIRP will be treated as 'operational debt' and claims may be filed by the proper officer before the NCLT in accordance with the provisions of the IBC. The tax officers shall seek the details of supplies made / received and total tax dues pending from the corporate debtor to file the claim before the NCLT. Moreover, section 14 of the IBC mandates the imposition of a moratorium period, wherein the institution of suits or continuation of pending suits or proceedings against the corporate debtor is prohibited.
2	**Should the GST registration of corporate debtor be cancelled?**	It is clarified that the GST registration of an entity for which CIRP has been initiated should not be cancelled under the provisions of section 29 of the CGST Act, 2017. The proper officer may, if need be, suspend the registration. In case

		the registration of an entity undergoing CIRP has already been cancelled and it is within the period of revocation of cancellation of registration, it is advised that such cancellation may be revoked by taking appropriate steps in this regard.
3	**Is IRP/RP liable to file returns of pre-CIRP period?**	No. In accordance with the provisions of IBC, 2016, the IRP/RP is under obligation to comply with all legal requirements **for period after the Insolvency Commencement Date**. Accordingly, it is clarified that IRP/RP are not under an obligation to file returns of pre-CIRP period.
<u>During CIRP period</u>		
4	**Should a new registration be taken by the corporate debtor during the CIRP period?**	The corporate debtor who is undergoing CIRP is to be treated as a distinct person of the corporate debtor and shall be liable to take a new registration in each State or Union territory where the corporate debtor was registered earlier, within thirty days of the appointment of the IRP/RP. Further, in cases where the IRP/RP has been appointed prior to the issuance of notification No.11/2020- Central Tax, dated 21.03.2020, he shall take registration within thirty days of issuance of the said notification, with effect from date of his appointment as IRP/RP.
5	**How to file First Return after obtaining new registration?**	The IRP/RP will be liable to furnish returns, make payment of tax and comply with all the provisions of the GST law during CIRP period. The IRP/RP is required to ensure that the first return is filed under section 40 of the CGST Act, for the period beginning the date on which it became liable to take registration till the date

		on which registration has been granted.
6	**How to avail ITC for invoices issued to the erstwhile registered person in case the IRP/RP has been appointed before issuance of notification No.11/2020- Central Tax, dated 21.03.2020 and no return has been filed by the IRP during the CIRP ?**	The special procedure issued under section 148 of the CGST Act has provided the manner of availment of ITC while furnishing the first return under section 40. The said class of persons shall, in his first return, be eligible to avail input tax credit on invoices covering the supplies of goods or services or both, received since appointment as IRP/RP and during the CIRP period but bearing the GSTIN of the erstwhile registered person, subject to the conditions of Chapter V of the CGST Act and rule made thereunder, except the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 16 of the CGST Act and sub-rule (4) of rule 36 of the CGST Rules. In terms of the special procedure under section 148 of the CGST Act issued vide notification No.11/2020- Central Tax, dated 21.03.2020. **This exception is made only for the first return filed under section 40 of the CGST Act.**
7	**How to avail ITC for invoices by persons who are availing supplies from the corporate debtors undergoing CIRP, in cases where the IRP/RP was appointed before the issuance of the notification No. 11/2020 – Central Tax, dated 21.03.2020?**	Registered persons who are receiving supplies from the said class of persons shall, for the period from the date of appointment of IRP / RP till the date of registration as required in this notification or 30 days from the date of this notification, whichever is earlier, be eligible to avail input tax credit on invoices issued using the GSTIN of the erstwhile registered person, subject to the conditions of Chapter V of the CGST Act and rule made thereunder, except the provisions of sub-rule (4) of rule 36 of the CGST Rules.
8	**Some of the IRP/RPs have**	Any amount deposited in the cash ledger by the

	made deposit in the cash ledger of erstwhile registration of the corporate debtor. How to claim refund for amount deposited in the cash ledger by the IRP/RP?	IRP/RP, in the existing registration, from the date of appointment of IRP / RP to the date of notification specifying the special procedure for corporate debtors undergoing CIRP, shall be available for refund to the erstwhile registration under the head refund of cash ledger, even though the relevant **FORM GSTR-3B/GSTR-1** are not filed for the said period. The instructions contained in Circular No. 125/44/2019-GST dt. 18.11.2019 stands modified to this extent.

24.2 Clarification in respect of certain challenges faced by the registered persons in implementation of provisions of GST Laws [Circular No. 138/8/2020]

Circular No. 138/8/2020-GST
New Delhi, dated the 6th May, 2020

Circular No.136/06/2020-GST, dated 03.04.2020 and Circular No.137/07/2020-GST, dated 13.04.2020 had been issued to clarify doubts regarding relief measures taken by the Government for facilitating taxpayers in meeting the compliance requirements under various provisions of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Act") on account of the measures taken to prevent the spread of Novel Corona Virus (COVID-19). Post issuance of the said clarifications, certain challenges being faced by taxpayers in adhering to the compliance requirements under various other provisions of the CGST Act were brought to the notice of the Board, and need to be clarified.

2. The issues raised have been examined and in order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168(1) of the CGST Act hereby clarifies as under:

Sl No	Issue	Clarification
Issues related to Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016		
1	Notification No. 11/2020 – Central Tax dated 21.03.2020, issued under section 148 of the CGST Act provided that an IRP/ CIRP is required to take a separate registration within 30 days of the issuance of the notification. It has been represented that the IRP/RP	Vide notification No. 39/2020- Central Tax, dated 05.05.2020, the time limit required for obtaining registration by the IRP/RP in terms of special procedure prescribed vide notification No. 11/2020 – Central Tax dated 21.03.2020 has been extended. Accordingly, IRP/RP shall now be required to obtain registration within thirty days of the

	are facing difficulty in obtaining registrations during the period of the lockdown and have requested to increase the time for obtaining registration from the present 30 days limit.	appointment of the IRP/RP or by 30th June, 2020, whichever is later.
2	The notification No. 11/2020– Central Tax dated 21.03.2020 specifies that the IRP/RP, in respect of a corporate debtor, has to take a new registration with effect from the date of appointment. Clarification has been sought whether IRP would be required to take a fresh registration even when they are complying with all the provisions of the GST Law under the registration of Corporate Debtor (earlier GSTIN) i.e. all the GSTR-3Bs have been filed by the Corporate debtor / IRP prior to the period of appointment of IRPs and they have not been defaulted in return filing.	i. The notification No. 11/2020– Central Tax dated 21.03.2020 was issued to devise a special procedure to overcome the requirement of sequential filing of FORM GSTR-3B under GST and to align it with the provisions of the IBC Act, 2016. The said notification has been amended vide notification No. 39/2020 - Central Tax, dated 05.05.2020 so as to specifically provide that corporate debtors who have not defaulted in furnishing the return under GST would not be required to obtain a separate registration with effect from the date of appointment of IRP/RP. ii. Accordingly, it is clarified that IRP/RP would not be required to take a fresh registration in those cases where statements in FORM GSTR-1 under section 37 and returns in FORM GSTR-3B under section 39 of the CGST Act, for all the tax periods prior to the appointment of IRP/RP, have been furnished under the registration of Corporate Debtor (earlier GSTIN).
3	Another doubt has been raised that the present notification has used the terms IRP and RP interchangeably, and in cases **where an appointed IRP is not ratified and a separate RP is appointed, whether the same new GSTIN shall be transferred from the IRP to RP**, or both will need to take fresh registration.	i. In cases where the RP is not the same as IRP, or in cases where a different IRP/RP is appointed midway during the insolvency process, the change in the GST system may be carried out by an amendment in the registration form. Changing the authorized signatory is a non- core amendment and does not require approval of tax officer. However, if the previous authorized signatory does not share the credentials with his successor, then the newly appointed person can get his details added through the Jurisdictional authority as Primary authorized signatory. ii. The new registration by IRP/RP shall be required only once, and in case of any change in IRP/RP after initial appointment under IBC, it would be deemed to be change of authorized signatory and it would not be considered as a distinct person on every such change after initial appointment. Accordingly, it is clarified that such a change would need only change

		of authorized signatory which can be done by the authorized signatory of the Company who can add IRP /RP as new authorized signatory or failing that it can be added by the concerned jurisdictional officer on request by IRP/RP.
Other COVID-19 related representations		
4	As per notification no. 40/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 23.10.2017, a registered supplier is allowed to supply the goods to a registered recipient (merchant exporter) at 0.1% provided, *inter-alia*, that the merchant exporter exports the goods within a period of ninety days from the date of issue of a tax invoice by the registered supplier. Request has been made to clarify the provision vis-à-vis the exemption provided vide notification no. 35/2020-Central Tax dated 03.04.2020.	i. Vide notification No. 35/2020-Central Tax dated 03.04.2020, time limit for compliance of any action by any person which falls during the period from 20.03.2020 to 29.06.2020 has been extended up to 30.06.2020, where completion or compliance of such action has not been made within such time. ii. Notification no. 40/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 23.10.2017 was issued under powers conferred by section 11 of the CGST Act, 2017. The exemption provided in notification No. 35/2020-Central Tax dated 03.04.2020 is applicable for section 11 as well. iii. Accordingly, it is clarified that the said requirement of exporting the goods by the merchant exporter within 90 days from the date of issue of tax invoice by the registered supplier gets extended to 30th June, 2020, provided the completion of such 90 days period falls within 20.03.2020 to 29.06.2020.
5	Sub-rule (3) of that rule 45 of CGST Rules requires furnishing of **FORM GST ITC-04** in respect of goods dispatched to a job worker or received from a job worker during a quarter on or before the 25th day of the month succeeding that quarter. Accordingly, the due date of filing of **FORM GST ITC-04** for the quarter ending March, 2020 falls on 25.04.2020. Clarification has been sought as to whether the extension of time limit as provided in terms of notification No. 35/2020-Central Tax dated 03.04.2020 also covers furnishing of **FORM GST ITC-04** for quarter ending March, 2020	Time limit for compliance of any action by any person which falls during the period from 20.03.2020 to 29.06.2020 has been extended up to 30.06.2020 where completion or compliance of such action has not been made within such time. Accordingly, it is clarified that the due date of furnishing of **FORM GST ITC-04** for the quarter ending March, 2020 stands extended up to 30.06.2020.

24.3 Clarification regarding the treatment of statutory dues under GST law in respect of the taxpayers for whom the proceedings have been finalised under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 [Circular No. 187/19/2022-GST]

Circular No. 187/19/2022-GST
New Delhi, dated the 27th December, 2022

Attention is invited to Circular No.134/04/2020-GST dated 23rd March, 2020, whereinit was clarified that no coercive action can be taken against the corporate debtor with respect to the dues of the period prior to the commencement of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP). Such dues will be treated as 'operational debt' and the claims may be filed bythe proper officer before the NCLT in accordance with the provisions of the IBC.

2. Representations have been received from the trade as well as tax authorities, seeking clarification regarding the modalities for implementation of the order of the adjudicating authority under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as the "IBC") with respect to demand for recovery against such corporate debtor under Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "CGST Act") as well under the existing laws and the treatment of such statutory dues under CGST Act and existing laws, after finalization of the proceedings under IBC.

3. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168(1) of the CGST Act, hereby clarifies as follows.

4.1 Section 84 of CGST Act reads as follows:

"*Section 84 - Continuation and validation of certain recovery proceedings.-*

Where any notice of demand in respect of any tax, penalty, interest or any other amount payable under this Act, (hereafter in this section referred to as "Government dues"), is served upon any taxable person or any other person and any appeal or revision application is filed or any other proceedings is initiated in respect of such Government dues, then-

..

(b) where such Government dues are reduced in such appeal, revision or ***in other proceedings-***

(i) it shall not be necessary for the Commissioner to serve upon the taxable person a fresh notice of demand;
(ii) the Commissioner shall give intimation of such reduction to him and to the appropriate authority with whom recovery proceedings is pending;

any recovery proceedings initiated on the basis of the demand served upon him prior to the disposal of such appeal, revision or other proceedings may be continued in relation to the amount so reduced from the stage at which such proceedings stood immediately before such disposal."

4.2 As per Section 84 of CGST Act, if the government dues against any person under CGST Act are reduced as a result of any appeal, revision or other proceedings in respect of such government dues, then an intimation for such reduction of government dues has to be given by the Commissioner to such person and to the appropriate authority with whom the recovery proceedings are pending. Further, recovery proceedings can be continued in relation to such reduced amount of government dues.

4.3 The word 'other proceedings' is not defined in CGST Act. It is to be mentioned that the adjudicating authorities and appellate authorities under IBC are quasi-judicial authorities constituted to deal with civil disputes pertaining to insolvency and bankruptcy. For instance, under IBC, NCLT serves as an adjudicating authority for insolvency proceedings which are initiated on application from any stakeholder of the entity like the firm, creditors, debtors, employees etc. and passes an order approving the resolution plan. As the proceedings conducted under IBC also adjudicate the government dues pending under the CGST Act or under existing laws against the corporate debtor, the same appear to be covered under the term 'other proceedings' in Section 84 of CGST Act.

5. Rule 161 of Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 prescribes **FORM GST DRC-25** for issuing intimation for such reduction of demand specified under section 84 of CGST Act. Accordingly, in cases where a confirmed demand for recovery has been issued by the tax authorities for which a summary has been issued in **FORM GST DRC-07/DRC 07A** against the corporate debtor, and where the proceedings have been **finalised** against the corporate debtor under IBC reducing the amount of statutory dues payable by the corporate debtor to the government under CGST Act or under existing laws, the jurisdictional Commissioner shall issue an intimation in **FORM GST DRC-25** reducing such demand, to thetaxable person or any other person as well as the appropriate authority with whom recovery proceedings are pending.

25. Various measures announced by the Government for providing relief to the taxpayers in view of spread of Novel Corona Virus (COVID-19)

25.1 Clarification in respect of various measures announced by the Government for providing relief to the taxpayers in view of spread of Novel Corona Virus (COVID-19) [Circular No. 141/11/2020]

Circular No. 141/11/2020-GST
New Delhi, dated the 24th June, 2020

Circular No. 136/06/2020-GST, dated 03.04.2020 was issued by the Board on the subject issue clarifying various issues relating to the measures announced by the Government providing relief to the taxpayers. The GST Council, in its 40th meeting held on 12.06.2020, recommended further relief to the taxpayers and accordingly, following notifications have been issued:

S. No	Notification No.	Remarks
1.	Notification No.51/2020-Central Tax, dated 24.06.2020.	Seeks to provide relief to taxpayers by reducing the rate of interest from 18% per annum to 9% per annum for specified period.
2.	Notification No.52/2020-Central Tax, dated 24.06.2020.	Seeks to provide relief to taxpayers by conditional waiver of late fee for delay in furnishing **FORM GSTR-3B** for specified period.
3.	Notification No.53/2020-Central Tax, dated 4.06.2020.	Seeks to provide relief to taxpayers by conditional waiver of late fee for delay in furnishing **FORM GSTR-1** for specified period.

The above referred notifications have amended the parent notifications through which the relief from interest for late payment of GST and late fee for delay in furnishing of FORM GSTR-3B / FORM GSTR-1 was provided for the tax periods of February, March and April, 2020. Accordingly, the clarifications issued vide Circular No. 136/06/2020-GST, dated 03.04.2020 stand modified to the extent as detailed in the succeeding paragraphs to incorporate the decisions of the 40th meeting of the GST Council. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168(1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Act") clarifies the issues detailed below:

Manner of calculation of interest for taxpayers having aggregate turnover above Rs. 5 Cr.

Vide notification No.31/2020- Central Tax, dated 03.04.2020, a conditional lower rate of interest was provided for various class of registered persons for the tax period of February, March and April, 2020. The same was clarified through Circular No. 136/06/2020-GST, dated 03.04.2020 (para 3, sl. No. 3, 4 and 5). It was clarified that in case the return for the said months are not furnished on or before the date mentioned in the notificationNo.31/2020- Central Tax, dated 03.04.2020, interest at 18% per annum shall be charged from the due date of return, till the date on which the return is filed.

The Government, vide notification no 51/2020- Central Tax, dated 24.06.2020 has removed the said condition. Accordingly, a lower rate of interest of NIL for first 15 days after the due date of filing return in **FORM GSTR-3B** and @ 9% thereafter till 24.06.2020 is notified. **After the specified date, normal rate of interest i.e. 18% per annum shall be charged for any further period of delay in furnishing of the returns**.

The calculation of interest in respect of this class of registered persons for delayed filing of return for the month of **March, 2020** (due date of filing being **20.04.2020**) is as illustrated in the Table below:

Sl. No.	Date of filing GSTR-3B	No. of days of delay	Interest

1	02.05.2020	12	Zero interest
2	20.05.2020	30	Zero interest for 15 days, thereafter interest rate @9% p.a. for 15 days
3	20.06.2020	61	Zero interest for 15 days, thereafter interest rate @9% p.a. for 46 days
4	24.06.2020	65	Zero interest for 15 days, thereafter interest rate @9% p.a. for 50 days
5	30.06.2020	71	**Zero interest for 15 days, thereafter interest rate @9% p.a. for 50 days and interest rate @18% p.a. for 6 days**

Manner of calculation of interest for taxpayers having aggregate turnover below Rs. 5 Cr.

For the taxpayers having aggregate turnover below Rs. 5 Crore, notification No.31/2020-Central Tax, dated 03.04.2020 provided a conditional NIL rate of interest for the tax period of February, March and April, 2020. The Government, vide notification no 52/2020- Central Tax, dated 24.06.2020 provided the NIL rate of interest till specified dates in the said notification and 9% per annum thereafter till 30th September, 2020. Similar relaxation of reduced rate of interest has been provided for the tax period of May, June and July 2020 also for the said class of registered persons having aggregate turnover below Rs. 5 Crore in the preceding financial year. **The notification, thus, provides NIL rate of interest till specified** dates and after the specified dates lower rate of 9% would apply till 30th September 2020. After 30thSeptember, 2020, normal rate of interest i.e. 18% per annum shall be charged for any further period of delay in furnishing of the returns.

The calculation of interest in respect of this class of registered persons for delayed filing of return for the month of March, 2020 (for registered persons for whom the due date of filing was 22.04.2020) and June, 2020 (for registered persons for whom the due date of filing is 22.07.2020) is as illustrated in the Table below:

Table

S. No.	**Tax period**	**Applicable rate of interest**	**Date of filing GSTR-3B**	**No. of days of delay**	**Interest**
1	**March, 2020**	Nil till the 3rd day of July, 2020, and 9 per cent thereafter till the 30th day of September, 2020	22.06.2020	61	Zero interest
2			22.09.2020	153	Zero interest for 72 days, thereafter interest rate @9% p.a. for 81 days
4			22.10.2020	183	**Zero interest for 72 days, thereafter interest rate @9% p.a. for 89 days and interest rate @18% p.a. for 22 days**
4	**June, 2020**	Nil till the 23rd day of September, 2020, and 9 per	28.08.2020	37	Zero interest
5			28.09.2020	68	Zero interest for 63 days, thereafter interest rate @9% p.a. for 5 days

6		cent thereafter till the 30th day of September, 2020	28.10.2020	98	**Zero interest for 63 days, thereafter interest rate @9% p.a. for 7 days and interest rate @18% p.a. for 28 days**

Manner of calculation of late fee

Vide notification No. 32/2020- Central Tax, dated 03.04.2020, a conditional waiver of late fee was provided for the tax period of February, March and April, 2020, if the return in **FORM GSTR-3B** was filed by the date specified in the said notification. The same was clarified through Circular No. 136/06/2020-GST, dated 03.04.2020.

The Government vide notification No. 52/2020- Central Tax, dated 24.06.2020 has provided the revised dates for conditional waiver of late fee for the months of February, March and April, 2020 and extended the same for the months of May, June and July, 2020 for the small taxpayers.

It is clarified that the waiver of late fee is conditional to filing the return of the said tax period by the dates specified in the said notification. In case the returns in FORM GSTR- 3B for the said months are not furnished on or before the dates specified in the said notification, then late fee shall be payable from the due date of return, till the date on which the return is filed.

6. The contents of the Circular 136/06/20-GST, dated 03.04.2020 are modified to this extent.

26. Clarification regarding extension of limitation under GST Law in terms of Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 27.04.2021 (Circular No. 157/13/2021-GST)

Circular No. 157/13/2021-GST
New Delhi, dated the 20th July, 2021

The Government has issued notifications under Section 168A of the CGST Act, 2017, wherein the time limit for completion of various actions, by any authority or by any person, under the CGST Act, which falls during the specified period, has been extended up to a specific date, subject to some exceptions as specified in the said notifications. In this context, various representations have been received seeking clarification regarding the cognizance for extension of limitation in terms of Hon'ble Supreme Court Order dated 27.04.2021 in Miscellaneous Application No. 665/2021 in SMW(C) No. 3/2020under the GST law. The issues have been examined and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of law across the

field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "CGST Act"), hereby clarifies the issues detailed hereunder:

2.1 The extract of the Hon'ble Supreme order dated 27th April 2021 is reproduced below for reference:

"*We, therefore, restore the order dated 23rd March, 2020 and in continuation of the order dated 8th March, 2021 direct that the period(s) of limitation, as prescribed under any generalor special laws in respect of all judicial or quasi-judicial proceedings, whether condonable or not, shall stand extended till further orders. It is further clarified that the period from 14th March, 2021 till further orders shall also stand excluded in computing the periods prescribed under Sections 23 (4) and 29A of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, Section 12A of the Commercial Courts Act, 2015 and provisos (b) and (c) of Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 and any other laws, which prescribe period(s) of limitation for instituting proceedings, outer limits (within which the court or tribunal can condone delay) and termination of proceedings.*

We have passed this order in exercise of our powers under Article 142 read with Article 141 of the Constitution of India. Hence it shall be a binding order within the meaning of Article 141 on all Courts/Tribunals and Authorities."

2.2 The matter of extension of period of limitation under Section 168A of the CGST Act, 2017 was deliberated in the 43rd Meeting of GST Council. Council, while providing various relaxations in the compliances for taxpayers, also recommended that wherever the timelines for actions have been extended by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the same would apply.

3. Accordingly, legal opinion was solicited regarding applicability of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court to the limitations of time lines under GST Law. The matter has been examined on the basis of the legal opinion received in the matter. The following is observed as per the legal opinion:-

(i) The extension granted by Hon'ble Supreme Court order applies only to quasi-judicial and judicial matters relating to petitions/ applications/ suits/ appeals/ all other proceedings. All other proceedings should be understood in the nature of the earlier used expressions but can be quasi-judicial proceedings. Hon'ble Supreme Court has stepped into to grant extensions only with reference to judicial and quasi-judicial proceedings in the nature of appeals/ suits/ petitions etc. and has not extended it to every action or proceeding under the CGST Act.

(ii) For the purpose of counting the period(s) of limitation for filing of appeals before any appellate authority under the GST Law, the limitation stands extended till further orders as ordered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) 3 of 2020 vide order dated 27th April 2021. Thus, as on date, the Orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Courtapply to appeals, reviews, revisions etc., and not to original adjudication.

(iii) Various Orders and extensions passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court would apply only to acts and actions which are in nature of judicial, including quasi-judicial exercise of power and discretion. Even under this category, Hon'ble Supreme Court Order, applies only to a lis which

needs to be pursued within a time frame fixed by the respective statutes.

(iv) Wherever proceedings are pending, judicial or quasi-judicial which requires to be heard and disposed off, cannot come to a standstill by virtue of these extension orders. Those cases need to be adjudicated or disposed off either physically or through the virtual mode based on the prevailing policies and practices besides instructions if any.

(v) The following actions such as scrutiny of returns, issuance of summons, search, enquiryor investigations and even consequential arrest in accordance with GST law would not be covered by the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(vi) As regards issuance of show cause notice, granting time for replies and passing orders, the present Orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court may not cover them even though they are quasi-judicial proceedings as the same has only been made applicable to matters relating to petitions/applications/suits, etc.

4. On the basis of the legal opinion, it is hereby clarified that various actions/compliances under GST can be broadly categorised as follows: -

(a) **Proceedings that need to be initiated or compliances that need to be done by the taxpayers:-**

These actions would continue to be governed only by the statutory mechanism and time limit provided/ extensions granted under the statute itself. Various Orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court would not apply to the said proceedings/ compliances on part of the taxpayers.

(b) **Quasi-Judicial proceedings by tax authorities:-**

The tax authorities can continue to hear and dispose off proceedings where they are performing the functions as quasi-judicial authority. This may interalia include disposal of application for refund, application for revocation of cancellation of registration, adjudication proceedings of demand notices, etc.

Similarly, appeals which are filed and are pending, can continue to be heard and disposed off and the same will be governed by those extensions of time granted by the statutes or notifications, if any.

(c) **Appeals by taxpayers/ tax authorities against any quasi- judicial order:-**

Wherever any appeal is required to filed before Joint/ Additional Commissioner (Appeals), Commissioner (Appeals), Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling, Tribunal and various courts against any quasi-judicial order or where a proceeding for revision or rectification of any order is required to be undertaken, the time line for the same would stand extended as perthe Hon'ble Supreme Court's order.

5. In other words, the extension of timelines granted by Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its Order dated 27.04.2021 is applicable in respect of any appeal which is required to be filed before Joint/ Additional Commissioner (Appeals), Commissioner (Appeals), Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling, Tribunal and various courts against any quasi-judicial order or

where proceeding for revision or rectification of any order is required to be undertaken, and is not applicable to any other proceedings under GST Laws.

27. Clarification regarding demand & recovery

27.1 Amendment to Circular No. 31/05/2018-GST, dated 9th February, 2018 on 'Proper officer under sections 73 and 74 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (Circular No.169/01/2022-GST)

Circular No.169/01/2022-GST
New Delhi, dated the 12th March, 2022

Vide Notification No. 02/2022-Central Tax dated 11th March, 2022, para 3A has been inserted in the Notification No. 2/2017-Central Tax dated 19th June, 2017, to empower Additional Commissioners of Central Tax/ Joint Commissioners of Central Tax of some of the specified Central Tax Commissionerates, with All India Jurisdiction for the purpose of adjudication of the show cause notices issued by the officers of the Directorate General of Goods and Services Tax Intelligence. Consequently, para 6 and 7 of the Circular No. 31/05/2018-GST, dated 9th February, 2018 are hereby amended as below:

"6. The Central Tax officers of Audit Commissionerates and Directorate General of Goods and Services Tax Intelligence (hereinafter referred to as "DGGI") shall exercise the powers only to issue show cause notices. A show cause notice issued by them shall be adjudicated by the competent Central Tax officer of the executive Commissionerate in whose jurisdiction the noticeeis registered when such cases pertain to jurisdiction of one executive Commissionerate of Central Tax only.

7.1 In respect of show cause notices issued by officers of DGGI, there may be cases wherethe principal place of business of noticees fall under the jurisdiction of multiple Central Tax Commissionerates or where multiple show cause notices are issued on the same issue to different noticees, including the persons having the same PAN but different GSTINs, having principal place of business falling under jurisdiction of multiple Central Tax Commissionerates. For the purpose of adjudication of such show cause notices, Additional/Joint Commissioners of Central Tax of specified Commissionerates have been empowered with All India jurisdiction vide Notification No. 02/2022-Central Tax dated 11th March, 2022. Such show cause notices may be adjudicated, irrespective of the amount involved in the show cause notice(s), by one of the Additional/Joint Commissioners of Central Tax

empowered with All India jurisdiction vide Notification No. 02/2022-Central Tax dated 11th March, 2022. Principal Commissioners/ Commissioners of the Central Tax Commissionerates specified in the said notification will allocate charge of Adjudication (DGGI cases) to one of the Additional Commissioners/ Joint Commissioners posted in their Commissionerates. Where the location of principal place of business of the noticee, having the highest amount of demand of tax in the said show cause notice(s), falls under the jurisdiction of a Central Tax Zone mentioned in column 2 of the table below, the show cause notice(s) may be adjudicated by the Additional Commissioner/ Joint Commissioner of Central Tax, holding the charge of Adjudication (DGGI cases), of the Central Tax Commissionerate mentioned in column 3 of the said table corresponding to the said Central Tax Zone. Such show cause notice(s) may, accordingly, be made answerable by the officers of DGGI to the concerned Additional/ Joint Commissioners of Central Tax.

Sl. No.	***Central Tax Zone in whose jurisdiction thelocation of the principal place of business of the noticee having highest amount of demand of tax involved falls***	***Central Tax Commissionerate whose Additional Commissioner or Joint Commissioner shall adjudicate show cause notices issued by officers of DGGI***
(1)	***(2)***	***(3)***
1.	***Ahmedabad***	***Ahmedabad South***
2.	***Vadodara***	
3.	***Bhopal***	***Bhopal***
4.	***Nagpur***	
5.	***Chandigarh***	***Chandigarh***
6.	***Panchkula***	
7.	***Chennai***	***Chennai South***
8.	***Bengaluru***	
9.	***Thiruvananthapuram***	
10.	***Delhi***	***Delhi North***
11.	***Jaipur***	

12.	***Guwahati***	***Guwahati***
13.	***Hyderabad***	***Rangareddy***
14.	***Visakhapatnam (Amaravathi)***	
15.	***Bhubaneshwar***	
16.	***Kolkata***	***Kolkata North***
17.	***Ranchi***	

7.2 In respect of a show cause notice issued by the Central Tax officers of Audit Commissionerate, where the principal place of business of noticees fall under the jurisdiction of multiple Central Tax Commissionerates, a proposal for appointment of common adjudicating authority may be sent to the Board.

7.3 In respect of show cause notices issued by the officers of DGGI prior to issuance of Notification No. 02/2022-Central Tax dated 11th March, 2022, involving cases mentioned in para 7.1 above and where no adjudication order has been issued till date, the same may be made answerable to the Additional/Joint Commissioners of Central Tax, having All India jurisdiction, in accordance with the criteria mentioned in para 7.1 above, by issuing corrigendum to such show cause notices."

27.2 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 (Circular No.171/03/2022-GST)

Circular No.171/03/2022-GST
New Delhi, dated the 6th July, 2022

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 the provisions of section 73 or section 74 of CGST Act. Also, whether any penal action can be taken against registered person 'A' in such cases.	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 thereis 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 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. 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.
2.	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 basisof 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 onthe 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.	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. Further, as per provisions of section 75(13) of CGST Act, if penal action for fraudulent availment or utilization of ITCis 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.
3.	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 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.	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 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. 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.

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 specificfacts and circumstances of the case which may involve complex mixture of above scenarios oreven 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 theprovisions 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 withoutsupply 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 invokable, subject to conditions specified therein, based on facts and circumstances of each case.

27.3 Clarification with regard to applicability of provisions of section 75(2) of Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and its effect on limitation (Circular No.185/17/2022-GST)

Circular No.185/17/2022-GST
New Delhi, dated the 27th December, 2022

Attention is invited to sub-section (2) of section 75 of Central Goods and ServicesTax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "CGST Act") which provides that in cases where the appellate authority or appellate tribunal or court concludes that the notice issued by proper officer under sub-section (1) of section 74 is not sustainable for reason that the charges of fraud or any willful-misstatement or suppression of facts to evade tax have not been established against the person to whom such notice was issued (hereinafter called as "noticee"), then the proper officer shall determine the tax payable by the noticee, deeming as if the notice was issued under sub-section (1) of section 73.

2. Doubts have been raised by the field formations seeking clarification regarding the time limit within which the proper officer is required to re-determine the amount of tax payable considering notice to be issued under sub-section (1) of section 73, specially in cases where time limit for issuance of order as per sub-section (10) of section 73 has already been over. Further,

doubts have also been expressed regarding the methodology for computation of such amount payable by the noticee, deeming the notice to be issuedunder sub-section (1) of section 73.

3. 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 CGST Act, hereby clarifies the issues as under:

S.No.	Issue	Clarification
1	In some of the cases where the show cause notice has been issued by the proper officer to a noticee under sub-section (1) of section 74 of CGST Act for demand of tax not paid/ short paid or erroneous refund or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized, the appellate authority or appellate tribunal or the court concludes that the said notice is not sustainable under sub-section (1) of section 74 of CGST Act for the reason that the charges of fraud or any willful-misstatement or suppression of facts to evade tax have not been established against the noticee and directs the proper officer to re-determine the amount of tax payable by the noticee, deeming the notice to have been issued under sub-section (1) of section 73 of CGST Act, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 75 of CGST Act. What would be the time period for re-determination of the tax, interest and penalty payable by the noticee in such cases?	• Sub-section (3) of section 75 of CGST Act provides that an order, required to be issued in pursuance of the directions of the appellate authority or appellate tribunal or the court, has to be issued within two years from the date of communication of the said direction. • Accordingly, in cases where any direction is issued by the appellate authority or appellate tribunal or the court to re-determine the amount of tax payable by the noticee by deeming the notice to have been issued under sub-section (1) of section 73 of CGST Act in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 75 of the said Act, the proper officer is required to issue the order of redetermination of tax, interest and penalty payable within the time limit as specified in under sub-section (3) of section 75 of the said Act, i.e. **within a period of two years from the date of communication of the said direction by appellate authority or appellate tribunal or the court, as the case may be.**
2	How the amount payable by the noticee, deeming the notice to have been issued under sub-section (1) of section 73, shall be re-computed/ re-determined by the proper officer as per provisions of sub-section (2) of section 75?	• In cases where the amount of tax, interest and penalty payable by the noticee is required to be re-determined by the proper officer in terms of sub-section (2) of section 75 of CGST Act, the demand would have to be re-determined keeping in consideration the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 73, read with sub- section (10) of section 73 of CGST Act. • **Sub-section (1) of section 73** of CGST Act provides for issuance of a show

		cause notice by the proper officer for tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded, or where input tax credit has been wrongly availed or utilized, in cases which do not involve fraud or wilful misstatement or suppression of facts to evade tax. **Sub-section (2) of section 73** of CGST Act provides that such show cause notice shall **be issued at least 3 months prior** to the time limit specified in sub-section 10 of section 73 for issuance of order. As per **sub-section (9) of section 73** of CGST Act, the proper officer is required to determine the tax, interest and penalty due from the noticee and issue an order. As per **sub-section (10) of section 73** of CGST Act, an order under sub-section (9) of section 73 has to be issued by the proper officer **within three years** from the due date for furnishing of annual return for the financial year in respect of which tax has not been paid or short paid or input tax credit has been wrongly availed or utilized or from the date of erroneous refund. • It transpires from a combined reading of these provisions that in cases which do not involve fraud or willful-misstatement or suppression of facts to evade payment of tax, the show cause notice in terms of sub-section (1) of section 73 of CGST Act has to be issued within **2 years and 9 months** from the **due date of furnishing of annual return** for the financial year to which such tax not paid or short paid or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized relates, or within **2 years and 9 months** from the **date of erroneous refund**. • Therefore, in cases where the proper officer has to re-determine the amount of tax, interest and penalty payable deeming

		the notice to have been issued under sub-section (1) of section 73 of CGST Act in terms of sub-section (2) of section 75 of the said Act, the same can be re-determined for so much amount of tax short paid or not paid, or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized or that of erroneous refund, in respect of which **show cause notice was issued within the time limit as specified under sub-section (2) of section 73 read with sub-section (10) of section 73 of CGST Act**. Thus, only the amount of tax short paid or not paid, or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized, along with interest and penalty payable, in terms of section 73 of CGST Act relating to such financial years can be re-determined, **where show cause notice was issued within 2 years and 9 months from the due date of furnishing of annual return for the respective financial year.** Similarly, the amount of tax payable on account of erroneous refund along with interest and penalty payable can be re-determined only **where show cause notice was issued within 2 years and 9 months from the date of erroneous refund**. • In case, where the show cause notice under sub-section (1) of section 74 was issued for tax short paid or tax not paid or wrongly availed or utilized input tax credit beyond a period of 2 years and 9 months from the due date of furnishing of the annual return for the financial year to which such demand relates to, and the appellate authority concludes that the notice is not sustainable under sub-section (1) of section 74 of CGST Act thereby deeming the notice to have been issued under sub-section (1) of section 73, the entire proceeding shall have to be dropped, being hit by the limitation of time as specified in section 73. Similarly, where show cause notice under sub-section (1) of

		section 74 of CGST Act was issued for erroneous refund beyond a period of 2 years and 9 months from the date of erroneous refund, the entire proceeding shall have to be dropped. • In cases, where the show cause in terms of sub-section (1) of section 74 of CGST Act was issued for tax short paid or not paid tax orwrongly availed or utilized input tax credit or on account of erroneous refund within 2 years and 9 months from the due date of furnishing of the annual return for the said financial year, to which such demand relates to, or from the date of erroneous refund, as the case may be, the entire amount of the said demand in the show cause notice would be covered under re-determined amount. • Where the show cause notice under sub-section (1) of section 74 was issued for multiple financial years, and where notice had been issued before the expiry of the time period as per sub-section (2) of section 73 for one financial year but after the expiry of the said due date for the other financial years, then the amount payable in terms of section 73 shall be re-determined only in respect of that financial year for which show cause notice was issued before the expiry of the time period as specified in sub-section (2) of section 73.

27.4 Amendment to Circular No. 31/05/2018-GST, dated 9th February, 2018 on 'Proper officer under sections 73 and 74 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017' (Circular No.239/33/2024-GST)

Circular No.239/33/2024-GST
New Delhi, dated the 4th December, 2024

Vide Notification No. 02/2022-Central Tax dated 11th March, 2022, para 3A was inserted in Notification No. 02/2017-Central Tax dated 19th June, 2017, to empower Additional

Commissioners of Central Tax/ Joint Commissioners of Central Tax of some of the specified Central Tax Commissionerates, with All India Jurisdiction for the purpose of adjudication of the show cause notices issued by the officers of the Directorate General of Goods and Services Tax Intelligence (herein after referred as DGGI). Further, vide Notification No. 27/2024- Central Tax dated 25th November, 2024, Table V has been substituted in the Notification No. 02/2017-Central Tax dated 19th June, 2017, to empower more number of Additional Commissioners of Central Tax/ Joint Commissioners of Central Tax of specified Central Tax Commissionerates, with All India Jurisdiction for the purpose of adjudication of the show cause notices issued by the officers of DGGI. Notification No 27/2024- Central Tax dated 25th November, 2024 has come into effect from 1st December, 2024.

2.Consequently, para 7.1 of the Circular No. 31/05/2018-GST dated 9th February, 2018 (as amended by Circular No. 169/01/2022-GST dated 12th March, 2022) is substituted as below:

"7.1 In respect of show cause notices issued by officers of DGGI, there maybe cases where,

- *a show cause notice is issued to multiple noticees, either having the same or different PANs; or*
- *multiple show cause notices are issued on the same issue to multiple noticees having the same PAN,*

and the principal place of business of such noticees fall under the jurisdiction of multiple Central Tax Commissionerates. For the purpose of adjudication of such show cause notices, Additional/Joint Commissioners of Central Tax of specified Commissionerates have been empowered with All India jurisdiction through amendment in the Notification No. 02/2027 dated 19th June, 2017 vide Notification No. 02/2022-Central Tax dated 11th March, 2022, as further amended vide Notification No. 27/2024-Central Tax dated 25th November, 2024. Such show cause notices may be adjudicated, irrespective of the amount involved in the show cause notice(s), by one of the Additional/Joint Commissioners of Central Tax empowered with All India jurisdiction vide the above mentioned notifications. Principal Commissioners/ Commissioners of the Central Tax Commissionerates specified in the said notification will allocate charge of Adjudication (DGGI cases) to one or more Additional Commissioners/ Joint Commissioners posted in their Commissionerates. Where the location of principal place of business of the noticee, having the highest amount of demand of tax in the said show cause notice(s), falls under the jurisdiction of a Central Tax Zone/Commissionerate

mentioned in column 2 of the table below, the show cause notice(s) may be adjudicated by one of the Additional Commissioners/ Joint Commissioners of Central Tax, holding the charge of Adjudication (DGGI cases), of the Central Tax Commissionerate mentioned in column 3 of the said table corresponding to the said Central Tax Zone/ Commissionerate. Such show cause notice(s) may, accordingly, be made answerable by the officers of DGGI to theconcerned Additional/ Joint Commissioners of Central Tax.

Sl. No.	***Central Tax Zone/ Commissionerates in whose jurisdiction the location of the principal place of business of the noticee having highest amount of demand of tax involved falls***	***Central Tax Commissionerate whose Additional Commissioner or Joint Commissioner shall adjudicate Show Cause Notices issued by officers of Directorate General of GST Intelligence***
(1)	***(2)***	***(3)***
1.	*Ahmedabad Zone*	*Ahmedabad South*
2.	*Vadodara Zone*	*Surat*
3.	*Bhopal Zone*	*Bhopal*
4.	*Nagpur Zone*	*Nagpur-II*
5.	*Chandigarh Zone*	*Chandigarh*
6.	*Panchkula Zone*	*Faridabad*
7.	*Chennai Zone*	*Chennai South*
8.	*Bengaluru Zone*	*Bengaluru East*
9.	*Thiruvananthapuram Zone*	*Thiruvananthapuram*
10.	*Delhi North and Delhi East Commissionerates of Delhi Zone*	*Delhi North*
11.	*Delhi West and Delhi South Commissionerates of Delhi Zone*	*Delhi West*
12.	*Jaipur Zone*	*Jaipur*
13.	*Guwahati Zone*	*Guwahati*
14.	*Hyderabad Zone*	*Rangareddy*
15.	*Visakhapatnam (Amaravathi) Zone*	*Visakhapatnam*
16.	*Bhubaneshwar Zone*	*Bhubaneshwar*
17.	*Kolkata Zone*	*Kolkata North*
18.	*Ranchi Zone*	*Ranchi*
19.	*Lucknow Zone*	*Lucknow*
20.	*Meerut Zone*	*Meerut*
21.	*Mumbai West, Thane, Thane Rural, Raigarh, Belapur, Navi Mumbai and Bhiwandi Commissionerates of Mumbai Zone*	*Thane*
22.	*Mumbai South, Mumbai East, Mumbai Central and Palghar Commissionerates of Mumbai Zone*	*Palghar*
23.	*Pune Zone*	*Pune-II*

7.1.1 It is further clarified that in cases where a show cause notice has been issued to multiple noticees, either having same or different PANs, and the said show cause notice is required to be adjudicated by a common adjudicating authority as per the highest amount of demand of tax in accordance with the criteria mentioned in para 7.1 above, then if any show cause notice(s) is issued subsequently on the same issue to some other noticee(s) having PAN(s) different from the PANs of the noticees included in the earlier show cause notice, the said later show cause notices is to be adjudicated,

(iii) by the jurisdictional adjudicating authority of the noticee, if there is only one noticee (GSTIN) involved in the said later show cause notice; or

(iv) by the common adjudicating authority in accordance with the criteria mentioned in para 7.1 above as applicable independently based on the highest amount of tax demand in the said later show cause notice, if there are multiple noticees (GSTINs) involved in the said later show cause notice having principal place of business under the jurisdiction of multiple Central Tax Commissionerates.''

3. Further para 7.3 of the Circular No. 31/05/2018-GST dated 9th February, 2018 (as amended by Circular No. 169/01/2022-GST dated 12th March, 2022) is substituted as below:

"7.3 In respect of show cause notices issued by the officers of DGGI prior to Notification No. 27/2024-Central Tax dated 25th November, 2024 coming into effect, involving cases mentioned in para 7.1 read with para 7.1.1 above and where no adjudication order has been issued upto 30th November, 2024, the same may be made answerable to the Additional/Joint Commissioners of Central Tax, having All India jurisdiction, in accordance with the criteria mentioned in para 7.1 read with para 7.1.1 above, by issuing corrigendum to such show cause notices."

28. Clarifications on various issues pertaining to special procedure for the manufacturers of the specified commodities as per Notification No. 04/2024 - Central Tax dated 05.01.2024 (Circular No.208/2/2024-GST)

Circular No.208/2/2024 -GST
New Delhi, dated the 26th June, 2024

Based on the recommendation of 50th GST Council meeting, a special procedure was notified

vide Notification No. 30/2023-Central Tax dated 31.07.2023 to be followed by the registered persons engaged in manufacturing of goods mentioned in the schedule to the said notification. The said notification has been rescinded vide Notification No. 03/2024-Central Tax dated 05.01.2024 and a revised special procedure has been notified vide Notification No. 04/2024-Central Tax dated 05.01.2024.

2. Representations have been received from various trade associations seeking clarity on some issues pertaining to the said special procedure. 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 & Services Tax Act, 2017 (herein after referred to as the "CGST Act"), hereby clarifies various issues as under:

S.No.	Issued Raised by Trade	Clarification on the issue
1	Non availability of make, model number and machine number - The trade bodies have raised the issue that some of the manufacturers of the said goods are using very old packing machines since decades including second hand machines. Therefore, the details of make, model number and machine number of these machines are not readily available.	It is clarified that in Table 6 of FORM GST SRM-I as notified vide Notification No. 04/2024-CT dated 05.01.2024, make and model number are optional. However, where make of the machine is not available, the year of purchase of the machine may be declared as the make number. It is also clarified that the machine number is a mandatory field in Table 6 of FORM GST SRM-I to be filled up by the manufacturer. If the machine number is not available either on the machine or as per the available documents/ records, then the manufacturer may assign any numeric number to the said machine and provide the details of the same in Table 6 of FORM GST SRM-I.
2	In cases where the electricity consumption rating of the packing machine is not available in the specifications of the said machine or in the documents/record of the same, then how to declare the electricity consumption rating of the said machine in Table 6 of FORM GST SRM-I?	It is clarified that electricity consumption rating of the packing machine is to be declared in Table 6 of FORM GST SRMI on the basis of details of the same as available either on the machine or in the documents/record of the said machine. However, if the same is not available either on the machine or in the documents/records, then the manufacturer may get such electricity consumption per hour of the said machine calculated through a Chartered Engineer and get the same certified by the said Chartered Engineer in the format prescribed in FORM GST SRM-III, as notified vide Notification No. 04/2024-CT

		dated 05.01.2024. The said electricity consumption rating can be declared in Table 6 of FORM GST SRM-I accordingly. The copy of such certificate of the Chartered Engineer needs to be uploaded along with FORM GST SRM-I. The details of the documents so uploaded needs to be provided in Table 10 of the said form. It is also clarified that in cases where there are certificates of Chartered Engineer for more than one machine, then all such certificates may be uploaded in a single PDF file.
3	Which value has to be reported in Column 8 of Table 9 of FORM GST SRM-II in case of goods having no MRP, for example, goods manufactured for export market?	In cases where there is no MRP of the package, then the sale price of the goods so manufactured shall be entered in Column 8 of Table 9 of FORM GST SRM-II as notified vide Notification No. 04/2024-CT dated 05.01.2024.
4	What should be the qualification and eligibility of the Chartered Engineer for providing Chartered Engineer certificate under the special procedure notified vide Notification No. 04/2024-CT dated 05.01.2024?	It is clarified that a Practicing Chartered Engineer having a certificate of practice from the Institute of Engineers India (IEI) is qualified to provide Chartered Engineer certificate under the special procedure notified vide Notification No. 04/2024-CT dated 05.01.2024.
5	Whether the special procedure notified vide Notification No. 04/2024-CT dated 05.01.2024 is applicable to the manufacturing units located in Special Economic Zone (SEZ)?	It is clarified that the special procedure as notified vide Notification No. 04/2024-CT dated 05.01.2024 is not applicable to the manufacturing units located in Special Economic Zone.
6	Whether the special procedure notified vide Notification No. 04/2024-CT dated 05.01.2024 is applicable to the manual processes using electric operated heat sealer and seamer?	It is clarified that the said special procedure notified vide Notification No. 04/2024-CT dated 05.01.2024 is not applicable in respect of manual seamer/ sealer being used for packing operations. Further, it is also clarified that the said special procedure is not applicable in respect of manual packing operations such as those in cases of post-harvest packing of tobacco leaves
7	In cases where multiple machines are required for filling, capping and packing of containers, the serial number of which	It is clarified that in a manufacturing process there may be different machines being used such as one for filling of packages, another

	machine is required to be declared in Table 6 of FORM GST SRM-I?	for putting seal on the packages and another for final packing. The detail of that machine is required to be reported in Table 6 of FORM GST SRMI which is being used for final packing of the packages of the specified goods.
8	In case of job work or contract manufacturing, which person shall be required to comply with the special procedure as notified vide Notification No. 04/2024-CT dated 05.01.2024?	It is clarified that the special procedure notified vide Notification No. 04/2024-CT dated 05.01.2024 shall be applicable to all persons involved in manufacturing process including a job worker / contract manufacturer. However, if the job worker/ contract manufacturer is unregistered, then the liability to comply with the said special procedure will be of the concerned principal manufacturer.

29. Mechanism for providing evidence of compliance of conditions of Section 15(3)(b)(ii) of the CGST Act, 2017 by the suppliers (Circular No.212/6/2024-GST)

Circular No.212/6/2024 -GST
New Delhi, dated the 26th June, 2024

In cases where the discounts are offered by the suppliers through tax credit notes, after the supply has been effected, the said discount is not to be included in the taxable value only if the condition of clause (b)(ii) of sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "CGST Act"), for reversal of the input tax credit attributable to the said discount by the recipient, is satisfied. Representations have been received from the trade and the field formations mentioning that there is presently no facility available to the supplier as well as the tax officers on the common portal to verify whether the input tax credit attributable to the said discount has been reversed by the recipient or not. Request has been made to provide a suitable mechanism for enabling the suppliers as well as tax officers to verify fulfilment of the condition of section 15(3)(b)(ii) of the CGST Act regarding proportionate reversal of input tax credit by the recipients in respect of such discounts given by the supplier by issuing tax credit notes after the supply has been effected.

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 CGST Act, hereby clarifies the issues as under:

2.1 Section 15 of the CGST Act provides for value of taxable supply of goods or services or both. Sub-section (3) of the said section provides that the value of supply shall not include discount

given by the supplier, subject to certain conditions. As per clause (b) of the said sub-section, any discount which is given after the supply has been effected shall not be included in the value of the supply, only if it satisfies the following conditions:

i. Such discount is established in terms of an agreement entered into at or before the time of such supply;

ii. Such discount must be specifically linked to the relevant invoices

iii. Input Tax Credit attributable to such discount on the basis of document issued by the supplier has been duly reversed by the recipient.

2.2 Accordingly, wherever any discount is offered by the supplier to the recipient, by issuance of a tax credit note as per section 34 of the CGST Act, after the supply has been effected, the said discount can be excluded from the value of taxable supply only if the conditions of clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 15 of the CGST Act are fulfilled. Such conditions inter alia includes the requirement of reversal of input tax credit by the recipient attributable to the said discount.

2.3 However, there is no system functionality/ facility presently available on the common portal to enable the supplier or the tax officer to verify the compliance of the said condition of proportionate reversal of input tax credit by the recipient.

2.4 In view of the above, till the time a functionality/ facility is made available on the common portal to enable the suppliers as well as the tax officers to verify whether the input tax credit attributable to such discounts offered through tax credit notes has been reversed by the recipient or not, the supplier may procure a certificate from the recipient of supply, issued by the Chartered Accountant (CA) or the Cost Accountant (CMA), certifying that the recipient has made the required proportionate reversal of input tax credit at his end in respect of such credit note issued by the supplier.

2.5 The said CA/CMA certificate may include details such as the details of the credit notes, the details of the relevant invoice number against which the said credit note has been issued, the amount of ITC reversal in respect of each of the said credit notes along with the details of the FORM GST DRC-03/ return / any other relevant document through which such reversal of ITC has been made by the recipient.

2.6 Such certificate issued by CA or CMA shall contain UDIN (Unique Document Identification Number). UDIN of the certificate issued by CAs can be verified from ICAI website https://udin.icai.org/search-udin and that issued by CMAs can be verified from ICMAI website https://eicmai.in/udin/VerifyUDIN.aspx.

2.7 In cases, where the amount of tax (CGST+SGST+IGST and including compensation cess, if any) involved in the discount given by the supplier to a recipient through tax credit notes in a Financial Year is not exceeding Rs 5,00,000 (rupees five lakhs only), then instead of CA/CMA certificate, the said supplier may procure an undertaking/ certificate from the said recipient that the said input tax credit attributable to such discount has been reversed by him, along with the details mentioned in Para 2.5 above.

2.8 Such certificates issued by the CA/CMA or the undertakings/ certificates issued by the recipient of supply, as the case may be, shall be treated as a suitable and admissible evidence for the purpose of section 15(3)(b)(ii) of the CGST Act, 2017. The supplier shall produce such certificates/undertakings before the tax officers, if required, during any proceedings such as scrutiny, audit, investigations, etc. Even for the past period, where ever any such evidence as per section 15(3)(b)(ii) of CGST Act in respect of credit note issued by the supplier for post-sale discounts is required to be produced by him to the tax authorities, the concerned taxpayer may procure and provide such certificates issued by CA/CMA or the undertakings/ certificates issued by the recipients of supply, as the case may be, to the concerned investigating/audit/adjudicating authority as evidence of requisite reversal of input tax credit by his recipients.

30. Clarification on taxability of salvage/ wreck value earmarked in the claim assessment of the damage caused to the motor vehicle (Circular No. 215/9/2024-GST)

Circular No.215/9/2024 -GST
New Delhi, dated the 26th June, 2024

The insurance companies, which are engaged in providing general insurance services in respect of insurance of motor vehicles, insure the cost of repairs/ damages of motor vehicles incurred by the policyholders. Such damages to the insured vehicle are classified in two categories:

i. Total Loss/ Constructive Total Loss or Cash Loss; and
ii. Partial Loss Situation

1.1 Representations have been received from the trade and field formations seeking clarification as to whether in case of motor vehicle insurance, GST is payable by the insurance company on salvage/ wreckage value earmarked in the claim assessment of the damage caused to the motor vehicle.

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 clarifies the issues as under:

S.No.	Issue	Clarification
1.	Whether the insurance company is liable to pay GST on the salvage/ wreckage value earmarked	Under GST law, supply is the relevant taxable event for levying tax. For an activity/transaction to be liable to GST, existence of 'supply' as defined under section 7 of CGST Act should be there.

	in the claim assessment of the damage caused to the motor vehicle	2.1 Section 7 of CGST Act defines supply to mean *'all forms of supply of goods or services or both made or agreed to be made for a consideration by a person in the course or furtherance of business.'* In the instant case, insurance companies are providing service of insuring the vehicle/ automobile for any damages and in return, charging consideration in the form of premium charged from the owner of the vehicle. It is also noted that in respect of insurance services being provided by the insurance companies, it is the responsibility of the insurance company to get the damaged vehicle repaired or to compensate the insured person against the damage caused to the vehicle, to the extent covered under the terms of the insurance. Any Deduction made by the insurance company from the final claim amount paid to the insured is in the form of deductibles which is pre-decided and mutually agreed by the insured and the insurer while signing theinsurance contract. In cases where as per the policy contract, the insurance company's liability to pay the insured is limited to Insured's Declared Value (IDV) of the vehicle less the value of salvage/ wreck in cases of total loss to the vehicle, if the insurance claim is settled by the insurance company as per the terms of the insurance contract by deducting value of salvage/ wreckage from the claim settlement amount, the salvage/ wreckage does not become property of insurance company, and the ownership for such wreckage/ salvage remains with the insured. However, in some cases, the insurance company

		may support sourcing of competitive quotes from various salvage/ wreckage buyers and the insured may select the best available offer for sale of wreckage or damaged car. The insured may also source quotes from open markets and dispose the wreckage or damaged car to such a buyer. Inany case, the ownership of the wreckage vests with the insured and not with the insurance company. The same can be disposed by the insured either directly, or through the garage, or may not be disposed at all, as per his wish and choice. The deduction of the value of salvage from the insurance settlement amount, is as per the terms of the insurance contract, and cannot be said to be consideration for any supply being made by insurance company. Accordingly, in such cases, there does not appear to be any supply of salvage by insurance company and as such, there does not appear to be any liability under GST on the part of insurance company in respect of this salvage value. 2.3 However, in situations where the insurance contract provides for settlement of claim on full IDV, without deduction of value of salvage/ wreck, the insured will be paid for full claim amount without any deductions on account of salvage value. In such a situation, the salvage becomes the property of Insurance Company after settling the claim for the full amount and the insurance company is obligated to deal with the same or dispose of the same. In such cases, the outward GST liability on disposal/sale of thesalvage is to be discharged by the insurance companies. 3. Therefore, in cases where due to the conditions mentioned in the contract itself, general

		insurance companies are deducting the value of salvage as deductibles from the claim amount, the salvage remains the property of insured and insurance companies are not liable to discharge GST liability on the same. However, in cases, where the insurance claim is settled on full claim amount, without deduction of value of salvage/ wreckage (as per the terms of the contract), the salvage becomes the property of the insurance company and the insurance company will be obligated to discharge GST on supply of salvage to the salvage buyer.

31. Clarification on various issues pertaining to GST treatment of vouchers (Circular No. 243/37/2024-GST)

Circular No. 243/37/2024 -GST
New Delhi, dated the 31st December, 2024

References have been received from the trade and industry as well as the field formations seeking clarity on various issues with respect to vouchers such as whether transactions in voucher are a supply of goods and/or services, whether GST is leviable on trading of vouchers by distributor/sub-distributor and whether unredeemed vouchers **(**breakage) are taxable. It has been represented that the field formations are taking different views on these issues leading to ambiguity and litigations.

2. Accordingly, in view of the difficulties being faced by the trade and industry and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "CGST Act"), hereby clarifies the issues, as below.

3. **Issue 1 -Whether "transactions in vouchers" falls under the category of supply of goods and/or services?**

3.1 The relevant legal provisions of CGST Act, 2017 are as under:

(i) Section 2(52) - "goods" means every kind of movable property other than money and

securities but includes actionable claim, growing crops, grass and things attached to or forming part of the land which are agreed to be severed before supply or under a contract of supply.

(ii)Section 2(102) - "services" means anything other than goods, money and securities but includes activities relating to the use of money or its conversion by cash or by any other mode, from one form, currency or denomination to another form, currency or denomination for which a separate consideration is charged.

Explanation. - For the removal of doubts, it is hereby clarified that the expression "services" includes facilitating or arranging transactions in securities.

(iii) Section 2(118) — "voucher" means an instrument where there is an obligation to accept it as consideration or part consideration for a supply of goods or services or both and where the goods or services or both to be supplied or the identities of their potential suppliers are either indicated on the instrument itself or in related documentation, including the terms and conditions of use of such instrument.

(iv) Section 2(75) — "money" means the Indian legal tender or any foreign currency, cheque, promissory note, bill of exchange, letter of credit, draft, pay order, traveller cheque, money order, postal or electronic remittance or any other instrument recognized by the Reserve Bank of India when used as a consideration to settle an obligation or exchange with Indian legal tender of another denomination but shall not include any currency that is held for its numismatic value;

(v)Section 2(1) – "actionable claim" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in Section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (4 of 1882).

Section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 provides the definition of "actionable claim" as below: -

"actionable claim" means a claim to any debt, other than a debt secured by mortgage of immovable property or by hypothecation or pledge of movable property, or to any beneficial interest in movable property not in the possession, either actual or constructive, of the claimant, which the Civil Courts recognize as affording grounds for relief, whether such debt or beneficial interest be existent, accruing, conditional or contingent;"

(vi) Section 2(102A) — "specified actionable claim" means the actionable claim involved in or by way of-(i) betting;(ii) casinos;(iii) gambling; (iv)horse racing; (v)lottery; or (vi)online money gaming".

(vii) Section 7- "....

(2)- Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), -
(a)activities or transactions specified in Schedule III; or

…

shall be treated neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services."

(viii) ***Schedule III*** to the CGST Act deals with *"Activities or Transactions which shall be treated neither as a supply of Goods nor a supply of services:*

….

6. Actionable claims, other than specified actionable claims.

…"

3.2 From the definition of voucher under section 2(118) of CGST Act, it emerges that "voucher" may be in nature of payment instrument which creates an obligation on the supplier to accept it as a consideration or part consideration for the supply of goods and/or services. The issuance of payment instruments, including pre-paid instruments, in India is regulated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in terms of the Payment and Settlement Act, 2007, RBI's Master Directions and the relevant Notifications/Circulars/Communications issued by the RBI from time to time.

3.3 Pre-paid instruments (PPIs) as defined by RBI are payment instruments that facilitate purchase of goods and/or services against the value stored on such instruments. The value stored on such instruments represents the value paid for by the holder, by cash, by debit to a bank account, or by credit card. The pre-paid instruments can be issued as cards, wallets and in any such form/ instrument which can be used to access the PPI and to use the amount therein. Further, as per section 2(75) of CGST Act, "money" includes an instrument recognized by the Reserve Bank of India which is used as a consideration to settle an obligation.

3.4 On combined reading of the definition of "voucher" as per section 2(118) of the CGST Act, along with definition of "money" as per section 2(75) of the CGST Act and the description of "pre-paid instruments" given by RBI, it emerges that where the voucher is covered as a pre-paid instrument recognized by the RBI and is used as a consideration to settle an obligation, then in such cases, the voucher will fall under the definition of "money". In such a case, as "money" is excluded from the definition of goods and services as provided in section 2(52) and section 2(102) of the CGST Act respectively, the transactions in voucher would be considered neither as a supply of goods nor as a supply of services.

3.5. In cases, where voucher is not covered as a pre-paid instrument recognized by RBI and hence, cannot be treated as money, the voucher will be in nature of an obligation on the supplier to receive it as consideration or part consideration and assure the beneficiary/voucher holder to claim certain goods and/or services as specified on the voucher or in the related documents. In such cases, the voucher can be considered as an *"actionable claim"* within the meaning of section 2(1) of the CGST Act, read with section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

3.6 Further, as per entry 6 of Schedule III of CGST Act, an activity or transactions of actionable claims, other than specified actionable claims, is to be treated neither as a "supply of goods" nor as a "supply of services". Further as per section 2(102A) of CGST Act, specified actionable claim means the actionable claim involved in or by way of betting, casinos, gambling, horse racing, lottery or online money gaming. As vouchers are not covered under definition of specified actionable claim, it appears that they are covered in entry 6 of Schedule III of CGST Act as actionable claims, other than specified actionable claims. Therefore, it appears that even in such a case, transaction in vouchers would be treated neither as a "supply of goods" nor as a "supply of services".

3.7 Therefore, it is clarified that irrespective of whether voucher is covered as a pre-paid instrument recognized by RBI or not, the voucher is just an instrument which creates an obligation on the supplier to accept it as consideration or part consideration and the transactions in voucher themselves cannot be considered either as a supply of goods or as a supply of services. However, supply of underlying goods and/or services, for which vouchers are used as consideration or part consideration, may be taxable under GST.

Issue 2 -What would be the GST treatment of transactions in vouchers by distributors/ sub-distributors/ agents etc.?

4.1 There are primarily two models for distribution of vouchers through distributors/ sub distributors/ agents, etc.

(i) Where vouchers are distributed through the distributors/ sub-distributors/ dealers on Principal-to-Principal (P2P) basis.

(ii) Where vouchers are distributed using agents/ distributors/ sub-distributors on commission/ fee basis.

4.2 Where vouchers are distributed through the distributors/ sub-distributors/ dealers on Principal-to-Principal (P2P) basis: In such cases, the distributor/ dealer purchases

voucher from the voucher issuer typically at a discounted rate and subsequently sells the same to the sub-distributors, corporates or end customers and generate revenue through a trading margin, which is a difference between the acquisition cost and the selling price of the vouchers by the said distributor/ dealer. In such cases, distributors/ dealers (including sub-distributors) own the vouchers and operate autonomously with full control over the process from purchase to the final sale of the vouchers to the end user.

4.2.1 As per section 9 (1) of CGST Act, GST is chargeable on the supply of goods and/or services. As the transaction in vouchers is neither supply of goods nor supply of services, therefore, pure trading of vouchers in this case would not constitute either supply of goods or supply of services. Accordingly, such trading of vouchers would not be leviable to GST as per section 9 (1) of CGST Act.

Where vouchers are distributed using distributors/ sub-distributors/ agents on commission/ fee basis: In such cases, the transactions between the voucher issuer and the distributors/ sub-distributors/ agents are on principal-agency basis. These arrangements, as per contract/agreement between distributor/sub-distributor/agents and the voucher issuer may specify a set of obligations on such agents such as marketing & promotion and other related support activities for distribution of vouchers against a commission/fee or any other amount by whatever name called, for such purpose. In such cases, distributors/sub-distributors/agents do not operate autonomously, do not own the vouchers and only act as agent of the voucher issuer. In such cases, GST would be payable by such distributor/sub-distributor/agent, acting as an agent of the voucher issuer, on the commission/fee or any other amount by whatever name called, for such purpose, as a supply of services to the voucher issuer.

Issue 3 -What would be GST treatment of additional services such as advertisement, co-branding, marketing & promotion, customization services, technology support services, customer support services etc.

5.1 There may be cases where additional services such as advertisement, co-branding, customization services, technology support services, customer support services, etc. are provided by either the distributor/ sub-distributor or by another person to the voucher issuer against a service fee/ service charge/ affiliate charge or any other amount, by whatever name called, as per contract/agreement between such service provider and the service recipient (voucher issuer). In such a case, the said service fee/ service charge/ affiliate charge or other amount for supply of such additional services to the voucher issuer as per the terms of

contract/agreement, would be liable to GST at the applicable rate in the hands of the said service provider.

Issue 4 -What would be the GST treatment of unredeemed vouchers (breakage).

6.1 Sometimes, vouchers remain unused/ unredeemed at the end of their expiry period. In such cases, the businesses generally make book adjustments and account the said amount on account of unredeemed vouchers in their statement of income. The value of such unredeemed vouchers accounted for in the statement of income is called breakage. There are ambiguities and doubts in respect of GST treatment of such breakage. Also, doubts are raised whether the amount attributed to the unredeemed voucher (breakage) can be considered as ***"monetary value of any act or forbearance, in respect of, in response to, or for the inducement of, the supply of goods or services or both, whether by the recipient or by any other person"***.

6.2 As per section 9 (1) of the CGST Act, GST is leviable only on the supply of goods and/or services. In the case of breakage, there is no redemption of voucher and there is no supply of underlying goods and/or services. Therefore, there is no supply of goods and/or services on account of such unredeemed vouchers (breakage). Also, "consideration" under GST is defined under section 2 (31) of CGST Act, in relation to the supply of goods or services or both. As there is no underlying supply of goods and/or services in case of non-redemption of vouchers by the customer, the amount retained for unredeemed vouchers by the voucher issuer cannot be construed as consideration for any supply. Accordingly, such amount attributable to unredeemed vouchers (breakage) would not be taxable as per the provisions of section 9(1) of CGST Act.

6.3 Further, **Circular No. 178/10/2022-GST dated 03.08.2022** clarifies that agreement to do or refrain from an act should not be presumed to exist, and that there must be an express or implied agreement, oral or written, to do or abstain from doing something against payment of consideration, for a taxable supply to exist. Considering the principle laid out in the said circular, it emerges that where the voucher is issued for the purpose of redemption in respect of a supply of goods and/or services and there is no express or implied agreement, oral or written, between the issuer of voucher and redeemer for payment of any amount or charges by the redeemer to the voucher issuer in case of non-redemption of the voucher, it cannot be considered that non-redemption of voucher by the redeemer tantamounts to supply of services. Therefore, it appears that the amount attributable to non-redemption of voucher

(breakage) would not constitute as a "*monetary value of any act or forbearance, in respect of, in response to, or for the inducement of, the supply of goods or services or both, whether by the recipient or by any other person".* Therefore, no GST appears to be payable on such amount attributable to non-redemption of voucher (breakage).

32. Clarification on applicability of late fee for delay in furnishing of FORM GSTR-9C (Circular No. 246/03/2025-GST)

Circular No. 246/03/2025-GST
New Delhi, dated the 30th January, 2025

Representations have been received seeking clarification regarding levy of late fee payable for delay in furnishing of reconciliation statement in FORM GSTR-9C. It has been requested to clarify whether late fee under section 47 of Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Act") will be leviable where reconciliation statement in FORM GSTR-9C is not furnished by the registered person alongwith the annual return in FORM GSTR-9 but is filed subsequently beyond the due date of furnishing of annual return.

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

3. Prior to 01.08.2021, sub-section (2) of section 44 of CGST Act provided that a registered person who is required to get his accounts audited in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 35 of the CGST Act **shall furnish the annual return under sub-section (1) of the said section along with a copy of the audited annual accounts and a reconciliation statement**. From 01.08.2021 onwards, with the omission of the requirement of getting accounts audited in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 35 of the CGST Act, sub-section (1) of section 44 of CGST Act provides for **furnishing of annual return which may include a self-certified reconciliation statement**, reconciling the value of supplies declared in the return furnished for the financial year, with the audited annual financial statement for every financial year electronically, within such time and in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed. Further, before 01.08.2021, sub-rule (3) of rule 80 of Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Rules") provided that accounts shall be audited as per sub-section (5) of section 35 of the CGST

Act in case the aggregate turnover of a registered person exceeded two crore rupees in a financial year and such taxpayer shall furnish a copy of audited annual accounts and a reconciliation statement, duly certified, in FORM GSTR-9C. From 01.08.2021 onwards, sub-rule (3) of rule 80 of CGST Rules provides that taxpayer with aggregate turnover during a financial year exceeding five crore rupees, shall furnish a self- certified reconciliation statement as specified under section 44 of the CGST Act in FORM GSTR-9C along with the annual return in FORM GSTR-9 on or before the thirty-first day of December following the end of such financial year.

3.1 Therefore, on a combined reading of section 44 of CGST Act with rule 80 of the CGST Rules, it can be concluded that both pre and post amendment, the provisions mandated that registered persons required to furnish an annual return in FORM GSTR-9 for a financial year shall also furnish along with it, a duly certified or self-certified reconciliation statement in FORM GSTR-9C, which reconciles the value of supplies declared in FORM GSTR-9 furnished for the said financial year with the audited annual financial statement. It is also mentioned that a reconciliation statement in FORM GSTR-9C is required to be filed only if the aggregate turnover of the said registered person during a financial year exceeds the specified threshold limit.

3.2 Sub-section (2) of section 47 of the CGST Act provides for a levy of a late fee for failure to furnish the return under section 44 of the CGST Act by its due date, which is to be computed at the specified rate, for each day for which such failure continues, subject to a maximum amount. As per the discussions above, in cases where reconciliation statement in FORM GSTR-9C is not required to be furnished, annual return under section 44 of CGST Act consists only of FORM GSTR-9 and in cases where a reconciliation statement in FORM GSTR-9C is required to be furnished, the annual return under section 44 of CGST Act consists of the return in FORM GSTR-9 along with a reconciliation statement in FORM GSTR-9C. Therefore, in cases where the reconciliation statement in FORM GSTR-9C is required to be furnished along with the annual return in FORM GSTR-9, the furnishing of annual return under section 44 of the CGST Act, may not be said to be complete, unless both return in FORM GSTR-9 and reconciliation statement in FORM GSTR-9C are furnished. If only return in FORM GSTR-9 is furnished and reconciliation statement in FORM GSTR-9C is required but not furnished, annual return under section 44 of CGST Act cannot be said to have been furnished.

3.3 In view of the above, it is clarified that late fee under sub-section (2) of section 47 of the CGST Act, is leviable for the delay in furnishing of complete annual return under section 44 of

the CGST Act, i.e. both FORM GSTR-9 and FORM GSTR-9C (where FORM GSTR- 9C is also required to be furnished) and the late fee shall be payable for the period from the due date of furnishing of the said annual return upto the date of furnishing of the complete annual return i.e. FORM GSTR-9 and FORM GSTR-9C. It is also to be noted that late fee is not separately leviable for delayed furnishing of FORM GSTR-9 and delayed furnishing of FORM GSTR-9C, but has to be calculated for the period from the due date of furnishing of annual return under section 44 of the CGST Act till the date of furnishing of complete annual return i.e.:

i. in cases where FORM GSTR-9C is not required to be furnished, the date of furnishing of FORM GSTR-9;

ii. in cases where FORM GSTR-9C is required to be furnished along with FORM GSTR-9,

a. the date of furnishing of FORM GSTR-9, if FORM GSTR-9C is furnished along with FORM GSTR-9; or
b. the date of furnishing of FORM GSTR-9C, if FORM GSTR-9C is furnished subsequent to furnishing of FORM GSTR-9.

4. It is further mentioned that vide notification No. 08/2025-Central Tax dated 23.01.2025, the late fee in respect of delayed filing of complete annual return for any financial year upto FY 2022-23 has been waived, which is in excess of the late fee payable under sub-section (2) of section 47 of CGST Act upto the date of furnishing of return in FORM GSTR-9 for the said financial year, if the reconciliation statement in FORM GSTR- 9C is furnished on or before 31st March 2025. Accordingly, in cases where reconciliation statement in FORM GSTR-9C was required to be furnished along with the return in FORM GSTR-9, but was not furnished so for any financial years upto FY 2022-23, and has been furnished subsequently on or before 31st March, 2025, then no additional late fee shall be payable for delayed furnishing of FORM GSTR-9C which is in excess of the late fee payable under section 47 upto the date of furnishing FORM GSTR-9 for the said financial year. Further, no refund shall be admissible in respect of any amount of late fee already paid in respect of delayed furnishing of FORM GSTR-9C for the said financial years.

33. Various issues related to availment of benefit of Section 128A of the CGST Act, 2017 (Circular No. 248/05/2025-GST)

Circular No. 248/05/2025-GST
New Delhi, dated the 27th March, 2025

Based on the recommendations of the GST Council made in its 53rd and 54th meetings, a new section 128A was inserted in the Central Goods and Services Tax Act,2017 (hereinafter referred to as CGST Act, 2017) and Rule 164 has been inserted in the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as CGST Rules, 2017) w.e.f. 1st November 2024 to provide for waiver of interest or penalty or both relating to demands raised under Section 73 for the period from 1st July 2017 to 31st March 2020. In this regard, circular No. 238/32/2024-GST dated 15th October 2024 has also been issued clarifying various issues related to implementation of the said provisions.

2. Representations have been received from trade and industry highlighting certain issues being faced in availing the benefit provided under section 128A of the CGST Act, 2017 such as eligibility of cases for benefit under section 128A, where payment has been made through GSTR-3B instead of DRC-03 and treatment of withdrawal of appeals filed by the taxpayer against consolidated adjudication order covering periods beyond the one specified under section 128A of the CGST Act, 2017 for the purpose of availing the said benefit.

3. Accordingly, in view of the difficulties being faced by the trade and industry and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the CGST Act, 2017, hereby clarifies the issues detailed hereunder.

4. Unless otherwise specified, all the sections mentioned in this circular refer to sections of the CGST Act, 2017 and all the rules mentioned herein refer to the rules of CGST Rules, 2017.

4.1 Issue 1: Whether the cases where tax has been paid through return in FORM GSTR-3B instead of through FORM GST DRC-03, prior to the notification of section 128A i.e.1st November 2024, would be eligible for the benefit under section 128A of the CGST Act?

4.1.1 Representations have been received seeking clarification as to whether cases where payment has been made through FORM GSTR 3B, before coming into force of section 128A into force, i.e. 1st November 2024, are eligible for benefit provided under said section.

4.1.2 The matter has been examined. Vide circular No. 238/32/2024-GST dated 15th October, 2024, it was clarified that any amount paid towards the said demand prior to the date notified under sub-section (1) of section 128A i.e. 1st November 2024, shall be considered as payment made towards the amount payable under sub- section (1) of Section 128A, as long as the said amount has been paid prior to 1st November 2024 and was intended to be paid towards the said demand.

4.1.3 Further, rule 164 (1) provides that in order to avail the benefit under section 128A, payments are to be made in FORM GST DRC-03 towards the tax demanded in respect of a notice or a statement mentioned in section 128A (1) (a) and rule 164(2) provides that tax payment shall mandatorily be made only by crediting the amount in the electronic liability register against the debit entry created in respect of orders mentioned in clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (1) of section 128A. The said sub-rule also provides the procedure to be followed for cases where payment has already been made through FORM GST DRC-03.

4.1.4 From the examination of the above provisions, it is clarified that a taxpayer who has made the payment through FORM GSTR-3B before the date of coming into force of section 128A i.e. 01st November 2024, shall also be eligible to avail the benefit under the said section. However, any taxpayer who intends to avail the benefit of the said provision on or after the said section comes into force, i.e.1st November 2024 shall be required to make payments necessarily through the modes as prescribed under rule 164 of the CGST Rules.

4.1.5 Therefore, it is clarified that the cases where the payment of tax has been made through FORM GSTR 3B prior to the issuance of demand notice and/or adjudication order before the date 1st November 2024, shall also be eligible for benefit under section 128A of the CGST Act, subject to verification by the proper officer.

4.2 Issue 2: Whether (i) the entire amount of tax demanded is required to be discharged and (ii) the appeal is required to be withdrawn for the entire period, where notices/statements/orders issued to taxpayers, pertains to period covered partially under Section 128A and partially by those outside it.

4.3 Issue 2: Whether (i) the entire amount of tax demanded is required to be discharged and (ii) the appeal is required to be withdrawn for the entire period, where notices/statements/orders issued to taxpayers, pertains to period covered partially under Section 128A and partially by those outside it.

4.3.1 In cases where the notice/statement or order etc. pertains to the period partially

covered under Section 128A and partially beyond the said period, Rule 164 (4) and proviso to Rule 164(7) have been amended to allow the taxpayer to file an application under FORM SPL-01 or FORM SPL-02 as the case may be after making payment of his tax liability for the periods covered under section 128A. The taxpayer after filing FORM SPL- 01 or FORM SPL-02 as the case may, shall intimate the appellate authority or Tribunal his intent to avail the benefit of Section 128A and that he does not intend to pursue the appeal for the period covered under the said Section i.e. FY 2017-18 to 2019-20. The Appellate Authority or Appellate Tribunal as the case may, shall after taking note of the said request, pass such order for the period other than that mentioned in the said sub-section, as it thinks just and proper.

4.2.2. Clarification issued vide point 6 of the Table at para 4 of circular No. 238/32/2024-GST dated 15th October 2024 is accordingly withdrawn.

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

Circular No. 249/06/2025-GST
New Delhi, Dated - 09-06-2025

Attention is invited to Board's Circular No. 122/41/2019- GST dated 05th November 2019 and 128/47/2019-GST dated 23.12.2019, which were issued for implementation of decision regarding Generation and Quoting of Document Identification Number (DIN), initially on specified documents and subsequently expanded to all communications (including e-mails) sent to taxpayers and other concerned persons by any office of CBIC. This was done with a view to leverage technology for greater accountability and transparency in communications with the trade/ taxpayers/ other concerned persons.

2. It has been brought to the notice of the Board that the documents and summary generated through the common portal of GST always bear a Reference No. (RFN), which is verifiable through the portal (at https://services.gst.gov.in/services/verify Rfn). On verification, the portal provides details of the document such as Date of RFN generation, Date of issuing the Document, Module, Type of Communication and Name of the Office issuing the Document.

3. Reference, in this regard, is also invited to Section 169(1) (d) of the CGST Act, 2017, which provides that any decision, order, summons, notice or other communication shall be served by making it available on the common portal. Further vide Instruction No. 4/2023-GST dated 23.11.2023, CBIC emphasized on strict compliance of rule 142 of CGST Rules and directed to ensure that summary of Show Cause Notices in Form GST DRC-01 and summary of the Order in-Original in Form GST DRC-07 should be served electronically on common portal / uploaded electronically on the common portal.

4. In light of the above, quoting DIN on such communications generated through the common portal of GST, which already bear RFN, results into two different electronically generated verifiable unique numbers namely RFN & DIN on the same communication, which renders quoting of DIN on such communication unnecessary.

5. It is therefore clarified that for communications via common portal (in compliance with Section 169 of the CGST Act, 2017) having verifiable Reference Number (RFN), quoting of Document Identification Number (DIN) is not required and such communication bearing RFN is to be treated as a valid communication.

6. To the above extent, Circular No. 122/41/2019- GST dated 05th November 2019 and 128/47/2019-GST dated 23.12.2019 issued by the Board, stands modified.

35. Reviewing authority, Revisional Authority and Appellate Authority in respect of orders passed by Common Adjudicating Authority (CAA) for show cause notices issued by DGGI - reg.

Circular No. 250/07/2025-GST

North Block, New Delhi, Dated - 24-06-2025

Attention is drawn to notification No. 02/2017 dated 19th June 2017 (as amended) read with circular No. 239/33/2024-GST dated 04th December 2024, wherein Joint/Additional Commissioners posted in specified Commissionerates have been designated as Common Adjudicating Authority (CAA) in respect of show cause notices issued by Directorate General of GST Intelligence (DGGI). The said circular has specified the procedure to be followed in case of assigning such show cause notices to the Common Adjudicating Authority along with their territorial jurisdiction. However, it does not specify the procedure related to review, revision, and appeals for such Orders-in -Original (O-I-Os) passed by CAA.

2. The matter has been examined in consultation with the Union Ministry of Law and Justice which has clarified that section 107 of the CGST Act, 2017 provides a detailed mechanism for handling the appeals by the Appellate authority and by exercising the same power, the rules have also been framed with regard to appeal and review. Similarly, the Reviewing Authority also has the power under the said section to review adjudication orders passed by a CAA who is posted under the said reviewing authority.

3. Similarly, section 108 of the CGST Act, 2017, provides a detailed mechanism for revision of such orders. Vide notification No. 05/2020-Central tax dated 13th January, 2020, the jurisdictional Principal Commissioner or Commissioner, as the case may be, has been authorized as revisional authority for decisions or orders passed by Additional or Joint Commissioner of Central Tax who are subordinate to him.

4. Therefore, to ensure uniformity in procedure for review, revision, and appeal against the Orders-in-Original (O-I-Os) adjudicated by Common Adjudicating Authorities, it is hereby clarified that:

a) Review under Section 107 of the CGST Act, 2017: The Principal Commissioner or Commissioner of Central Tax under whom the Common Adjudicating Authority (Additional/ Joint Commissioner) is posted shall be the reviewing authority in respect of such O-I-Os.

b) Revisional Power under Section 108 of the CGST Act, 2017: The Principal Commissioner or Commissioner of Central Tax under whom the Common Adjudicating Authority (Additional/ Joint Commissioner) is posted shall be the revisional authority in respect of such O-I-Os.

c) Appeal Procedure under Section 107 of the CGST Act, 2017: Appeals against the order of Common Adjudicating Authority (Additional/Joint Commissioner) shall lie before the Commissioner (Appeals) corresponding to the territorial jurisdiction of the Principal Commissioner or the Commissioner of Central Tax, under whom the said Common Adjudicating Authority (Additional/ Joint Commissioner) is posted, as specified in Table III of notification No. 02/2017 Central tax dated 19th June, 2017.

d) Department's Representation in Appeals: The Principal Commissioner or Commissioner of Central Tax of such Commissionerate under whom the Common Adjudicating Authority (Additional/Joint Commissioner) is posted shall represent the department in appeal proceedings against the O-I-Os passed by such Common Adjudicating

Authority (Additional/ Joint Commissioner) and accordingly may appoint any officer subordinate to him to be the designated officer for filing departmental appeals.

e) The reviewing or revisional authority for such orders may seek comments on the O-I-O from the concerned DGGI formation before proceeding to decide on the order passed by the CAA.

36. Clarification on various doubts related to treatment of secondary or post-sale discounts under GST - reg.

Circular No. 251/08/2025-GST

North Block, New Delhi, Dated – 12-09-2025

Representations have been received seeking clarifications in respect of tax treatment in cases of secondary discounts or post-sale discount. 2. The matter has been examined. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under sub-section (1) of section 168 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "the CGST Act") clarifies the issues as under.

Sl. No.	Issue	Clarification
1.	Whether the full input tax credit is available to the recipient of supply when the recipients make discounted payments to the supplier of goods on account of financial/ commercial credit notes issued by the said supplier?	**1.** Section 16 (1) of the CGST Act, 2017 provides that every registered person shall be entitled to take credit of input tax charged on any supply of goods or services or both, which are used or intended to be used in the course or furtherance of his business. **2.** It has been clarified vide circular No. 92/11/2019-GST dated 7th March 2019 that the supplier of goods can issue financial/ commercial credit notes and in such cases, he will not be

		eligible to reduce his original tax liability. As the transaction value is not allowed to be reduced on account of issuance of financial/ commercial credit note, accordingly the tax charged from the recipient would also not get reduced. **3.** Thus, it is clarified that the recipient will not be required to reverse the Input Tax Credit attributed to the discount provided on the basis of financial/ commercial Credit notes issued by the supplier, as there is no reduction in the original transaction value of the supply and accordingly the corresponding tax liability would also not get reduced.
2.	Whether a post-sale discount offered by a manufacturer to its dealer/ distributor, would be treated as a consideration paid by the manufacturer for the dealer's supply of the same goods to the end customer as a monetary value of the inducement to supply of goods manufactured by him to the end customer?	**1.** Section 2 (31) of the CGST Act, 2017 defines consideration as to include the monetary value of any act for the inducement of the supply of goods or services, whether by the recipient or by any other person. **2.** In cases where there is no agreement between the manufacturer and the end customer, there are two independent sale transactions, one from the manufacturer to the dealer and the other from the dealer to the end customer. The essence of the matter is that in a contract of sale, the sale is completed on the transfer of title to the goods to the buyer. Once this happens,

		the buyer becomes the owner of the goods, and the seller has no vestige of the title or claims therein. The dealer takes ownership of the goods purchased from the manufacturer and subsequently sells them to the end customer and transaction between the manufacturers to dealer operates on a principal-to-principal basis. These discounts are simply given for competitive pricing to push sales and merely reduce the sale price of the goods and are not linked to any independent activity rendered to the manufacturer. Therefore, it is clarified that such a discount cannot be included in consideration as the monetary value of the inducement of further supply of these goods. **3.** However, in cases where the manufacturer has some agreement with an end customer to supply goods at a discounted price, the manufacturer may issue commercial or financial credit notes to the dealer, enabling such dealer to provide the goods at the agreed discounted rate to the end consumer. Therefore, it is clarified that such a post sale discount, given by the manufacturer to the dealer for supplying goods to the end customer at a discounted rate, should be included in the overall consideration as it is an inducement towards the supply of

		goods by the dealer to the end customer.
3.	Whether a post-sale discount extended by the manufacturer to the dealer can be treated as a consideration in lieu of the activities performed to promote the sale of the goods?	**1.** The matter has been examined. When dealers receive such post-sale discounts, they may engage in promotional activities to boost sales. However, these activities ultimately enhance the sale of goods that the dealers themselves own, thereby increasing their own revenue. In this context, the discount merely reduces the sale price of the goods and is not linked to any independent service rendered to the manufacturer. Therefore, it is clarified that post-sale discounts offered by manufacturers to dealers in such cases shall not be treated as consideration for a separate transaction of supply of services. **2.** However, GST would be leviable in cases where a dealer undertakes specific sales promotional activities, such as advertising campaigns, co-branding, customization services, special sales drives, exhibition arrangements, or customer support services, etc., only when such services are explicitly stated in the agreement with a clearly defined consideration payable for such a supply. In such cases, the dealer provides a distinct service to the supplier, and accordingly, GST would be chargeable.

37. Communication to taxpayers through e Office - requirement of Document Identification Number (DIN) - reg.

Circular No. 252/09/2025 -GST
New Delhi, Dated – 23rd September, 2025

Attention is invited to Board's Circular No. 122/41/2019- GST dated 05th November 2019 and 128/47/2019-GST dated 23rd December 2019 regarding Generation and Quoting of Document Identification Number (DIN), initially on specified documents and subsequently expanded to all communications (including e-mails) sent to taxpayers and concerned persons.

2. Attention is also invited to subsequent Board's Circular No. 249/06/2025-GST dt. 09th June 2025 clarifying that for communications via GST common portal (in compliance with Section 169 of the CGST Act, 2017) having verifiable Reference Number (RFN), quoting of Document Identification Number (DIN) is not required and such communication bearing RFN is to be treated as a valid communication.

3. On similar lines, it has been brought to the notice of the Board that communications issued through eOffice of CBIC bear an automatically generated unique 'Issue number'. However, no online utility was available to verify the authenticity of such communications through Issue number, hence DIN was required to be generated and quoted on such communications. Now an online utility has been developed and made functional (URL https://verifydocument.cbic.gov.in) , where the taxpayers and other concerned persons can verify online the electronically generated unique "Issue number" borne on communications dispatched using public option in eOffice application by CBIC officers. Upon verification, this utility confirms the Issue number, and other details and provides information to authenticate the document, like,-

i. File number,

ii. Date of issuing the document,

iii. Type of communication,

iv. Name of Office issuing the document,

v. Recipient name (masked),

vi. Recipient address (masked),

vii. Recipient email (masked).

4. The name of the office issuing the document is captured from the data available within eOffice, while the document type, recipient name, recipient address, recipient email are entered in

the metadata by the officers creating the document. Officers responsible for issuing communications via CBIC's eOffice must mandatorily fill and ensure correctness of this information in the metadata while creating the draft before its approval.

5. In light of the above, quoting separate DIN on such communications dispatched using public option in eOffice application, which already bear issue number, will result into two different electronically generated verifiable unique numbers namely Issue No. & DIN on the same communication, which renders quoting of separate DIN on such communication unnecessary. It is therefore decided that for communications dispatched using public option in CBIC's eOffice application, the verifiable eOffice 'Issue number' shall be deemed to be the Document Identification Number and such communication shall be treated as a valid communication.

6. The Document Identification Number generated through DIN utility shall continue to be mandatorily quoted on all other communications which have either not been dispatched using public option in CBIC's eOffice application or which do not bear the verifiable Reference Number (RFN) generated on GST common portal.

7. To the above extent, Circular No. 122/41/2019- GST dated 05th November 2019, Circular No. 128/47/2019-GST dated 23rd December 2019 and Circular No. 249/06/2025 GST dated 09th June 2025 issued by the Board, stands modified.

38. Withdrawal of circular No. 212/6/2024-GST dated 26th June, 2024 – reg.

Circular No. 253/10/2025 – GST
North Block, New Delhi, Dated –the 1st October, 2025

Kind attention is invited to circular No. 212/6/2024-GST dated 26th June, 2024 wherein clarifications were given in relation to mechanism for providing evidence of compliance of conditions of Section 15(3)(b)(ii) of the CGST Act, 2017 by the suppliers.

2. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168(1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, hereby withdraws, circular No. 212/6/2024-GST dated 26th June, 2024. Therefore, the procedure prescribed vides the aforesaid circular for providing evidence of compliance of conditions of Section 15(3) (b) (ii) shall not be required.

39. Assigning proper officer under section 74A, section 75(2) and section 122 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and the rules made there under– reg.

Circular No. 254/11/2025-GST

Room No. 16038 Kartavya Bhawan-I, New Delhi, Dated 27th October, 2025

Attention is invited to the Board's circular No. 1/1/2017-GST dated 26th June, 2017, through which the Board had assigned proper officers for provisions relating to registration and composition levy under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017) (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Act") and the rules made thereunder. Further, attention is also invited to the Board's circular No. 3/3/2017-GST dated 5th July, 2017 and circular No. 31/05/2018 GST dated 9th February, 2018 (as amended) regarding appointment of proper officers under various provisions of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (13 of 2017) (hereinafter referred to as the "IGST Act").

2. It is observed that no proper officer has been assigned in respect of the following provisions of the CGST Act and the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "CGST Rules"):

a) Section 74A of the CGST Act which shall be applicable for determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit availed or utilised for any reason for the Financial Year 2024-25 onwards.

b) Section 75(2) of the CGST Act which provides where any Appellate Authority/ Appellate Tribunal/ Court concludes that the notice issued under section 74(1) is not sustainable for the reason that the charges of fraud or any wilful-misstatement or suppression of facts to evade tax has not been established against the person to whom the notice was issued, the proper officer shall determine the tax payable, deeming as if the notice were issued under section 73(1) of CGST Act.

c) Section 122 of the CGST Act, 2017 which provides for the penalties in respect of certain offences.

d) Rule 142(1A) of the CGST Rules 2017 which provides for issuance of a communication in FORM GST DRC-01A before issuance of any show cause notice under section 73 or section 74 or section 74 A of the CGST Act, 2017.

3. In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (91) of section 2 of the CGST Act read with Section 20 of the IGST Act and subject to sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of the CGST Act, the Board hereby assigns the officers mentioned in Column (2) of the Table-I below, to functions as the proper officers in relation to the two sections of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 or the rule, as given in the corresponding entry in Column (3) of the said Table:-

Table-I

S. No.	**Designation of the officer**	**Functions under Section of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 or the rules made thereunder**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**
1.	a. Additional or Joint Commissioner of Central Tax,	**i.** Sub-sections (1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (8), (9) and (10) of Section 74 A.
	b. Deputy or Assistant Commissioner of Central Tax,	**ii.** Section 122.
	c. Superintendent of Central Tax	**iii.** Rule 142(1A) of the CGST Rules, 2017.

4. Whereas, for optimal distribution of work relating to the issuance of show cause notices and orders under section 74A and section 122 of the CGST Act and also under the IGST Act, monetary limits for different levels of officers of Central Tax need to be prescribed.

5.1 Therefore, in pursuance of clause (91) of section 2 of the CGST Act read with section 20 of the IGST Act and subject to sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of the CGST Act, the Board hereby assigns the officers mentioned in column (2) of the Table-II below, the functions as the proper officers in relation to issuance of show cause notices and passing orders under section 74A of the CGST Act and section 20 of the IGST Act (read with section 74A of the CGST Act), up to the monetary limits as mentioned in columns (3), (4) and (5) respectively of the Table below:

Table-II

Monetary limit for issuance of show cause notices and passing of orders under section 74A of CGST Act

Sl. No.		**Monetary limit of the amount of Central Tax (including cess) not**	**Monetary limit of the amount of Integrated tax (including cess) not**	**Monetary limit of the amount of Central Tax and**

	Officer of Central Tax	**paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit of Central Tax wrongly availed or utilized for issuance of show cause notices and passing of orders under section 74A of CGST Act**	**paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit of Integrated tax wrongly availed or utilized for issuance of show cause notices and passing of orders under section 74A of CGST Act made applicable to matters in relation to integrated tax vide section 20 of the IGST Act**	**Integrated tax (including cess) not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit of Central Tax and Integrated Tax wrongly availed or utilized for issuance of show cause notices and passing of orders under section 74A of CGST Act made applicable to Integrated tax vide section 20 of the IGST Act**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**
1	Superintendent of Central Tax	Not exceeding Rupees 10 lakh	Not exceeding Rupees 20 lakh	Not exceeding Rupees 20 lakh
2	Deputy or Assistant Commissioner of Central	Tax Above Rupees 10 lakh and not exceeding Rupees 1 crore	Above Rupees 20 lakh and not exceeding Rupees 2 crore	Above Rupees 20 lakh and not exceeding Rupees 2 crore
3	Additional or Joint Commissioner of Central Tax	Above Rupees 1 crore without any limit	Above Rupees 2 crore without any limit	Above Rupees 2 crore without any limit

5.2. It is clarified that where a show cause notice issued under section (1) of the section 73 or section 74 or section 74A of CGST Act, 2017 involves demand of both Central Tax and

Integrated Tax (including cess), the proper officer shall be determined on the basis of the combined amount of Central Tax and Integrated Tax (including cess), mentioned in column (5) of the Table-II above, irrespective of the individual amounts of Central Tax or Integrated Tax (including cess) which may exceed the monetary limit prescribed in column (3) or column (4) of the Table-II above.

5.3. The proper officer may serve a statement under sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 73 or section 74 or section 74A of the CGST Act, 2017 containing details of tax not paid or short paid for a subsequent period after the show cause notice has been issued under sub-section (1) of section 73 or section 74 or section 74A of the CGST Act, 2017 of the said section. In such cases it is clarified that:

a) The proper officer shall be determined based on the highest amount of tax specified in the show cause notice and statement across all tax periods.

b) Where the notice under sub-section (1) of section 73 or section 74 or section 74A of the CGST Act, 2017 has been issued by a proper officer within his monetary limit but the amount of tax demanded in the subsequent statement goes beyond his monetary limits and which pertains to monetary limit corresponding to the competency of a higher ranked officer as per the prescribed monetary limits, the proper officer for issuing the statement shall also be decided on the basis of the prescribed monetary limits in Table II above. The proper officer who has issued the earlier show cause notice and statement (if any issued), shall issue a corrigendum and make the earlier show cause notice and statement (if any issued) answerable to the proper officer competent to adjudicate the statement with the higher amount of tax demanded.

c) In case there is no change in the monetary limit when the statement is issued, the statement shall be issued by the same proper officer who has issued the show cause notice in sub-section (1) of section 73 or section 74 or section 74A of CGST Act, and he shall make the statement answerable to the same adjudication authority mentioned in the show cause notice issued earlier.

d) The proper officer shall be determined based solely on the amount of tax demanded, excluding penalties from the calculations.

e) For notices issued by officers of Audit Commissionerate of Central Tax, the proper officer of the jurisdictional Central Tax Commissionerate of the noticee shall make the statement to be issued under sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 73 or section 74 or section 74A of the CGST Act answerable to the adjudicating authority mentioned in the earlier

show cause notice issued under sub-section (1) of section 73 or section 74 or section 74A of the CGST Act, 2017.

6. Section 75(2) of CGST Act provides that where any Appellate Authority or Appellate Tribunal or Court concludes that the notice issued under section 74(1) of CGST Act, is not sustainable for the reason that the charges of fraud or any wilful-misstatement or suppression of facts to evade tax has not been established against the person to whom the notice was issued, the proper officer shall determine the tax payable by such person, deeming as if the notice were issued under section 73(1) of CGST Act. It is clarified that the proper officer for this purpose shall be the same officer who is the adjudicating authority for such show cause notice in respect of which the Appellate Authority or Appellate Tribunal or Court has concluded that the notice issued under section 74(1) of CGST Act is not sustainable.

7.1. Further, in pursuance of clause (91) of section 2 of the CGST Act read with section 20 of the IGST Act and subject to sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of CGST Act, 2017, the Board hereby assigns the officers mentioned in Column (2) of the Table-III below, the functions as the proper officers in relation to issue of show cause notices and passing orders under section 122 of the CGST Act and section 20 of the IGST Act (read with section 122 of the CGST Act), up to the monetary limits as mentioned in columns (3), (4) and (5) respectively of the Table below:-

Table-III

Monetary limit for issuance of show cause notices and passing of orders under section 122 of CGST Act

Sl. No.		**Monetary limit of the amount of penalty in relation to the Central Tax for issuance of show cause notices involving only penalty and passing of orders under section 122 of CGST Act**	**Monetary limit of the amount of penalty in relation to the Integrated Tax for issuance of show cause notices involving only penalty and passing of orders under section 122 of CGST Act made applicable to**	**Monetary limit of the amount of penalty in relation to the Central Tax and Integrated Tax for issuance of show cause notices involving only penalty and passing of orders under section 122**
	Officer of Central Tax			

			matters in relation to Integrated Tax vide section 20 of the IGST Act	**of CGST Act made applicable to matters in relation to Integrated Tax vide section 20 of the IGST Act**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**
1	Superintendent of Central Tax	Not exceeding Rupees 10 lakh	Not exceeding Rupees 20 lakh	Not exceeding Rupees 20 lakh
2	Deputy or Assistant Commissioner of Central	Tax Above Rupees 10 lakh and not exceeding Rupees 1 crore	Above Rupees 20 lakh and not exceeding Rupees 2 crore	Above Rupees 20 lakh and not exceeding Rupees 2 crore
3	Additional or Joint Commissioner of Central Tax	Above Rupees 1 crore without any limit	Above Rupees 2 crore without any limit	Above Rupees 2 crore without any limit

7.2 It is also clarified that where a show cause notice is issued under section 122 of the CGST Act, 2017 and involves demand of penalty in relation to both Central Tax and Integrated Tax, the proper officer shall be determined on the basis of the combined amount of penalty in relation to both Central Tax and Integrated Tax, mentioned in column (5) of the Table-III above, irrespective of the individual amounts of penalty in relation to the Central Tax and Integrated Tax, which may exceed the monetary limit prescribed in column (3) or column (4) of the Table III above.