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132/2/2020	18-03-2020	To issue clarification in respect of appeal in regard to non-constitution of Appellate Tribunal -reg.
133/03/2020	23-03-2020	Seeks to clarify issues 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
134/04/2020	23-03-2020	Seeks to clarify issues in respect of issues under GST law for companies under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016
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143/13/2020	10-11-2020	provisions relating to Quarterly Return Monthly Payment Scheme
144/14/2020-GST	15-12-2020	Waiver from recording of UIN on the invoices for the months of April 2020 to March 2021

**CBEC-20/16/07/2020-GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**  
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New Delhi, Dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> January, 2020

To

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

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to be followed by exporters– regarding**

As you are aware, several cases of monetisation of credit fraudulently obtained or ineligible credit through refund of Integrated Goods & Service Tax (IGST) on exports of goods have been detected in past few months. On verification, several such exporters were found to be non-existent in a number of cases. In all these cases it has been found that the Input Tax Credit (ITC) was taken by the exporters on the basis of fake invoices and IGST on exports was paid using such ITC.

2. To mitigate the risk, the Board has taken measures to apply stringent risk parameters-based checks driven by rigorous data analytics and Artificial Intelligence tools based on which certain exporters are taken up for further verification. Overall, in a broader time frame the percentage of such exporters selected for verification is a small fraction of the total number of exporters claiming refunds. The refund scrolls in such cases are kept in abeyance till the verification report in respect of such cases is received from the field formations. Further, the export consignments/shipments of concerned exporters are subjected to 100 % examination at the customs port.

3. While the verifications are caused to mitigate risk, it is necessary that genuine exporters do not face any hardship. In this context it is advised that exporters whose scrolls have been kept in abeyance for verification would be informed at the earliest possible either by the jurisdictional CGST or by Customs. To expedite the verification, the exporters on being informed in this regard or on their own volition should fill in information in the format attached as Annexure 'A' to this Circular and submit the same to their jurisdictional CGST authorities for verification by them. If required, the jurisdictional authority may seek further additional information for verification. However, the jurisdictional authorities must adhere to timelines prescribed for verification.

3.1 Verification shall be completed by jurisdiction CGST office within 14 working days of furnishing of information in proforma by the exporter. If the verification is not completed within this period, the jurisdiction officer will bring it the notice of a nodal cell to be constituted in the jurisdictional Pr. Chief Commissioner/Chief Commissioner Office.

3.2 After a period of 14 working days from the date of submission of details in the prescribed format, the exporter may also escalate the matter to the Jurisdictional Pr. Chief

Commissioner/Chief Commissioner of Central Tax by sending an email to the Chief Commissioner concerned (email IDs of jurisdictional Chief Commissioners are in Annexure B).

3.3 The Jurisdictional Pr. Chief Commissioner/Chief Commissioner of Central Tax should take appropriate action to get the verification completed within next 7 working days.

4. In case, any refund remains pending for more than one month, the exporter may register his grievance at [www.cbic.gov.in/issue](http://www.cbic.gov.in/issue) by giving all relevant details like GSTIN, IEC, Shipping Bill No., Port of Export & CGST formation where the details in prescribed format had been submitted etc.. All such grievances shall be examined by a Committee headed by Member GST, CBIC for resolution of the issue.

5. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this circular. Difficulty, if any, in implementation of this Circular may please be brought to the notice of the Board. Hindi version would follow.

(Yogendra Garg)  
Principal Commissioner  
email: [IGSTrefund-cbic@gov.in](mailto:IGSTrefund-cbic@gov.in)

Copy for information to:

1. The Principal Director Generals/ Director Generals (All)
2. Director General FIEO

## Annexure A

The details to be provided by the exporter for verification:

**I. GST related data:**

1. GSTIN –
2. Please provide the following details if the proprietor/director/partner of this entity is also associated with other entities.

S No	Name of Director/Partner/Proprietor	Name of the other Entity Associated with	PAN (DIN if Director)	GSTIN	Registration status (Active / Inactive)
1					
2					
3					

3. Turnover of previous Financial Year -  
(For New Entity till date Current Financial Year Turnover, if any)
4. Details of GST liability–

S No	Return Type	Declared aggregate liability for Previous Financial Year	Declared aggregate liability for Current Financial Year
1	GSTR 3B		
2	GSTR 1		

5. Details of ITC :

FY	ITC available in GSTR-2A	ITC availed in GSTR-3B	Mismatch	Details of payment or reversal of mismatched ITC
2017-18				
2018-19				
2019-20				

6. Details of refund claimed in previous Financial Year and current Financial Year-

S No	GSTIN	Type of Refund	ARN No. and Date	Amount		Authority from which refund claimed
				Claimed	Sanctioned	

## 7. Summary of E way Bills generated for relevant period.

S No	Supplies	No of E way Bill generated	HSNs	Taxable Amount
1	Inward			
2	Outward			

**II. Financial Data**

## 1. Bank Account details including the bank accounts of proprietor/partner/directors—

S. No.	Account Number	IFSC Code	Account Type	Name of Account Holder	PAN of Account Holder	Date of opening of Bank Account

2. Bank Account statement of past 6 months in respect of the bank accounts provided above.
3. BRCs/FIRCs evidencing receipt of foreign remittances against the exports made in past 1 year.
4. Bank letter for up to date KYC of all bank accounts provided above.
5. Top 5 creditors and Debtors (with GSTIN) from account(s) where refunds are proposed to be received and from which major business transactions (payments for supplies and receipts) are carried out.

**III. Additional Data**

1. Copy of PAN.
2. Copy of IEC
3. Certificate of Incorporation or partnership deed
4. Rent agreement of all premises along with geo-tagged photos
5. Telephone Bill of past 3 months for all premises
6. Electricity Bill of past 3 months for all premises
7. Number of employees and the statement of PF evidencing employees
8. Copy of the following schedules of the latest Income Tax Return:
  - (i) Computation of depreciation on plant and machinery under the Income-tax Act
  - (ii) Computation of depreciation on other assets under the Income-tax Act
  - (iii) Summary of depreciation on all the assets under the Income-tax Act

**Annexure-B**

Following are the official email IDs of Pr. Chief Commissioner's/Chief Commissioner's office of CGST zones under CBIC:

Sl. No.	Name of Zone	Email ID
1	Ahmedabad	ccu-cexamd@nic.in
2	Bengaluru	ccbz-excise@nic.in
3	Bhopal	ccu-cexbpl@nic.in
4	Bhubaneshwar	ccu-cexbbr@nic.in
5	Chandigarh	ccu-cexchd@nic.in
6	Chennai	ccu-cexchn@nic.in
7	Cochin	cccocchin@nic.in
8	Delhi	ccu-cexdel@nic.in
9	Hyderabad	ccu-cexhyd@nic.in
10	Jaipur	ccu-cexjpr@nic.in
11	Kolkata	ccu-cexkoa@nic.in
12	Lucknow	ccu-cexlko@nic.in
13	Meerut	ccu-cexmeerut@nic.in
14	Mumbai	ccu-cexmum1@nic.in
15	Nagpur	ccu-cexngpr@nic.in
16	Panchkula	cco.gstpk1@gov.in
17	Pune	ccu-cexpune@nic.in
18	Ranchi	ccu-cexranchi@nic.in
19	Shillong	ccu-cexshlng@nic.in
20	Vadodara	ccu-cexvdr@nic.in
21	Vishakhapatnam	ccu-cexvzg@nic.in

**CBEC-20/16/15/2018-GST  
Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Revenue  
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs  
GST Policy Wing  
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New Delhi, Dated the 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2020

To,

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

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification in respect of appeal in regard to non-constitution of Appellate  
Tribunal – reg.**

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: -

*“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.

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

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

(Yogendra Garg)  
Principal Commissioner (GST)

F.No. CBEC-20/06/13/2019-GST

Government of India

Ministry of Finance

Department of Revenue

Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs

GST Policy Wing

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New Delhi, dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 2020

To,

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

Madam/Sir,

**Sub: Clarification 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 - reg.**

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 41 of 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.	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Illustration</b> 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</p>

		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 <b>not</b> 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. $10/40 = 0.25$ .
	(ii) Is the transferor required to file <b>FORM GST ITC – 02</b> in all States where it is registered?	No. The transferor is required to file <b>FORM GST ITC-02</b> only in those States where both transferor and transferee are registered.
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 is 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	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.

	ITC?						
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 respect of each of the heads of input tax credit viz. CGST/ SGST/ IGST/ Cess?	<p>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 (CGST/SGST/IGST). Further, the said formula shall also be applicable for apportionment of Cess between the transferor and transferee.</p> <p><b>Illustration A:</b> The ITC balances of transferor <b>X</b> 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, <b>X</b> 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. <b>12 lakh</b>.</p>					
	(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 <b>FORM GST ITC-02</b> by the transferor?	<p>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:</p> <table><tr><td>(1)</td><td>(2)</td><td>(3)</td><td>(4)</td><td>(5)</td><td>(6)</td></tr></table>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		

		State	Asset Ratio of Transfe ree	Tax Heads	ITC balance of Transferor (pre- apportionmen t) as on the date of filing FORM GST ITC-02)	Total amount of ITC transferred to the Transferee under FORM GST ITC- 02	ITC balance of Transferor (post- apportionme nt) after filing of FORM GST ITC-02) [Col (4) – Col (5)]
		Delhi	70%	CGST	10,00,000	10,00,000	0
				SGST	10,00,000	10,00,000	0
				IGST	30,00,000	15,00,000	15,00,000
				<b>Total</b>	<b>50,00,000</b>	<b>35,00,000</b>	<b>15,00,000</b>
		Haryana	40%	CGST	25,00,000	3,00,000	22,00,000
				SGST	25,00,000	5,00,000	20,00,000
				IGST	20,00,000	20,00,000	0
				<b>Total</b>	<b>70,00,000</b>	<b>28,00,000</b>	<b>42,00,000</b>
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	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 <b>transfer the input tax credit which remains unutilized in his electronic credit ledger</b> 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 <b>FORM GST ITC-02</b> for transfer of unutilized input tax credit lying in his electronic credit ledger					

amount of unutilized ITC balance of transferor.	<p>to the transferee.</p> <p>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 <b>FORM GST ITC – 02</b> by the transferor.</p>
(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?	<p>According to <b>section 232 (6) of the Companies Act, 2013</b>, <i>“The scheme under this section shall clearly indicate an <b><u>appointed date</u></b> 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”</i>. The said legal provision appears to indicate that the <b>“appointed date of demerger”</b> 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 <b>“appointed date of demerger”</b>.</p> <p>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 <b>FORM GST ITC - 02</b> to calculate the amount to transferable ITC.</p>

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

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

**CBEC-20/16/12 /2020 -GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**

New Delhi, dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 2020

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

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification in respect of issues under GST law for companies under  
Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 - Reg.**

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:-

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Clarification</b>
1.	<b>How are dues under GST for pre-CIRP period be dealt?</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
2.	<b>Should the GST registration of corporate debtor be cancelled?</b>	<p>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</p>

		may be revoked by taking appropriate steps in this regard.
3.	<b>Is IRP/RP liable to file returns of pre-CIRP period?</b>	No. In accordance with the provisions of IBC, 2016, the IRP/RP is under obligation to comply with all legal requirements <b>for period after the Insolvency Commencement Date.</b> Accordingly, it is clarified that IRP/RP are not under an obligation to file returns of pre-CIRP period.
<b><u>During CIRP period</u></b>		
4.	<b>Should a new registration be taken by the corporate debtor during the CIRP period?</b>	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.	<b>How to file First Return after obtaining new registration?</b>	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.	<p><b>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 ?</b></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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, <u>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.</u></p> <p>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. <b>This exception is made only for the first return filed under section 40 of the CGST Act.</b></p>
7.	<p><b>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?</b></p>	<p>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, <u>except the provisions of sub-rule (4) of rule 36 of the CGST Rules.</u></p>

8.	<b>Some of the IRP/RPs have 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?</b>	<p>Any amount deposited in the cash ledger by the 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 <b>FORM GSTR-3B/GSTR-1</b> are not filed for the said period.</p> <p>The instructions contained in Circular No. 125/44/2019-GST dt. 18.11.2019 stands modified to this extent.</p>
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4. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this circular.

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

(Yogendra Garg)  
Principal Commissioner (GST)  
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**CBEC-20/01/06/2019-GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**  
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New Delhi, Dated the 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020

To,

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

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification on refund related issues – Reg.**

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

**2. Bunching of refund claims across Financial Years**

2.1 It may be recalled that the restriction on clubbing of tax periods across different financial years was put in vide para 11.2 of the Circular No. 37/11/2018-GST dated 15.03.2018. The said circular was rescinded being subsumed in the Master Circular on Refunds No. 125/44/2019-GST dated 18.11.2019 and the said restriction on the clubbing of tax periods across financial years for claiming refund thus has been continued vide Paragraph 8 of the Circular No. 125/44/2019-GST dated 18.11.2019, which is reproduced as under:

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

2.2 Hon'ble Delhi High Court in Order dated 21.01.2020, in the case of M/s Pitambra Books Pvt Ltd., vide para 13 of the said order has stayed the rigour of paragraph 8 of Circular No. 125/44/2019-GST dated 18.11.2019 and has also directed the Government to either open the online portal so as to enable the petitioner to file the tax refund electronically, or to accept the same manually within 4 weeks from the Order. Hon'ble Delhi High Court vide para 12 of the aforesaid Order has observed that the **Circulars can supplant but not supplement the law. Circulars might mitigate rigours of law by granting administrative relief beyond relevant provisions of the statute, however, Central Government is not empowered to withdraw benefits or impose stricter conditions than postulated by the law.**

2.3 Further, same issue has been raised in various other representations also, especially those received from the merchant exporters wherein merchant exporters have received the supplies of goods in the last quarter of a Financial Year and have made exports in the next Financial Year i.e. from April onwards. The restriction imposed vide para 8 of the master refund circular prohibits the refund of ITC accrued in such cases as well.

2.4 On perusal of the provisions under sub-section (3) of section 16 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and sub-section (3) of section 54 of the CGST Act, there appears no bar in claiming refund by clubbing different months across successive Financial Years.

2.5 The issue has been examined and it has been decided to remove the restriction on clubbing of tax periods across Financial Years. Accordingly, circular No. 125/44/2019-GST dated 18.11.2019 stands modified to that extent i.e. the restriction on bunching of refund claims across financial years shall not apply.

### **3. Refund of accumulated input tax credit (ITC) on account of reduction in GST Rate**

3.1 It has been brought to the notice of the Board that some of the applicants are seeking refund of unutilized ITC on account of inverted duty structure where the inversion is due to change in the GST rate on the same goods. This can be explained through an illustration. An applicant trading in goods has purchased, say goods "X" attracting 18% GST. However, subsequently, the rate of GST on "X" has been reduced to, say 12%. It is being claimed that accumulation of ITC in such a case is also covered as accumulation on account of inverted duty structure and such applicants have sought refund of accumulated ITC under clause (ii) of sub-section (3) of section 54 of the CGST Act.

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

#### 4. Change in manner of refund of tax paid on supplies other than zero rated supplies

4.1 Circular No. 125/44/2019-GST dated 18.11.2019, in para 3, categorizes the refund applications to be filed in **FORM GST RFD-01** as under:

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

4.2 For the refund of tax paid falling in categories specified at S. No. (i) to (l) above i.e. refund claims on supplies other than zero rated supplies, no separate debit of ITC from electronic credit ledger is required to be made by the applicant at the time of filing refund claim, being claim of tax already paid. However, the total tax would have been normally paid by the applicant by debiting tax amount from both electronic credit ledger and electronic cash ledger. At present, in these cases, the amount of admissible refund, is paid in cash even when such payment of tax or any part thereof, has been made through ITC.

4.3.1 As this could lead to allowing unintended encashment of credit balances, this issue has been engaging attention of the Government. Accordingly, vide notification No.16/2020-Central Tax dated 23.03.2020, sub-rule (4A) has been inserted in rule 86 of the CGST Rules, 2017 which reads as under:

*“(4A) Where a registered person has claimed refund of any amount paid as tax wrongly paid or paid in excess for which debit has been made from the electronic credit ledger, the said amount, if found admissible, shall be re-credited to the electronic credit ledger by the proper officer by an order made in **FORM GST PMT-03**. ”*

4.3.2 Further, vide the same notification, sub-rule (1A) has also been inserted in rule 92 of the CGST Rules, 2017. The same is reproduced hereunder:

*“(1A)Where, upon examination of the application of refund of any amount paid as tax other than the refund of tax paid on zero-rated supplies or deemed export, the proper officer is satisfied that a refund under sub-section (5) of section 54 of the Act is due and payable to the applicant, he shall make an order in **FORM RFD-06** sanctioning the amount of refund to be paid, in cash, proportionate to the amount debited in cash against the total amount*

*paid for discharging tax liability for the relevant period, mentioning therein the amount adjusted against any outstanding demand under the Act or under any existing law and the balance amount refundable and for the remaining amount which has been debited from the electronic credit ledger for making payment of such tax, the proper officer shall issue **FORM GST PMT-03** re-crediting the said amount as Input Tax Credit in electronic credit ledger.”*

4.4 The combined effect the abovementioned changes is that any such refund of tax paid on supplies other than zero rated supplies will now be admissible proportionately in the respective original mode of payment i.e. in cases of refund, where the tax to be refunded has been paid by debiting both electronic cash and credit ledgers (other than the refund of tax paid on zero-rated supplies or deemed export), the refund to be paid in cash and credit shall be calculated in the same proportion in which the cash and credit ledger has been debited for discharging the total tax liability for the relevant period for which application for refund has been filed. Such amount, shall be accordingly paid by issuance of order in **FORM GST RFD-06** for amount refundable in cash and **FORM GST PMT-03** to re-credit the amount attributable to credit as ITC in the electronic credit ledger.

## **5. Guidelines for refunds of Input Tax Credit under Section 54(3)**

5.1 In terms of para 36 of circular No. 125/44/2019-GST dated 18.11.2019, the refund of ITC availed in respect of invoices not reflected in **FORM GSTR-2A** was also admissible and copies of such invoices were required to be uploaded. However, in wake of insertion of sub-rule (4) to rule 36 of the CGST Rules, 2017 vide notification No. 49/2019-GST dated 09.10.2019, various references have been received from the field formations regarding admissibility of refund of the ITC availed on the invoices which are not reflecting in the **FORM GSTR-2A** of the applicant.

5.2 The matter has been examined and it has been decided that the refund of accumulated ITC shall be restricted to the ITC as per those invoices, the details of which are uploaded by the supplier in **FORM GSTR-1** and are reflected in the **FORM GSTR-2A** of the applicant. Accordingly, para 36 of the circular No. 125/44/2019-GST, dated 18.11.2019 stands modified to that extent.

## **6. New Requirement to mention HSN/SAC in Annexure ‘B’**

6.1 References have also been received from the field formations that HSN wise details of goods and services are not available in **FORM GSTR-2A** and therefore it becomes very difficult to distinguish ITC on capital goods and/or input services out of total ITC for a relevant tax period. It has been recommended that a column relating to HSN/SAC Code should be added in the statement of invoices relating to inward supply as provided in **Annexure-B** of the circular No. 125/44/2019-GST dated 18.11.2019 so as to easily identify between the supplies of goods and services.

6.2 The issue has been examined and considering that such a distinction is important in view of the provisions relating to refund where refund of credit on Capital goods and/or services is not permissible in certain cases, it has been decided to amend the said statement. Accordingly, **Annexure-B** of the circular No. 125/44/2019-GST, dated 18.11.2019 stands modified to that extent.



6.3 A suitably modified statement format is attached for applicants to upload the details of invoices reflecting in their **FORM GSTR-2A**. The applicant is, in addition to details already prescribed, now required to mention HSN/SAC code which is mentioned on the inward invoices. In cases where supplier is not mandated to mention HSN/SAC code on invoice, the applicant need not mention HSN/SAC code in respect of such an inward supply.

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

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

(Yogendra Garg)  
Principal Commissioner  
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**Annexure-B****Statement of invoices to be submitted with application for refund of unutilized ITC**

Sr. No.	GSTIN of the Supplier	Name of the Supplier	Invoice Details			Category of input supplies		Central Tax	State Tax/ Union Territory Tax	Integrated Tax	Cess	Eligible for ITC	Amount of eligible ITC
			<b>Invoice No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Value</b>	Inputs/Input Services/capital goods	HSN/SAC					Yes/No/Partially	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

**CBEC-20/06/04-2020 -GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**

New Delhi, dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> April, 2020

To

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

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification in respect of various measures announced by the Government for providing relief to the taxpayers in view of spread of Novel Corona Virus (COVID-19) - Reg.**

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:

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Notification</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
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 <b>FORM CMP-02</b> till 30 <sup>th</sup> 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 <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> 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 <b>FORM GSTR-1</b> for taxpayers for the tax periods March, 2020 to May, 2020 and for quarter ending 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020 if the same are furnished on or before 30 <sup>th</sup> 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 <b>FORM GST CMP-08</b> for the quarter ending 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020 till the 7 <sup>th</sup> day of July, 2020 and filing <b>FORM GSTR-4</b> for the financial year ending 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020 till the 15 <sup>th</sup> 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 20 <sup>th</sup> day of March, 2020 to the 29 <sup>th</sup> day of June, to 30 <sup>th</sup> 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 7 <sup>th</sup> March, 2019?	<p>1. The said class of taxpayers, as per the notification No. 34/2020- Central Tax, dated 03.04.2020, have been allowed, to,-</p> <p>(i) furnish the statement of details of payment of self-assessed tax in <b>FORM GST CMP-08</b> for the <u>quarter January to March, 2020</u> by 07.07.2020; and</p> <p>(ii) furnish the return in <b>FORM GSTR-4</b> for the <u>financial year 2019-20</u> by 15.07.2020.</p> <p>2. In addition to the above, taxpayers opting for the composition scheme <u>for the financial year 2020-21</u>, have been allowed, as per the notification No. 30/2020- Central Tax, dated 03.04.2020, to,-</p> <p>(i) file an intimation in <b>FORM GST CMP-02</b> by 30.06.2020; and</p> <p>(ii) furnish the statement in <b>FORM GST ITC-03</b> till 31.07.2020.</p>
2.	Whether due date of furnishing <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> for the months of February, March and April, 2020 has been extended ?	<p>1. The due dates for furnishing <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> for the months of February, March and April, 2020 <u>has not been extended</u> through any of the notifications referred in para 2 above.</p> <p>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 <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> and <u>reduced</u></p>

		<p>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, <u>NIL rate of interest has also been notified.</u></p> <p>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 <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> for the months of February, March and April, 2020.</p> <p>4. The lower rate of interest and waiver of late fee would be available only if due tax is paid by filing return in <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> by the date(s) as specified in the Notification.</p>																				
3.	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?	<p>1. As clarified at sl.no. (2) above, the due date for furnishing the return remains unchanged; i.e. 20<sup>th</sup> 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.</p> <p>2. The reduced rate of interest is subject to the condition that the registered person <b>must furnish the returns in FORM GSTR-3B on or before 24<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2020.</b></p> <p>3. In case the returns in <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> for the said months are not furnished on or before 24<sup>th</sup> 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.</p>																				
4.	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?	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Illustration:-</i> Calculation of interest for delayed filing of return for the month of <b>March, 2020</b> (due date of filing being <b>20.04.2020</b>) may be illustrated as per the below Table:</p> <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 is fulfilled?</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 @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></table>	S. No.	Date of filing GSTR-3B	No. of days of delay	Whether condition for reduced interest is fulfilled?	Interest	1	02.05.2020	11	Yes	Zero interest	2	20.05.2020	30	Yes	Zero interest for 15 days + interest rate @9% p.a. for 15 days	3	20.06.2020	61	Yes	Zero interest for 15 days + interest rate @9% p.a. for 46 days
S. No.	Date of filing GSTR-3B	No. of days of delay	Whether condition for reduced interest is fulfilled?	Interest																		
1	02.05.2020	11	Yes	Zero interest																		
2	20.05.2020	30	Yes	Zero interest for 15 days + interest rate @9% p.a. for 15 days																		
3	20.06.2020	61	Yes	Zero interest for 15 days + interest rate @9% p.a. for 46 days																		

		4	24.06.2020	65	Yes	Zero interest for 15 days + interest rate @9% p.a. for 50 days
		5	30.06.2020	71	NO	Interest rate @18% p.a. for 71 days (i.e. no benefit of reduced interest)
5.	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?	<p>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.</p> <p>2. The conditions for availing the NIL rate of interest is that the registered person must furnish the returns in <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> on or before the date as mentioned in the notification No. 31/2020- Central Tax, dated 03.04.2020.</p> <p>3. In case the return for the said months are not furnished on or before the date mentioned in the notification then <b>interest at 18% per annum shall be charged from the due date of return, till the date on which the return is filed</b> 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.</p>				
6.	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 February, March and April 2020?	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 <b>FORM GSTR-1</b> under Section 37, for the tax periods March, 2020, April 2020, May, 2020 and quarter ending 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020 if the same are furnished on or before the 30 <sup>th</sup> 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 <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> 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 <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> 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	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				

	during the lockdown period?	138 of the CGST Rules <b><u>expires</u></b> during the period <b>20<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2020 to 15<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2020</b> , the validity period of such e-way bill has been extended till the <b>30<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2020</b> .
9.	<b>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?</b>	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 30 <sup>th</sup> day of June, 2020.
10.	<b>What are the measures that have been specifically taken for taxpayers who are required to collect tax at source under section 52?</b>	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 30 <sup>th</sup> day of June, 2020.
11.	<b>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?</b>	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 20 <sup>th</sup> day of March, 2020 to the 29 <sup>th</sup> day of June, 2020, and where completion or compliance of such action has not been made within such time, has been extended to 30 <sup>th</sup> day of June, 2020.

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

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

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

**CBEC-20/06/04-2020 -GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**

New Delhi, dated the 13<sup>th</sup> April, 2020

To

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

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification in respect of certain challenges faced by the registered persons in implementation of provisions of GST Laws-reg.**

Circular No.136/06/2020-GST, dated 03.04.2020 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). It has been brought to the notice of the Board that certain challenges are being faced by taxpayers in adhering to the compliance requirements under various other provisions of the CGST Act which also 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:

S. No.	Issue	Clarification
1.	<b>An advance is received by a supplier for a Service contract which subsequently got cancelled. The supplier has issued the invoice before supply of service and paid the GST thereon. Whether he can claim refund of tax paid or is he required to adjust</b>	<p>In case GST is paid by the supplier on advances received for a future event which got cancelled subsequently <u>and for which invoice is issued before supply of service, the supplier</u> is required to issue a “credit note” in terms of section 34 of the CGST Act. He shall declare the details of such credit notes in the return for the month during which such credit note has been issued. The tax liability shall be adjusted in the return subject to conditions of section 34 of the CGST Act. There is no need to file a separate refund claim.</p> <p>However, in cases where there is no output liability against which a credit note can be adjusted, registered persons may</p>



	his tax liability in his returns ?	proceed to file a claim under “Excess payment of tax, if any” through <b>FORM GST RFD-01</b> .
2.	An advance is received by a supplier for a Service contract which got cancelled subsequently. The supplier has issued receipt voucher and paid the GST on such advance received. Whether he can claim refund of tax paid on advance or he is required to adjust his tax liability in his returns?	<p>In case GST is paid by the supplier on advances received for an event which got cancelled subsequently and for which no invoice has been issued in terms of section 31 (2) of the CGST Act, he is required to issue a “refund voucher” in terms of section 31 (3) (e) of the CGST Act read with rule 51 of the CGST Rules.</p> <p>The taxpayer can apply for refund of GST paid on such advances by filing <b>FORM GST RFD-01</b> under the category “Refund of excess payment of tax”.</p>
3.	Goods supplied by a supplier under cover of a tax invoice are returned by the recipient. Whether he can claim refund of tax paid or is he required to adjust his tax liability in his returns ?	<p>In such a case where the goods supplied by a supplier are returned by the recipient and where tax invoice had been issued, the supplier is required to issue a “credit note” in terms of section 34 of the CGST Act. He shall declare the details of such credit notes in the return for the month during which such credit note has been issued. The tax liability shall be adjusted in the return subject to conditions of section 34 of the CGST Act. There is no need to file a separate refund claim in such a case.</p> <p>However, in cases where there is no output liability against which a credit note can be adjusted, registered persons may proceed to file a claim under “Excess payment of tax, if any” through <b>FORM GST RFD-01</b>.</p>
4.	Letter of Undertaking (LUT) furnished for the purposes of zero-rated supplies as per provisions of section 16 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 read with rule 96A of the CGST Rules has expired on 31.03.2020. Whether a registered person can still make a zero-rated supply on such LUT and claim refund accordingly or does he have to make	<p>Notification No. 37/2017-Central Tax, dated 04.10.2017, requires LUT to be furnished for a financial year. However, in terms of notification No. 35/2020 Central Tax dated 03.04.2020, where the requirement under the GST Law for furnishing of any report, document, return, statement or such other record falls during between the period from 20.03.2020 to 29.06.2020, has been extended till 30.06.2020.</p> <p>Therefore, in terms of Notification No. 35/2020-Central Tax, time limit for filing of LUT for the year 2020-21 shall stand extended to 30.06.2020 and the taxpayer can continue to make the supply without payment of tax under LUT provided that the FORM GST RFD-11 for 2020-21 is furnished on or before 30.06.2020. Taxpayers may quote the reference no of the LUT for the year 2019-20 in the relevant documents.</p>

	such supplies on payment of IGST and claim refund of such IGST ?	
5.	While making the payment to recipient, amount equivalent to one per cent was deducted as per the provisions of section 51 of Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 i. e. Tax Deducted at Source (TDS). Whether the date of deposit of such payment has also been extended vide notification N. 35/2020-Central Tax dated 03.04.2020?	As per notification No. 35/2020-Central Tax dated 03.04.2020, where the timeline for any compliance required as per sub-section (3) of section 39 and section 51 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 falls during the period from 20.03.2020 to 29.06.2020, the same has been extended till 30.06.2020. Accordingly, the due date for furnishing of return in <b>FORM GSTR-7</b> along with deposit of tax deducted for the said period has also been extended till 30.06.2020 and no interest under section 50 shall be leviable if tax deducted is deposited by 30.06.2020.
6.	As per section 54 (1), a person is required to make an application before expiry of two years from the relevant date. If in a particular case, date for making an application for refund expires on 31.03.2020, can such person make an application for refund before 29.07.2020?	As per notification No. 35/2020-Central Tax dated 03.04.2020, where the timeline for any compliance required as per sub-section (1) of section 54 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 falls during the period from 20.03.2020 to 29.06.2020, the same has been extended till 30.06.2020. Accordingly, the due date for filing an application for refund falling during the said period has also been extended till 30.06.2020.

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

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

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

**CBEC-20/06/04-2020 -GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**

New Delhi, dated the 06<sup>th</sup> May, 2020

To

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

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification in respect of certain challenges faced by the registered persons in implementation of provisions of GST Laws-reg.**

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:

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Clarification</b>
<b>Issues related to Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016</b>		
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	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

	within 30 days of the issuance of the notification. It has been represented that <b>the IRP/RP 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.</b>	21.03.2020 has been extended. Accordingly, IRP/RP shall now be required to obtain registration <b>within thirty days of the appointment of the IRP/RP or by 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2020, whichever is later.</b>
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. <b>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.</b>	<p>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 <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> 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.</p> <p>ii. Accordingly, it is clarified that IRP/RP would <u>not be required to take a fresh registration</u> 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).</p>
3.	Another doubt has been raised that the present notification has used the terms IRP and RP interchangeably, and in cases <b>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.</b>	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 <u>an amendment in the registration form</u> . 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

		<p>Jurisdictional authority as Primary authorized signatory.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Other COVID-19 related representations.</b>		
4.	<p>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, <i>inter-alia</i>, 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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2020, provided the completion of such 90 days period falls within 20.03.2020 to 29.06.2020.</p>
5.	Sub-rule (3) of that rule 45 of CGST Rules requires furnishing of <b>FORM</b>	Time limit for compliance of any action by any person which falls during the period

	<p><b>GST ITC-04</b> 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 <b>FORM GST ITC-04</b> 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 <b>FORM GST ITC-04</b> for quarter ending March, 2020</p>	<p>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 <b>FORM GST ITC-04</b> for the quarter ending March, 2020 stands extended up to 30.06.2020.</p>
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4. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this circular.

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

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

**CBEC-20/06/03-2020 -GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**  
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New Delhi, Dated the 10<sup>th</sup> June, 2020

To,

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

The Principal Director Generals/ Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification on refund related issues – reg.**

Various representations have been received seeking clarification on the issue relating to refund of accumulated ITC in respect of invoices whose details are not reflected in the **FORM GSTR-2A** of the applicant. In order to clarify these issues and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of law in this regard across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “CGST Act”), hereby clarifies the issues detailed hereunder:

2. Circular No.135/05/2020 – GST dated the 31st March, 2020 states that:

*“5. Guidelines for refunds of Input Tax Credit under Section 54(3)*

*5.1 In terms of para 36 of circular No. 125/44/2019-GST dated 18.11.2019, the refund of ITC availed in respect of invoices not reflected in FORM GSTR-2A was also admissible and copies of such invoices were required to be uploaded. However, in wake of insertion of sub-rule (4) to rule 36 of the CGST Rules, 2017 vide notification No. 49/2019-GST dated 09.10.2019, various references have been received from the field formations regarding admissibility of refund of the ITC availed on the invoices which are not reflecting in the FORM GSTR-2A of the applicant.*

**Circular No. 139/09/2020-GST**

*5.2 The matter has been examined and it has been decided that the refund of accumulated ITC shall be restricted to the ITC as per those invoices, the details of which are uploaded by the supplier in FORM GSTR-1 and are reflected in the FORM GSTR-2A of the applicant. Accordingly, para 36 of the circular No. 125/44/2019-GST, dated 18.11.2019 stands modified to that extent.”*

3.1 Representations have been received that in some cases, refund sanctioning authorities have rejected the refund of accumulated ITC in respect of ITC availed on Imports, ISD invoices, RCM etc. citing the above-mentioned Circular on the basis that the details of the said invoices/documents are not reflected in **FORM GSTR-2A** of the applicant.

3.2 In this context it is noteworthy that before the issuance of Circular No. 135/05/2020-GST dated 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020, refund was being granted even in respect of credit availed on the strength of missing invoices (not reflected in **FORM GSTR-2A**) which were uploaded by the applicant along with the refund application on the common portal. However, vide Circular No.135/05/2020 – GST dated the 31st March, 2020, the refund related to these missing invoices has been restricted. Now, the refund of accumulated ITC shall be restricted to the ITC available on those invoices, the details of which are uploaded by the supplier in **FORM GSTR-1** and are reflected in the **FORM GSTR-2A** of the applicant.

4. The aforesaid circular does not in any way impact the refund of ITC availed on the invoices / documents relating to imports, ISD invoices and the inward supplies liable to Reverse Charge (RCM supplies) etc.. It is hereby clarified that the treatment of refund of such ITC relating to imports, ISD invoices and the inward supplies liable to Reverse Charge (RCM supplies) will continue to be same as it was before the issuance of Circular No. 135/05/2020-GST dated 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020.

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

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

(Yogendra Garg)  
Principal Commissioner  
[y.garg@nic.in](mailto:y.garg@nic.in)



**CBEC-20/10/05/2020 -GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**

New Delhi, dated the 10<sup>th</sup> June, 2020

To

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

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification in respect of levy of GST on Director's remuneration - Reg.**

Various references have been received from trade and industry seeking clarification whether the GST is leviable on Director's remuneration paid by companies to their directors. Doubts have been raised as to whether the remuneration paid by companies to their directors falls under the ambit of entry in Schedule III of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the CGST Act) i.e. "services by an employee to the employer in the course of or in relation to his employment" or whether the same are liable to be taxed in terms of notification No. 13/2017 – Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 (entry no.6).

2. The issue of remuneration to directors has been examined under following two different categories:

- (i) leviability of GST on remuneration paid by companies to the independent directors defined in terms of section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 or those directors who are not the employees of the said company; and
- (ii) leviability of GST on remuneration paid by companies to the whole-time directors including managing director who are employees of the said company.

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 the issue as below:

**Leviability of GST on remuneration paid by companies to the independent directors or those directors who are not the employee of the said company**

4.1 The primary issue to be decided is whether or not a ‘Director’ is an employee of the company. In this regard, from the perusal of the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, it can be inferred that:

- a. the definition of a whole time-director under section 2(94) of the Companies Act, 2013 is an inclusive definition, and thus he **may be a person who is not an employee** of the company.
- b. the definition of ‘independent directors’ under section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 12 of Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 makes it amply clear that **such director should not have been an employee** or proprietor or a partner of the said company, in any of the three financial years immediately preceding the financial year in which he is proposed to be appointed in the said company.

4.2 Therefore, in respect of such directors who are not the employees of the said company, the services provided by them to the Company, in lieu of remuneration as the consideration for the said services, are clearly outside the scope of Schedule III of the CGST Act and are therefore taxable. In terms of entry at Sl. No. 6 of the Table annexed to notification No. 13/2017 – Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017, the recipient of the said services i.e. the Company, is liable to discharge the applicable GST on it on reverse charge basis.

4.3 Accordingly, it is hereby clarified that the remuneration paid to such independent directors, or those directors, by whatever name called, who are not employees of the said company, is taxable in hands of the company, on reverse charge basis.

**Leviability of GST on remuneration paid by companies to the directors, who are also an employee of the said company**

5.1 Once, it has been ascertained whether a director, irrespective of name and designation, is an employee, it would be pertinent to examine whether all the activities performed by the director are in the course of employer-employee relation (i.e. a “*contract of service*”) or is there any element of “*contract for service*”. The issue has been deliberated by various courts and it has been held that a director who has also taken an employment in the

company may be functioning in dual capacities, namely, one as a director of the company and the other on the basis of the contractual relationship of master and servant with the company, i.e. under a contract of service (employment) entered into with the company.

5.2 It is also pertinent to note that similar identification (to that in Para 5.1 above) and treatment of the Director's remuneration is also present in the Income Tax Act, 1961 wherein the salaries paid to directors are subject to Tax Deducted at Source ('TDS') under Section 192 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 ('IT Act'). However, in cases where the remuneration is in the nature of professional fees and not salary, the same is liable for deduction under Section 194J of the IT Act.

5.3. Accordingly, it is clarified that the part of Director's remuneration which are declared as 'Salaries' in the books of a company and subjected to TDS under Section 192 of the IT Act, are not taxable being consideration for services by an employee to the employer in the course of or in relation *to* his employment in terms of Schedule III of the CGST Act, 2017.

5.4 It is further clarified that the part of employee Director's remuneration which is declared separately other than 'salaries' in the Company's accounts and subjected to TDS under Section 194J of the IT Act as *Fees for professional or Technical Services* shall be treated as consideration for providing services which are outside the scope of Schedule III of the CGST Act, and is therefore, taxable. Further, in terms of notification No. 13/2017 – Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017, the recipient of the said services i.e. the Company, is liable to discharge the applicable GST on it on reverse charge basis.

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

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

(Yogendra Garg)  
Principal Commissioner  
[y.garg@nic.in](mailto:y.garg@nic.in)

**CBEC-20/06/04-2020 -GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**

New Delhi, dated the 24<sup>th</sup> June, 2020

To

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

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Clarification in respect of various measures announced by the Government for providing relief to the taxpayers in view of spread of Novel Corona Virus (COVID-19) - Reg.**

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 40<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 12.06.2020, recommended further relief to the taxpayers and accordingly, following notifications have been issued:

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Notification No.</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
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 <b>FORM GSTR-3B</b> for specified period.
3.	Notification No.53/2020-Central Tax, dated 24.06.2020.	Seeks to provide relief to taxpayers by conditional waiver of late fee for delay in furnishing <b>FORM GSTR-1</b> for specified period.

2. 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 40<sup>th</sup> 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.**

**3.1** 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 notification No.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.

**3.2** 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.**

**3.3** 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:

**Table**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Date of filing GSTR-3B</b>	<b>No. of days of delay</b>	<b>Interest</b>
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	<b>Zero interest for 15 days, thereafter interest rate @9% p.a. for 50 days and interest rate @18% p.a. for 6 days</b>

**Manner of calculation of interest for taxpayers having aggregate turnover below Rs. 5 Cr.**

**4.1** 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 30<sup>th</sup> 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 30<sup>th</sup> September 2020. After 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2020, normal rate of interest i.e. 18% per annum shall be charged for any further period of delay in furnishing of the returns.

4.2 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	<b>March, 2020</b>	Nil till the 3 <sup>rd</sup> day of July, 2020, and 9 per cent thereafter till the 30 <sup>th</sup> 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	<b>Zero interest for 72 days, thereafter interest rate @9% p.a. for 89 days and interest rate @18% p.a. for 22 days</b>
4	<b>June, 2020</b>	Nil till the 23 <sup>rd</sup> day of September, 2020, and 9 per cent thereafter till the 30 <sup>th</sup> day of September, 2020	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			28.10.2020	98	<b>Zero interest for 63 days, thereafter interest rate @9% p.a. for 7 days and interest rate @18% p.a. for 28 days</b>

### **Manner of calculation of late fee**

5.1 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.

5.2 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.

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

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

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

**F. No. CBIC/20/06/14/2020-GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**

New Delhi, the 9<sup>th</sup> October, 2020

To

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

Madam / Sir,

**Subject: 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 – reg.**

Vide Circular No. 123/42/2019 – GST dated 11<sup>th</sup> 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 37 of 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.

3.2 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.

3.3 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.

3.4 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

Table 1

Tax period	Eligible ITC as per the provisions of Chapter V of the CGST Act and the rules made thereunder, 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	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2750</b>	<b>2750</b>	<b>2450</b>	
<b>ITC Reversal required to the extent of 55</b>				
September, 2020	<b>500</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>350</b>	10% Rule shall apply independently for September, 2020
<b>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)</b>				

5. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this Circular. Hindi version will follow.
6. Difficulty, if any, in implementation of this circular may please be brought to the notice of the Board.

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

**CBEC-20/01/08/2020 -GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**

New Delhi, dated the 10<sup>th</sup> November, 2020

To

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

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Quarterly Return Monthly Payment Scheme - Reg.**

As a trade facilitation measure and in order to further ease the process of doing business, the GST Council in its 42<sup>nd</sup> 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”):

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Notification</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
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 1<sup>st</sup> of May to 31<sup>st</sup> of July.*

*If he is exercising his option on 27<sup>th</sup> 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 22/24<sup>th</sup> 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 30<sup>th</sup> 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 30<sup>th</sup> 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 <b>FORM GSTR-1</b> 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 <b>FORM GSTR-1</b> 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	Quarterly return

	year	
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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 5<sup>th</sup> of December, 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> day of the succeeding month till the 13<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> day of the month till 13<sup>th</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> August till 13<sup>th</sup> August. Similarly, for the month of August, the said facility will be available from 1<sup>st</sup> September till 13<sup>th</sup> 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 22<sup>nd</sup> or 24<sup>th</sup> 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 25<sup>th</sup> February and 25<sup>th</sup> 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 25<sup>th</sup> February and 25<sup>th</sup> 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 30<sup>th</sup> 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 30<sup>th</sup> 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.

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

**11.** Difficulty, if any, in the implementation of the above instructions may please be brought to the notice of the Board.

(Yogendra Garg)  
Principal Commissioner  
[y.garg@nic.in](mailto:y.garg@nic.in)



**F. No. CBEC- 349/48/2017-GST (Part I)**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**

New Delhi, dated the 15<sup>th</sup> December,2020

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners/ Chief Commissioners/ Principal Commissioners/  
Commissioners of Central Tax (All)/ The Principal Director General/ Director General (All)/ Pr.  
Chief Controller of Accounts (CBIC)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Waiver from recording of UIN on the invoices for the months of April 2020 to March 2021-regarding**

Vide Circular No.63/37/2018-GST dated 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2018 & corrigendum to the said circular dated 6<sup>th</sup> September 2019, waiver from recording of UIN on the invoices issued by retailers/other suppliers were given to UIN entities till March,2020.

2. It has been brought to the notice of the Board that the issue of non-recording of UINs has continued even after 31<sup>st</sup> March,2020. Therefore, it has been decided to give waiver from recording of UIN on the invoices issued by the retailers/suppliers, pertaining to the refund claims from **April 2020 to March 2021**, subject to the condition that the copies of such invoices are attested by the authorized representative of the UIN entity and the same is submitted to the jurisdictional officer.

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

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

(Sanjay Mangal)  
Commissioner (GST)