

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो
(वित्त विभाग)

हमारा सन्दर्भ: वित्त/ डी ऍफ़ /11:10 / जी एस टी 06.09.2018

विषय : वस्तु एवं सेवा कर के सम्बन्ध में

परिपत्र संख्या बी आई एस / मुख्यालय / वित्त / जी एस टी / परिपत्र 26 दिनांक 06.09.2018
सभी संबंधित की जानकारी हेतु एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु संलग्न है |

हस्ता

(गुरप्रीत सिंह)

निदेशक (वित्त)

परिचालित सेवा में भा मा ब्यूरो इंटरनेट के माध्यम से :

- सभी क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय / शाखा कार्यालय / केंद्रीय प्रयोगशाला के प्रमुख / एन आई टी एस / सभी प्रयोगशालाओं के प्रमुख
- मुख्यालय के सभी विभागों के प्रमुख

प्रतिलिपि - जानकारी के लिए :

- ❖ निजी सचिव (महानिदेशक) - महानिदेशक की जानकारी के लिए
- ❖ अपर महानिदेशक / मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी / सभी उप महानिदेशक

सूचना और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के इंटरनेट पर रखने के लिए

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
(FINANCE DEPARTMENT)

Our Ref: FIN/DF/11:10/GST

06.09.2018

Subject: Roll-out of Goods & Service Tax (GST)

The Circular No. BIS/ HQ/FIN/ GST/ Circular No. 26 dated 06.09.2018 on the captioned subject is enclosed for information and necessary action by all concerned.

sd/-

(Gurpreet Singh)
Director (Finance)

Circulated through Intranet to:

- Heads of ROs/BOs/NITS/Laboratories
- Heads of all Departments at HQ BIS

Copy for Information:

- PS to DG – For DG's Information
- ADG/CVO/ All DDGs

Copy to: ITSD for placing on BIS INTRANET

BIS/FIN/GST/CIRCULAR 26

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो
(वित्त विभाग)

Subject: Goods & Service Tax

Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, GST Policy Wing, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance had issued the following circulars regarding GST:

1. Circular No. 57/31/2018-GST dated 04th September 2018 regarding Scope of Principal-agent relationship in the context of Schedule 1 of the CGST Act;
2. Circular No. 58/32/2018-GST dated 04th September 2018 regarding Recovery of arrears of wrongly availed CENVAT credit under the existing law and inadmissible transitional credit.

Copies of the above mentioned circulars issued by CBDT, are enclosed.

This is for information and compliance by all ROs/BOs/CL/NITS and all concerned officials of BIS.

This issues with approval of DDGF.

हस्ता

(गुरप्रीत सिंह)

निदेशक (वित्त)

Our Ref: Fin/DF/11:10/GST

Date: 06.09.2018

Circulated through Intranet to:

- Heads of all ROs/BOs/CL/NITS/Laboratories
- Heads of all Departments at HQ BIS

Copy for Information:

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Copy to: ITSD for placing on BIS INTRANET

CBEC-20/16/4/2018-GST
Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Revenue
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs
GST Policy Wing

New Delhi, Dated the 4th September, 2018

To,

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

Madam/Sir,

**Subject: Scope of Principal-agent relationship in the context of Schedule I of the CGST Act -
regarding.**

In terms of Schedule I of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "CGST Act"), the supply of goods by an agent on behalf of the principal without consideration has been deemed to be a supply. In this connection, various representations have been received regarding the scope and ambit of the principal-agent relationship under GST. In order to clarify some of the issues and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168 (1) of the CGST Act hereby clarifies the issues in the succeeding paras.

2. As per section 182 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, an "agent" is a person employed to do any act for another, or to represent another in dealings with third person. The person for whom such act is done, or who is so represented, is called the "principal". As delineated in the definition, an agent can be appointed for performing any act on behalf of the principal which may or may not have the potential for representation on behalf of the principal. So, the crucial element here is the representative character of the agent which enables him to carry out activities on behalf of the principal.

3. The term "agent" has been defined under sub-section (5) of section 2 of the CGST Act as follows:

"agent" means a person, including a factor, broker, commission agent, arhatia, del credere agent, an auctioneer or any other mercantile agent, by whatever name called, who carries on the business of supply or receipt of goods or services or both on behalf of another.

4. The following two key elements emerge from the above definition of agent:

- a) the term 'agent' is defined in terms of the various activities being carried out by the person concerned in the principal-agent relationship; and
- b) the supply or receipt of goods or services has to be undertaken by the agent on behalf of the principal.

From this, it can be deduced that the crucial component for covering a person within the ambit of the term "agent" under the CGST Act is corresponding to the representative character identified in the definition of "agent" under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

5. Further, the two limbs of any supply under GST are "consideration" and "in the course or furtherance of business". Where the consideration is not extant in a transaction, such a transaction does not fall within the ambit of supply. But, in certain scenarios, as elucidated in Schedule I of the CGST Act, the key element of consideration is not required to be present for treating certain activities as supply. One such activity which has been detailed in para 3 of Schedule I (hereinafter referred to as "**the said entry**") is reproduced hereunder:

3. *Supply of goods—*

(a) by a principal to his agent where the agent undertakes to supply such goods on behalf of the principal; or

(b) by an agent to his principal where the agent undertakes to receive such goods on behalf of the principal.

6. Here also, it is worth noticing that all the activities between the principal and the agent and *vice versa* do not fall within the scope of the said entry. Firstly, the supply of services between the principal and the agent and *vice versa* is outside the ambit of the said entry, and would therefore require "consideration" to consider it as supply and thus, be liable to GST. Secondly, the element identified in the definition of "agent", i.e., "**supply or receipt of goods on behalf of the principal**" has been retained in this entry.

7. It may be noted that the crucial factor is how to determine whether the agent is wearing the representative hat and is supplying or receiving goods on behalf of the principal. Since in the commercial world, there are various factors that might influence this relationship, it would be more prudent that an objective criteria is used to determine whether a particular principal-agent relationship falls within the ambit of the said entry or not. Thus, the key ingredient for determining relationship under GST would be whether the invoice for the further supply of goods on behalf of the principal is being issued by the agent or not. Where the invoice for further supply is being issued by the agent in his name then, any provision of goods from the principal to the agent would fall within the fold of the said entry. However, it may be noted that in cases where the invoice is issued by the agent to the customer in the name of the principal, such agent shall not fall within the ambit of Schedule I of the CGST Act. Similarly, where the goods being procured by the agent on behalf of the principal are invoiced in the name of the agent then further provision of the said goods by the agent to the principal would be covered

by the said entry. In other words, the crucial point is whether or not the agent has the authority to pass or receive the title of the goods on behalf of the principal.

8. Looking at the convergence point between the character of the agent under both the CGST Act and the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the following scenarios are discussed:

Scenario 1

Mr. A appoints Mr. B to procure certain goods from the market. Mr. B identifies various suppliers who can provide the goods as desired by Mr. A, and asks the supplier (Mr. C) to send the goods and issue the invoice directly to Mr. A. In this scenario, Mr. B is only acting as the procurement agent, and has in no way involved himself in the supply or receipt of the goods. Hence, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, Mr. B is not an agent of Mr. A for supply of goods in terms of Schedule I.

Scenario 2

M/s XYZ, a banking company, appoints Mr. B (auctioneer) to auction certain goods. The auctioneer arranges for the auction and identifies the potential bidders. The highest bid is accepted and the goods are sold to the highest bidder by M/s XYZ. The invoice for the supply of the goods is issued by M/s XYZ to the successful bidder. In this scenario, the auctioneer is merely providing the auctioneering services with no role played in the supply of the goods. Even in this scenario, Mr. B is not an agent of M/s XYZ for the supply of goods in terms of Schedule I.

Scenario 3

Mr. A, an artist, appoints M/s B (auctioneer) to auction his painting. M/s B arranges for the auction and identifies the potential bidders. The highest bid is accepted and the painting is sold to the highest bidder. The invoice for the supply of the painting is issued by M/s B on the behalf of Mr. A but in his own name and the painting is delivered to the successful bidder. In this scenario, M/s B is not merely providing auctioneering services, but is also supplying the painting on behalf of Mr. A to the bidder, and has the authority to transfer the title of the painting on behalf of Mr. A. This scenario is covered under Schedule I.

A similar situation can exist in case of supply of goods as well where the C&F agent or commission agent takes possession of the goods from the principal and issues the invoice in his own name. In such cases, the C&F/commission agent is an agent of the principal for the supply of goods in terms of Schedule I. The disclosure or non-disclosure of the name of the principal is immaterial in such situations.

Scenario 4

Mr A sells agricultural produce by utilizing the services of Mr B who is a commission agent as per the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee Act (APMC Act) of the State. Mr B identifies the buyers and sells the agricultural produce on behalf of Mr. A for which he charges a commission from Mr. A. As

per the APMC Act, the commission agent is a person who buys or sells the agricultural produce on behalf of his principal, or facilitates buying and selling of agricultural produce on behalf of his principal and receives, by way of remuneration, a commission or percentage upon the amount involved in such transaction.

In cases where the invoice is issued by Mr. B to the buyer, the former is an agent covered under Schedule I. However, in cases where the invoice is issued directly by Mr. A to the buyer, the commission agent (Mr. B) doesn't fall under the category of agent covered under Schedule I.

9. In scenario 1 and scenario 2, Mr. B shall not be liable to obtain registration in terms of clause (vii) of section 24 of the CGST Act. He, however, would be liable for registration if his aggregate turnover of supply of taxable services exceeds the threshold specified in sub-section (1) of section 22 of the CGST Act. In scenario 3, M/s B shall be liable for compulsory registration in terms of the clause (vii) of section 24 of the CGST Act. In respect of commission agents in Scenario 4, notification No. 12/2017 Central Tax (Rate) dated 24.06.2017 has exempted "services by any APMC or board or services provided by the commission agents for sale or purchase of agricultural produce" from GST. Thus, the 'services' provided by the commission agent for sale or purchase of agricultural produce is exempted. Such commission agents (even when they qualify as agent under Schedule I) are not liable to be registered according to sub-clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 23 of the CGST Act, if the supply of the agricultural produce, and /or other goods or services supplied by them are not liable to tax or wholly exempt under GST. However, in cases where the supply of agricultural produce is not exempted and liable to tax, such commission agent shall be liable for compulsory registration under sub-section (vii) of section 24 of the CGST Act.

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

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

(Upender Gupta)
Commissioner (GST)

CBEC-20/16/4/2018-GST
Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Revenue
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs
GST Policy Wing

New Delhi, Dated the 4th September, 2018

To,

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

Subject: Recovery of arrears of wrongly availed CENVAT credit under the existing law and inadmissible transitional credit - regarding

Various representations have been received seeking clarification on the process of recovery of arrears of wrongly availed CENVAT credit under the existing law and CENVAT credit wrongly carried forward as transitional credit in the GST regime. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions 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 'CGST Act'), hereby specifies the process of recovery of the said arrears and inadmissible transitional credit in the succeeding paragraphs.

2. The Board vide Circular No. 42/16/2018-GST dated 13th April, 2018, has clarified that the recovery of arrears arising under the existing law shall be made as central tax liability to be paid through the utilization of the amount available in the electronic credit ledger or electronic cash ledger of the registered person, and the same shall be recorded in Part II of the Electronic Liability Register (**FORM GST PMT-01**).

3. Currently, the functionality to record this liability in the electronic liability register is not available on the common portal. Therefore, it is clarified that as an alternative method, taxpayers may reverse the wrongly availed CENVAT credit under the existing law and

Circular No. 58/32/2018-GST

inadmissible transitional credit through Table 4(B)(2) of FORM GSTR-3B. The applicable interest and penalty shall apply on all such reversals which shall be paid through entry in column 9 of Table 6.1 of FORM GSTR-3B.

4. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this Circular.
5. Difficulty, if any, in implementation of this Circular may please be brought to the notice of the Board. Hindi version would follow.

(Upender Gupta)
Commissioner (GST)