

BY EMAIL



भारत सरकार

Government of India

वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग

Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue

वस्तु एवं सेवाकर एवं सीमा शुल्क, मुख्य आयुक्त का कार्यालय  
गुवाहाटी ज़ोन

Office of the Chief Commissioner, Goods and Services Tax & Customs  
Guwahati Zone

क्रेसेन्स बिल्डिंग, महात्मा गाँधी रोड, शिलांग- 793001

Crescens Building, M.G Road, Shillong-793001, दूरभाष/Tel.Nos.91-0364-2500131/2502052.

फैक्स/Fax nos. 91-0364-2224747/2502047. ईमेल/Email: ccshillo@excise.nic.in

**Trade Notice No. 04/2019**

**Dated, Shillong the 12<sup>th</sup> March, 2019**

**Subject: GST Circulars-** Circular No. 89/08/2019-GST, Circular No. 90/09/2019-GST, Circular No. 91/10/2019-GST all dated 18.02.2019 & Circular No. 92/11/2019-GST dated 07.03.2019-Communication thereof-Regarding

The Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs has issued the following Circulars under Central Tax (Copy enclosed for ready reference). The Gist of the Circulars is tabulated hereunder:

Sl.No.	Circular No. & Date	Gist of the Circular
01.	Circular No. 89/08/2019-GST dated 18.02.2019	Mentioning details of inter-State supplies made to unregistered persons in Table 3.2 of FORM GSTR-3B and Table 7B of FORM GSTR-1.
02.	Circular No. 90/09/2019-GST dated 18.02.2019	Compliance of rule 46(n) of the CGST Rules, 2017 while issuing invoices in case of inter-State supply.
03.	Circular No. 91/10/2019-GST dated 18.02.2019	Clarification regarding tax payment made for supply of warehoused goods while being deposited in a customs bonded warehouse for the period July, 2017 to March, 2018.
04.	Circular No. 92/11/2019-GST dated 07.03.2019	Clarification on various doubts related to treatment of sales promotion schemes under GST.

This Trade Notice is being issued so as to sensitize the trade and field formations about the contents of the aforesaid references and for complete details; the respective references may please be referred in the CBIC's website [www.cbic.gov.in](http://www.cbic.gov.in).

All Commissioners are requested to bring the contents of the Trade Notice to the notice of all the officers working under their charge and the taxpayers falling under their respective jurisdiction.

The Trade & Industry Associations/Chambers of Commerce are requested to bring the contents of the Trade Notice to the notice of all their members.

This issues with the approval of Chief Commissioner.

Sd/-  
(Suven Das Gupta)  
Joint Commissioner

C.No. IV(16)01/CCO/TECH-I/GST/SH/2019

Dated 13 MAR 2019

Copy forwarded for information to:

- (i) The Commissioner, GST & CX Commissionerate, Agartala/ Aizawl/ Dibrugarh/Dimapur/ Guwahati / Imphal /Itanagar/ Shillong.
- (ii) The Commissioner of Customs (P), N.E.R., Shillong.
- (iii) The Commissioner (Appeals), Goods & Services Tax, Guwahati.
- (iv) The Commissioner (Audit), Goods & Services Tax, Guwahati.
- (v) The Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Govt. of Assam/Arunachal Pradesh/ Manipur /Nagaland / Mizoram/ Meghalaya /Tripura.
- (vi) Zonal RAC Members
- (vii) The Superintendent (Systems), CCO, Shillong for uploading on the Website.

Sd/-  
(Suven Das Gupta)  
Joint Commissioner



**F. No. CBEC-20/16/04/2018 - 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> February, 2019

To,

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

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Mentioning details of inter-State supplies made to unregistered persons in  
Table 3.2 of FORM GSTR-3B and Table 7B of FORM GSTR-1 – Reg.**

A registered supplier is required to mention the details of inter -State supplies made to unregistered persons, composition taxable persons and UIN holders in Table 3.2 of **FORM GSTR-3B**. Further, the details of all inter-State supplies made to unregistered persons where the invoice value is up to Rs 2.5 lakhs (rate-wise) are required to be reported in Table 7B of **FORM GSTR-1**.

2. It has been brought to the notice of the Board that a number of registered persons have not reported the details of inter-State supplies made to unregistered persons in Table 3.2 of **FORM GSTR-3B**. However, the said details have been mentioned in Table 7B of **FORM GSTR-1**. In order 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 Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017(CGST Act for short), hereby issues the following instructions.

3. It is pertinent to mention that apportionment of IGST collected on inter-State supplies made to unregistered persons in the State where such supply takes place is based on the

## Circular No. 89/08/2019-GST

information reported in Table 3.2 of **FORM GSTR-3B** by the registered person. As such, non-mentioning of the said information results in –

- (i) non-apportionment of the due amount of IGST to the State where such supply takes place; and
- (ii) a mis-match in the quantum of goods or services or both actually supplied in a State and the amount of integrated tax apportioned between the Centre and that State, and consequent non-compliance of sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.

4. Accordingly, it is instructed that the registered persons making inter-State supplies to unregistered persons shall report the details of such supplies along with the place of supply in Table 3.2 of **FORM GSTR-3B** and Table 7B of **FORM GSTR-1** as mandated by the law. Contravention of any of the provisions of the Act or the rules made there under attracts penal action under the provisions of section 125 of the CGST Act.

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

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

(Upender Gupta)  
Pr. Commissioner (GST)



**F. No. CBEC-20/16/04/2018 - 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> February, 2019

To,

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

The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Compliance of rule 46(n) of the CGST Rules, 2017 while issuing invoices in  
case of inter- State supply – Reg.**

A registered person supplying taxable goods or services or both is required to issue a tax invoice as per the provisions contained in section 31 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (CGST Act for short). Rule 46 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (CGST Rules for short) specifies the particulars which are required to be mentioned in a tax invoice.

2. It has been brought to the notice of the Board that a number of registered persons (especially in the banking, insurance and telecom sectors, etc.) are not mentioning the place of supply along with the name of the State in case of a supply made in the course of inter-State trade or commerce in contravention of rule 46(n) of the CGST Rules which mandates that the said details must be mentioned in a tax invoice. In order 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 Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, hereby issues the following instructions.

3. After introduction of GST, which is a destination-based consumption tax, it is essential to ensure that the tax paid by a registered person accrues to the State in which the consumption of goods or services or both takes place. In case of inter-State supply of goods

or services or both, this is ensured by capturing the details of the place of supply along with the name of the State in the tax invoice.

4. It is therefore, instructed that all registered persons making supply of goods or services or both in the course of inter-State trade or commerce shall specify the place of supply along with the name of the State in the tax invoice. The provisions of sections 10 and 12 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 may be referred to in order to determine the place of supply in case of supply of goods and services respectively. Contravention of any of the provisions of the Act or the rules made there under attracts penal action under the provisions of sections 122 or 125 of the CGST Act.

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

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

(Upender Gupta)  
Pr. Commissioner (GST)



F. No. CBEC-20/16/04/2018 - 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> February, 2019

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 regarding tax payment made for supply of warehoused goods while being deposited in a customs bonded warehouse for the period July, 2017 to March, 2018 – Reg.**

Attention is invited to Circular No. 3/1/2018-IGST dated 25.05.2018 whereby applicability of integrated tax on goods transferred/sold while being deposited in a warehouse (hereinafter referred to as the “warehoused goods”) was clarified. In the said circular, it was enunciated that from 1<sup>st</sup> of April, 2018 the supply of warehoused goods before their clearance from the warehouse would not be subject to the levy of integrated tax.

2. It has been brought to notice of the Board that during the period from 1<sup>st</sup> of July, 2017 to 31<sup>st</sup> of March, 2018 (hereinafter referred to as the “said period”), the common portal did not have the facility to enable the taxpayer to report payment of integrated tax, in the details required to be submitted in **FORM GSTR-1**, for such supplies especially where the supplier and the recipient were located in the same State or Union territory. Hence taxpayers making such supplies have reported such supplies as intra-State supplies and discharged central tax and state tax instead of integrated tax accordingly. Now, representations have been received from trade to clarify the same.

## Circular No. 91/10/2019-GST

3. In order 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 Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, hereby issues the following instructions.
4. Supply of warehoused goods while deposited in custom bonded warehouses had the character of inter-State supply as per the provisions of Integrated Goods and Services tax Act, 2017. But, due to non-availability of the facility on the common portal, suppliers have reported such supplies as intra-State supplies and discharged central tax and state tax on such supplies instead of integrated tax. In view of revenue neutral position of such tax payment and that facility to correctly report the nature of transaction in **FORM GSTR-1** furnished on the common portal was not available during the period July, 2017 to March, 2018, it has been decided that, as a one-time exception, suppliers who have paid central tax and state tax on such supplies, during the said period, would be deemed to have complied with the provisions of law as far as payment of tax on such supplies is concerned as long as the amount of tax paid as central tax and state tax is equal to the due amount of integrated tax on such supplies.
5. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this Circular.
6. Difficulty, if any, in the implementation of this Circular may be brought to the notice of the Board. Hindi version will follow.

(Upender Gupta)  
Pr. Commissioner (GST)



**F. No. 20/16/04/2018-GST**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Revenue**  
**Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs**  
**GST Policy Wing**

New Delhi, Dated the 7<sup>th</sup> March, 2019

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 various doubts related to treatment of sales  
promotion schemes under GST - Reg.**

Various representations have been received seeking clarification on issues raised with respect to tax treatment of sales promotion schemes under GST. To ensure uniformity in the implementation 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 said Act") hereby clarifies the issues in succeeding paragraphs.

2. It has been noticed that there are several promotional schemes which are offered by taxable persons to increase sales volume and to attract new customers for their products. Some of these schemes have been examined and clarification on the aspects of taxability, valuation, availability or otherwise of Input Tax Credit in the hands of the supplier (hereinafter referred to as the "ITC") in relation to the said schemes are detailed hereunder:

**A. Free samples and gifts:**

- i. It is a common practice among certain sections of trade and industry, such as, pharmaceutical companies which often provide drug samples to their stockists, dealers, medical practitioners, etc. without charging any consideration. As per sub-clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the expression "supply"

includes all forms of supply of goods or services or both such as sale, transfer, barter, exchange, licence, rental, lease or disposal made or agreed to be made for a consideration by a person in the course or furtherance of business. Therefore, the goods or services or both which are supplied free of cost (without any consideration) shall not be treated as 'supply' under GST (except in case of activities mentioned in Schedule I of the said Act). Accordingly, it is clarified that samples which are supplied free of cost, without any consideration, do not qualify as 'supply' under GST, except where the activity falls within the ambit of Schedule I of the said Act.

- ii. Further, clause (h) of sub-section (5) of section 17 of the said Act provides that ITC shall not be available in respect of goods lost, stolen, destroyed, written off or disposed of by way of gift or free samples. Thus, it is clarified that input tax credit shall not be available to the supplier on the inputs, input services and capital goods to the extent they are used in relation to the gifts or free samples distributed without any consideration. However, where the activity of distribution of gifts or free samples falls within the scope of 'supply' on account of the provisions contained in Schedule I of the said Act, the supplier would be eligible to avail of the ITC.

**B. Buy one get one free offer:**

- i. Sometimes, companies announce offers like '**Buy One, Get One free**'. For example, 'buy one soap and get one soap free' or 'Get one tooth brush free along with the purchase of tooth paste'. As per sub-clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the goods or services which are supplied free of cost (without any consideration) shall not be treated as 'supply' under GST (except in case of activities mentioned in Schedule I of the said Act). It may appear at first glance that in case of offers like 'Buy One, Get One Free', one item is being 'supplied free of cost' without any consideration. In fact, it is not an individual supply of free goods but a case of two or more individual supplies where a single price is being charged for the entire supply. It can at best be treated as *supplying two goods for the price of one*.
- ii. Taxability of such supply will be dependent upon as to whether the supply is a composite supply or a mixed supply and the rate of tax shall be determined as per the provisions of section 8 of the said Act.



- iii. It is also clarified that ITC shall be available to the supplier for the inputs, input services and capital goods used in relation to supply of goods or services or both as part of such offers.

**C. Discounts including 'Buy more, save more' offers:**

- i. Sometimes, the supplier offers staggered discount to his customers (increase in discount rate with increase in purchase volume). For example- Get 10 % discount for purchases above Rs. 5000/-, 20% discount for purchases above Rs. 10,000/- and 30% discount for purchases above Rs. 20,000/-. Such discounts are shown on the invoice itself.
- ii. Some suppliers also offer periodic / year ending discounts to their stockists, etc. For example- Get additional discount of 1% if you purchase 10000 pieces in a year, get additional discount of 2% if you purchase 15000 pieces in a year. Such discounts are established in terms of an agreement entered into at or before the time of supply though not shown on the invoice as the actual quantum of such discounts gets determined after the supply has been effected and generally at the year end. In commercial parlance, such discounts are colloquially referred to as "volume discounts". Such discounts are passed on by the supplier through credit notes.
- iii. It is clarified that discounts offered by the suppliers to customers (including staggered discount under 'Buy more, save more' scheme and post supply / volume discounts established before or at the time of supply) shall be excluded to determine the value of supply provided they satisfy the parameters laid down in sub-section (3) of section 15 of the said Act, including the reversal of ITC by the recipient of the supply as is attributable to the discount on the basis of document (s) issued by the supplier.
- iv. It is further clarified that the supplier shall be entitled to avail the ITC for such inputs, input services and capital goods used in relation to the supply of goods or services or both on such discounts.

**D. Secondary Discounts**

- i. These are the discounts which are not known at the time of supply or are offered after the supply is already over. For example, M/s A supplies 10000 packets of

biscuits to M/s B at Rs. 10/- per packet. Afterwards M/s A re-values it at Rs. 9/- per packet. Subsequently, M/s A issues credit note to M/s B for Rs. 1/- per packet.

- ii. The provisions of sub-section (1) of section 34 of the said Act provides as under:

*"Where one or more tax invoices have been issued for supply of any goods or services or both and the taxable value or tax charged in that tax invoice is found to exceed the taxable value or tax payable in respect of such supply, or where the goods supplied are returned by the recipient, or where goods or services or both supplied are found to be deficient, the registered person, who has supplied such goods or services or both, may issue to the recipient one or more credit notes for supplies made in a financial year containing such particulars as may be prescribed."*

- iii. Representations have been received from the trade and industry that whether credit notes(s) under sub-section (1) of section 34 of the said Act can be issued in such cases even if the conditions laid down in clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 15 of the said Act are not satisfied. It is hereby clarified that financial / commercial credit note(s) can be issued by the supplier even if the conditions mentioned in clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 15 of the said Act are not satisfied. In other words, credit note(s) can be issued as a commercial transaction between the two contracting parties.
- iv. It is further clarified that such secondary discounts shall not be excluded while determining the value of supply as such discounts are not known at the time of supply and the conditions laid down in clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 15 of the said Act are not satisfied.
- v. In other words, value of supply shall not include any discount by way of issuance of credit note(s) as explained above in para 2 (D)(iii) or by any other means, except in cases where the provisions contained in clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 15 of the said Act are satisfied.
- vi. There is no impact on availability or otherwise of ITC in the hands of supplier in this case.

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



**Circular No. 92/11/2019-GST**

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

(Upender Gupta)  
Principal Commissioner (GST)