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Company Secretaries of India

भारतीय कम्पनी सचिव संस्थान

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(Under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Corporate Affairs)

SUPPLEMENT EXECUTIVE PROGRAMME (OLD SYLLABUS)

for

December, 2021 Examination

TAX LAWS AND PRACTICE

(PART II – INDIRECT TAXES)

MODULE 1

PAPER 4

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Students appearing in December, 2021 Examination shall note the following:

1. For Direct taxes, Finance Act, 2020 is applicable.
2. Applicable Assessment year is 2021-22 (Previous Year 2020-21).
3. For Indirect Taxes:
 - i) Goods and Services Tax 'GST' is applicable for Executive Programme (Old Syllabus)
 - ii) Goods and Services Tax 'GST' & Customs Law is applicable for Executive Programme (New Syllabus)
 - iii) Goods and Services Tax 'GST' & Customs Law is applicable for Professional Programme (Old Syllabus)
 - iv) Goods and Services Tax 'GST' & Customs Law is applicable for Professional Programme (New Syllabus)
4. Students are also required to update themselves on all the relevant Rules, Notifications, Circulars, Clarifications, etc. issued by the CBDT, CBIC & Central Government, on or before six months prior to the date of the examination.

TABLE OF CONTENT

SUPPLEMENT FOR TAX LAWS AND PRACTICE		
(PART II- INDIRECT TAXES)		
(MAJOR NOTIFICATIONS AND CIRCULARS- JANUARY 2021 TO MAY 2021)		
Chapter No.	Chapter Name	Page No.
15.	Procedural Compliance under GST	3-13

Lesson 15

Procedural Compliance under GST

1. Notification to make amendment (2021) to CGST Rules, 2017

Notification No. 01/2021 – Central Tax, dated January 01, 2021

The Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017, namely: -

1. Short title and commencement. - (1) These rules may be called the Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Rules, 2021.

(2) These rules shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereafter in this notification referred to as the said rules), in rule 59, after sub-rule (5), the following sub-rule shall be inserted namely:-

“(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, -

(a) a registered person shall not be allowed to furnish the details of outward supplies of goods or services or both under section 37 in **FORM GSTR-1**, if he has not furnished the return in **FORM GSTR-3B** for preceding two months;

(b) a registered person, required to furnish return for every quarter under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 39, shall not be allowed to furnish the details of outward supplies of goods or services or both under section 37 in **FORM GSTR-1** or using the invoice furnishing facility, if he has not furnished the return in **FORM GSTR-3B** for preceding tax period;

(c) a registered person, who is restricted from using the amount available in electronic credit ledger to discharge his liability towards tax in excess of ninety-nine per cent. of such tax liability under rule 86B, shall not be allowed to furnish the details of outward supplies of goods or services or both under section 37 in **FORM GSTR-1** or using the invoice furnishing facility, if he has not furnished the return in **FORM GSTR-3B** for preceding tax period.”.

Brief Analysis

A new sub-rule 6 is inserted to rule 59 of the CGST Rules, 2017, restricting or blocking the filing of GSTR-1;

(a) a registered person shall not be allowed to furnish the details of outward supplies of goods or services or both under section 37 in FORM GSTR-1, if he has not furnished the return in FORM GSTR-3B for preceding two months;

(b) a registered person, required to furnish return for every quarter under the proviso of section 39 (1), shall not be allowed to furnish the details of outward supplies of goods or services or both under

section 37 in FORM GSTR-1 or using the invoice furnishing facility, if he has not furnished the return in FORM GSTR-3B for preceding tax period;

(c) a registered person, who is restricted from using the amount available in electronic credit ledger to discharge his liability towards tax in excess of 99% of such tax liability under rule 86B, shall not be allowed to furnish the details of outward supplies of goods or services or both under section 37 in FORM GSTR-1 or using the invoice furnishing facility, if he has not furnished the return in FORM GSTR-3B for preceding tax period.

For further details please visit: <https://www.cbic.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/gst/notfctn-01-central-tax-english-2021.pdf>

2. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for implementation of the provision of suspension of registrations

Circular No. 145/01/2021 – Central Tax, dated February 11, 2021

As per notification No. 94/2020- Central Tax, dated 22.12.2020, sub-rule (2A) has been inserted to rule 21A of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the CGST Rules). The said provision provides for immediate suspension of registration of a person, as a measure to safeguard the interest of revenue, on observance of such discrepancies /anomalies which indicate violation of the provisions of Act and rules made thereunder; and that continuation of such registration poses immediate threat to revenue.

2.1 Sub-rule (2A) of rule 21A is reproduced hereunder:

“(2A) Where, a comparison of the returns furnished by a registered person under section 39 with

(a) the details of outward supplies furnished in **FORM GSTR-1**; or

(b) the details of inward supplies derived based on the details of outward supplies furnished by his suppliers in their **FORM GSTR-1**,

or such other analysis, as may be carried out on the recommendations of the Council, show that there are significant differences or anomalies indicating contravention of the provisions of the Act or the rules made thereunder, leading to cancellation of registration of the said person, his registration shall be suspended and the said person shall be intimated in **FORM GST REG-31**, electronically, on the common portal, or by sending a communication to his e-mail address provided at the time of registration or as amended from time to time, highlighting the said Sub-rule (2A) of rule 21A of the CGST Rules, 2017 provides for immediate suspension of registration of a person, as a measure to safeguard the interest of revenue, on observance of such discrepancies /anomalies which indicate violation of the provisions of Act and rules made thereunder; and that continuation of such registration poses immediate threat to revenue.

Brief Analysis

Sub-rule (2A) of rule 21A of the CGST Rules, 2017 provides for immediate suspension of registration of a person, as a measure to safeguard the interest of revenue, on observance of such discrepancies /anomalies which indicate violation of the provisions of Act and rules made thereunder; and that continuation of such registration poses immediate threat to revenue.

The taxpayers, whose registrations are suspended under the above provisions, would be required to furnish reply to the jurisdictional tax officer within thirty days from the receipt of such notice / intimation, explaining the discrepancies/anomalies, if any, and shall furnish the details of compliances made or/and the reasons as to why their registration shouldn't be cancelled.

For further details please visit: https://www.cbic.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/gst/Circular_Refund_145_12_2020.pdf

3. Clarification in respect of applicability of Dynamic Quick Response (QR) Code on B2C invoices

Circular No. 146/02/2021 – Central Tax, dated February 23, 2021

Notification No. 14/2020-Central Tax, dated 21st March 2020 had been issued which requires Dynamic QR Code on B2C invoice issued by taxpayers having aggregate turnover more than 500 crore rupees, w.e.f. 01.12.2020. Further, vide Notification No. 89/2020- Central Tax, dated 29th November 2020, penalty has been waived for non-compliance of the provisions of Notification No.14/2020 – Central Tax for the period from 01st December, 2020 to 31st March, 2021, subject to the condition that the said person complies with the provisions of the said Notification from 01st April, 2021.

Sl. No.	Issues	Clarification
1.	To which invoice is Notification No 14/2020-Central Tax dated 21st March, 2020 applicable? Would this requirement be applicable on invoices issued for supplies made for Exports?	<p>This notification is applicable to a tax invoice issued to an unregistered person by a registered person (B2C invoice) whose annual aggregate turnover exceeds 500 Cr rupees in any of the financial years from 2017-18 onwards. However, the said notification is not applicable to an invoice issued in following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Where the supplier of taxable service is:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) an insurer or a banking company or a financial institution, including a non-banking financial company;b) a goods transport agency supplying services in relation to transportation of goods by road in a goods carriage;c) supplying passenger transportation service;d) supplying services by way of admission to exhibition of cinematograph in films in multiplex screens

		<p>ii. OIDAR supplies made by any registered person, who has obtained registration under section 14 of the IGST Act 2017, to an unregistered person.</p> <p>As regards the supplies made for exports, though such supplies are made by a registered person to an unregistered person, however, as e-invoices are required to be issued in respect of supplies for exports, in terms of Notification no. 13/2020-Central Tax, dated 21st March, 2020 treating them as Business to Business (B2B) supplies, Notification no. 14/2020- Central Tax, dated 21st March, 2020 will not be applicable to them.</p>
2.	What parameters/ details are required to be captured in the Quick Response (QR) Code?	<p>Dynamic QR Code, in terms of Notification No. 14/2020-Central Tax, dated 21st March, 2020 is required, inter-alia, to contain the following information: -</p> <p>i. Supplier GSTIN number</p> <p>ii. Supplier UPI ID</p> <p>iii. Payee's Bank A/C number and IFSC</p> <p>iv. Invoice number & invoice date,</p> <p>v. Total Invoice Value and</p> <p>vi. GST amount along with breakup i.e. CGST, SGST, IGST, CESS, etc.</p> <p>Further, Dynamic QR Code should be such that it can be scanned to make a digital payment.</p>
3.	If a supplier provides/ displays Dynamic QR Code, but the customer opts to make payment without using Dynamic QR Code, then will the cross reference of such payment, made without use of Dynamic QR Code, on the invoice, be considered as compliance of Dynamic QR Code on the invoice?	<p>If the supplier has issued invoice having Dynamic QR Code for payment, the said invoice shall be deemed to have complied with Dynamic QR Code requirements. In cases where the supplier, has digitally displayed the Dynamic QR Code and the customer pays for the invoice: -</p> <p>i. Using any mode like UPI, credit/ debit card or online banking or cash or combination of various modes of payment, with or without using Dynamic QR Code, and the supplier provides a cross reference of the payment (transaction id along with date, time and amount of payment, mode of payment like UPI, Credit card, Debit card, online banking etc.) on the invoice ; or</p> <p>ii. In cash, without using Dynamic QR Code and the supplier provides a cross reference of the amount paid in cash , along with date of such payment on the invoice;</p> <p>The said invoice shall be deemed to have complied with the requirement of having Dynamic QR Code.</p>
4.	If the supplier makes available to customers an electronic mode of payment	<p>In such cases, if the cross reference of the payment made using such electronic modes of payment is made on the</p>

	like UPI Collect, UPI Intent or similar other modes of payment, through mobile applications or computer based applications, where though Dynamic QR Code is not displayed, but the details of merchant as well as transaction are displayed/ captured otherwise, how can the requirement of Dynamic QR Code as per this notification be complied with?	invoice, the invoice shall be deemed to comply with the requirement of Dynamic QR Code. However, if payment is made after generation / issuance of invoice, the supplier shall provide Dynamic QR Code on the invoice.
5.	Is generation/ printing of Dynamic QR Code on B2C invoices mandatory for pre-paid invoices i.e. where payment has been made before issuance of the invoice?	If cross reference of the payment received either through electronic mode or through cash or combination thereof is made on the invoice, then the invoice would be deemed to have complied with the requirement of Dynamic QR Code. In cases other than pre-paid supply i.e. where payment is made after generation / issuance of invoice, the supplier shall provide Dynamic QR Code on the invoice.
6.	Once the E-commerce operator (ECO) or the online application has complied with the Dynamic QR Code requirements, will the suppliers using such e-commerce portal or application for supplies still be required to comply with the requirement of Dynamic QR Code?	The provisions of the notification shall apply to each supplier/registered person separately, if such person is liable to issue invoices with Dynamic QR Code for B2C supplies as per the said notification. In case, the supplier is making supply through the Ecommerce portal or application, and the said supplier gives cross references of the payment received in respect of the said supply on the invoice, then such invoices would be deemed to have complied with the requirements of Dynamic QR Code. In cases other than pre-paid supply i.e. where payment is made after generation / issuance of invoice, the supplier shall provide Dynamic QR Code on the invoice.

Brief Analysis

Dynamic QR Code on B2C invoice issued by taxpayers having aggregate turnover more than Rs. 500 crores is mandatory w.e.f. December 01, 2020. This notification is applicable to a tax invoice issued to an unregistered person by a registered person (B2C invoice) whose annual aggregate turnover exceeds Rs. 500 Crores in any of the financial years from 2017-18 onwards. The provisions of the notification shall apply to each supplier/registered person separately, if such person is liable to issue invoices with Dynamic QR Code for B2C supplies as per the said notification.

For further details please visit: https://www.cbic.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/gst/Circular_Refund_146.pdf

4. CBIC specifies Class of persons exempt from Aadhaar Authentication

Notification No. 03/2021 – Central Tax, dated February 23, 2021

This notification seeks to notify persons to whom provisions of sub-section (6B) or sub-section (6C) of section 25 of CGST Act will not apply. This section shall not apply to a person who is

- a) not a citizen of India; or
- b) a Department or establishment of the Central Government or State Government; or
- c) a local authority; or
- d) a statutory body; or
- e) a Public Sector Undertaking; or
- f) a person applying for registration under the provisions of sub-section (9) of section 25 CGST Act.

For further details please visit: <https://www.cbic.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/gst/notfctn-03-central-tax-english-2021.pdf>

5. Notification to implement e-invoicing for the taxpayers having aggregate turnover exceeding Rs. 50 Crores from 01st April 2021

Notification No. 05/2021 – Central Tax, dated March 08, 2021

The Government, on the recommendations of the Council, hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 13/2020 – Central Tax, dated the 21st March, 2020, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 196(E), dated 21st March, 2020, namely:-

In the said notification, in the first paragraph, with effect from the 1st day of April, 2021, for the words “one hundred crore rupees”, the words “fifty crore rupees” shall be substituted.

Brief Analysis

Aggregate Turnover limit for e-invoicing is reduced from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 50 crores w.e.f. April 01, 2021.

For further details please visit: <https://www.cbic.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/gst/notfctn-05-central-tax-english-2021.pdf>

6. Clarification on Refund related issues

Circular No. 147/02/2021 – Central Tax, dated March 12, 2021

Clarification in respect of refund claim by recipient of Deemed Export Supply

Para 41 of Circular No. 125/44/2019 – GST dated 18/11/2019 has placed a condition that the recipient of deemed export supplies for obtaining the refund of tax paid on such supplies shall submit an undertaking that he has not availed ITC on invoices for which refund has been claimed. Thus, in terms of the above circular, the recipient of deemed export supplies cannot avail ITC on such supplies but when they proceed to file refund on the portal, the system requires them to debit the amount so claimed from their electronic credit ledger.

The 3rd proviso to Rule 89(1) of CGST Rules, 2017 allows for refund of tax paid in case of a **deemed export supply to the recipient or the supplier** of deemed export supplies. The said proviso is reproduced as under:

“Provided also that in respect of supplies regarded as deemed exports, the application may be filed by, -

(a) the recipient of deemed export supplies; or

(b) the supplier of deemed export supplies in cases where the recipient does not avail of input tax credit on such supplies and furnishes an undertaking to the effect that the supplier may claim the refund”

From the above, it can be seen that there is no restriction on recipient of deemed export supplies in availing ITC of the tax paid on such supplies when the recipient files for refund claim. The said restriction has been placed by the Circular No. 125/44/2019-GST dated 18.11.2019.

In this regard, it is submitted that in order to ensure that there is no dual benefit to the claimant, the portal allows refund of only Input Tax Credit (ITC) to the recipients which is required to be debited by the claimant while filing application for refund claim. Therefore, whenever the recipient of deemed export supplies files an application for refund, the portal requires debit of the equivalent amount from the electronic credit ledger of the claimant.

Brief Analysis

The Board while issuing clarification in respect of refund claim by recipient of Deemed Export Supply said that previous circular of 2019 has placed a condition that the recipient of deemed export supplies for obtaining the refund of tax paid on such supplies shall submit an undertaking that he has not availed ITC on invoices for which refund has been claimed. Thus, in terms of the above circular, the recipient of deemed export supplies cannot avail ITC on such supplies but when they proceed to file a refund on the portal, the system requires them to debit the amount so claimed from their electronic credit ledger. There is no restriction under 3rd proviso to Rule 89(1) of CGST Rules, 2017 on recipient of deemed export supply, claiming refund of tax paid on such deemed export supply, on availing of ITC on the tax paid on such supply. Therefore, the para 41 of Circular No. 125/44/2019- GST dated November

18, 2019 is modified to remove the restriction of non-availment of ITC by the recipient of deemed export supplies on the invoices, for which refund has been claimed by such recipient.

Sub-rule (4) of Rule 89 prescribes the formula for computing the refund of unutilised ITC payable on account of zero-rated supplies made without payment of tax. The formula prescribed under Rule 89 (4) is reproduced below, as under:

“Refund Amount = (Turnover of zero-rated supply of goods + Turnover of zero-rated supply of services) x Net ITC ÷ Adjusted Total Turnover”

“Adjusted Total Turnover” means the sum total of the value of-

(a) the turnover in a State or a Union territory, as defined under clause (112) of section 2, excluding the turnover of services; and

(b) the turnover of zero-rated supply of services determined in terms of clause (D) above and non-zero-rated supply of services, excluding-

- (i) the value of exempt supplies other than zero-rated supplies; and
- (ii) the turnover of supplies in respect of which refund is claimed under sub-rule (4A) or sub-rule (4B) or both, if any, during the relevant period.

For further details please visit: https://www.cbic.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/gst/Circular_Refund_147.pdf

7. Notification to make second amendment (2021) to CGST Rules, 2017

Notification No. 07/2021 – Central Tax, dated April 27, 2021

The Government, on the recommendations of the Council, hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017, namely: -

1. (1) These rules may be called the Central Goods and Services Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 2021.

(2) These rules shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017, in rule 26 in sub-rule (1), after the third proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:-

“Provided also that a registered person registered under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013) shall, during the period from the 27th day of April, 2021 to the 31st day of May, 2021, also be allowed to furnish the return under section 39 in FORM GSTR-3B and the details of outward supplies under section 37 in FORM GSTR-1 or using invoice furnishing facility, verified through electronic verification code (EVC).”

Brief Analysis

The government notified the Central Goods and Services Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 2021 which seeks to amend CGST Rules, 2017. A registered person registered under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, during the period from April 27, 2021 to May 31, 2021, will be allowed to furnish the return under section 39 in FORM GSTR-3B and the details of outward supplies under section 37 in FORM GSTR-1 or using invoice furnishing facility, verified through Electronic Verification Code (EVC).

For further details please visit: <https://www.cbic.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/gst/notfctn-07-central-tax-english-2021.pdf;jsessionid=F8529724DE902DF70C78DF9FCEADE89B>

8. Notification to make third amendment (2021) to CGST Rules, 2017

Notification No. 13/2021 – Central Tax, dated May 01, 2021

The Government, on the recommendations of the Council, hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017, namely: -

1. Short title and commencement. - (1) These rules may be called the Central Goods and Services Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 2021.

(2) These rules shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017,----

(i) in sub-rule (4) of rule 36, after the first proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:-

“Provided further that such condition shall apply cumulatively for the period April and May, 2021 and the return in **FORM GSTR-3B** for the tax period May, 2021 shall be furnished with the cumulative adjustment of input tax credit for the said months in accordance with the condition above.”;

(ii) in sub-rule (2) of rule 59, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:-

“Provided that a registered person may furnish such details, for the month of April, 2021, using IFF from the 1st day of May, 2021 till the 28th day of May, 2021.”.

Brief Analysis

A proviso has been entered in sub-rule (4) of rule 36 of the CGST Rules which is to be checked cumulatively for the tax period April 2021 and May 2021. Any adjustment for the said periods shall be made in Return in Form GSTR 3B to be furnished for the month of May 2021. A registered person may furnish details, for the month of April, 2021, using IFF from May 01, 2021 till May 28, 2021.

For further details please visit: <https://www.cbic.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/gst/notfctn-13->

9. Notification to make fourth amendment (2021) to CGST Rules, 2017

Notification No. 15/2021 – Central Tax, dated May 18, 2021

The Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017, namely: -

1. Short title and commencement. - (1) These rules may be called the Central Goods and Services Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2021.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017, -

(i) in rule 23, in sub-rule (1), after the words “date of the service of the order of cancellation of registration”, the words and figures “or within such time period as extended by the Additional Commissioner or the Joint Commissioner or the Commissioner, as the case may be, in exercise of the powers provided under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 30,” shall be inserted;

(ii) in rule 90, -

(a) in sub-rule (3), the following proviso shall be inserted, -

“Provided that the time period, from the date of filing of the refund claim in **FORM GST RFD-01** till the date of communication of the deficiencies in **FORM GST RFD-03** by the proper officer, shall be excluded from the period of two years as specified under sub-section (1) of Section 54, in respect of any such fresh refund claim filed by the applicant after rectification of the deficiencies.”;

(b) after sub-rule (4), the following sub-rules shall be inserted, namely: -

“(5) The applicant may, at any time before issuance of provisional refund sanction order in **FORM GST RFD-04** or final refund sanction order in **FORM GST RFD-06** or payment order in **FORM GST RFD-05** or refund withhold order in **FORM GST RFD-07** or notice in **FORM GST RFD-08**, in respect of any refund application filed in **FORM GST RFD-01**, withdraw the said application for refund by filing an application in **FORM GST RFD-01W**.

(6) On submission of application for withdrawal of refund in **FORM GST RFD-01W**, any amount debited by the applicant from electronic credit ledger or electronic cash ledger, as the case may be, while filing application for refund in **FORM GST RFD-01**, shall be credited back to the ledger from which such debit was made.”;

(iii) in rule 92, -

(a) in sub-rule (1), the proviso shall be omitted;

(b) in sub-rule (2), -

- (i) for the word and letter “Part B”, the word and letter “Part A” shall be substituted;
- (ii) the following proviso shall be inserted, namely: -

“Provided that where the proper officer or the Commissioner is satisfied that the refund is no longer liable to be withheld, he may pass an order for release of withheld refund in Part B of **FORM GST RFD- 07.**”;

(iv) in rule 96, -

(a) in sub-rule (6), for the word and letter “Part B”, the word and letter “Part A” shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-rule (7), for the words, letters and figures, “after passing an order in **FORM GST RFD-06**”, the words, letters and figures, “by passing an order in **FORM GST RFD-06** after passing an order for release of withheld refund in Part B of **FORM GST RFD-07**” shall be substituted;

(v) in **FORM GST REG-21**, under the sub-heading “Instructions for submission of application for revocation of cancellation of registration”, in the first bullet point “after the words “date of service of the order of cancellation of registration”, the words and figures “or within such time period as extended by the Additional Commissioner or the Joint Commissioner or Commissioner, as the case may be, in exercise of the powers provided under proviso to subsection (1) of section 30,” shall be inserted;

(vi) in rule 138E, for the words “in respect of a registered person, whether as a supplier or a recipient, who, —” the words „in respect of any outward movement of goods of a registered person, who, —” shall be substituted.

Brief Analysis

The Board has notified the Central Goods and Services Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2021 which seeks to further amend the CGST Rules, 2017. The applicant may, at any time before issuance of provisional refund sanction order in FORM GST RFD-04 or final refund sanction order in FORM GST RFD-06 or payment order in FORM GST RFD-05 or refund withhold order in FORM GST RFD-07 or notice in FORM GST RFD08, in respect of any refund application filed in FORM GST RFD-01, withdraw the said application for refund by filing an application in FORM GST RFD-01W.

For further details please visit: <https://www.cbic.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/gst/notfctn-15-central-tax-english-2021.pdf>
