

## **GST**

### **Collection of Tax at source by Tea Board of India**

Tea Board of India (electronic commerce operator) pays to the sellers (i.e. tea producers) for the supply of goods made by them and to the auctioneers for the supply of services made by them (i.e. brokerage) however there was no clarity regarding collection of tax that whether they should collect TCS from the seller of tea or from the auctioneers of tea or from both.

The Central Government vide [Circular no. 74/48/2018-GST dated 5th November, 2018](#) has clarified that TCS @ 1% shall be collected by Tea Board respectively from the:-

- (i) Sellers (i.e. tea producers) on the net value of supply of goods i.e. tea; and
- (ii) Actioners on the net value of supply of services (i.e. brokerage)

*Comment: This circular is issued in the wake of the e-auction system being operated by Tea Board. Care should be taken about the inference that one may be ecommerce operator in case e-procurement (other than for own requirements) models being operated with collection-disbursement of payment by an intermediary.*

[\[Circular no. 74/48/2018-GST dated 5th November, 2018\]](#)

### **Scope of principal and agent relationship under Schedule I of CGST Act, 2017 in the context of del-credere agent**

There were various issues regarding the valuation of supplies from Principal to recipient where the payment for such supply is being discharged by the recipient through the loan provided by DCA or by the DCA himself. In order to clarify such issues the Central government has issued [Circular no. 73/47/2018-GST dated 5<sup>th</sup> November, 2018](#) which provides as under:

Sl. No.	Issue	Clarification				
1	Whether a DCA falls under the ambit of agent under Para 3 of Schedule I of the CGST Act?	DCA will fall under the ambit of agent depends on the following possible scenarios: <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td>Invoice is issued by the Supplier either himself or through DCA</td><td>DCA does not fall under the ambit of agent.</td></tr><tr><td>Invoice for supply of goods is issued by the DCA in his own name</td><td>DCA would fall under the ambit of agent</td></tr></table>	Invoice is issued by the Supplier either himself or through DCA	DCA does not fall under the ambit of agent.	Invoice for supply of goods is issued by the DCA in his own name	DCA would fall under the ambit of agent
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2	Whether the temporary short-term transaction based loan extended by the DCA to the recipient (buyer), for which interest is charged by the DCA, is to be included in the value of goods being supplied by the supplier (principal) where DCA is not an agent under Para 3 of Schedule I of the CGST Act?	It is clarified that in cases where the DCA is not an agent, the short-term transaction based loan being provided by DCA to the buyer is a supply of service by the DCA. (which is exempted by s no. 27 of notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28 <sup>th</sup> June, 2017)  Therefore, the interest being charged by the DCA would not form part of the value of supply of goods supplied (to the buyer) by the supplier.
3	Where DCA is an agent under Para 3 of Schedule I of the CGST Act and makes payment to the principal on behalf of the buyer and charges interest to the buyer for delayed payment along with the value of goods being supplied, whether the interest will form a part of the value of supply of goods also or not?	It is clarified that in cases where the DCA is an agent, the temporary short-term transaction based credit being provided by DCA to the buyer no longer retains its character of an independent supply and is subsumed in the supply of the goods by the DCA to the recipient.  It is further clarified that the value of the interest charged for such credit would be required to be included in the value of supply of goods by DCA to the recipient as per clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 15 of the CGST Act.

**Del credere agent:** It is an agent under section 182 of Indian Contract Act enjoying principal-agent relationship wherein the agent acts not only as a broker for the principal, but also as a guarantor of credit extended to the buyer.

[\[Circular no. 73/47/2018-GST dated 5<sup>th</sup> November, 2018\]](#)

### **GST Revenue collections for the month of October 2018 crosses Rupees One Lac Crore**

The total gross GST revenue collected in the month of October, 2018 is **Rs. 100,710 crore** segregation of which is as follows:

IGST	<b>Rs. 53,419 crore</b>
CGST	<b>Rs. 16,464 crore</b>
SGST	<b>Rs. 22,826 crore</b>
Compensation cess	<b>Rs. 8,000 crore</b>

The Revenue collected in October, 2018 of **Rs. 100,710 crore** is higher by 6.64% as compared to September, 2018 collection of **Rs. 94,442 crore**.

The total number of GSTR 3B Returns filed for the month of September up to 31st October, 2018 is **67.45lakh**.

[\[PIB Release ID :184539 dated 1st November, 2018\]](#)

### **Central Goods and Services Tax (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 2018**

The Central Government vide [Notification No. 60 /2018 –CT dated 30<sup>th</sup> October, 2018](#) has notified following rules further to amend the Central Goods and Service Tax Rules, 2017.

- 1. Insertion of Rule 83A-** Examination of Goods and Services Tax Practitioners: This rule provides the detailed procedure for examination of GST practitioners which are described as below:

S.No.	Particular	Description
1.	Examination	Conducted by the National Academy of Customs, Indirect Taxes and Narcotics (NACIN)
2.	Frequency of examination	Twice in a year
3.	Registration for the examination and payment of fee	Register online and pay fees as specified by NACIN
4.	Examination Centers	Across India at the designated centers
5.	Period for passing the examination and number of attempts allowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exam within 2 years of enrolment</li> <li>• Any number of attempts</li> </ul>
6.	Nature of examination	Computer Based Test consisting of Multi Choice Questions.
7.	Qualifying marks	50% of the total marks
8.	Guidelines for candidates	To be issued by NACIN
9.	Disqualification of person using unfair means or practice	Illustrative list given of “use of unfair means or practices”
10.	Declaration of result	Within 1 month of the conduct of examination
11.	Handling representations	Person not satisfied with his result may represent in writing, specifying the reasons therein to NACIN
12.	Power to relax	Board or State Tax Commissioner, may relax any of the provisions

**2. Insertion of Rule 142A- Procedure for recovery of dues under existing law**

Demand of tax, interest, penalty, fee or any other dues, recoverable consequent to proceedings launched under the existing law before, on or after the appointed day shall, unless recovered under that law, be recovered under the Act and may be uploaded in FORM GST DRC-07A electronically on the common portal and the demand of the order shall be posted in Part II of Electronic Liability Register in FORM GST PMT-01.

Where the above demand is rectified or modified or quashed in any proceedings, including in appeal, review or revision, or the recovery is made under the existing laws, a summary thereof shall be uploaded on the common portal in FORM GST DRC-08A and Part II of Electronic Liability Register in FORM GST PMT-01 shall be updated accordingly.

**3. Substitution in Form GST PMT-01:** Following changes are made in the new Form :

- i. A column has been inserted to provide the tax period starting and ending date to provide tax period wise details of other than return related liabilities.
- ii. Now amount debited/credited under existing law also need to be provided in the newly substituted form.

**4. Form GST DRC-07A** inserted to obtain summary of the orders creating demand under existing laws which requires various information like Act under which demand has been created, period for which demand has been created, name of the officer passing the order, period of stay (If demand is stayed) and Act wise details of demand created, paid and balance payable under existing law etc.

**5. Form DRC- 08 A** inserted for Amendment/ Modification of summary of the orders creating demand under existing laws which requires the amended details of data furnished in Form DRC GST-07A

[\[Notification No. 60/2018-Central Tax dated 30<sup>th</sup> October, 2018\]](#)

**Final Return by the taxpayers whose registration has been cancelled on or before the 30th September, 2018**

The Central Government vide [Notification No. 58/2018- Central Tax dated 26<sup>th</sup> October, 2018](#) notified 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2018 as the due date for furnishing of final return in Form GSTR-10 by the persons whose registration under the said Act has been cancelled by the proper officer on or before the 30th September, 2018.

*Comment: In such cases, when final return is filed within the due date specified, Annual Return will not be required to be filed.*

[\[Notification No. 58/2018- Central Tax dated 26<sup>th</sup> October, 2018\]](#)

**Extension in the time limit for furnishing FORM GST ITC-04 for the period- July, 2017 to September, 2018**

Central Government vide [Notification No. 59/2018- Central Tax dated 26<sup>th</sup> October, 2018](#) extended the time limit for furnishing the declaration in FORM GST ITC-04 in respect of goods/ capital goods dispatched to a job worker or received from a job worker or sent from one job worker to another, during the period from July, 2017 to September, 2018 till the 31st day of December, 2018.

[\[Notification No. 59/2018- Central Tax dated 26<sup>th</sup> October, 2018\]](#)

**Clarification of the procedure in respect of return of time expired drugs or medicine**

The Central Government vide [Circular No. 72/46/2018-GST dated 26<sup>th</sup> October, 2018](#) clarified the procedure to be followed in respect of return of time expired drugs or medicines under the GST laws. The drugs or medicines are sold by the manufacturer to the wholesaler and by the wholesaler to the retailer on the basis of an invoice/bill of supply as case may be. They have a defined life term which is referred to as the date of expiry and on crossing the date of expiry, are

returned back to the manufacturer through supply chain. Therefore, the retailer/ wholesaler can follow either of the below mentioned procedures for the return of the time expired goods:

**A. Return of time expired goods to be treated as fresh supply**

- a) Person returning the time expired goods is a registered person
  - ❖ Return of goods to be treated as fresh supply
  - ❖ Value of the said goods as shown in the invoice on the basis of which the goods were supplied earlier may be taken as the value of such return supply
  - ❖ Recipient is eligible to avail Input Tax Credit on said return supply subject to section 16 of the CGST Act.
- b) Person returning the time expired goods is a composition taxpayer
  - ❖ Return the said goods by issuing a bill of supply and pay tax at the rate applicable
  - ❖ Recipient is not eligible to avail ITC of said return supply
- c) Person returning the time expired goods is an unregistered person: Recipient may return the said goods by issuing any commercial document without charging any tax.

Where the time expired goods which have been returned by the retailer/wholesaler are destroyed by the manufacturer, he/she is required to reverse the ITC availed on the return supply in terms of section 17(5) (h) of the CGST Act. However, ITC which is required to be reversed in such scenario is the ITC availed on the return supply and not the ITC that is attributable to the manufacture of such time expired goods.

Illustration: Supposedly, manufacturer has availed ITC of Rs. 10/- at the time of manufacture of medicines valued at Rs. 100/-. At the time of return of such medicine on the account of expiry, the ITC available to the manufacturer on the basis of fresh invoice issued by wholesaler is Rs. 15/-. So, when the time expired goods are destroyed by the manufacturer he would be required to reverse ITC of Rs. 15/- and not of Rs. 10/-.

**B. Return of time expired goods by issuing Credit Note:**

- a) As per section 34(1) of the CGST Act, the manufacturer or the wholesaler who has supplied the goods to the wholesaler or retailer, as the case may be, has the option to issue a credit note in relation to the time expired goods returned by the wholesaler or retailer, as the case may be.
- b) If the credit note is issued within the time limit specified in section 34(2) of the CGST Act, the tax liability may be adjusted by the supplier, provided the person returning the time expired goods has either not availed the ITC or if availed has reversed the ITC so availed against the goods being returned. However, if the time limit has expired, a credit note may still be issued but the tax liability cannot be adjusted by him in his hands
- c) Further, in case they are returned beyond the time period specified and a credit note is issued, there is no requirement to declare such credit note on the common portal by the supplier as tax liability cannot be adjusted in this case.

Illustration:

Case	Date of Supply of goods from manufacturer/ wholesaler to wholesaler/ retailer	Date of return of time expired goods from retailer / wholesaler to wholesaler / manufacturer	Treatment in terms of tax liability & credit note
Case 1	1 <sup>st</sup> July, 2017	20 <sup>th</sup> September, 2018	Credit note will be issued by the supplier (manufacturer / wholesaler) and the same to be uploaded by him on the common portal. Subsequently, tax liability can be adjusted by such supplier provided the recipient (wholesaler / retailer) has either not availed the ITC or if availed has reversed the ITC.
Case 2	1 <sup>st</sup> July, 2017	20 <sup>th</sup> October, 2018	Credit note will be issued by the supplier (manufacturer / wholesaler) but there is no requirement to upload the same on the common portal. Subsequently tax liability cannot be adjusted by such supplier.

Although, this circular discusses the return of expired goods, it may be applicable to goods returned on account of reasons other than the one detailed above.

*Comment:* Very significant clarification in this circular as it is encouraged to be followed in other sectors also. Interesting to note that the examples do not consider a case where the 'return supply' is after Oct 20 (maximum time allowed under section 34 to issue credit note). As such, it appears from this circular that as returns are not by way of credit note, this might be a way to return goods even after the time allowed under section 34 by effecting an 'return supply' rather than credit note. It is also interesting that 'expired goods' are permitted to avail the same HSN as the 'original goods'. Much benefit remains to be availed by the interpretation furnished by this circular.

[Circular No. 72/46/2018-GST dated 26<sup>th</sup> October, 2018](#)

**Clarifications of issues related to casual taxable person and recovery of excess ITC distributed by and ISD**

S.No.	Issue	Clarification
1.	Whether the amount required to be deposited as advance tax while taking registration as a casual taxable person (CTP) should be 100% of the	1. While applying for registration as a casual taxable person, the FORM GST REG-1 (S. No. 11) seeks information regarding the "estimated net tax liability"

	<p>estimated gross tax liability or the estimated tax liability payable in cash should be calculated after deducting the due eligible ITC which might be available to CTP?</p>	<p>only and not the gross tax liability.</p> <p>2. It is accordingly clarified that the amount of advance tax which a CTP is required to deposit while obtaining registration should be calculated after considering the due eligible ITC which might be available to such taxable person</p> <p><i>Remarks: The clarification will result in minimal blockage of funds and ease of doing business.</i></p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>As per section 27 of the CGST Act, 2017, period of operation by casual taxable person is 90 days with provision for extension of same by the proper officer for a further period not exceeding 90 days. Various representations have been received for further extension of the said period beyond the period of 180 days, as mandated in law.</p>	<p>1. In case of long running exhibitions (for a period more than 180 days), the taxable person cannot be treated as a CTP and thus such person would be required to obtain registration as a normal taxable person.</p> <p>2. While applying for normal registration the said person should upload a copy of the allotment letter granting him permission to use the premises for the exhibition and the allotment letter/consent letter shall be treated as the proper document as a proof for his place of business.</p> <p>3. In such cases he would not be required to pay advance tax for the purpose of registration.</p> <p>4. He can surrender such registration once the exhibition is over.</p> <p><i>Remarks: The clarification will help taxpayers to obtain normal registration even for a short span of time of business operation.</i></p>
<p>3.</p>	<p>Representations have been received regarding the manner of recovery of excess credit distributed by an Input Service Distributor in contravention of the provisions contained in section 20 of the CGST Act.</p>	<p>1. Where the ISD distributes the credit in contravention of section 20 of the CGST Act resulting in excess distribution of credit to one or more recipients of credit, the excess credit so distributed shall be recovered from such recipients along with interest and penalty if any.</p> <p>2. The recipient unit(s) who have received excess credit from ISD may deposit the said excess amount voluntarily along with</p>

		<p>interest by using FORM GST DRC-03.</p> <p>3. If the said recipient unit(s) does not come forward voluntarily, necessary proceedings may be initiated against the said unit(s) under the provisions of section 73 or 74 of the CGST Act as the case may be. FORM GST DRC-07 can be used by the tax authorities in such cases.</p> <p>4. ISD would also be liable to a general penalty under the provisions contained in section 122(1) (ix) of the CGST Act.</p> <p><i>Remarks: The clarification will enable fast recovery of the excess credit by an ISD.</i></p>
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[\[Circular No. 71/45/2018-GST dated 26<sup>th</sup> October, 2018\]](#)

### **Clarification on certain issues related to refund**

Central Government vide [Circular No. 70/44/2018-GST dated 26<sup>th</sup> October, 2018](#) clarified certain issues related to refund which are as follow:-

#### **1. Status of refund claim after issuance of deficiency memo and re-credit of electronic credit ledger:**

[Circular No. 59/33/2018-GST dated the 4<sup>th</sup> Sept, 2018](#) earlier clarified that once a deficiency memo has been issued against a refund application, the amount of ITC debited under rule 89(3) of the CGST Rules, 2017 is required to be recredited to the electronic credit ledger by using FORM GST RFD-01B and the taxpayer is expected to file a fresh application for refund.

Presently, the common portal does not allow a taxpayer to file a fresh application for refund once a deficiency memo issued against an earlier refund application for the same period. It is clarified that till the time such facility is developed, taxpayers would be required to submit the rectified refund application under the earlier Application Reference Number (ARN) only. Thus, it is reiterated that when a deficiency memo in FORM GST RFD-03 is issued to taxpayers, re-credit in the electronic credit ledger is not required to be carried out and the rectified refund application would be accepted by the jurisdictional tax authorities with the earlier ARN itself. It is further clarified that a suitable clarification would be issued separately for cases in which such re-credit has already been carried out.

#### **1. Allowing exporters who have received capital goods under EPCG to claim refund of IGST paid on exports:**

GST Council, in its 30th meeting proposed the amendment of rule 89(4B) of the CGST Rules to allow exporters receiving capital goods under the EPCG Scheme the facility of claiming refund of the IGST paid on exports. Any exporter who himself/herself imported any inputs/capital goods in terms of notification Nos. 78/2017-Customs and 79/2017-Customs both dated 13th



October, 2017 shall be eligible to claim refund of the IGST paid on exports till the date of the issuance of the notification No. 54/2018 – Central Tax dated the 9th October, 2018.

Further, after the issuance of notification No. 54/2018 – Central Tax dated the 9th October, 2018, exporters who are importing goods in terms of notification Nos. 78/2017- Customs and 79/2017- Customs both dated 13th October, 2017 would not be eligible for refund of IGST paid on exports as provided in the said sub-rule. However, exporters who are receiving capital goods under the EPCG scheme, either through import in terms of notification No. 79/2017-Customs dated 13th October, 2017 or through domestic procurement in terms of notification No. 48/2017-Central Tax, dated 18th October, 2017, shall continue to be eligible to claim refund of IGST paid on exports and would not be hit by the restrictions provided in the said sub-rule.

*Comments: Please ensure that importers who have paid IGST on import of goods prior to 13<sup>th</sup> October, 2017, are not permitted to claim IGST paid on exports.*

[\[Circular No. 70/44/2018-GST dated 26<sup>th</sup> October, 2018\]](#)

### **Processing of Applications for Cancellation of Registration submitted in FORM GST REG-16**

Central Government vide [Circular No. 69/43/2018-GST dated 26<sup>th</sup> October, 2018](#) clarified various issues in relation to processing of the applications for cancellation of registration filed by taxpayers in FORM GST REG-16:-

- ❖ Rule 20 of the CGST Rules provides that the taxpayer applying for cancellation shall submit FORM GST REG-16 on the common portal within a period of 30 days of the occurrence of the event warranting the cancellation“. However, it might be difficult in cases like piece meal transfer/disposal of business, to exactly pinpoint the day on which such an event occurs. In such cases, the 30-day deadline may be liberally interpreted and application for cancellation may not be rejected because of the possible violation of the deadline.
- ❖ Since the cancellation of registration has no effect on the liability of the taxpayer for any acts of commission/omission committed before or after the date of cancellation, the proper officer should accept all such applications within a period of 30 days from the date of filing the application, except in the following circumstances:-
  - a) The application in FORM GST REG-16 is incomplete
  - b) In case of transfer, merger or amalgamation of business, the amalgamated or merged entity has not got registered with the tax authority before submission of the application

In above 2 cases, the proper officer shall inform in writing about the nature of the discrepancy and give a time period of 7 working days, from the date of receipt of the said letter, to reply. If case of no reply within the specified period, the proper officer may reject the application after giving an opportunity to be heard, recording reasons for rejection in the dialog box that opens once the ‘Reject‘ button is chosen.

If reply to the query is received and the same is found satisfactory, the Proper Officer may approve the same and proceed to cancel the registration by issuing an order in FORM GST REG-19. If reply is found to be not satisfactory, the Proper Officer may reject the application, after giving the applicant an opportunity to be heard. The Proper Officer must also record his

reasons for rejection of the application in the dialog box that opens when the ‘Reject’ button is chosen.

- ❖ The taxpayer seeking cancellation of registration shall pay, by way of debiting either the electronic credit or cash ledger, the input tax contained in the stock of inputs, semi-finished goods, finished goods and capital goods or the output tax payable on such goods, on the day immediately preceding the date of cancellation of registration, whichever is higher.

However, it is clarified that this requirement to debit the electronic credit and/or cash ledger should not be a prerequisite for applying cancellation and can also be done at the time of submission of final return in FORM GSTR-10.

In any case, once the taxpayer submits the application for cancellation of registration, he/she will not be able to utilize any remaining balances in his/her electronic credit/cash ledgers from the said date except for discharging liabilities under GST Act upto the date of filing of final return in FORM GSTR-10. Therefore, the requirement to reverse the balance in the electronic credit ledger is automatically met. In case it is later determined that the output tax liability of the taxpayer, as determined under sub-section (5) of section 29 of the CGST Act, was greater than the amount of input tax credit available, then the difference shall be paid by him/her in cash.

- ❖ In case the final return is not filed within the stipulated date, then notice in FORM GSTR-3A has to be issued to the taxpayer. If the taxpayer still fails to file the final return within 15 days of the receipt, then an assessment order in FORM GST ASMT-13, shall have to be issued to determine the liability of the taxpayer. If the taxpayer files the final return within 30 days of the date of service of FORM GST ASMT-13, then the said order shall be deemed to have been withdrawn. However, the liability for payment of interest and late fee shall continue.
- ❖ Rule 68 of the CGST Rules requires issuance of notices to registered persons who fail to furnish returns under section 39. It is clarified that issuance of notice would not be required for registered persons who have not made any taxable supplies during the intervening period (i.e. from the date of registration to the date of application for cancellation of registration) and has furnished an undertaking to this effect.
- ❖ Section 29 of the CGST Act has been amended by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018 to provide for “Suspension” of registration. It is clarified that although the provisions of CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018 have not yet been brought into force, it will be prudent for the field formations not to issue notices for non-filing of return for taxpayers who have already filed an application for cancellation of registration. However, the requirement of filing a final return, remains unchanged.

[\[Circular No. 69/43/2018-GST dated 26<sup>th</sup> October, 2018\]](#)

### **Post audit authorities under Ministry of Defence exempted from TDS compliance**

Central Government vide [Notification No. 57/2018 – Central Tax dated 23<sup>rd</sup> October, 2018](#) exempted the authorities under the Ministry of Defence from the applicability and compliance of section 51, **with effect from 23rd October, 2018**. However, the authorities (total 30 authorities) as specified in the annexure to this Notification are mandatorily required to deduct tax from the payment made or credited to the supplier of taxable goods or services or both, where the total value of such supply, under a contract, exceeds Rs. 2.5 lakhs.

[Notification No. 57/2018 – Central Tax dated 23<sup>rd</sup> October, 2018]

**Specify the categories of Casual Taxable Persons exempted from obtaining registration- Superseding Notification No. 32/2017- Central tax dated 15<sup>th</sup> Sept, 2017**

Central Government vide Notification No. 56/2018 – Central Tax dated 23<sup>rd</sup> October, 2018 superseded Notification No. 32/2017- Central tax dated 15th Sept, 2017 and specified the following categories of casual taxable persons exempted from obtaining registration under the Central Goods and Services tax Act whereby:-

1. Persons making inter-State taxable supplies of handicraft goods as defined in the “Explanation” in Notification No. 21/2018 -Central Tax (Rate), dated the 26th July, 2018.
2. Persons making inter-State taxable supplies of certain notified products as per Notification No. 32/2017- Central tax dated 15th Sept, 2017.

Provided such person is availing benefit of Notification No. 03/2018 – Integrated Tax, dated the 22nd October, 2018 (Similar notification has been issued under integrated tax).

Further provided that the aggregate value of such supplies, to be computed on all India basis, does not exceed the amount of aggregate turnover above which a supplier is liable to be registered in the State or Union territory. Such persons shall obtain a Permanent Account Number and generate an e-way bill in accordance with rule 138 of the CGST Rules, 2017.

[Notification No. 56/2018 – Central Tax dated 23<sup>rd</sup> October, 2018]

**Change of email and mobile number of the authorized signatory by taxpayers with assistance from the jurisdictional tax officer under GST system**

Complaints are being received from taxpayers that the intermediaries who were authorized by them to apply for registration on their behalf had used their own email and mobile number during the process. They are now not sharing the user credentials with the taxpayer on whose behalf they had done the registration in the first place and the taxpayer is at their mercy.

With a view to address this difficulty of the taxpayer, a functionality to update email and mobile number of the authorized signatory is available in the GST System. The email and mobile number can be updated by the concerned Jurisdictional tax authority of the taxpayer as per the following procedure:

**Steps to be followed:-**

- Taxpayer is required to approach the concerned jurisdictional Tax Officer to get the password for the GSTIN allotted to the business.
- <Jurisdiction can be checked through Search Taxpayer option available on <https://www.gst.gov.in>,>. Allotted jurisdiction is displayed in red text>
- Taxpayer would be required to provide valid documents to the tax officer as proof of his/her identity and to validate the business details related to his GSTIN.
- Tax officer will check if the said person is added as a Stakeholder or Authorized Signatory for that GSTIN in the system.
- Tax officer will upload necessary proof on the GST Portal in support to authenticate the activity.
- Tax officer will enter the new email address and mobile phone number provided by the Taxpayer.

- After upload of document, Tax officer will reset the password for the GSTIN in the system.

[PIB Release ID 179956 dated 14<sup>th</sup> June, 2018]

## **CUSTOMS**

### **Electronic sealing – Deposit in and removal of goods from Customs bonded Warehouses, clarification**

The Central Government vide [Circular No. 39/2018- Customs dated 23<sup>rd</sup> October, 2018](#) clarified that RFID seals shall be procured from the destination warehouse in case of warehouse to warehouse transfer also. The clarification has been made referring to the [Circular 19/2018- Customs dated 18<sup>th</sup> June, 2018](#) whereby the importer of goods is permitted to procure a RFID seal from the destination warehouse.

Moreover, Central Government vide [Circular No. 41/2018- Customs dated 30<sup>th</sup> October, 2018](#) extended the date of implementation of [Circular No. 19/2018- Customs dated 18<sup>th</sup> June, 2018](#) to 01<sup>st</sup> January, 2019 in order to enable establishment of infrastructure and procurement of seals by warehouse.

[Circular No. 39/2018- Customs dated 23<sup>rd</sup> October, 2018, Circular No. 41/2018- Customs dated 30<sup>th</sup> October, 2018]