



माल औरसेवाकर औरकेन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क के आयुक्त का कार्यालय
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF GST & CENTRAL EXCISE
CHENNAI - OUTER COMMISSIONERATE
न्यूरी टावर्स, सं : I - 2054 .II एवेन्यू : अण्णा नगर : चेन्नै 600 040
NEWRY TOWERS, NO. 2054 - I : II AVENUE : ANNA NAGAR : CHENNAI-600 040

Date: 27.09.2021

TRADE NOTICE NO - 02/2021

Subject: Clarification in respect of refund of tax specified in section 77(1) of the CGST Act and section 19(1) of the IGST Act - Reg

Attention of the Trade is invited to Central board of Indirect Taxes & Customs (CBIC) Circular No. 162/18/2021-GST dated 25/09/2021 issued vide F. No. CBIC-20001/8/2021-GST. The said Circular is available on CBIC website i.e. www.cbic.gov.in which may be referred for further details.

Representations have been received seeking clarification on the issues in respect of refund of tax wrongfully paid as specified in section 77(1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "CGST Act") and section 19(1) of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "IGST Act"). In order to clarify these issues and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the CGST Act, hereby clarifies the issues detailed hereunder:

2.1 Section 77 of the CGST Act, 2017 reads as follows:

"77. Tax wrongfully collected and paid to Central Government or State Government. — (1) A registered person who has paid the Central tax and State tax or, as the case may be, the Central tax and the Union territory tax on a transaction considered by him to be an intra-State supply, but which is subsequently held to be an inter-State supply, shall be refunded the amount of taxes so paid in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

(2) A registered person who has paid integrated tax on a transaction considered by him to be an inter-State supply, but which is subsequently held to be an intra-State supply, shall not be required to pay any interest on the amount of central tax and State tax or, as the case may be, the Central tax and the Union territory tax payable."

Section 19 of the IGST Act, 2017 reads as follows:

“19. Tax wrongfully collected and paid to Central Government or State Government-----(1) A registered person who has paid integrated tax on a supply considered by him to be an inter-State supply, but which is subsequently held to be an intra-State supply, shall be granted refund of the amount of integrated tax so paid in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

(2) A registered person who has paid central tax and State tax or Union territory tax, as the case may be, on a transaction considered by him to be an intra-State supply, but which is subsequently held to be an inter-State supply, shall not be required to pay any interest on the amount of integrated tax payable.”

3. Interpretation of the term **“subsequently held”**

3.1 Doubts have been raised regarding the interpretation of the term “subsequently held” in the aforementioned sections, and whether refund claim under the said sections is available only if supply made by a taxpayer as inter-State or intra-State, is subsequently held by tax officers as intra-State and inter-State respectively, either on scrutiny/ assessment/ audit/investigation, or as a result of any adjudication, appellate or any other proceeding or whether the refund under the said sections is also available when the inter-State or intra-State supply made by a taxpayer, is subsequently found by taxpayer himself as intra-State and inter-State respectively.

3.2 In this regard, it is clarified that the term “subsequently held” in section 77 of CGST Act, 2017 or under section 19 of IGST Act, 2017 covers both the cases where the inter-State or intra-State supply made by a taxpayer, is either subsequently found by taxpayer himself as intra-State or inter-State respectively or where the inter-State or intra-State supply made by a taxpayer is subsequently found/ held as intra-State or inter-State respectively by the tax officer in any proceeding. Accordingly, refund claim under the said sections can be claimed by the taxpayer in both the above mentioned situations, provided the taxpayer pays the required amount of tax in the correct head.

4. The relevant date for claiming refund under section 77 of the CGST Act/ Section 19 of the IGST Act, 2017

4.1 Section 77 of the CGST Act and Section 19 of the IGST Act, 2017 provide that in case a supply earlier considered by a taxpayer as intra-State or inter-State, is subsequently held as inter-State or intra-State respectively, the amount of central and state tax paid or integrated tax paid, as the case may be, on such supply shall be refunded in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed. In order to prescribe the manner and conditions for refund under section 77 of the CGST Act and section 19 of the IGST Act, sub-rule (1A) has been inserted after sub-rule (1) of rule 89 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “CGST Rules”) vide notification No. 35/2021-Central Tax dated 24.09.2021. The said sub-rule (1A) of rule 89 of CGST Rules, 2017 reads as follows:

“(1A) Any person, claiming refund under section 77 of the Act of any tax paid by him, in respect of a transaction considered by him to be an intra-State supply, which

is subsequently held to be an inter-State supply, may, before the expiry of a period of two years from the date of payment of the tax on the inter-State supply, file an application electronically in FORM GST RFD-01 through the common portal, either directly or through a Facilitation Centre notified by the Commissioner: Provided that the said application may, as regard to any payment of tax on inter-State supply before coming into force of this sub-rule, be filed before the expiry of a period of two years from the date on which this sub-rule comes into force.”

4.2 The aforementioned amendment in the rule 89 of CGST Rules, 2017 clarifies that the refund under section 77 of CGST Act/ Section 19 of IGST Act, 2017 can be claimed before the expiry of two years from the date of payment of tax under the correct head, i.e. integrated tax paid in respect of subsequently held inter-State supply, or central and state tax in respect of subsequently held intra-State supply, as the case may be. However, in cases, where the taxpayer has made the payment in the correct head before the date of issuance of notification No.35/2021-Central Tax dated 24.09.2021, the refund application under section 77 of the CGST Act/ section 19 of the IGST Act can be filed before the expiry of two years from the date of issuance of the said notification. i.e. from 24.09.2021.

4.3 Application of sub-rule (1A) of rule 89 read with section 77 of the CGST Act / section 19 of the IGST Act is explained through following illustrations.

A taxpayer “A” has issued the invoice dated 10.03.2018 charging CGST and SGST on a transaction and accordingly paid the applicable tax (CGST and SGST) in the return for March, 2018 tax period. The following scenarios are explained hereunder:

Sl.no.	Scenario	Last date for filing the refund claim
1	Having realized on his own that the said transaction is an inter-State supply, “A” paid IGST in respect of the said transaction on 10.05.2021.	Since “A” has paid the tax in the correct head before issuance of notification No. 35/2021-Central Tax, dated 24.09.2021, the last date for filing refund application in FORM GST RFD-01 would be 23.09.23 (two years from date of notification).
2	Having realized on his own that the said transaction is an inter-State supply, “A” paid IGST in respect of the said transaction on 10.11.2021 i.e. after issuance of notification No. 35/2021-Central Tax dated 24.09.2021	Since “A” has paid the correct tax on 10.11.2021, in terms of rule 89 (1A) of the CGST Rules, the last date for filing refund application in FORM GST RFD-01 would be 09.11.2023 (two years from the date of payment of tax under the correct head, i.e. integrated tax).

3	Proper officer or adjudication authority or appellate authority of "A" has held the transaction as an inter-State supply and accordingly, "A" has paid the IGST in respect of the said transaction on 10.05.2019	Since "A" has paid the tax in the correct head before issuance of notification No. 35/2021-Central Tax, dated 24.09.2021, the last date for filing refund application in FORM GST RFD-01 would be 23.09.23 (two years from date of notification).
4	Proper officer or adjudication authority or appellate authority of "A" has held the transaction as an inter-State supply and accordingly, "A" has paid the IGST in respect of the said transaction on 10.11.2022 i.e. after issuance of notification No. 35/2021-Central Tax dated 24.09.2021.	Since "A" has paid the correct tax on 10.11.2022, in terms of rule 89 (1A) of the CGST Rules, the last date for filing refund application in FORM GST RFD-01 would be 09.11.2024 (two years from the date of payment of tax under the correct head, i.e. integrated tax).

The examples above are only indicative one and not an exhaustive list. Rule 89 (1A) of the CGST Rules would be applicable for section 19 of the IGST Act also, where the taxpayer has initially paid IGST on a specific transaction which later on is held as intra-State supply and the taxpayer accordingly pays CGST and SGST on the said transaction. It is also clarified that any refund applications filed, whether pending or disposed off, before issuance of notification No.35/2021-Central Tax, dated 24.09.2021, would also be dealt in accordance with the provisions of rule 89 (1A) of the CGST Rules, 2017.

4.4. Refund under section 77 of the CGST Act / section 19 of the IGST Act would not be available where the taxpayer has made tax adjustment through issuance of credit note under section 34 of the CGST Act in respect of the said transaction.

5. This trade notice is issued so as to sensitize the trade and field formations about contents of the aforesaid references and for complete details, the respective references may please be referred in CBIC's websites www.cbic.gov.in.

6. The Trade & Industry Association/Chambers of Commerce are also requested to bring the contents of the Trade Notice to the notice of all the members.

(TEJ KUMAR M. S.)
JOINT COMMISSIONER

To

All Business and Industry Associations/RAC Members (by post/email), Chennai Outer GST Commissionerate, Chennai.

All GST Registrants - Centrally administered (by email), Chennai Outer GST Commissionerate, Chennai.

Addl. Commissioner/Joint/Dy./Asst. Commissioners, Chennai Outer GST Commissionerate, Chennai (Through E-office)

For information of all officers of the Chennai Outer GST [Supdt. (PRO), to display the Trade Notice, in the Notice Board]

Supdt. (Computer/Website/Social Media): this Trade Notice to be uploaded in the website/emailed to all Chennai Outer GST Registrants (centrally administered)

Copy submitted for information to: The Principal Chief Commissioner of GST & Central Excise, Tamil Nadu & Puducherry Zone.