

4.1 Section 84 of CGST Act reads as follows:

“Section 84—Continuation and validation of certain recovery proceedings.—

Where any notice of demand in respect of any tax, penalty, interest or any other amount payable under this Act (hereafter in this section referred to as “Government dues”), is served upon any taxable person or any other person and any appeal or revision application is filed or any other proceedings is initiated in respect of such Government dues, then—

(b) where such Government dues are reduced in such appeal, revision or in other proceedings—

(i) it shall not be necessary for the Commissioner to serve upon the taxable person a fresh notice of demand;

(ii) the Commissioner shall give intimation of such reduction to him and to the appropriate authority with whom recovery proceedings is pending;

(iii) any recovery proceedings initiated on the basis of the demand served upon him prior to the disposal of such appeal, revision or other proceedings may be continued in relation to the amount so reduced from the stage at which such proceedings stood immediately before such disposal.”

4.2 As per Section 84 of CGST Act, if the Government dues against any person under CGST Act are reduced as a result of any appeal, revision or other proceedings in respect of such Government dues, then an intimation for such reduction of Government dues has to be given by the Commissioner to such person and to the appropriate authority with whom the recovery proceedings are pending. Further, recovery proceedings can be continued in relation to such reduced amount of Government dues.

4.3 The word ‘other proceedings’ is not defined in CGST Act. It is to be mentioned that the adjudicating authorities and appellate authorities under IBC are quasi-judicial authorities constituted to deal with civil disputes pertaining to insolvency and bankruptcy. For instance, under IBC, NCLT serves as an adjudicating authority for insolvency proceedings which are initiated on application from any stakeholder of the entity like the firm, creditors, debtors, employees etc. and passes an order approving the resolution plan. As the proceedings conducted under IBC also adjudicate the Government dues pending under the CGST Act or under existing

laws against the corporate debtor, the same appear to be covered under the term ‘other proceedings’ in Section 84 of CGST Act.

5. Rule 161 of Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 prescribes **FORM GST DRC-25** for issuing intimation for such reduction of demand specified under Section 84 of CGST Act. Accordingly, in cases where a confirmed demand for recovery has been issued by the tax authorities for which a summary has been issued in **FORM GST DRC-07/DRC 07A** against the corporate debtor, and where the proceedings have been finalised against the corporate debtor under IBC reducing the amount of statutory dues payable by the corporate debtor to the Government under CGST Act or under existing laws, the jurisdictional Commissioner shall issue an intimation in **FORM GST DRC-25** reducing such demand, to the taxable person or any other person as well as the appropriate authority with whom recovery proceedings are pending.

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.

(Sanjay Mangal), Principal Commissioner (GST).

No. CCT/26-4/2022-23/F/3305

Subject: Prescribing manner of filing an application for refund by unregistered persons-reg.

Ref.: Circular No. 188/20/2022-GST dated 27th December, 2022 issued under Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 by the GST Policy Wing, Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, GOI, New Delhi.

Circular

(No. 19/2022-23-GST)

Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) has issued the above referred circular. For the uniformity, it has been decided that the said Circular issued by the CBIC is being made applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, in implementation of the Goa GST Act, 2017. Copy of the referred CBIC Circular is attached herewith.

This Trade Circular is clarificatory in nature. Difficulty, if any, in implementation of this Circular may please be brought to the notice of the undersigned.

S. S. Gill, IAS, Commissioner of State Taxes.

Panaji, 7th February, 2023.

Circular No. 188/20/2022-GST

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

Government of India

Ministry of Finance

Department of Revenue

Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs

GST Policy Wing

New Delhi, Dated the 27th December, 2022.

To,

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

The Principal Directors General/Directors General (All).

Madam/Sir,

Subject: Prescribing manner of filing an application for refund by unregistered persons-reg.

Instances have been brought to the notice where the unregistered buyers, who had entered into an agreement/contract with a builder for supply of services of construction of flats/building, etc. and had paid the amount towards consideration for such service, either fully or partially, along with applicable tax, had to get the said contract/agreement cancelled subsequently due to non-completion or delay in construction activity in time or any other reasons. In a number of such cases, the period for issuance of credit note on account of such cancellation of service under the provisions of Section 34 of the Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as 'CGST Act') may already have got expired by that time. In such cases, the supplier may refund the amount to the buyer, after deducting the amount of tax collected by him from the buyer.

1.2 Similar situation may arise in cases of long-term insurance policies where premium for the entire period of term of policy is paid upfront along with applicable GST and the policy is subsequently required to be terminated prematurely due to some reasons. In some cases, the time period for issuing credit note under the provisions of Section 34 of the CGST Act may have already expired and therefore, the insurance companies may refund only the proportionate premium net off GST.

1.3 Representations have been received requesting for providing a facility to such unregistered buyers/recipients for claiming refund of amount of tax borne by them in the event of cancellation of the contract/agreement for supply of services of construction of flat/building or on termination of long-term insurance policy.

2. It would be pertinent to mention that sub-section (1) of Section 54 of the CGST Act already provides that any person can claim refund of any tax and interest, if any, paid on such tax or any other amount paid by him, by making an application before the expiry of two years from the relevant date in such form and manner as may be prescribed. Further, in terms of Clause (e) of sub-section (8) of Section 54 of the CGST Act, in cases where the unregistered person has borne the incidence of tax and not passed on the same to any other person, the said refund shall be paid to him instead of being credited to Consumer Welfare Fund (CWF).

2.1 In order to enable such unregistered person to file application for refund under sub-section (1) of Section 54, in cases where the contract/agreement for supply of services of construction of flat/building has been cancelled or where long-term insurance policy has been terminated, a new functionality has been made available on the common portal which allows unregistered persons to take a temporary registration and apply for refund under the category 'Refund for Unregistered person'. Further, sub-rule (2) of Rule 89 of Central Goods and Service Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as 'CGST Rules') has been amended and statement 8 has been inserted in FORM GST RFD-01 vide Notification No. 26/2022-Central Tax dated 26-12-2022 to provide for the documents required to be furnished along with the application of refund by the unregistered persons and the statement to be uploaded along with the said refund application.

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

4. Filing of refund application:

4.1. The unregistered person, who wants to file an application for refund under sub-section (1) of Section 54 of CGST Act, in cases where the contract/agreement for supply of services of construction of flat/building has been cancelled or where long-term insurance policy has been terminated, shall obtain a temporary registration on the common portal using his Permanent Account Number (PAN). While doing so, the unregistered person shall select the same State/UT where his/her supplier, in respect of whose invoice refund is to be claimed, is registered. Thereafter, the unregistered person would be required to undergo Aadhaar authentication in terms of provisions of Rule 10B of the CGST Rules.

Further, the unregistered person would be required to enter his bank account details in which he seeks to obtain the refund of the amount claimed. The applicant shall provide the details of the bank account which is in his name and has been obtained on his PAN.

4.2 The application for refund shall be filed in **FORM GST RFD-01** on the common portal under the category 'Refund for unregistered person'. The applicant shall upload statement 8 (in pdf format) and all the requisite documents as per the provisions of sub-rule (2) of Rule 89 of the CGST Rules. The refund amount claimed shall not exceed the total amount of tax declared on the invoices in respect of which refund is being claimed. Further, the applicant shall also upload the certificate issued by the supplier in terms of Clause (kb) of sub-rule (2) of Rule 89 of the CGST Rules along with the refund application. The applicant shall also upload any other document(s) to support his claim that he has paid and borne the incidence of tax and that the said amount is refundable to him.

4.3 Separate applications for refund have to be filed in respect of invoices issued by different suppliers. Further, where the suppliers, in respect of whose invoices refund is to be claimed, are registered in different States/UTs, the applicant shall obtain temporary registration in the each of the concerned States/UTs where the said supplier are registered.

4.4 Where the time period for issuance of creditnote under Section 34 of the CGST Act has not expired at the time of cancellation/termination of agreement/contract for supply of services, the concerned suppliers can issue credit note to the unregistered person. In such cases, the supplier would be in a position to also pay back the amount of tax collected by him from the unregistered person and therefore, there will be no need for filing refund claim by the unregistered persons in these cases. Accordingly, the refund claim can be filed by the unregistered persons only in those cases where at the time of cancellation/termination of agreement/contract for supply of services, the time period for issuance of credit note under Section 34 of the CGST Act has already expired.

5. Relevant date for filing of refund:

As per sub-section (1) of Section 54 of the CGST Act, time period of two years from the relevant date has been specified for filing an application of refund.

Further, the relevant date in respect of cases of refund by a person other than supplier is the date of receipt of goods or services or both by such person in terms of provisions of Clause (g) in Explanation (2) under Section 54 of the CGST Act. However, in respect of cases where the supplier and the unregistered person (recipient) have entered into a long-term contract/ agreement for the supply, with the provision of making payment in advance or in instalments, for example-construction of flats or long-term insurance policies, if the contract is cancelled/terminated before completion of service for any reason, there may be no date of receipt of service, to the extent supply has not been made/rendered. Therefore, in such type of cases, it has been decided that for the purpose of determining relevant date in terms of Clause (g) of Explanation (2) under Section 54 of the CGST Act, date of issuance of letter of cancellation of the contract/agreement for supply by the supplier will be considered as the date of receipt of the services by the applicant.

6. Minimum refund amount:

Sub-section (14) of Section 54 of the CGST Act provides that no refund under sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) shall be paid to an applicant, if amount is less than one thousand rupees. Therefore, no refund shall be claimed if the amount is less than one thousand rupees.

7. The proper officer shall process the refund claim filed by the unregistered person in a manner similar to other RFD-01 claims. The proper officer shall scrutinize the application with respect to completeness and eligibility of the refund claim to his satisfaction and issue the refund sanction order in FORM GST RFD-06 accordingly. The proper officer shall also upload a detailed speaking order along with the refund sanction order in FORM GST RFD-06.

7.1 In cases where the amount paid back by the supplier to the unregistered person on cancellation/termination of agreement/contract for supply of services is less than amount paid by such unregistered person to the supplier, only the proportionate amount of tax involved in such amount paid back shall be refunded to the unregistered person.

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

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

(Sanjay Mangal), Principal Commissioner (GST).

No. CCT/26-4/2022-23/F/3306

Subject: Clarification regarding GST rates and classification of certain goods based on the recommendations of the GST Council in its 48th meeting held on 17th December, 2022-reg.

Ref.: Circular No. 189/01/2023-GST dated 13th January, 2023 issued under Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 by the GST Policy Wing, Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, GOI, New Delhi.

Circular

(No. 20/2022-23-GST)

Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) has issued the above referred circular. For the uniformity, it has been decided that the said Circular issued by the CBIC is being made applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, in implementation of the Goa GST Act, 2017. Copy of the referred CBIC Circular is attached herewith.

This Trade Circular is clarificatory in nature. Difficulty, if any, in implementation of this Circular may please be brought to the notice of the undersigned.

S. S. Gill, IAS, Commissioner of State Taxes.
Panaji, 7th February, 2023.

Circular No. 189/01/2023-GST

F. No. CBIC-190354/316/2022-TRU Section-CBEC
Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Revenue
(Tax Research Unit)

North Block, New Delhi, Dated 13th January, 2023.

To,

The Principal Chief Commissioners/Principal Directors General,

The Chief Commissioners/Directors General,

The Principal Commissioners/Commissioners of Central Excise & Central Tax.

Madam/Sir,

Subject: Clarification regarding GST rates and classification of certain goods based on the recommendations of the GST Council in its 48th meeting held on 17th December, 2022-reg.

Based on the recommendations of the GST Council in its 48th meeting held on 17th December, 2022, clarifications, with reference to GST levy, related to the following are being issued through this circular:

2. Rab-classifiable under Tariff heading 1702:

2.1 Representation has been received seeking clarification regarding the classification of "Rab". It has been stated that under the U.P. Rab (Movement Control Order), 1967, "Rab" means '*massecuite prepared by concentrating sugarcane juice on open pan furnaces, and includes Rab Galawat and Rab Salawat, but does not include khandsari molasses or lauta gur.*' Although, a product of sugarcane, Rab exists in semi-solid/liquid form, and is thus not covered under heading 1701. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order in *Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti vs. M/s. Shankar Industries and others* [1993 SCR (1) 1037] has distinguished Rab from molasses. Thus, Rab being distinguishable from molasses is not classifiable under heading 1703.

2.2 Accordingly, it is hereby clarified that Rab is appropriately classifiable under heading 1702 attracting GST rate of 18% (S. No. 11 in Schedule III of notification No. 1/2017-Central Tax (Rate), dated the 28th June, 2017).

3. Applicability of GST on by-products of milling of Dal/Pulses such as Chilka, Khanda and Churi/Chuni:

3.1 Representations have been received seeking clarification regarding the applicable GST rate on by-products of milling of Dal/Pulses such as Chilka, Khanda and Churi/Chuni.

3.2 The GST council in its 48th meeting has recommended to fully exempt the supply of subject goods, irrespective of its end use. Hence, with effect from the 1st January, 2023, the said goods shall be exempt under GST *vide* S. No. 102C of schedule of Notification No. 2/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28-06-2017.

3.3 Further, as per recommendation of the GST Council, in view of genuine doubts regarding the applicability of GST on subject goods, matters that arose during the intervening period are hereby regularized on "as is" basis from the date of issuance of Circular No. 179/11/2022-GST dated the 3rd August, 2022, till the date of coming into force of the above-said S. No. 102C and the entries relating thereto. This is in addition to the matter regularized on as is basis *vide* para 8.6 of the said Circular.