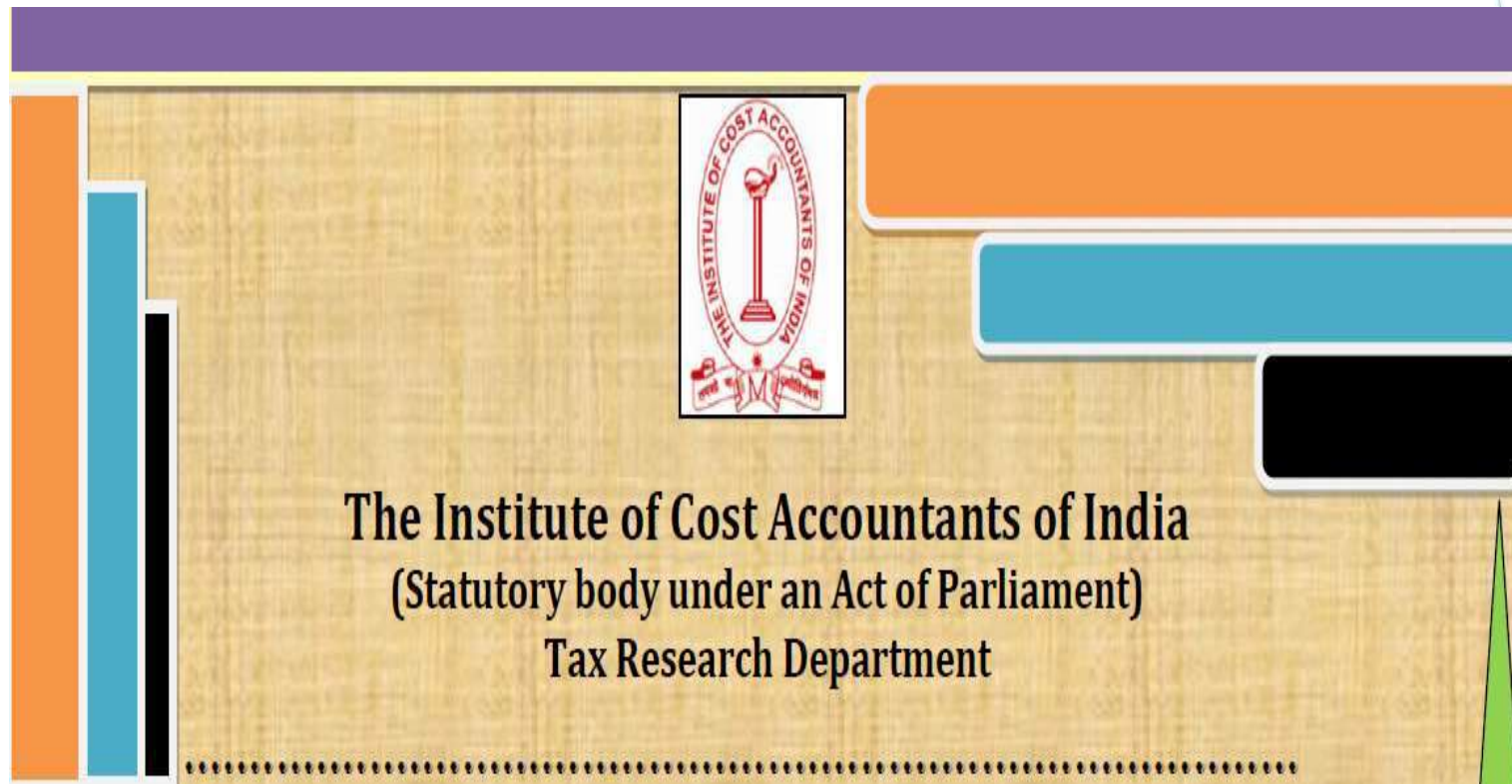


Zero-rated Supply, Imports & Exports in GST - CMA Kedarnath



Zero-rated Supply, Imports & Exports in GST



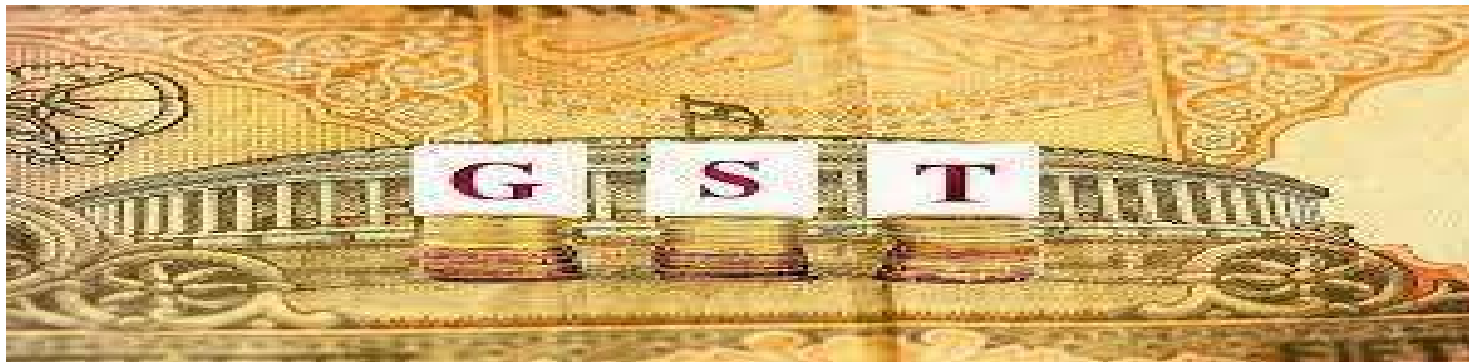
*Behind every successful business decision, there is always a **CMA***

5 Years Journey of GST

- from 01.07.2017 to 01.07.2022

Topic: Zero Rated Supplies, Imports & Exports

ACCGST-9



Introduction to GST

GST is known as the Goods and Services Tax

- ❖ It is an indirect tax which has replaced many indirect taxes in India such as the excise duty, VAT, CST, Services tax, Entertainment Tax and Luxury Tax etc.
- ❖ The Goods and Service Tax Act was passed in the Parliament on 29th March 2017 and came into effect on 1st July 2017.
- ❖ Goods and Services Tax Law in India is a
- ✓ **Comprehensive:** GST has wider in scope
- ✓ **Multi-stage:** GST is levied on the value additions at each stage, i.e., the monetary value added at each stage to achieve the final sale to the end customer
- ✓ **Destination Based Tax:** GST is called as destination-based tax or consumption-based tax, it means Goods and Service Tax is levied at the point of consumption.

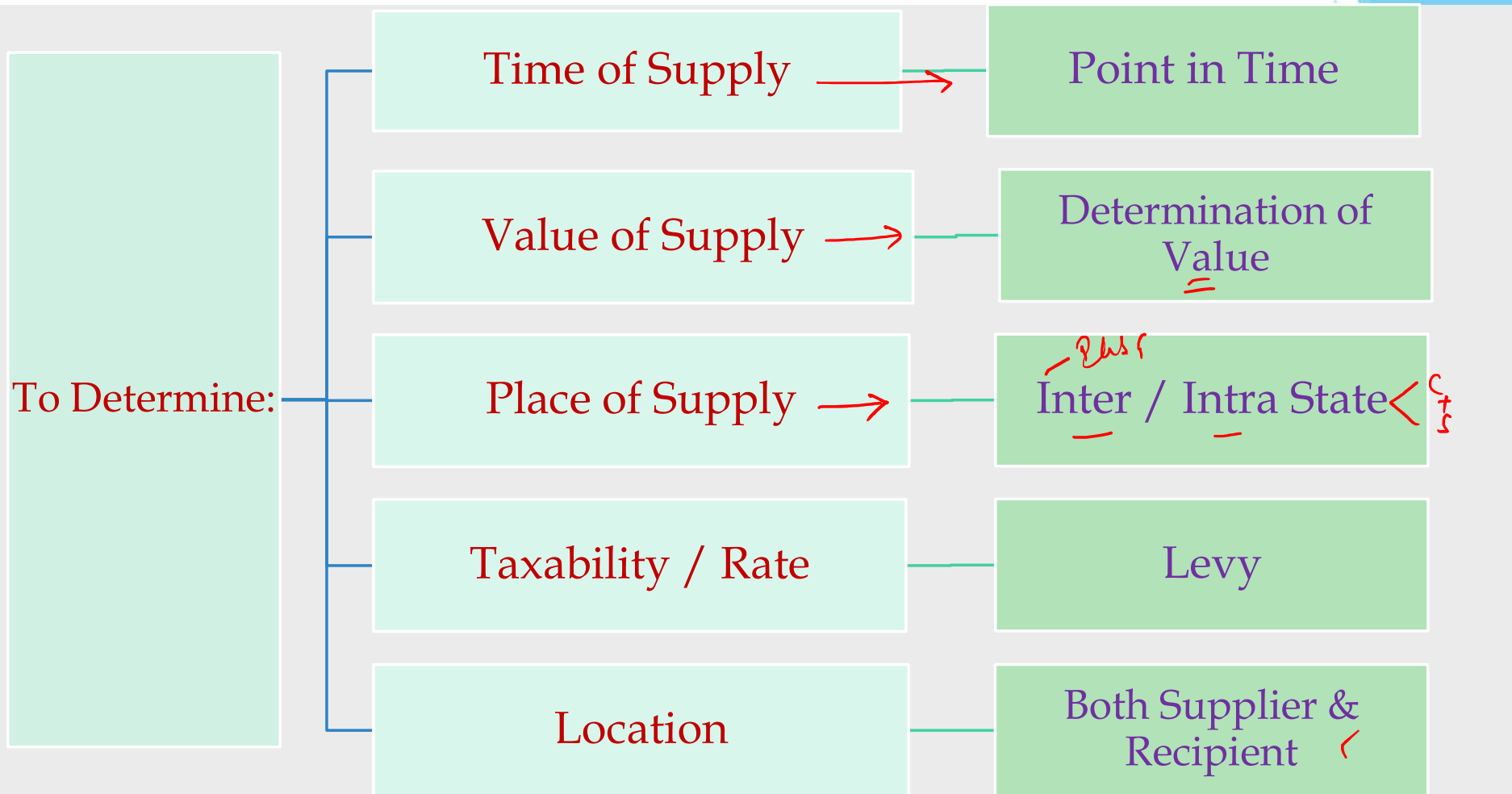
Levy of GST

- ❖ Goods and Service Tax (GST) is levied on the supply of goods and services
- ❖ GST is levied on every value addition
- ❖ GST is a single domestic indirect tax law for the entire country
- ❖ Under the GST regime, the tax is levied at every point of sale

Taxable Event

- The Foundation stone of any taxation system is **“Taxable Event”**
- It determines the **point at which tax** would be levied
- Before levying any tax, taxable event needs to be ascertained.
- The GST laws resolve these issues by laying down **one comprehensive word** called as taxable event i.e., **“Supply”**

General Implication on the Supply:



Supplier & Recipient

❖ “Supplier” means:

- The person supplying the said Goods or Services or Both and
- Include an agent acting on behalf of the supplier

❖ “Recipient” means:

- Where a consideration is payable: The **person who is liable to pay** that consideration;
- Where NO consideration is payable:
 - ✓ **For Goods**: the person to whom the goods are delivered or made available,
or to whom possession or use of the goods is given or made available;
 - ✓ **For Service**: the person to whom the service is rendered

Introduction to Zero-rated Supply

As per the GST Act, Zero-rated supplies treated as “Inter-state supplies”

Once the transaction is pertaining to Inter-state supplies then IGST will apply

Zero rated supply:

As per Sec.16(1) of IGST Act, 2017 ‘Zero rated supply’ means any of the following supplies of goods or services or both, namely:

- (a) export of goods or services or both; or
- (b) supply of goods or services or both to a SEZ developer or a SEZ unit.

Import & Export of Goods

- ❖ **Export of Goods:** means
 - ✓ Taking Goods out of India to a place outside India;

- ❖ **Import of Goods:** means
 - ✓ Bringing Goods into India from a place outside India;

Import & Export of Services

- ❖ **Export of services:** means, the of Supply of any Service when,
 - i. The supplier of service is located **in** India
 - ii. The recipient of service is located **outside** India;
 - iii. The place of supply of service is **outside** India
 - iv. The payment for such service has been received by the supplier of service in convertible **foreign exchange** [or INR wherever permitted by the RBI]; and
 - v. The supplier of service and the recipient of service are **not** merely establishments of a distinct person

Note: Point no. v interpretation:

- ✓ Distinct person means establishments of the same group (same PAN)
- ✓ If a holding co. is incorporated as per the provisions of foreign laws & Subsidiary company incorporated in India as per the provisions of the companies act then both are treated as two different entities

Import & Export of Services

❖ Import of Service: means

- i. The supplier of service is located **outside** India
- ii. The recipient of service is located **in** India, and
- iii. The place of supply of service is **in** India

Special Economic Zone:

- ❖ In simple, Special Economic Zone also referred as SEZ
- ❖ SEZ is the area which is deemed as a foreign territory within the country border and is also a duty free region for the purpose of trade and tariff.
- ❖ In India, SEZ GST policy was first indicated in April 2000.
- ❖ At present, there is total 22 states India where special economic zone under gst are notified and operational.
- ❖ Generally, SEZs are duty-free and enjoys most of the tax benefits this is to promote the free flow of goods and services
- ❖ Also, to attract the investments either from the local investors (Domestic investment) or from the foreign investors (Foreign direct investment) or both.
- ❖ Special economic zone (SEZ) can be sector specific too such as information and technology, biotechnology, logistics etc.

Objectives of SEZ :

To enhance the economic activity in India by providing duty free trade.

To promote exports of goods and services.

To generate and increase the employment opportunity in India.

To attract domestic investment and foreign direct investment (FDI).

To improve and develop the infrastructure facility in India.

SEZ under GST:

GST is the biggest economic reform in India and it provides multiple benefits to the companies located in the special economic zone. The benefits are:

- ✓ Any movement of goods or services to the unit of special economic zone comes under zero-rated supply.
- ✓ IGST shall be exempted for any transaction of goods and services to the SEZ (Notification No.64/2017- Customs)
- ✓ Any supply or transfer from the special economic zone (SEZ) to the domestic tariff area (DTA) shall be deemed export to DTA.
- ✓ In such cases, the **RCM** is applicable where the recipient of the supply is liable to pay the tax.

SEZ under GST:

Furthermore, the supplier transferring goods to SEZ can

- ✓ Supply either goods or service or both as the case may be under the letter of undertaking (LUT) or bond without paying the IGST and can also claim an input tax credit(ITC).

(Or)

- ✓ Transfer the goods and service on payment of IGST and then claim refunds on the taxes paid.

SEZ Registration:

DTA Unit
in AP

SEZ Unit in
AP

Both DTA & SEZ Units are in the Same State. Whether we can Take Single Registration?

No. SEZ Unit Need to take a Separate Registration

GST Registration for Supplier to SEZ

DTA Unit
Turnover Less
than Threshold
Limit

Supply

SEZ Unit

Whether the DTA Unit which is Making Supply to SEZ, Need to Register?

The DTA Unit making Supplies to SEZ are Treated as Inter-State Supply. Compulsorily to take GST Registration Irrespective of Threshold Limit – Sec 24 of CGST Act

Supply from DTA to SEZ & Vis-à-vis



GST Refunds – Chapter XII

Relevant Sections in CGST Act, 2017

- ✓ **S.54** : Refunds
- ✓ **S.55** : Refund in certain cases, say Consulate or Embassy of foreign countries etc.,
- ✓ **S.56** : Interest on delayed refunds – 6% p.a
- ✓ **S.57** : Consumer Welfare Fund
- ✓ **S.58** : Utilization of Fund

Relevant CGST Rules, 2017

Rule-89 : **GST RFD-01** : Application for refund of **Tax, interest, penalty, fees or any other amount**

Rule-90 : **GST RFD-02** : Acknowledgement (with in **15 Days** from RFD-01 filed) **(or)**

GST RFD-03 : Deficiency Memo (with in **15 Days** from RFD-01 filed)

Rule-91 : **GST RFD-04** : Grant of provisional refund (**7 Days** from RFD-02)

Rule-91 : **GST RFD-05** : Payment Order

Rule-92 :

GST RFD-06 : Order sanctioning refund (with in **60 Days** from RFD-01)

GST RFD-07 : Part-A: Order for Complete adjustment of sanctioned Refund against outstanding demand

GST RFD-07 : Part-B: Order for withholding the refund

GST RFD-08 : Issue of Notice for clarifications

GST RFD-09 : Reply to the Notice against GST RFD-08

SUPPLY of Goods or Services or Both

Domestic

Output = Taxable

ITC ← Inputs
Input service
C/G

Accumulated ITC → set off → output Tax payment -

Exports / Zero-rated

output = Duty free

~~ITC~~ Inputs
~~IS~~
~~CG~~

ITC Accumulating → Refund Application

Export of Goods / Services
"without" Payment of Tax (LUT) ✓

Refund on ITC Inputs & Input Services ✓

Refund ✓

25-Apr-23

Export of G/Services With Payment of Tax

Export Invoice : ₹ 10,00,00

(7) ITC @ 18% :

1,80,000

Invoice value : 11,80,000

ITC on Input
ITC on IS
ITC on C/G

"ITC → cash"

Realisation

Apply for refund

ITC @ 18% = ₹ 1,80,000

Refund ₹ 1,80,000

Bank A/c.

Relevant CGST Rules, 2017

Rule-93 : Credit of the amount of rejected refund claim - **GST PMT-03**

Rule-94 : Order sanctioning interest on delayed refunds @ 6% p.a

Rule-95: **GST RFD-10** : Refund of tax to certain persons -

GST RFD-10: Application for Refund by any specialized agency of UN or any Multilateral Financial Institution and Organization, Consulate or Embassy of foreign countries, etc.

Rule-95A: **GST RFD-10B:** Refund of taxes to the retail outlets established in departure area of an international Airport beyond immigration counters making tax free supply to an outgoing international tourist

Rule-96: Refund of integrated tax paid on goods exported out of India

Relevant CGST Rules, 2017

Rule-96A : **GST RFD-11** : Export of goods or services under bond or Letter of Undertaking (LUT)

Rule-96B : Recovery of refund of unutilized input tax credit or integrated tax paid on export of goods where export proceeds not realized – FC not realised with in the time allowed by FEMA –

Return the Refund along with Interest with in 30 Days of expiry of the said period

Rule-97 : Consumer Welfare Fund

S.54 Statutory Provisions:

Analysis of S.54: Legal and procedural aspects **to claim refund of-**

- I. Any tax paid in excess with interest
- II. Any other amount which was not payable
- III. Tax paid on exports
- IV. Tax paid on deemed exports
- V. Unutilized ITC on zero-rated supplies
- VI. Unutilized ITC on Inverted Duty Structure
- VII. Refund to CTP / NRTP
- VIII. Refund to UN and agencies

Case Law: Mafatlal Industries Ltd. & Ors. V. UOI & Ors. 1997(89) ELT 247 (SC) : *Refund is granted based on doctrine of unjust enrichment, when the state govt collected taxes, which are not collectable*

S.54 Statutory Provisions:

S.54(1)/ 54(2) CGST Act, 2017

CGST Act, 2017

- 1. S. 54(1)**
 - a. Claim of Refund of any tax and interest.**
 - b. Within 2 years from the relevant date.**
- 2. S. 54(2)**
 - a. Refund by a Consulate or Embassy, etc.**
 - b. Within 2 years from the end of the quarter.**

S.54 Statutory Provisions:

S. 54(3)/ 54(4) CGST Act, 2017

CGST Act, 2017

3. S. 54(3)

- a. Refund can be claimed of un-utilized ITC at the end of each tax period.**
- b. In case of Zero-rated supplies against LUT and IDS.**
- c. Other than goods exported are subject to export duty and the supplier avails drawback.**

4. S. 54(4)

- a. To furnish documentary evidences/ certificate of no unjust enrichment.**
- b. Refund < 2L: declaration/ certificate of no unjust enrichment.**

S.54 Statutory Provisions:

**S. 54(5)/
54(6)/ 54(7)**

CGST Act, 2017

CGST Act, 2017

5. S. 54(5)

- a. Satisfaction of the PO.**
- b. Credit to the Consumer Welfare Fund.**

6. S. 54(6)

- a. Grant of provisional refund**

7. S. 54(7)

- a. To grant refund in 60 days**

S.54 Statutory Provisions:

S. 54(8)

CGST Act, 2017

CGST Act, 2017

8. S. 54(8)

a. Refund to the applicant-

- (a) Refund of tax paid on exports of goods/ services or all inputs or input services used in making such exports**
- (b) Refund of unutilized ITC u/s. 54(3)**
- (c) Refund of tax paid on a supply which is not provided**
- (d) Refund u/s. 77**
- (e) Any other amount subject to no unjust enrichment**
- (f) Any other tax or interest as may be notified**

S.54 Statutory Provisions:

**S. 54(8A)/
54(9)/ 54(10)**

CGST Act, 2017

CGST Act, 2017

9. S. 54(8A)

a. Refund under State GST Law

10. S. 54(9)

a. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any judgement, etc. the refund shall be made as per S.54(8)

11. S. 54(10)

a. Return or payment defaulters

S.54 Statutory Provisions:

**S. 54(11)/
54(12)/ 54(13)**

CGST Act, 2017

CGST Act, 2017

12. S. 54(11)

- a. Withholding refund pending appeal**

13. S. 54(12)

- a. Interest @ 6% payable once withheld refund is paid**

14. S. 54(13)

- a. Refund to casual taxable person/ NRTP**

S.54 Statutory Provisions:

**S. 54(14)/
S. 54 - Exp. 1**

CGST Act, 2017

CGST Act, 2017

15. S. 54(14): No refund < Rs. 1,000/- under each Act

16. S. 54 Explanation-1

a. Refund includes-

- (a) Refund of tax paid on zero-rated supplies**
- (b) Refund of tax paid on inputs or input services**
- (c) Refund of tax on deemed exports**
- (d) Refund of unutilized ITC as per S. 54(3)**

Refunds under GST:

Balance in Cash Ledger :

- ❑ Excess Deposit of Cash
- ❑ GST TDS Balance
- ❑ GST TCS Balance

Balance in Credit Ledger :

- ❑ Accumulated ITC
- ❑ In the course or furtherance of Business

Refunds under GST:

Note:

- As we aware that Zero-rated supplies are duty free
- ITC pertaining to the Inputs / Input services / Capital Goods lying in the electronic credit ledger and accumulating over a period of time
- So the mechanism to obtain the GST paid on the inputs/input services/capital goods is, Filing Refund Application with the GST Department and to get refund amount accordingly.
- It means converting ITC into Cash

Refunds under GST:

Zero-rated supplies / Exports can be done in two ways:

- I. Zero-rated supplies with payment of Taxes
- II. Zero-rated supplies with out payment of Taxes – LUT Route

Note:

- ✓ In Option-I first pay IGST on the supplies, by utilizing accumulated ITC
- ✓ Next file GST refund application
- ✓ Get the refund amount directly to Bank Account.

- ✓ In Option-II supplies executed without payment of taxes
- ✓ Once FC realized, file GST refund application on the accumulated ITC
- ✓ Get the refund amount directly to Bank Account.

Concept of LUT

- ✓ As per the provisions of the GST Act, Zero-rated supplies are duty free
- ✓ To claim the benefit of duty free, tax payer has to furnish the LUT under Rule 96A of CGST Rules, 2017
- ✓ **Rule-96A** explains Export of goods or services under bond or Letter of Undertaking (LUT)
- ✓ **Form: GST RFD-11**
- ✓ LUT shall be applied prior to beginning of the Financial Year
- ✓ The validity of LUT is for one year
- ✓ If LUT is **not** applied at the beginning of FY, but subsequently applied for the same (or) Zero-rated supplies effected prior to the furnishing of LUT:
- ✓ The Jurisdictional Commissioner may condone the delay based on the Serial No. 44 Circular No. 125/44/2019 Dated 18th Nov 2019
- ✓ If Tax Payer fails to furnish the LUT: He has to pay IGST on each export transaction
- ✓ How to apply & view LUT: Let's see practically

S.54 Refund of Tax & Time Limit to claim Refund:

- ✓ Any person claiming refund of any tax and interest, if any,
- ✓ paid on such tax or any other amount paid by him,
- ✓ may make an application **before the expiry of two years** from the **relevant date**
- ✓ in such form and manner as may be prescribed:

Relevant Date refers to:

In case of Goods exported:

- ✓ By sea or air : the date on which the ship / aircraft leaves India
- ✓ By land : the date on which such goods pass the frontier; or
- ✓ By post : the date of dispatch of goods by the Post Office

In case of Deemed exports:

- ✓ The date on which the return relating to such deemed exports is furnished

S.54 Time Limit to claim Refund:

Relevant Date:

In case of Services Exported:

- ✓ Services are completed: The date of foreign currency realization
- ✓ Services are Not completed (advance received): The date of raising invoice

In case refund of tax is based on Judgement / decree / order / or direction of the Appellate Authority, Appellate Tribunal or any court:

- ✓ Date of communication of such judgment, decree, order or direction

Tax Paid Provisionally:

- ✓ The date of adjustment of tax after the final Assessment

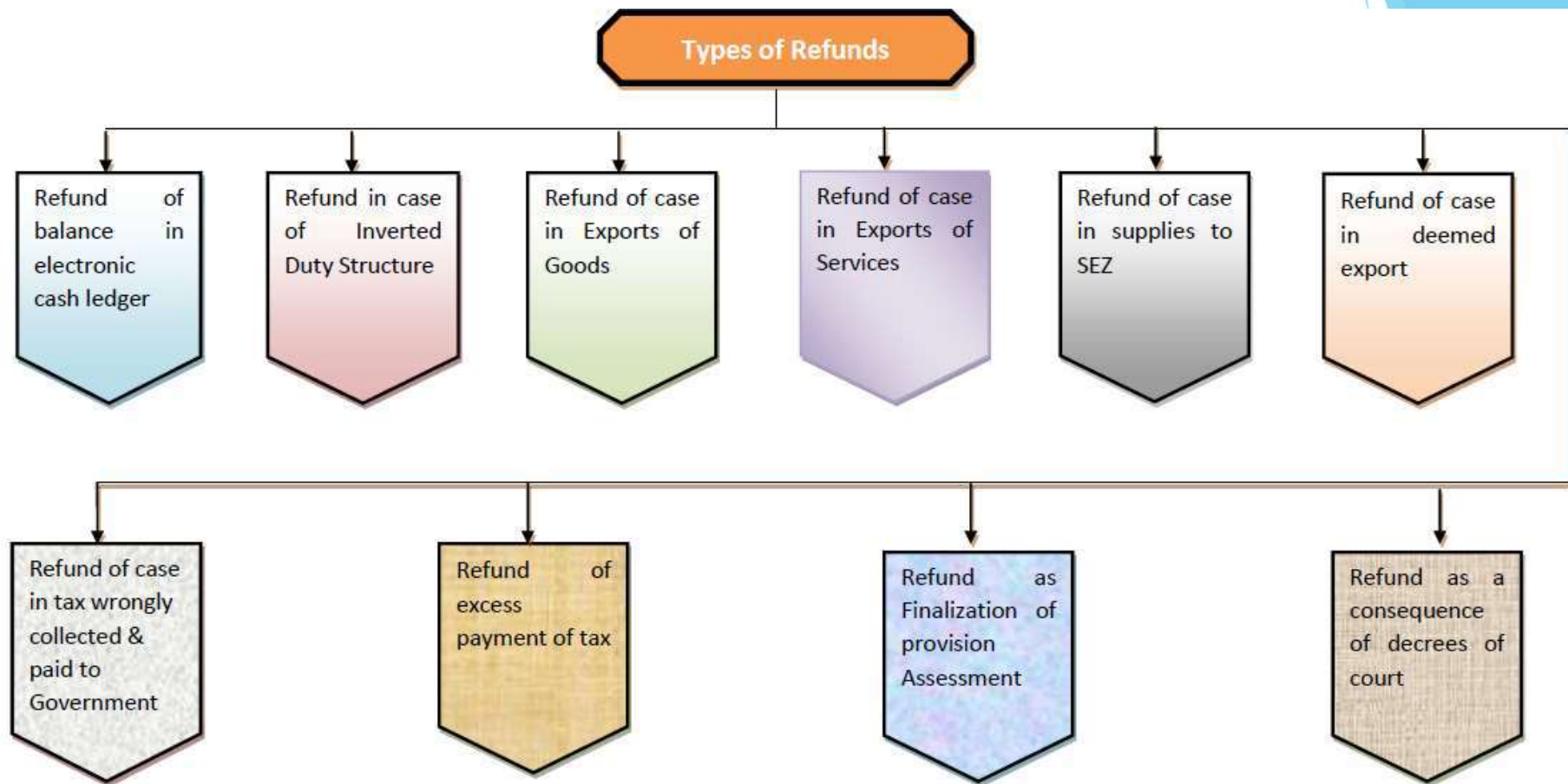
Any other case:

- ✓ The date of payment of tax.

Supply from DTA to SEZ & Vis-à-vis : Refunds



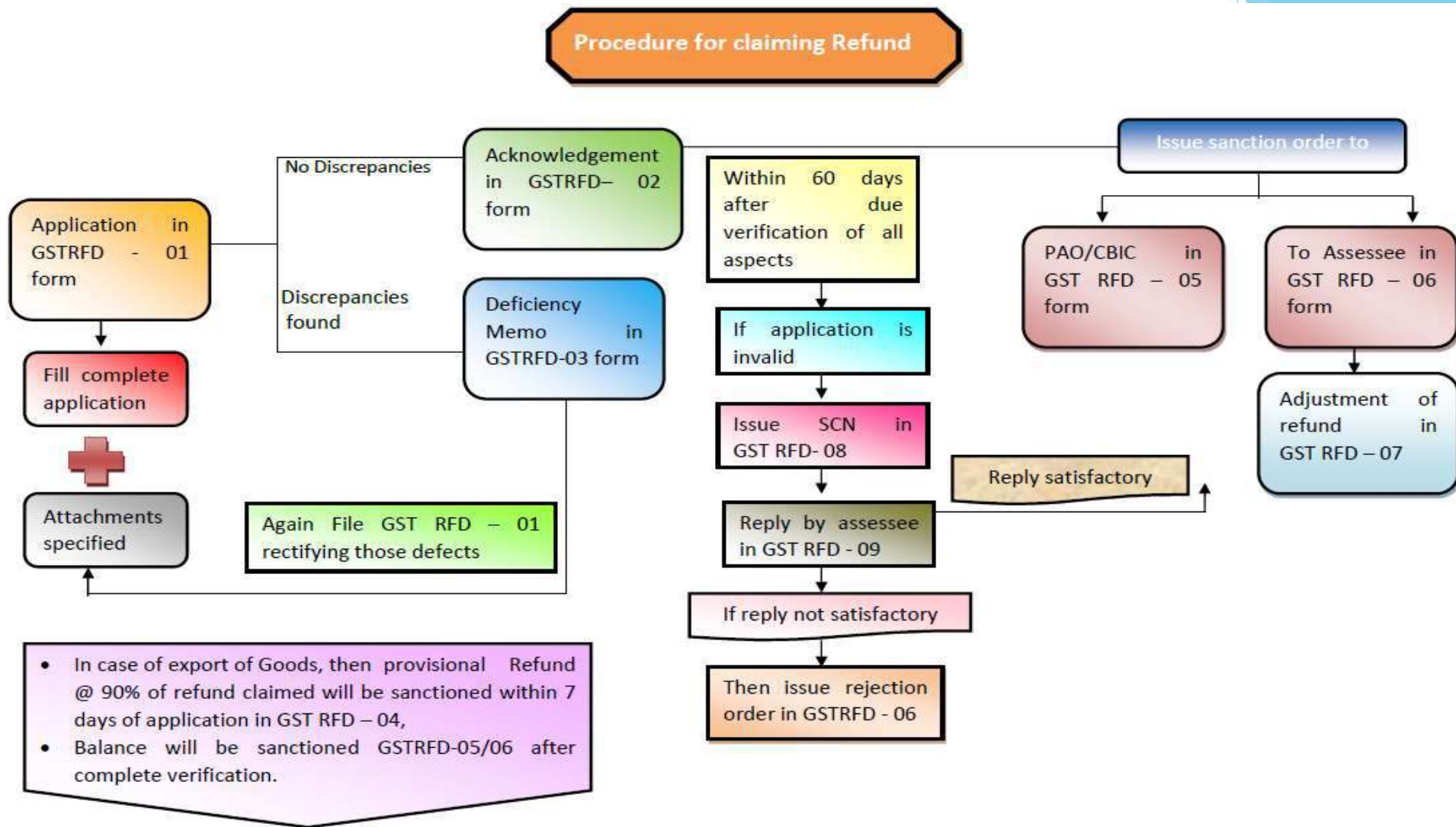
Refunds:



GST Refund Categories available in GST Portal:

1. Refund of Excess Balance in Electronic Cash Ledger
2. Refund of ITC on Export of Goods & Services **without** Payment of Tax
3. On account of supplies made to SEZ unit/ SEZ developer (without payment of tax)
4. Refund on account of ITC accumulated due to Inverted Tax Structure
5. On account of Refund by Recipient of deemed export
6. Refund on account of Supplies to SEZ unit/ SEZ Developer (with payment of tax)
7. Export of services with payment of tax
8. Tax paid on an intra-State supply which is subsequently held to be inter-State supply and vice versa
9. On account of Refund by Supplier of deemed export
10. Excess payment of tax
11. On Account of Assessment/Provisional Assessment/ Appeal/ Any other order
12. Any other (specify)

Procedure for filing Refund Application:



Refund of Excess Balance in Electronic Cash Ledger

S.N	Particulars	Special Points
1.	Time limit for Filing Refund Claim	Within 2 years from the date of Payment of Tax
2.	Procedure	Refund Application in GST RFD-01
3.	What assessee is going to get Refund	Balance in Electronic Cash Ledger
4.	Attachments	No Attachments

Refund of ITC on Export of Goods & Services without Payment of Tax

Refund =

Net ITC * Turnover of zero rated supply of goods and services (₹) / Adjusted Total Turnover

Eligible to claim

ITC on Inputs & Inputs Services

Not eligible to claim ITC on capital goods

Refund of ITC on Export of Goods **with Payment of Tax**

- ❖ No separate refund application filed
- ❖ Shipping bill shall be deemed to be an application for refund of IGST paid on the goods exported
- ❖ The master of ship / conveyance entered the details in EGM

❖ **GSTR-1:**

- ✓ Disclosed in Table No.6A (Exports)
- ✓ Selected the option “with payment of tax”
- ✓ Declared the Taxable value and Tax amount
- ✓ Return filed successfully

❖ **GSTR-3B:**

- ✓ Disclosed in Table No.3.1(b) (Zero-rated supply)
- ✓ Discharged the IGST component
- ✓ Return filed successfully

S.55 Refund in certain cases

- ✓ The Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, specify
- ✓ Any specialised agency of the United Nations Organisation or
- ✓ any Multilateral Financial Institution and Organisation notified under the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947,
- ✓ Consulate or
- ✓ Embassy of foreign countries and
- ✓ any other person or class of persons as may be specified in this behalf,
- ✓ who shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be entitled
- ✓ to claim a refund of taxes paid on the notified supplies of goods or services or both received by them.

S.56 Interest on delayed Refund

- ✓ If refund is not disbursed with in 60 days from the date of receipt of application
- ✓ Rate of Interest @ 6% p.a
- ✓ Department will pay

S.56 Consumer Welfare Fund

The Government shall constitute a Fund, to be called the Consumer Welfare Fund and there shall be credited to the Fund,—

- (a) the amount referred to in sub-section (5) of section 54;
 - (b) any income from investment of the amount credited to the Fund; and
 - (c) such other monies received by it,
- in such manner as may be prescribed.

S.57 Utilization of Consumer Welfare Fund

- (1) All sums credited to the Fund shall be utilised by the Government for the welfare of the consumers in such manner as may be prescribed.
- (2) The Government or the authority specified by it shall maintain proper and separate account and other relevant records in relation to the Fund and prepare an annual statement of accounts in such form as may be prescribed in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

GST Refund Forms: Order

RFD-01

RFD-02

RFD-03

RFD-04

RFD-05

RFD-06

RFD-07

RFD-08

RFD-09

Order of GST RFD Forms - 100% Refund Sanctioned

APPLICATIONS	S.No.	Date	Action	Reference No.	Action By
NOTICE/ ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	1	13/05/2022	Refund Application filed	AA360522017593D	Taxpayer
	2	18/05/2022	Acknowledged (GST RFD-02)	ZY3605220225518	Tax Officer
REPLIES/UNDERTAKING/REQUEST	3	01/07/2022	Refund Sanction/Rejection Order Issued (GST RFD-06)	ZQ3607220011765	Tax Officer
	4	01/07/2022	Payment Order Issued (GST RFD-05)	ZQ3607220011987	Tax Officer

Order of GST RFD Forms - 100% Refund Sanctioned

APPLICATIONS	S.No.	Date	Action	Reference No.	Action By
NOTICE/ ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	1	14/04/2021	Refund Application filed	AA360421012827F	Taxpayer
REPLIES	2	22/04/2021	Acknowledged (GST RFD-02)	ZY3604210247605	Tax Officer
ORDERS	3	22/04/2021	Refund Sanction/Rejection Order Issued (GST RFD-06)	ZX3604210248161	Tax Officer
AUDIT HISTORY	4	23/04/2021	Payment Order Issued (GST RFD-05)	ZR3604210267727	Tax Officer

Order of GST RFD Forms – Provisional Refund

APPLICATIONS

NOTICE/
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

REPLIES

ORDERS

AUDIT HISTORY

S.No.	Date	Action	Reference No.	Action By
1	17/05/2021	Refund Application filed	AA360521012114Y	Taxpayer
2	22/06/2021	Acknowledged (GST RFD-02)	ZD360621001751U	Tax Officer
3	22/06/2021	Provisional Refund Order Issued (GST RFD-04)	ZD360621001752S	Tax Officer
4	22/06/2021	Payment Order Issued (GST RFD-05)	ZD360621001753Q	Tax Officer

Order of GST RFD Forms – Provisional Refund and SCN & Reply

APPLICATIONS	S.No.	Date	Action	Reference No.	Action By
NOTICE/ ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	1	28/12/2019	Refund Application filed	AA361219030011U	Taxpayer
REPLIES	2	10/01/2020	Acknowledged (GST RFD-02)	ZX3601200106890	Tax Officer
ORDERS	3	14/01/2020	Provisional Refund Order Issued (GST RFD-04)	ZR3601200143778	Tax Officer
AUDIT HISTORY	4	14/01/2020	Provisional Refund Order Issued (GST RFD-04)	ZR3601200143778	Tax Officer
	5	31/01/2020	Payment Order Issued (GST RFD-05)	ZU3601200358934	Tax Officer
	6	31/01/2020	Show Cause Notice Issued (GST RFD-08)	ZV3601200359734	Tax Officer
	7	15/02/2020	Reply submitted by tax payer (GST RFD-09)	ZA360220002856X	Taxpayer

Order of GST RFD Forms – Deficiency Memo Served

APPLICATIONS				
NOTICE/ ACKNOWLEDGEMENT				
REPLIES				
ORDERS				
AUDIT HISTORY				

S.No.	Date	Action	Reference No.	Action By
1	26/11/2019	Refund Application filed	AA361119021294F	Taxpayer
2	27/11/2019	Deficiency Memo Issued (GST RFD-03)	ZS3611190103755	Tax Officer

Order of RFD Forms – Refund SCN and Reply & Sanctioned and Payment order issued

APPLICATIONS	S.No.	Date	Action	Reference No.	Action By
NOTICE/ ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	1	26/10/2021	Refund Application filed	AA3610210293110	Taxpayer
REPLIES/UNDERTAKING/REQUEST	2	29/10/2021	Acknowledged (GST RFD-02)	ZD361021007682W	Tax Officer
ORDERS	3	30/10/2021	Show Cause Notice Issued (GST RFD-08)	ZD361021007921Y	Tax Officer
AUDIT HISTORY	4	31/10/2021	Reply submitted by tax payer (GST RFD-09)	ZD361021007948I	Taxpayer
	5	02/11/2021	Refund Sanction/Rejection Order Issued (GST RFD-06)	ZD361121000502B	Tax Officer
	6	02/11/2021	Payment Order Issued (GST RFD-05)	ZD361121000548V	Tax Officer

Order of RFD Forms –PMT-03 for Inadmissible ITC to re-credit to ECL

APPLICATIONS	S.No.	Date	Action	Reference No.	Action By
NOTICE/ ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	1	26/10/2021	Refund Application filed	AA3610210293110	Taxpayer
REPLIES/UNDERTAKING/REQUEST	2	29/10/2021	Acknowledged (GST RFD-02)	ZD361021007682W	Tax Officer
ORDERS	3	30/10/2021	Show Cause Notice Issued (GST RFD-08)	ZD361021007921Y	Tax Officer
AUDIT HISTORY	4	31/10/2021	Reply submitted by tax payer (GST RFD-09)	ZD361021007948I	Taxpayer
	5	02/11/2021	Refund Sanction/Rejection Order Issued (GST RFD-06)	ZD361121000502B	Tax Officer
	6	02/11/2021	Payment Order Issued (GST RFD-05)	ZD361121000548V	Tax Officer
	7	03/11/2021	Undertaking for PMT-03 for inadmissible amount.	ZD361121000758Q	Tax Payer

Order of RFD Forms –Issue of RFD-05 Again due to IFSC Failed at PFMS

APPLICATIONS	S.No.	Date	Action	Reference No.	Action By
NOTICE/ ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	1	26/10/2021	Refund Application filed	AA3610210293110	Taxpayer
REPLIES/UNDERTAKING/REQUEST	2	29/10/2021	Acknowledged (GST RFD-02)	ZD361021007682W	Tax Officer
ORDERS	3	30/10/2021	Show Cause Notice Issued (GST RFD-08)	ZD361021007921Y	Tax Officer
AUDIT HISTORY	4	31/10/2021	Reply submitted by tax payer (GST RFD-09)	ZD361021007948I	Taxpayer
	5	02/11/2021	Refund Sanction/Rejection Order Issued (GST RFD-06)	ZD361121000502B	Tax Officer
	6	02/11/2021	Payment Order Issued (GST RFD-05) (Invalid, refer re-issued Payment Order)	ZD361121000548V	Tax Officer
	7	03/11/2021	Undertaking for PMT-03 for inadmissible amount.	ZD361121000758Q	Tax Payer
	8	09/11/2021	Bank account updated in refund application	ZD3611210014551	Taxpayer
	9	16/11/2021	Payment Order Re-issued (GST RFD-05)(Ref ZD361121000548V)	ZD361121034266T	Tax Officer

Order of RFD Forms – Timely Sanction of Refund

Detailed Status : Show Detailed status of Refund ARN



Basic Details	
GSTIN	36AAFC5909F1ZP
ARN	AA361222002516R
Type of ARN	Refund
Category	Export of services with payment of tax
Tax Period	JUL-2022 to SEP-2022
ARN Date	02/12/2022
Jurisdiction Information	Assistant Commissioner, [REDACTED] I

Case History			
Action	Date	Action By	Document Reference Number
Bank Account Details sent to PFMS for validation	17/06/2021	GST System	NA
Bank Account validated by PFMS	21/06/2021	PFMS	NA
Refund Application filed in RFD-01	02/12/2022	Taxpayer	NA
Acknowledgement issued in RFD-02	05/12/2022	TaxOfficer	ZD361222001486S
Refund Sanctioned in RFD-06	05/12/2022	TaxOfficer	ZD361222001509S
Payment Order Issued in RFD-05	05/12/2022	TaxOfficer	ZD3612220015141
Disbursement request sent to PFMS	06/12/2022	GST System	ZD3612220015141

The disbursement request for the payment order has been sent to PFMS. Please wait until further communication/ update.

CLOSE

Withdrawal of “Filed” Refund Application:

APPLICATIONS	
NOTICE/ ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	
REPLIES/UNDERTAKING/REQUEST	
ORDERS	
AUDIT HISTORY	

S.No.	Date	Action	Reference No.	Action By
1	27/01/2023	Refund Application filed	AA360123082582D	Taxpayer
2	03/03/2023	Refund Application Withdrawn (GST RFD-01W)	ZD360323002424Y	Taxpayer

Export Promotion under GST:

- Export promotion is **used by many countries and regions to promote the goods and services from their companies abroad.**
- This is good for the trade balance and for the overall economy.
- Export promotion can also have incentive programs designed to draw more companies into exporting.
- Governments do this by providing assistance in the marketing and product identification and development, by arranging payment guaranty schemes, pre-shipment and post-shipment financing, trade visits, training, trade fairs, and foreign representation.
- In GST, we have **refund** mechanism
 - Export of Goods / Services without payment of Tax
 - Export of Goods / Services with payment of Tax & claiming of Refund of Taxes

Rule-96 Refund of IGST paid on goods [or services] exported out of India:

- The shipping bill filed by an exporter of goods shall be deemed to be an application for refund of integrated tax paid on the goods exported out of India and
- Such application shall be deemed to have been filed only when:-
 - the person in charge of the conveyance carrying the export goods duly files [a departure manifest or] an export manifest or an export report covering the number and the date of shipping bills or bills of export; and
 - the applicant has furnished a valid return in **FORM GSTR-3B**, and
 - the applicant has furnished a valid return in **FORM GSTR-1**
- The details of the relevant export invoices in respect of export of goods contained in **FORM GSTR-1** shall be transmitted electronically by the common portal to the ICEGATE (system designated by the Customs) and
- The said system shall electronically transmit to the common portal, a confirmation that the goods covered by the said invoices have been exported out of India.

Deemed Exports in GST

- “Deemed Exports” refers to supplies of goods manufactured in India (and not services) which are notified as deemed exports under Section 147 of the CGST/SGST Act, 2017.
- The supplies do not leave India.
- The payment for such supplies is received either in Indian rupees or in convertible foreign exchange.
- Deemed exports are not zero rated supplies by default, unlike the regular exports.
- Hence all supplies notified as supply for deemed export will be subject to levy of taxes i.e. such supplies can be made **on payment of tax** and **cannot be supplied under a Bond/LUT**.
- However, the **refund** of tax paid on the supply regarded as Deemed export is admissible to **either the supplier or the recipient**.
- The application for refund has to be filed by the supplier or recipient (subject to certain conditions) of deemed export supplies, as the case may be.

IGST on Import of Goods

- ❖ As a basic principle, GST law says that all supplies of goods & services made as **imports** into India will be treated as an inter-state supply.
- ❖ All inter-state supplies attract IGST.
- ❖ So import of goods and services into India will attract IGST.
- ❖ Basic custom duty and all applicable customs levy will continue to be charged.
- ❖ IGST on import of goods will be levied and collected under the Customs Act, 1962.
- ❖ IGST on import of services will be covered under the IGST Act, 2017
- ❖ Here the importer has to deposit IGST on reverse charge basis.
- ❖ Except in case of OIDAR (Online Information Data Access and Retrieval) services, the supplier has to seek registration and pay taxes.
- ❖ The IGST paid on imports will be available as input tax credit to the importer.
- ❖ This can be set off against the GST outgo on supplies made by the importer.

Import of Services

- ❖ **As per Section 2(11) of IGST Act, import of service means supply of service, where,**
 - a) Supplier of service is located outside India
 - b) Recipient of Service is located in India
 - c) The place of supply of service is in India

- ❖ **Taxability of Import of Service under GST includes the following: –**
 - a) Import of service for a consideration whether or not in the course or furtherance of business [Section 7]
 - b) Import of service without consideration by a taxable person from related person or from any of his establishment outside India, in the course or furtherance of business [Schedule I to CGST Act].

Place of Supply of Imports

- Place of supply of any goods imported into India is the location of the importer.
- Therefore, if an importer is located in the state of Maharashtra, the state's share of IGST will go to

Supply is	Place of supply	GST
Goods imported into India	Location of the importer	IGST
Services imported to India	Location of the receiver of services (if not available, location of supplier of services)	IGST

Example 1- Import

Mr. Ravi Imports Stationery items from USA for his shop (registered in Bangalore).

Place of supply: Bangalore

GST: IGST

Example 2- Export

Ms. Anita (Kolkata) exports Indian perfumes to UK.

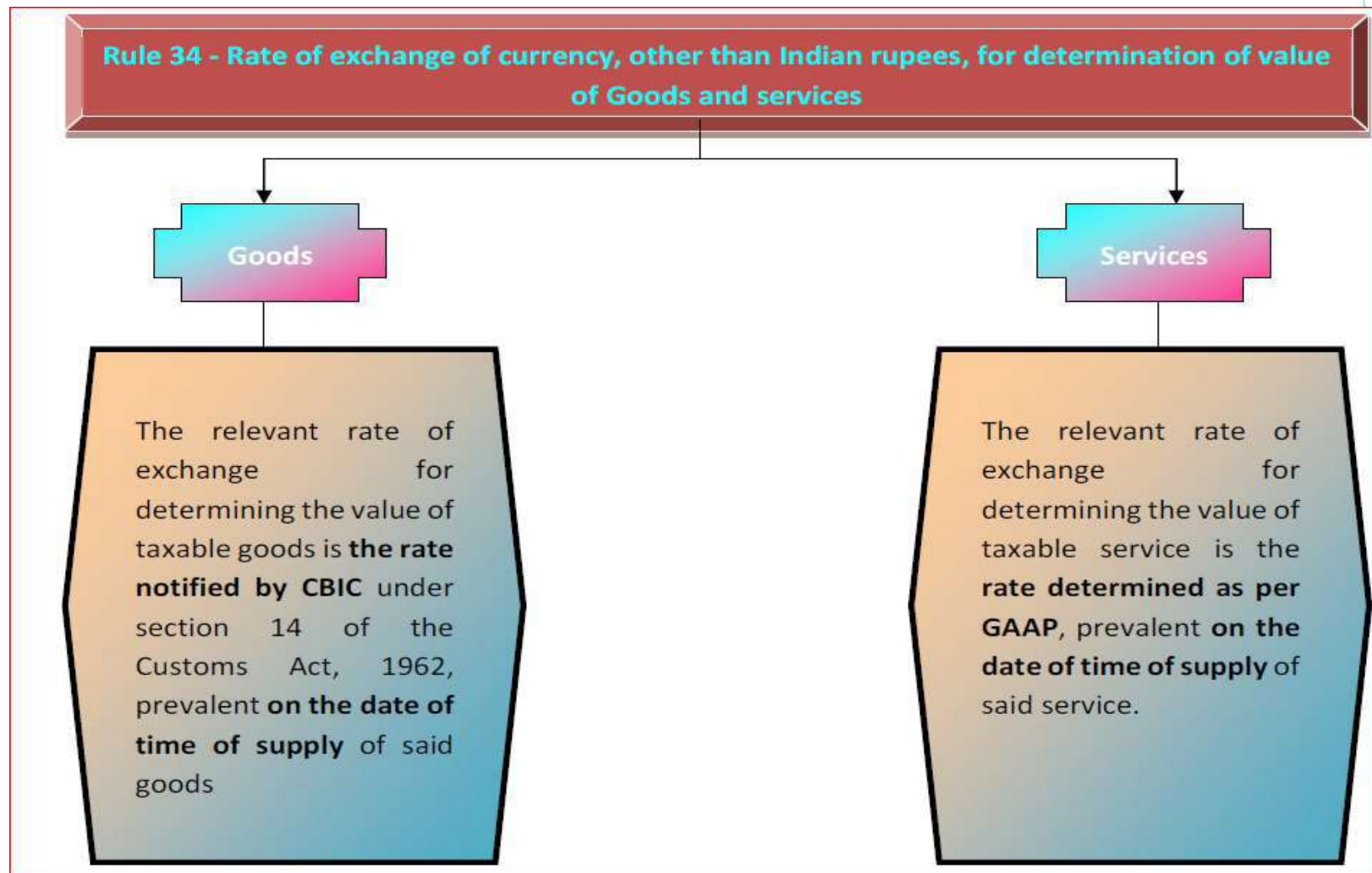
Place of supply: UK

GST: Exempted

High Sea Sales

- High sea sales is a sale carried out by the actual consignee (i.e. the consignee shown in the Bill of Lading) to another buyer while the goods are on high seas or after their dispatch from the port of loading and before their arrival at the port of discharge.
- For example, if a buyer in India purchases iron scrap from USA and while the shipment is in transit, the goods are sold to another person, the transaction would be termed as high sea sales.
- Hence, the high sea sales agreement / contract should be signed **after dispatch of goods** from the origin and **prior to their arrival at destination**.
- On concluding the high sea sales agreement, the bill of lading should be endorsed in favor of the buyer.
- The title of the goods transfers to the buyer and **bill of entry** is also filed in the name of buyer.
- The final buyer in a high sea sales transaction is responsible for payment of GST and providing the necessary documents as required under Customs for clearance of the goods.

Rate of exchange of currency, other than Indian rupees, for determination of value



GST TDS & TCS

- **Tax Deducted at Source (TDS)** under Goods and Service Tax.
- As per the GST law, certain notified registered persons will be required to deduct these taxes while making payments to the registered supplier.
- In other words, TDS under GST shall be deducted by the Government and deposited with the Government.
- Government will deduct TDS @ 2% on the supply (excluding the GST component)

- **Tax Collected at Source (TCS)** under GST means
- The tax collected by an e-commerce operator from the consideration received by it on behalf of the supplier of goods, or services who makes supplies through the operator's online platform.
- TCS collected by the e-commerce operator @ 1% and balance remit to the supplier of Goods / Services.



*{Arise, awake and stop not until the goal is reached}
- Swami Vivekananda*



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