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	3. Whether the second proviso to Section 54 (3) of CGST/SGST Act, prohibiting refund of unutilized ITC is applicable in case of exports of goods which are having NIL rate of export duty	1. The term 'subjected to export duty' used in second proviso to Section 54 (3) of the Goa GST Act, 2017 means where the goods are actually leviable to export duty and suffering export duty at the time of export. Therefore, goods in respect of which either NIL rate is specified in Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 or which are fully exempted from payment of export duty by virtue of any customs notification or which are not covered under Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, cannot be considered to be subjected to any export duty under Customs Tariff Act, 1975. 2. Accordingly, it is clarified that only those goods which are actually subjected to export duty i.e., on which some export duty has to be paid at the time of export, will be covered under the restriction imposed under Section 54 (3) from availment of refund of accumulated ITC. Goods, which are not subject to any export duty and in respect of which either NIL rate is specified in Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 or which are fully exempted from payment of export duty by virtue of any customs notification or which are not covered under Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, would not be covered by the restriction imposed under the second proviso to Section 54 (3) of the Goa GST Act for the purpose of availment of refund of accumulated ITC.

2. Difficulty, if any, in implementation of this Circular may please be brought to the notice of the undersigned.

Hemant Kumar, IAS, Commissioner State Tax, Goa.

Panaji, 26th October, 2021.

Note: Similar circular is issued under Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 by the GST Policy wing, Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, GOI, New Delhi vide Circular No. 160/16/2021-GST dated 20th September, 2021.

No. CCT/26-4/2017-18/E/1875

Circular

(No. 14/2021-22-GST)

Subject: Clarification relating to export of services-condition (v) of Section 2 (6) of the IGST Act, 2017-reg.

Various representations have been received citing ambiguity caused in interpretation of the Explanation 1 under Section 8 of the IGST Act, 2017 in relation to condition (v) of export of services as mentioned in sub-

section (6) of the Section 2 of the IGST Act, 2017. Doubts have been raised whether the supply of service by a subsidiary/sister concern/group concern, etc. of a foreign company in India, which is incorporated under the laws in India, to the foreign company incorporated under laws of a country outside India, will hit by condition (v) of sub-section (6) of Section 2 of IGST Act.

2. The matter has been examined. In view of the difficulties being faced by the trade and industry and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across field formations, the undersigned, in exercise of its powers conferred by Section 168 of the Goa Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "Goa GST Act"), hereby clarifies the issue in succeeding paragraphs.

Relevant legal provisions:

3.1 The export of services has been defined in sub-section (6) of the Section 2 of the IGST Act, 2017 as under:

- (6) "export of services" means the supply of any service when,—
- (i) the supplier of service is located in India;
 - (ii) the recipient of service is located outside India;
 - (iii) the place of supply of service is outside India;
 - (iv) the payment for such service has been received by the supplier of service in convertible foreign exchange; and
 - (v) the supplier of service and the recipient of service are not merely establishments of a distinct person in accordance with Explanation 1 in Section 8;

3.2 Explanation 1 of the Section 8 of the IGST Act provides for the conditions wherein establishments of a person would be treated as establishments of distinct persons, which is reproduced as under:

Explanation 1.— For the purposes of this Act, Where a person has,—

- (i) *an establishment in India and any other establishment outside India;*
- (ii) *an establishment in a State or Union territory and any other establishment outside that State or Union territory; or*
- (iii) *an establishment in a State or Union territory and any other establishment being a business vertical registered within that State or Union territory, then such establishments shall be treated as establishments of distinct persons.*

As per the above Explanation, an establishment of a person in India and another establishment of the said person outside India are considered as establishments of distinct persons.

3.3 Reference is also invited to the Explanation 2 of Section 8 of IGST Act, which is reproduced below:

"Explanation 2. — A person carrying on a business through a branch or an agency or a representational office in any territory shall be treated as having an establishment in that territory."

3.4 Reference is also invited to the definition of "person" as provided under Goa GST Act, 2017, made applicable to IGST Act vide Section 2(24) of IGST Act, 2017. "Person" has been defined under sub-section (84) of the Section 2 of the Goa GST Act, 2017, as under:

- (84) "person" includes—
- (a) *an individual;*
 - (b) *a Hindu Undivided Family;*
 - (c) *a company;*
 - (d) *a firm;*
 - (e) *a Limited Liability Partnership;*
 - (f) *an association of persons or a body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, in India or outside India;*
 - (g) *any corporation established by or under any Central Act, State Act or Provincial Act or a Government company as defined in clause (45) of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013;*
 - (h) *any body corporate incorporated by or under the laws of a country outside India;*
 - (i) *a Co-operative society registered under any law relating to co-operative societies;*
 - (j) *a local authority;*
 - (k) *Central Government or a State Government;*
 - (l) *society as defined under the Societies Registration Act, 1860;*
 - (m) *trust; and*
 - (n) *every artificial juridical person, not falling within any of the above;*

3.5. The definitions of company and foreign company have been provided under Section 2 of Companies Act, 2013, as under:

- (20) *"company" means a company incorporated under this Act or under any previous company law;*
- (42) *"foreign company" means any company or body corporate incorporated outside India which—*

(a) has a place of business in India whether by itself or through an agent, physically or through electronic mode; and

(b) conducts any business activity in India in any other manner.

Analysis of the issue:

4.1 Clause (v) of sub-section (6) of Section 2 of IGST Act, which defines “export of services”, places a condition that the services provided by one establishment of a person to another establishment of the same person, considered as establishments of distinct persons as per Explanation 1 of Section 8 of IGST Act, cannot be treated as export. In other words, any supply of services by an establishment of a foreign company in India to any other establishment of the said foreign company outside India will not be covered under definition of export of services.

4.2 Further, perusal of the Explanation 2 to Section 8 of the IGST Act suggests that if a foreign company is conducting business in India through a branch or an agency or a representational office, then the said branch or agency or representational office of the foreign company, located in India, shall be treated as establishment of the said foreign company in India. Similarly, if any company incorporated in India, is operating through a branch or an agency or a representational office in any country outside India, then that branch or agency or representational office shall be treated as the establishment of the said company in the said country.

4.3 In view of the above, it can be stated that supply of services made by a branch or an agency or representational office of a foreign company, not incorporated in India, to any establishment of the said foreign company outside India, shall be treated as supply between establishments of distinct persons and shall not be considered as “export of services” in view of condition (v) of sub-section (6) of Section 2 of IGST Act. Similarly, any supply of service by a company incorporated in India to its branch or agency or representational office, located in any other country and not incorporated under the laws of the said country, shall also be considered as supply between establishments of distinct persons and cannot be treated as export of services.

4.4 From the perusal of the definition of “person” under sub-section (84) of Section 2 of the Goa GST Act, 2017 and the definitions of “company” and “foreign company” under Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013, it is observed that a company incorporated in India and a foreign company incorporated outside India, are separate “Person” under the provisions of

Goa GST Act and accordingly, are separate legal entities. Thus, a subsidiary/sister concern/group concern of any foreign company which is incorporated in India, then the said company incorporated in India will be considered as a separate “person” under the provisions of Goa GST Act and accordingly, would be considered as a separate legal entity than the foreign company.

Clarification:

5.1 In view of the above, it is clarified that a company incorporated in India and a body corporate incorporated by or under the laws of a country outside India, which is also referred to as foreign company under Companies Act, are separate persons under Goa GST Act, and thus are separate legal entities. Accordingly, these two separate persons would not be considered as “merely establishments of a distinct person in accordance with Explanation 1 in Section 8”.

5.2 Therefore, supply of services by a subsidiary/sister concern/group concern, etc. of a foreign company, which is incorporated in India under the Companies Act, 2013 (and thus qualifies as a ‘company’ in India as per Companies Act), to the establishments of the said foreign company located outside India (incorporated outside India), would not be barred by the condition (v) of the sub-section (6) of the Section 2 of the IGST Act, 2017 for being considered as export of services, as it would not be treated as supply between merely establishments of distinct persons under Explanation 1 of Section 8 of IGST Act, 2017. Similarly, the supply from a company incorporated in India to its related establishments outside India, which are incorporated under the laws outside India, would not be treated as supply to merely establishments of distinct person under Explanation 1 of Section 8 of IGST Act, 2017. Such supplies, therefore, would qualify as ‘export of services’, subject to fulfilment of other conditions as provided under sub-section (6) of Section 2 of IGST Act.

6. Difficulty, if any, in implementation of this Circular may please be brought to the notice of the undersigned.

Hemant Kumar, IAS, Commissioner State Tax, Goa.
Panaji, 26th October, 2021.

Note: Similar circular is issued under Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 by the GST Policy wing, Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, GOI, New Delhi vide Circular No. 161/17/2021-GST dated 20th September, 2021.