Refunds under GST

DISCLAIMER:

The views expressed in this article are of the author(s). The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India may not necessarily subscribe to the views expressed by the author(s).

The information cited in this article has been drawn from various sources. While every effort has been made to keep, the information cited in this article error free, the Institute or any office of the same does not take the responsibility for any typographical or clerical error which may have crept in while compiling the information provided in this article.



I. Introduction

Provisions of refund of Taxes are very important as delay would adversely impact exporters, manufacturers. In some States there is no refund in reality and in many States it is available in a delayed manner with a very high transaction cost. The Service tax refund has similarly seen period of no refund and even today the refunds for the year 2008 are outstanding!!

Looking to the concern of the exporters especially of services, the GST provisions for refund are simpler and have built in time limit on 90% for export/ SEZ refund claim. *1

^{• &}lt;sup>1</sup>Chapter XI (Section 54 to 58) of the CGST Act, 2017 deals with the provisions of refunds under the GST regime. Similar provisions are applicable for UTGST

II. Types of refund

There are 4 types of refunds available in GST:-

- 1. Unutilized ITC [Section 54(3) of CGST Act, 2017 and Rule 1 of Refund Rules]
- Balance in electronic cash ledger [Section 54(1) of CGST Act, 2017 and Rule 1 of Refund Rules]
- Advance tax deposited by CTP or NRTP [Section 54(1) of CGST Act, 2017 and Rule 1 of Refund Rules]
- 4. Refund by persons specified under Section 55 (Embassy, Agency of UNO, etc.) [Section 54(2) of CGST Act, 2017 and Rule 7 of Refund Rules]

vide Section 21 of UTGST Act, 2017 and for IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act, 2017.



• Details of forms required and time limit for claiming these refunds are hereunder:-

Sr. No.	Types of refund	Form	Time limit
1.	Unutilized ITC	GST RFD-01	
2.	Balance in electronic	GST RFD-01	
	cash ledger		
		Or	
		As may be applicable,	
		1. GSTR-3 (Monthly Return); or	Within 2
		2. GSTR-4 (Composition	years from
		supplier); or	relevant
		3. GSTR-7 (Person required to	date (Point
		deduct TDS)	IV)

3.	Advance tax	GST RFD-01	
	deposited by CTP or		
	NRTP (If furnished all	Or	
	returns under Section		
	39)	In the last return	
4.	Refund by persons		Quarterly -
	specified under		within 6
	Section 55 (Embassy,	GST RFD-10	months from
	Agency of UNO, etc.)		the quarter
	- Refund of tax on		end of
	inward supply		receipt of
			supply
• Taxes claimed as refund = GST (CGST, IGST, SGST, UTGST), interest paid and			
any other amount (say, penalty, fees)			
 No refund - if amount is less than Rs. 1000/- 			

III. Eligibility & requirement for refund of unutilized ITC

Section 54(3) of CGST Act, 2017 and Rule 1 of Refund Rules provide for refund.



- <u>Note 1</u>: "*refund*" *includes refund* of tax paid on zero-rated supplies of goods or services or both or on inputs or input services used in making such zero-rated supplies, or refund of tax on the supply of goods regarded as deemed exports, or refund of unutilised input tax credit as provided under sub-section (3)
- <u>Note 2</u>: If the person has defaulted in furnishing return or if the person is required to pay any taxes, then proper officer may withhold the refund or may deduct tax payable from the refund amount
- <u>Note 3</u>: If refund is on account of export or supply to SEZ, then 90% amount shall be refunded on provisional basis.

IV. Meaning of relevant date:-

While claiming refund in above 4 situations, "relevant date" is crucial in different situations. Meaning of relevant date is as under:-

Sr.	Situation	Relevant date
No.		

4		
1.	Export of goods (In	When ship or aircraft leaves India or goods
	respect of goods/	pass the frontier or goods are dispatched
	inputs/input services	by Post Office.
2.	Deemed export	When return of such deemed exports is
		filed
3.	Person other than	date of receipt of goods/services by such
	supplier	person
4.	Export of services (In	1. Receipt of CFE, if supply of service is
	respect of services/	prior to the receipt of such payment.
	inputs/input services	2. Issue of invoice, if payment is received
		prior to the invoice date
5.	Consequence of	Date of communication of such judgment,
	judgment, order or	order, etc
	direction of Appellate	
	Authority, etc.	
6.	Unutilized input tax	End of the FY in which such refund claim
	credit	arises
7.	Provisional payment of	Date of tax adjustment after the final
	tax	assessment
8.	Other case	Date of payment of tax

V. <u>Documents required for filing refund of unutilized ITC</u>

Documents to be enclosed for claiming refund by the exporter/Person supplying to SEZ/Person whose refund does not exceeds Rs. 2 Lacs, are:-

- i. Export of goods Statement containing details of bills of export, export invoices, etc.
- ii. Export of services Statement containing details of invoices, BRC or FIRC.
- Supply of goods/services to SEZ Statement containing details of invoices, evidence regarding endorsement by specified officer regarding receipt of goods/services for authorized operations.
- iv. If refund claim < Rs. 2 Lakh No documentary evidence Only declaration that tax incidence is not passed on.

VI. Transfer to Consumer Welfare Fund

If the applicant is not able to follow the prescribed procedure as per rules, then in such cases the amount of refund claimed will be transferred to Consumer Welfare Fund. Cases where the same is not applicable are, i.e. refund is not to be transferred to consumer welfare fund in the following cases:-

- i. It's a case of tax paid on Export/sale to SEZ or inputs/input services used.
- ii. Refund of unutilized ITC
- iii. Refund of tax on supply which is not provided and (invoice not been issued/refund voucher issued)
- iv. Refund of tax wrongfully collected and paid.
- v. Tax incidence not passed on.

VII. Section 56 of CGST Act - Interest on delayed refunds

As per the current provisions of Service Tax and Excise, if refund is not granted within 3 months, interest is payable @6% p.a. from the date of receipt of application by the Department. In GST, the provisions are as under:-

Sr. No.	Particulars	Description
1.	Eligibility	If not refunded within 60 days from date of receipt of application
2.	Period covered	Period of expiration of 60 days to the date of grant of refund
3.	Rate	Interest up to 6% - General case Interest up to 9% - If not refunded within 60 days of application filed after the favourable order by adjudicating or appellate authority or court.

VIII. Types of Forms relating to refund

Sr. No.	Form No.	Description
1.	GST RFD-01	Refund application
2.	GST RFD-02	Acknowledgement at the common portal
3.	GST RFD-03	Communication of deficiencies
4.	GST RFD-04	Provisional - Order sanctioning the amount of refund

5.	GST RFD-05	Payment advice
6.	GST RFD-06	Final order sanctioning the amount of refund
7.	GST RFD-07	Order giving details of adjustment of outstanding
		demands with refund amount
8.	GST RFD-08	Issuance of notice if refund not admissible
9.	GST RFD-09	Reply to notice
10.	GST RFD-10	Refund application by embassies, etc.
11.	GST RFD-11	Statement of inward supplies of goods/services
		by embassies, etc

The industry is eagerly waiting for the GST to be implemented and the exporters are looking forward to be much more globally competitive with icing on the cake of refunds with minimum costs in a time bound manner.

Acknowledgements

We thank Study Group on Indirect Taxes Ahmedabad for drafting this article and Chairman. Indirect taxes Committee for reviewing the same. For any queries, you may connect with CA. Bishan Shah at <u>bishan4@yahoo.com</u>.

- Indirect Taxes Committee