

12/2017- Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017. Accordingly, in this case the 'penal interest' charged thereon on a transaction between Y and M/s ABC Ltd. would not be subject to GST, as the same would not be covered under notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017. The value of supply of mobile by X to Y would be ₹ 40,000/- for the purpose of levy of GST."

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Clarification regarding determination of place of supply in certain cases

Circular No. 103/22/2019-GST

28th June, 2019

Various representations have been received from trade and industry seeking clarification in respect of determination of place of supply in following cases: -

- (i) **Services provided by Ports** - place of supply in respect of various cargo handling services provided by ports to clients;
- (ii) **Services rendered on goods temporarily imported in India** - place of supply in case of services rendered on unpolished diamonds received from abroad, which are exported after cutting, polishing etc.

2. The provisions relating to determination of place of supply as contained in the Integrated Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "the IGST Act") have been examined. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 168 of the Central Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "the CGST Act") clarifies the same as below: -

S. No.	Issue	Clarification
1	Various services are being provided by the port authorities to its clients in relation to cargo handling. Some of such services are in respect of arrival of wagons at port, haulage of wagons inside port area up-to place of unloading, siding of wagons inside the port, unloading of wagons, movement of unloaded cargo to plot and staking hereof, movement of unloaded cargo to berth, shipment/loading on vessel etc. Doubts have been raised about determination of place of supply for such services i.e. whether the same would be determined in terms of the provisions contained in sub-section (2) of Section 12 or sub-section (2) of Section 13 of the IGST Act, as the case may be or the same shall be determined in terms of the provisions contained in sub-section (3) of Section 12 of the IGST Act.	It is hereby clarified that such services are ancillary to or related to cargo handling services and are not related to immovable property. Accordingly, the place of supply of such services will be determined as per the provisions contained in sub-section (2) of Section 12 or sub-section (2) of Section 13 of the IGST Act, as the case may be, depending upon the terms of the contract between the supplier and recipient of such services.

S. No.	Issue	Clarification
2	Doubts have been raised about the place of supply in case of supply of various services on unpolished diamonds such as cutting and polishing activity which have been temporarily imported into India and are not put to any use in India?	<p>Place of supply in case of performance based services is to be determined as per the provisions contained in clause (a) of sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the IGST Act and generally the place of services is where the services are actually performed. But an exception has been carved out in case of services supplied in respect of goods which are temporarily imported into India for repairs or for any other treatment or process and are exported after such repairs or treatment or process without being put to any use in India, other than that which is required for such repairs or treatment or process.</p> <p>In case of cutting and polishing activity on unpolished diamonds which are temporarily imported into India are not put to any use in India, the place of supply would be determined as per the provisions contained in sub-section (2) of Section 13 of the IGST Act.</p>

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**Processing of refund applications in FORM GST RFD-01A
submitted by taxpayers wrongly mapped on the common portal.**

Circular No. 104/23/2019-GST

28th June, 2019

Doubts have been raised in respect of processing of a refund application by a jurisdictional tax authority (either Centre or State) to whom the application has been electronically transferred by the common portal in cases where the said tax authority is not the one to which the taxpayer has been administratively assigned. The matter has been examined. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the Central