







# **Participant Handbook**

Sector

**BFSI** 

Sub-Sector

Lending

Occupation

**Finance and Accounts** 

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GST Assistant

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1407, Lodha Supremus Powai, Opp Saki Vihar Telephone Exchange, Saki Vihar Road, Powai Mumbai – 400072

Phone: +91 9819268124 Email: neha.dave@bfsissc.com

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Shri Narendra Modi Prime Minister of India







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BFSI SECTOR SKILL COUNCIL OF INDIA

for

#### **SKILLING CONTENT - PARTICIPANT HANDBOOK**

Complying to National Occupational Standards of Job Role/Qualification Pack **GST Assistant** 

QP 8401 NSQF Level 4

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Authorised Signatory (BFSI Sector Skill Council of India)

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The preparation of this guide would not have been possible without the banking sector's support. Industry feedback has been extremely beneficial since inception to conclusion, and it is with their guidance that we have tried to bridge the existing skill gaps in the industry. This facilitator guide is dedicated to the aspiring youth, who desire to achieve special skills that will be a long-term asset for their future pursuits.

#### About this Guide

The Indian banking and financial industry are in a state of major expansion and transformation as 2023 concludes. Significant turning points, legislative changes, and technical developments throughout the year helped pave the way for the development of a financial ecosystem that is more robust, inclusive, and efficient. Given its continued ability to innovate, adapt, and prosper in a world growing more digitally connected, the sector's contribution to determining India's economic future appears more potential than ever. The industry continues to grow, and the industry is expected to create 5 million jobs by 2025. To meet the industry's demand the BFSI sector trains youth on the various job roles and makes them ready to be deployed.

This Participant Handbook is based on the Business Correspondent/Facilitator Qualification Pack (BSC/Q8401) and is designed to enable training for the following National Occupational Standards (NOSs):

- 1. BSC/N8106: Identifying Taxable Event
- 2. BSC/N8107: Maintaining Tax Records and Filing Tax Returns
- 3. DGT/VSQ/N0102: Employability Skills (60 Hours)

The key learning outcomes and the skills gained by the participant are defined in their respective units. After completing this training, the participant will be able to interact with the customer whose payment is outstanding, help in making debt management plans, and provide solutions to customer queries & complaints, while adhering to the policies and standards laid by the RBI. We hope that this Participant Handbook will provide a great deal of learning support to our young friends to build attractive careers in the BFSI industry



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## 1. Tax Structure

Unit 1.1 - Tax structure in India

Unit 1.2 - Direct Tax

Unit 1.3 - Indirect Tax

Unit 1.4 - Feature of Indirect Tax



## Key Learning Outcomes



- 1. A brief structural overview of IGST, CGST, SGST, UTGST
- 2. Learning all the fundamental aspects of tax and conceptual overview of GST.
- 3. Acquiring information on the merits of GST and its dual model

## Unit 1 - Tax Structure In India

## $_{ extsf{ iny }}$ Unit Objectives 🔯



- 1. Learn about the Tax structure In India
- 2. Understand the Concept of Tax
- 3. A brief structural overview of GST
- 4. Understand Dual GST Model
- 5. Identify the applicability of GST

#### Unit 1.1 - Tax Structure in India

The government of India provides various facilities to people, like roads and transportation, hospitals, education and so on. For providing all these facilities, the government need funds. These funds are raised by the government through tax.

That means tax is an important revenue source for the government.

## Unit 1.2 - Overview of Financial Accounting & Reporting

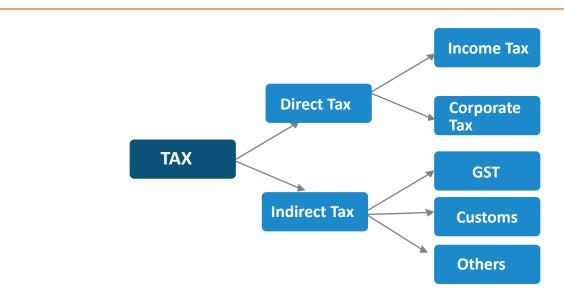


Fig 1.1

The Tax collected by the government directly from the taxpayers, is called Direct Tax, which means that there are no intermediaries between the taxpayer and the government.

#### Example -

- **Income Tax** The term "income tax" refers to a type of tax that the government impose on income generated by businesses and individuals within their jurisdiction.
- Corporate Tax A corporate tax, also called corporation tax or company tax, is a direct tax imposed on the income or capital of corporations or analogous legal entities.

## Unit 1.3 - Indirect Tax

The Tax collected by the government indirectly from taxpayers is called Indirect Tax, which means that there is an intermediary between the taxpayer and the government. This intermediary collects the tax from the taxpayers on behalf of the government.

#### Example -

- GST Goods and Services Tax is an indirect tax used in India on the supply of goods and services.
- **Customs** Customs duty refers to the tax imposed on goods when they are transported across international borders.

## Unit 1.4 - Features of Indirect Tax

- Tax is an important revenue source for the government
- Clear shifting of tax burden
- Promotes social welfare
- It directly affects the price of commodities and services which leads to an inflationary trend

## Summary



- India's tax structure is a system comprising both direct and indirect taxes, administered at the central
  and state levels. This tax structure aims to ensure equitable revenue generation for the government
  while supporting economic growth and development. Taxes are broadly classified into direct and indirect taxes.
- Direct Taxes: A direct tax is a kind of charge, which is imposed directly on the taxpayer and paid directly to the Government by the persons (juristic or natural) on whom it is imposed. A direct tax is one that cannot be shifted by the taxpayer to someone else. A significant direct tax imposed in India is the income tax.
- Indirect Taxes: If the taxpayer is just a conduit and at every stage the tax incidence is passed on till it finally reaches the consumer, who really bears the brunt of it, such tax is indirect tax. An indirect tax is one that can be shifted by the taxpayer to someone else. The indirect taxes are GST, Customs Duty and others.

## **Exercise**



- 1. Which of the following is a direct tax?
- a. Goods and Services Tax (GST)
- b. Income Tax
- c. Customs Duty
- d. Excise Duty
- 2. Which of the following direct tax was abolished in India in the year 2015?
- a. Excise Duty
- b. Wealth Tax
- c. Customs Duty
- d. Service Tax
- 3. Which authority administers direct taxes in India?
- a. Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT)
- b. Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC)
- c. Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- d. Ministry of Finance

#### **Descriptive Questions:**

- 1. Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes.
- 2. Enumerate different types of direct and indirect taxes.
- 3. Explain the salient features of indirect taxes.

Notes Notes









# 2. Introduction toGoods and Services Tax

Unit 2.1 - Overview Of GST

Unit 2.2 - What Is GST

Unit 2.3 - Advantages of GST

Unit 2.4 - Tax Structure Under GST

Unit 2.5 - Taxes Submitted Under GST

Unit 2.6 - Taxes not Likely to Be Submitted Under GST

Unit 2.7 - Goods not Covered under GST

Unit 2.8 - GST Registeration

Unit 2.9 - Composition Scheme



## Key Learning Outcomes



- 1. Overview of Supply under GST
- 2. Analyze the Applicability of GST criteria to various context.

## Unit 2 - Introduction to Goods and Services Tax

## $\sqsubset$ Unit Objectives 🌀



- 1. Understand The Concept of GST
- 2. Learn The Tax structure Under GST
- 3. Identify Goods Under GST
- 4. Various Categories of GST Registration

#### Unit 2.1 - Overview Of GST

The earlier system of indirect tax had a multiplicity of taxes levied by the central and state government. This has led to a complex conflict in principles in the indirect tax structure, adding to the multiple compliance and administrative costs. There was no uniformity in tax rates and structure across states. There was cascading of taxes due to 'tax-on-tax' (Double Taxation). On 1st July 2017, the Government of India implemented GST in India after abolishing certain indirect taxes for avoiding complexation of the indirect tax structure.

#### **CONSTITUTION [101ST AMENDMENT] ACT, 2016**

Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014 received the assent of the President of India on 8th September 2016 and became the Constitution (101st Amendment) Act, 2016, which paved the way for the introduction of GST in India.

Constitution (101st Amendment) Act, 2016 was enacted on 8th September 2016, with the following significant amendments:

- Concurrent powers on Parliament and State Legislatures to make laws governing goods and services. It means there will be dual control of State and Central authorities for all assesses.
- As per Article 246A, the power to levy GST has been given to the Parliament as well as to the legislature of every State.
- i. CGST enacted by the Central Government of India
- ii. IGST enacted by the Central Government of India
- iii. SGST enacted by the respective State Government
- iv. UTGST enacted by the Central Government of India
- IGST will be apportioned between the Centre and the State in the manner provided by Parliament by law as per the recommendation of the GST Council.
- GST will be levied on all supplies of goods and services except alcoholic liquor for human consumption.
- The explanation to Article 269A of the Constitution of India signifies that the import of goods or services
  will be deemed as the supply of goods or services, or both in the case of inter-State trade or commerce.
  In case of import of goods IGST will be levied along with the Basic Customs Duty, which means that IGST
  will be levied in the replacement of CVD + SPL. In case of import of services, IGST alone will be levied.
- Principles for determining when and where a supply takes place during inter-statetrade or commerce shall be decided by the Parliament.
- The power to levy Central Excise Duty on goods manufactured or produced in India is available or applicable for the following products:

- Petroleum crude
- High-speed diesel
- Motor spirit (commonly known as petrol)
- Natural gas Aviation turbine fuel
- Tobacco and tobacco products
- As per the definition given in article 366(12A), GST covers all goods except alcoholic liquor for human consumption. It means no GST can be levied on alcoholic liquor for human consumption. The present system of State Excise Duty and sales tax on alcoholic liquor for human consumption will continue. As a result, the following bills became an Act on 12th April 2017:
- Central Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017
- Integrated Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017
- Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017
- Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Bill, 2017
- The Central Government notified on 1st July 2017, as the implementation date of the much-awaited indirect tax reform in India, i.e., Goods and Services Tax (GST). Accordingly, Goods and Services Tax (GST) has been implemented in India w.e.f. 1st July 2017.

#### Unit 2.2 - What is GST

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is an indirect federal sales tax that is applied to the cost of certain goods and services. The business adds the GST to the price of the product, and the customer purchasing the product shall pay the sales price inclusive of the GST. The GST portion is collected by the business or seller and is then forwarded to the government.

GST is value added tax levied on the manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services. It is a destination-based tax on supply of goods and service. Levied at all stages, right from manufacturing till the final consumption with credit of tax paid on previous stages available as set off.

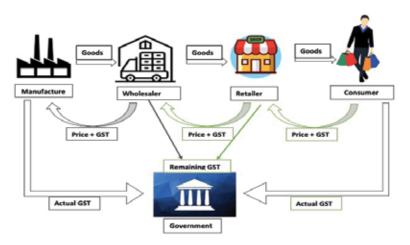


Fig 2.1

## Unit 2.3 - Advantages of GST

- One Nation One Tax
- Reduced Tax evasion and corruption free tax administration
- Removal of double taxation (cascading effect) system
- Single and transparent tax proportionate to the value of goods and services
- Increased Exemption limit for small traders or service providers

#### Unit 2.4 - Tax Structure Under GST

	Stands for Central GST
CGST	Tax collected by Central Government
	Applicable on supplies within the state
	Stands for State GST
SGST	Tax collected by State Government
	Applicable on supplies within the state
	Stands for Union Territory GST
UTGST	Tax collected by Union Territory
	Applicable on supplies within the Union Territory
IGST	Stands for Integrated GST
1651	Tax collected is shared between Centre and State
	Applicable on interstate and import transactions

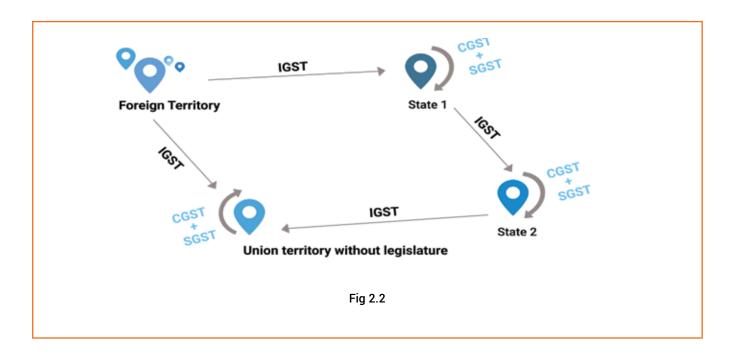
#### • Concept of Inter-state and Intra-state Transaction

The term "Inter-State Supply of Products" refers to a supply of goods from one state to the other, that is the supplier and the receiver will be in two different states or union territories.

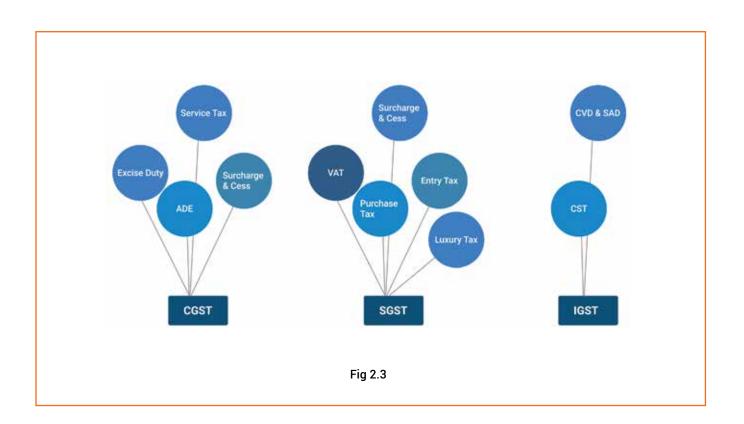
On the other hand, **Intra-State delivery of products,** refers to the supply or delivery of goods to a location within the state or union as the supplier.

When the supply is made within a state, which makes it an intra-state supply, then SGST and CGST are applied. When the supply is made within a Union Territory, then UTGST and CGST are applied. When supply is made between States and/or Union Territories, then IGST is applied.

## Unit 2.5 -Taxes Subsumed under GST



## Unit 2.6 - Taxes not likely to be Subsumed Under GST



Central Taxes:	State Taxes:	
Customs Duty	Road & Passenger Tax	
Other Customs Duty like anti-dumping duty, safeguard duty etc.,	• Toll Tax	
- Evport Duty	Property Tax	
Export Duty	Electricity Duty	
	Stamp Duty & Registration Fees	

## Unit 2.7 - Goods not Covered Under GST

#### • 5 Petroleum Products

- Petrol
- Diesel
- Petroleum Crude
- Aviation fuel
- Natural Gas
- Alcohol for Human Consumption
- Power Sector

## Unit 2.8 - GST Registration

Every supplier of goods and/or services is required to obtain registration in the state or union territory from where they make the taxable supply if their turnover exceeds the threshold limit during the financial year.

Following are the three categories a taxable person is required to register under GST.

#### Crossing of threshold limit of aggregate turnover

A business whose aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds

- Rs 40 Lakhs for goods
- Rs 20 Lakhs for services

are mandatory to register under the Goods and Services Tax

#### Compulsory registration

A certain category of people are required to mandatorily register under GST,

- Whether the business is engaged in interstate supply of goods or services
- Casual taxable person
- Non-resident taxable person
- People required to deduct TDS under GST
- People required to deduct TCS under GST
- Every e-commerce operator providing a platform for suppliers to make supply through it

#### Voluntary Registration

- Voluntary Registration provides an option to take the GST registration even though
- they are not liable for registration. Online Service Providers providing service from outside India to a non-registered person in India..

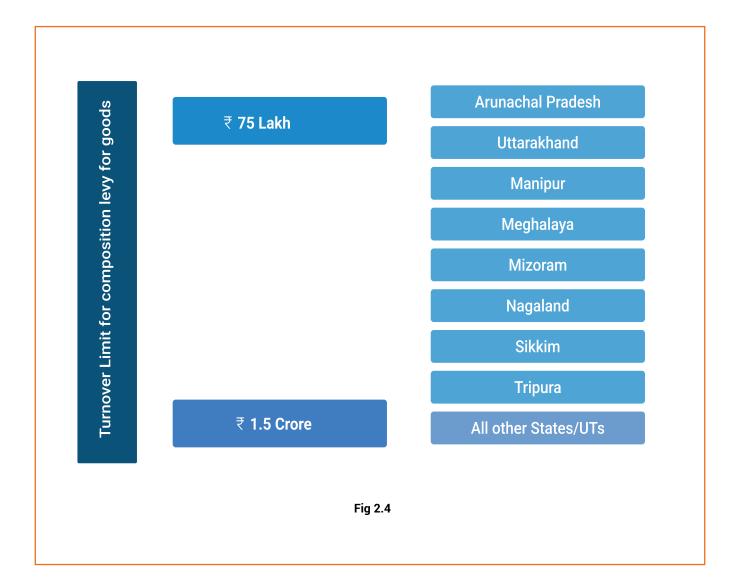
#### Unit 2.9 - Composition Scheme

GST composition scheme is a tax-paying mechanism offered to small businesses.

Compared to regular GST filing, the composite scheme offers two main benefits

- Reduced paperwork and compliance
- Lower tax liability.

Upon registering for the composition scheme under GST, you are liable to pay tax at a fixed rate of 1% to 6% of your turnover



## Summary



- GST stands for Goods and Services Tax, a value-added tax levied on most goods and services sold for domestic consumption. GST in India comprises of Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST), levied and collected by Central Government, State Goods and Services Tax (SGST), levied and collected by State Governments/Union Territories with Legislatures and Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (UTGST).
- Power to levy and collect taxes whether direct or indirect emerges from the Constitution of India. Introduction of the GST required amendment in the Constitution.
- GST is levied on all goods and services, except alcoholic liquor for human consumption and petroleum crude, diesel, petrol, ATF and natural gas.
- GST is a win-win situation for the entire country. It brings benefits to all the stakeholders of industry, Government and the consumer.
- In the GST regime, the major indirect taxes have been subsumed in the ambit of GST. (E.g.: service tax, central sales tax, luxury tax etc.)
- Every supplier of goods and/ or services is required to obtain registration in the State/UT from where he makes the taxable supply if his aggregate turnover exceeds the threshold limit during financial year.
- For providing relief to small businesses, primarily manufacturers, suppliers of food articles, traders, etc., making intra-state supplies, a simpler method of paying taxes is prescribed, known as composition levy.

#### **Exercise**



- 1. Which of the following taxes have been subsumed in GST?
- a. Central Sales Tax
- b. Central Excise Duty
- c. VAT
- d. All of the above
- 2. GST is levied on supply of all goods and services except:
- a. Alcoholic liquor for human consumption
- b. Tobacco
- c. Health Care Services
- d. All of the above
- 3. On petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel:
- a. GST is not levied at all
- b. GST will be levied from a date to be notified on the recommendations of the GST Council
- c. GST is levied, but exempt
- d. None of the above
- 4. The functions of Goods and Services Network (GSTN) include:
- a. Facilitating Registration
- b. Forwarding the returns to Central and State authorities
- c. computation and settlement of IGST
- d. All of the above

#### **Descriptive Questions:**

- 1. Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes.
- 2. Enumerate different types of direct and indirect taxes.
- 3. Explain the salient features of indirect taxes.
- 4. Discuss the dual GST model to be introduced in India.

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# 3. Supply Under GST

- Unit 3.1 Introduction to Supply Under GST
- Unit 3.2 Definitions
- Unit 3.3 Meaning of Supply
- Unit 3.4 Types of Supply
- Unit 3.5 Composite and mixed Supply
- Unit 3.6 Supply without Consideration under GST
- Unit 3.7 Goods not Covered under GST
- Unit 3.8 Case Study



## Key Learning Outcomes



- 1. Conceptual understanding of supply
- 2. Learning the basic aspects of supply as its Time, Place, and Value
- 3. Acquires knowledge in respect of Supply of goods or service

## Unit 3 - Supply Under GST

## 



- 1. Knowledge of Supply
- 2. Understand Types of Supply Under GST
- 3. Describe Law and Applicability of Supply Under GST

## Unit 3.1 - Introduction

In the GST system, a taxable event is called a Supply. For an event to be considered as a supply by the government, it should have the following characteristics.

- Supply should be of goods or services.
- Supply should be taxable.
- Supply should be made by a taxable person.
- Supply should be made within a taxable territory.
- Supply should be made in exchange for cash or reward (consideration).
- Supply should be made during the business or in the interest of growing a business.

#### Examples -

When a transaction takes place, if there is a transfer of title of goods, then it is considered as supply of goods. For example, when you buy a pen from a retailer, the ownership of the pen is transferred from the retailer to you, the customer.



Fig 3.1

The constitution defines "Goods and Services Tax" as any tax on supply of goods, or services, or both, while there is an exception for taxes on the supply of alcoholic liquor for human consumption.

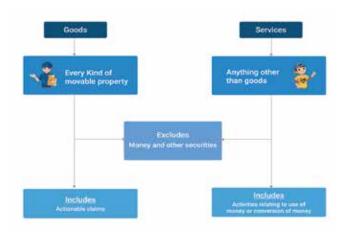


Fig 3.2

#### Unit 3.2 - Definitions

- Goods: Goods can be defined as every or any kind of movable property other than money and security, but it includes actionable claims, growing crops, grass, and things attached to or forming a part of the land which are agreed to be severed before supply or under a contract of supply.
- **Principal:** A principal is a person on whose behalf an agent carries on the business of supply or receipt of goods and services.
- Business: Business is any trade, commerce, manufacture, profession, vocation, adventure, wager, or
  any other similar activity, whether or not it is for a pecuniary benefit; any activity or transaction in
  connection with or incidental or ancillary to the above.
- Manufacture: means processing of raw material or inputs in any manner that results in the emergence
  of a new product having a distinct name, character and use and the term "manufacturer" shall be
  construed accordingly.
- Money: means the Indian legal tender or any foreign currency, cheque, promissory note, bill of
  exchange, letter of credit, draft, pay order, travellers cheque, money order, postal or electronic remittance or any other instrument recognized by the Reserve Bank of India when used as a consideration
  to settle an obligation or exchange with Indian legal tender of another denomination but shall not
  include any currency that is held for its numismatic value.
- Taxable Supply: means a supply of goods or services or both which is leviable to tax under this Act.
- **Taxable territory:** means the territory to which the provisions of this Act Apply.
- Services: means anything other than goods, money, and securities but includes activities relating to
  the use of money or its conversion by cash or by any other mode, from one form, currency, or denomination to another form, currency, or denomination for which a separate consideration is charged.

## Unit 3.3 - Meaning of Supply

Supply in simple words can be described as the amount of flow, or distribution of materials, or goods and services that can be provided by one business to the other or from a business to a consumer. The GST Act is only applicable to supply of goods and services when it is made for furtherance of business. Supply of money or security does not attract the GST law.

## Unit 3.4 - Types of Supply

#### Exempted Supply

Exempted supply means the supply of goods or services or both which attract nil rate of tax, or which are specifically exempt from GST through government notification and includes non-taxable supply. Thus, it is the supply of goods or services or both that do not attract GST. For example, live animals, non-packed fruits and so on...

#### Zero Rated Supply

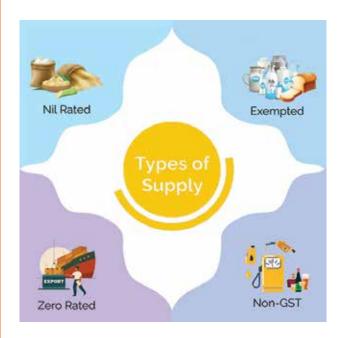
As per Integrated Goods and Service Tax Act, zero-rated supplies mean : - Export of goods or services or both; or Supply of goods or services or both to a Special Economic Zone developer or a Special Economic Zone unit.

For example, export of mobile applications to Australia. By zero rating, it is meant that the entire supply chain of a particular zero-rated supply is tax-free.

#### • Nil Rated Supply

Supply of goods or services or both on which a 0% GST rate is applicable is called NIL rated supply. Schedule 1 of the GST act contains the goods which are nil-rated supply.

For example, cereals, fresh fruits, and vegetables, salt, natural honey, milk, human blood etc. No input tax credit of inputs and/or input services used in providing nil rated supply is available. In other words, if any GST is paid on the goods or services or both used in providing nil rated supply then such GST credit is not available to the registered dealer.



GST is not leviable at the time of donation or gift to charity

Fig 3.3

## Unit 3.5 - Composite and Mixed Supply

A composite supply can be explained as supply of goods and services that is only sold to consumers in a set and cannot be sold individually. Every composite supply sold has a principal supply, which is the predominant or the main supply of goods or services. In every composite supply, elements other than that of the principal supply is just supporting elements used to add value to the principal supply.



Fig 3.4

For instance, when a car is sold, the registration, insurance, tool kit is sold along with it. Here, the car becomes the element of principal supply as the other elements cannot be sold individually.

A mixed supply can be explained as the supply of two or more individual goods or services that can be made as a single supply. For instance, when a plant nursery sells cut flowers, gardening services, gardening tools, the GST on these items individually is likely to be high, but when these services are sold in a bundle, the GST rates will incur a reduced rate.



Fig 3.5

Any transaction involving supply of goods and/or services without consideration, not a supply

Gift up to 50K in FY provided by employer to an employee shall not be treated as supply

## Unit 3.6 - Supply Without Consideration Under GST

In most cases supply of goods and services are done with consideration and generally GST is added depending on the consideration. However, there are instances where supply is done without any consideration, in such situations we look at the treatment of the supply without consideration under GST Act.

In the following cases, activities made without consideration will be treated as supplywithout consideration under GST Act.

#### Permanent transfer/disposal of business assets

Example: Arun gives old business laptop to his friend free of cost



Fig 3.6

- Supply between main company and subsidiary company.
- Supply of goods by principal to his agent.
- Import of services by a person from a related person or from his establishments located outside India.
- Gift of more than Rs. 50,000/- by the employer to the employee comes under supply.

## Unit 3.7 - Non-Supplies Under GST

Supply of Goods and/or services on which tax shall not be leviable is called Non-GST Supplies.

1.	Services by an employee to the employer during or in relation to his employment.			
2.	Services provided by a casual worker towards the employer who gives wages on daily basis to the worker.			
3.	Services by any court or tribunal established under any law.			
4.	Functions performed by the MP, MLA, Member of Panchayat, or Municipality, members of author local authority.			
5.	Sale of Land and Building (Subject to schedule II).			
6.	Actionable claims, other than lottery, betting, and gambling.			
7.	Supply of alcoholic liquor.			

## Unit 3.8 - Case Study

• Raju registered supplier of Delhi, has supplied 20,000 packages at Rs. 30/- each at GEMS gift shop Kerala. Each package consists of 2 chocolates, 2 fruit juice bottles and a packet of toy balloons. Determined the rates of GST applicable in the given case assuming the rate of GST to be as under:

Goods / Service Supplied	GST Rate
Chocolate	18%
Fruit juice bottle	12%
Toy balloons	5%

Solution: Supply of package containing chocolates, fruit juice and toy balloons is a mixed supply as each of these items can be supplied separately and is not dependent on any other. Mixed supply treated as supply of that particular supply which attracts the highest rate of tax. In the given case supply of chocolate is highest rate of tax and the rate of GST applicable on the package of Rs. 20,000 \* Rs. 30 \* 18%.

## Summary 🗵

The taxable event under GST is supply. The scope of supply under GST can be understood in terms of following parameters:

- Supply should be of goods or services
- Supply should be made for a consideration
- Supply should be made in the course or furtherance of business

#### Types of Supply:

- 1. Taxable Supply: Supply of goods and/or services that are subject to GST.
- 2. Exempt Supply: Supply of goods and/or services exempt from GST.
- 3. Zero-Rated Supply: Supply of goods and/or services with 0% GST rate.
- 4. Composite Supply: Multiple supplies bundled together (e.g., Mobile phone with charger)
- 5. Mixed Supply: Two or more supplies of goods and/or services (e.g., sale of a laptop with software).
- Supply without consideration Deemed Supply [Section 7(1)(c) read with Schedule I] This includes all supplies made to a taxable or non-taxable person, even if the same is without consideration (e.g.: Permanent transfer/disposal of business assets, supply between principal and agent etc.)
- Non-supplies under GST [Section 7(2)(a) read with Schedule III] Activities or transactions which shall be treated neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services (e.g.: Services by an employee to the employer, services by any court or tribunal established under any law etc.)

#### **Exercise**



- 1. Which of the following is not a supply as per section 7 of the CGST Act?
- a. Management consultancy services not in course or furtherance of business
- b. Import of service for consideration not in course or furtherance of business
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of the above
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_ specifies the activities to be treated as supply even if made without consideration.
- a. Schedule I of CGST Act
- b. Schedule II of CGST Act
- c. Schedule III of CGST Act
- d. All of the above
- 3. Which of the following activity is outside the scope of supply and not taxable under GST?
- a. Services by an employee to the employer in the course of or in relation to his employment
- b. Services of funeral
- c. Actionable claims, other than lottery, betting and gambling.
- d. All of the above
- 4. Which of the following supplies are naturally bundled?
- a. Rent deed executed for renting of two different floors of a building-one for residential and another for commercial purpose to same person
- b. Pack of watch, tie and belt
- c. Package of canned food such as burger, chocolates, sweets, cake etc.
- d. None of the above

#### **Descriptive Questions:**

- 1. What is the taxable event under GST?
- 2. What is the tax treatment of composite supply and mixed supply under GST?
- 3. Supply of all goods and/or services is taxable under GST. Discuss the validity of the statement.
- 4. Whether goods supplied on hire purchase basis will be treated as supply of goods or supply of services? Give reason.

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# 4. Charge of GST

Unit 4.1 - Introduction to Charge of GST

Unit 4.2 - Applicability of GST in territorial water

Unit 4.3 - Reverse Charge Mechanism

Unit 4.4 - Rates of GST

Unit 4.5 - Exemption from GST

Unit 4.6 - Taxable Event in GST



## Key Learning Outcomes



- 1. Conceptual Understanding of Goods and Services
- 2. Understanding the GST Rates on Goods and Services
- 3. Analysis The Applicable Rate of GST

## Unit 4 - Charge Of GST

# 

- Learn About Applicability and Rates of GST
- 2. Understand The Concept of Taxable and Exempt Supply
- 3. Knowledge of RCM

## Unit 4.1 - Introduction

The taxable event under GST is supply. CGST and SGST/UTGST are levied on all intra-state supply of goods and/or services while IGST is levied on all inter-state supply of goods and/or services.

## Unit 4.2 - Applicability Of GST in Territorial Water

#### CGST Act 2017 extends to the whole of India;

- Territory of India as referred to in article 1 of the constitution
- Its territorial waters, seabed and sub-soil underlying such waters, continental shelf, exclusive economic zone or any other maritime zones as referred to in the territorial waters, continental shelf, exclusive economic zone and other maritime zones Act 1976
- The air above its territory and territorial waters

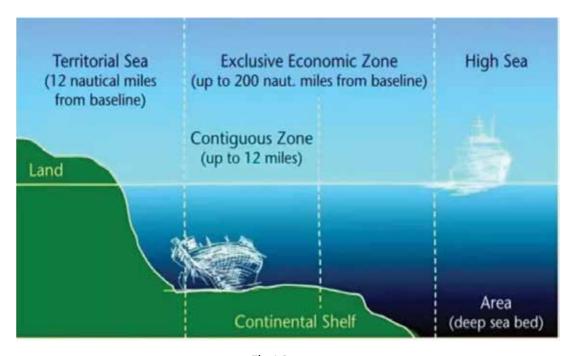


Fig 4.1

## Unit 4.3 - Reverse Charge Mechanism (RCM)

Under Reverse Charge Mechanism, the recipient of the goods and services pay the tax instead of the supplier of the goods and services, i.e., the chargeability gets reversed. For instance, a dealer not registered with GST, supplying to a consumer registered with GST. Then the RCM will be applicable.

Example- Supply from an unregistered dealer to a registered dealer

## Unit 4.4 - Rates of GST

#### **GST Rates for Various goods**

0.25%	3%	5%	12%	18%	28%
Precious stones, other than diamonds etc.	Gold, silver, imitation jewellery etc.	Packaged food etc.	Butter, cheese, ghee etc.		Motor vehicle, dish wash etc.

#### **GST Rates for Various Services**

1.5%	5%	7.5%	12%	18%	28%
Construction of residential house	Restaurant	Construction of commercial apartment	Hotel accommodation	Postal / courier service	Gambling

#### **GST Rates for Composition Taxpayer**

Traders	Services
1%	6%

## Unit 4.5 - Exemption from GST

Exempt supply can be defined as the supply of goods and services that has been spared completely of any tax or supplies with a NIL tax rate. This also includes any kind of supply of goods and services that is not levied to be taxed under CGST or IGST Act. This kind of supply is also known as a non-taxable supply.

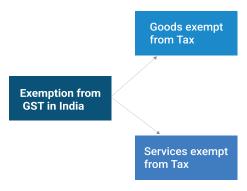


Fig 4.2

#### Goods Exempt from Tax

Under the GST Act, items used in the day-to-day life of a common person has been included in the list of exempted items. Items such as unpacked food grains, milk, eggs, curd, and fresh vegetables are few examples of commodities exempted from GST.







Fig 4.3

#### • Services Exempt from Tax

Exempt services include cultivation, harvesting, supply of farm labour, fumigation, packaging, renting, or leasing of machinery for agricultural purposes, warehouse activities, and services by an Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee or Board that is provided by an agent for the sale or purchase of agricultural.

- Advancement of educational programs/skill development
- Advancement of religion, spirituality, or yoga
- Supply of food in mess or canteen
- Hospitals
- Services by an old age home
- Services provided by department of post



Fig 4.4

#### Unit 4.6 - Taxable Event in GST

Under the purpose of taxation in GST, supply is the taxable event. Here, we are going to discuss the various rates of GST and its applicability on goods and services.

GST Inclusive on MRP Rated goods



Fig 4.5

#### Restaurant

The goods and service tax rate currently levied on all Ac, non-AC, alcoholic and non-alcoholic restaurants is 5%.

#### Hotels

- The GST rate levied on hotels
- Above a room tariff of 7500 (per day/unit) is 18%

Even if the same is booked through an online application facility the GST will remain the same.

#### • Educational Institution

There is no GST taxed for full time education, but however; other educational services will be taxed 18%

#### Medical Shops

The GST rate charged on medicines and other medical supplies is 18%

#### Hospital services

There is no GST charged for hospital rooms up to 5000 but however, 5% GST will be levied on non-ICU hospital rooms with room rent above 5000 per day.

#### • Cinema Tickets

Movie tickets will attract GST at 28% rate and food and beverages sold will fall under the supply of food/drinks in outdoor catering, which will attract a rate of 18% GST.

## Summary



- The very basis for the charge of tax in any taxing statute is the taxable event i.e. the point on which the
  levy of tax gets attracted. As discussed, the taxable event under GST is supply. CGST and SGST/UTGST
  are levied on all intra-state supplies of goods and/or services while IGST is levied on all inter-state
  supplies of goods and/ or services.
- GST act extends to the whole of India, territory of India as referred to in article 1 of the Constitution.
- Reverse charge means the liability to pay tax by the recipient of supply of goods or services or both instead of the supplier of such goods or services or both.
- Rates of tax as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the GST Council. Maximum rate of CGST will be 20%.
- Exemption from payment of tax: The Government is empowered to grant exemption from tax, if it is necessary in public interest so to do, on recommendation of the GST council. Various kinds of goods and as well as services exempted form tax (e.g.: milk, potato, some services by government etc.)

#### **Exercise**



- 1. What is the maximum rate of CGST prescribed under CGST Act?
- a. 20%
- b. 28%
- c. 24%
- d. 40%
- 2. Which of the following taxes levied on intra-state supply?
- a. CGST
- b. SGST/UTGST
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. IGST
- 3. What is the threshold limit of turnover in the preceding financial year to be eligible for composition levy in Delhi?
- a. 20 lakh
- b. 30 lakh
- c. 50 lakh
- d. 75 lakh
- 4. Which of the following is not included in aggregate turnover?
- a. Exempt supplies of goods or services or both
- b. Export of goods or services or both
- c. Inter-state supply of goods or services or both
- d. Value of inward supplies on which tax is paid under reverse charge

#### **Descriptive Questions:**

- 1. Can any person other than the supplier or recipient be liable to pay tax under GST?
- 2. When exemption from whole of tax collected on goods or services or both has been granted absolutely, can a person pay tax?

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# 5. Time Value and Place of Supply

Unit 5.1 - Introduction to Time Value and Place of Supply

Unit 5.2 - Time of Supply

Unit 5.3 - Value of Supply

Unit 5.4 - Point to Remain

Unit 5.5 - Place of Supply



## Key Learning Outcomes



- 1. Conceptual understanding of supply
- 2. Learning the basic aspects of supply as its Time, Place, and Value
- 3. Acquires knowledge in respect of Supply of goods or service

# Unit 5 - Time Value and Place of Supply

# 



- 1. Understand Time of Supply
- 2. Identify Value of Supply Under Various Circumstances
- 3. Learn Importance of Place of Supply

## Unit 5.1 - Introduction to Time Value and Place of Supply

Time of Supply means the point in time when goods/ services are considered supplied.

Place of supply-is required for determining the right tax to be charged

Value of supply means GST is calculated based on value.

Fig 5.1

## Unit 5.2 - Time of Supply

Time of supply is an important measure under the GST law. For every transaction entered by the supplier of goods and service, it is important to know the point in time when the goods are deemed to be supplied or services are deemed to be provided to determine when the taxpayer is liable to pay taxes.

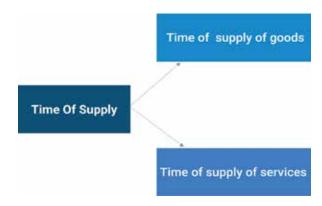
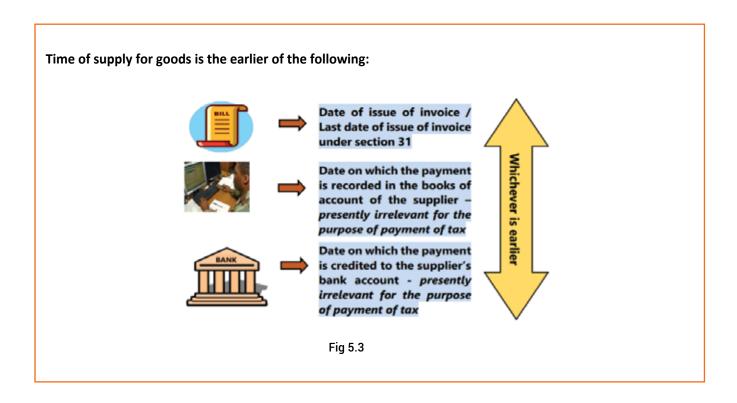


Fig 5.2

Under GST, liability to remit GST to the Government arises at the time of supply. Time of supply is generally the earliest of one of the three events, namely receiving payment, issuance of invoice or completion of supply. However, in some circumstances, the time of supply could be different based on the nature of the transaction.



In the case of coupon /voucher purchase - supply is identifiable at the time of redemption of voucher

#### • Time of supply of services

Time of supply for services is the earlier of the following:

Date of issue of invoice

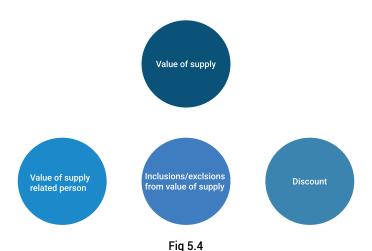
Date of receipt of advance / payment

Date of provision of services

## Unit 5.3 - Value of Supply

The difference between the sale price and purchase price of any goods and/or services, is the value of supply. GST is charged on the 'transaction value'. Transaction value is the price actually paid (or payable) for the supply of goods and/or services between non-related parties.





#### • Value of supply related person

Supplies between the related people where consideration is generally not paid fully in money, shall constitute as 'Supply' like any other transaction. Whereas, the supply made between related people for inadequate or no consideration is covered under Schedule I of the GST Act. Such transactions shall be treated as 'Supply' only if it happens during or for furtherance of business.

When an entity makes an import of service from a related person or establishment outside India (without consideration) but for doing business, it shall be considered as a supply.

Relief has been given where an employer gifts his employee and the value of the gift is less than Rs. 50,000. It is not considered a supply.

#### • Inclusions in the value of supply

Any taxes, duties, cess, fees, and charges levied under any act, except GST are included. GST compensation cess will be excluded if charged separately by the supplier.

Any amount that the supplier is liable to pay which has been incurred by the recipient and is not included in the price.

- The value will include all incidental expenses in relation to sale such as packing, commission etc.
- Subsidies that are directly linked to supply, except central and state government subsidies will be included.
- Interest/late fee/penalty for delayed payment of consideration will be included

#### • Exclusions in the value of supply

The two types of discounts which are required to be excluded in value of supply are:

- Discounts given before supply These discounts given are included in the invoice and are given before the delivery of goods and/or services.
- Discounts given after supply These discounts are agreed by the supplier and recipient before the delivery of goods and/or services. The recipient will file Input Tax Credit on the value of supply.

#### • Value of supply under discount

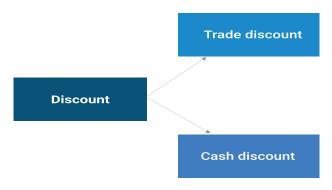


Fig 5.5

The value of the GST purpose changes if the supply is under discount.

- **Trade discount** under GST trade discount, a deduction is made at the time of supply from the actual consideration of goods and/or services. Computing is done before calculating tax.
- **Cash discount** under GST cash discount, the supplier and the recipient have already made an agreement before the delivery of the goods. Computing is done after calculating tax.

## Unit 5.4 - Points To Remain

#### Actionable claim

An actionable claim can be described as a claim to any debt not related to an immovable property or even mortgage. That is; debt related to a movable property wherein, the property in question is not in possession and relief must be claimable in the civil court for the same.

Following are examples of actionable claim,

- Lottery ticket
- Insurance policy
- Claim for arrears rent
- Unsecured loans
- Claims for future rent

#### • HSN code

Harmonized System of Nomenclature (HSN) is a six-digit uniform code that is used to classify goods from all over the world. This code helps classify over 5000 products worldwide. HSN Code at the time of registration

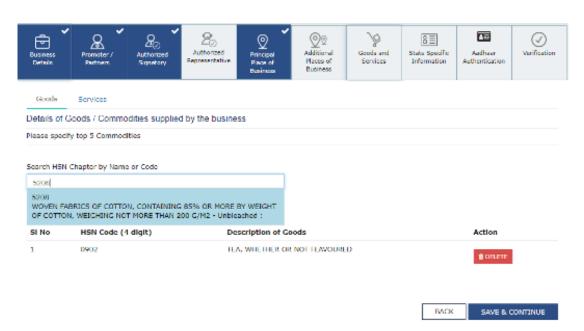


Fig 5.6

## Unit 5.5 - Place of Supply

In case of goods, the place of supply is where the goods are delivered. So, the place of supply of goods is the place where the ownership of goods change. What if there is no movement of goods. In this case, the place of supply is the location of goods at the time of delivery to the recipient.

#### • Importance of place of supply

It is very important to understand the term 'place of supply' for determining the right tax to be charged on the invoice.

#### Example:

Location of Service Receiver	Place of supply	Nature of Supply	GST Applicable
Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Intra-state	CGST+SGST
Maharashtra	Kerala	Inter-state	IGST

#### • Place of supply for services

The place of supply of services is the location of the service recipient.

**Example:-** A registered taxpayer offers passenger transport services from Bangalore to Hampi. The passengers do not have GST registration. What will be the place of supply in this case?

The place of supply is the place from where the departure takes place i.e. Bangalore in this case.

## Summary



- Time of supply: Time of supply is the points of time will GST become payable. A supply consists of elements that can be separated in time, like purchase order/agreement, dispatch (of goods), delivery (of goods) or provision or performance of service, entry in the records, payment, and entry of the payment in the records or deposit in the bank. Based on this GST act explain the 2 following section Time of Supply of Goods [SECTION 12] and Time of supply of Services [SECTION 13]
- The value of a supply of goods or services or both shall be the transaction value, which is the price actually paid or payable for the said supply of goods or services or both where the supplier and the recipient of the supply are not related and the price is the sole consideration for the supply.
- Place of supply: GST is a destination-based consumption tax, i.e. the tax is levied on the consumption
  of supply at the destination thereof or at the point of consumption of such supply. The place of supply
  denotes the place where the supply is consumed. Thus, place of supply determines the jurisdiction
  where the tax revenue should reach.

#### **Exercise**



- 1. Date on which the supplier receives the payment as per section 12 of CGST Act is?
- a. Date entered in books of accounts
- b. Date of credit in bank account
- c. Date entered in books of accounts or date of credit in bank account, whichever is earlier
- d. Date on which receipt voucher is issued by supplier
- 2. What is time of supply of goods liable to tax under reverse charge mechanism?
- a. Date of receipt of goods
- b. Date on which the payment is made
- c. Date immediately following 30 days from the date of issue of invoice by the supplier
- d. Earlier of (a) or (b) or (c)
- 3. Which of the following shall not be included in value of supply?
- a. GST
- b. Interest
- c. Late fee
- d. Commission
- 4. When can the transaction value be rejected for computation of value of supply?
- a. When the buyer and seller are related and price is not the sole consideration
- b. When the buyer and seller are related or price is not the sole consideration
- c. It can never be rejected
- d. When the goods are sold at very low margins

#### **Descriptive Questions:**

- 1. Explain the concept of the "time of supply" under GST. How does it affect the liability to pay tax and the eligibility to claim input tax credit?
- 2. Define the concept of "value of supply" under GST. What components are included and excluded when calculating the value of supply?
- 3. Discuss the rules for determining the place of supply for goods under GST. How do these rules differ for intra-state and inter-state transactions?

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# 6. Input Tax Credit (ITC)

Unit 6.1 - What is ITC under GST

Unit 6.2 - Feature of ITC

Unit 6.3 - Eligibility for taking ITC

Unit 6.4 - Apportionment of Credit & Blocked Credit

Unit 6.5 - ITC for Sales Promotional Schemes

Unit 6.6 - Credit in Special Circumstances

Unit 6.7 - How ITC is utilized

Unit 6.8 - ITC at a Glance

Unit 6.9 - Case Study



## Key Learning Outcomes



- 1. Learning All the key aspects of the concepts and eligibility criteria of ITC
- 2. Acquires Knowledge on Blocked Credits and The Methodology of Credit Reversal
- 3. Learns About Cash and Credit Ledger
- 4. Learns About The ITC Calculation and Calculation of Credit and Cash Ledger

## Unit 6 - Input Tax Credit (ITC)

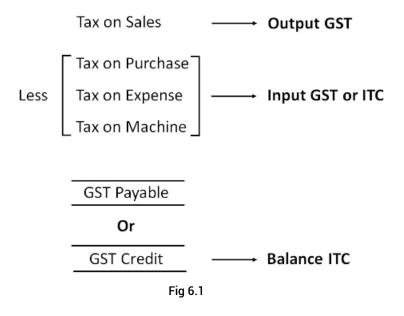
# $\sqsubset$ Unit Objectives 🌀



- 1. Preparation of tax invoices
- 2. Knowledge of E-invoicing
- 3. Identify types of invoices
- 4. Learn about Challan
- 5. Understand Debit and Credit notes

#### Unit 6.1 - What is ITC under GST

The Input Tax Credit (ITC) scheme was introduced to avoid the concept of double taxation. When there is selling or buying happening, GST is being paid as well as collected, and they are named input and output GST. ITC can only be availed in cases where the GST payment is higher than the GST collection.



#### Unit 6.2 - Features of ITC

- The ITC scheme is designed in a way that, it ensures any kind of a cascading effect on taxes and for the payment of tax on taxable output supplies. It also makes GST a destination-based tax.
- ITC available on all inputs, input services and capital goods are used for the purpose of a business. Here, the exception is only 'blocked credit' where ITC is not available on goods and services, though it is used for the purpose of a business.
- If a taxable person is making both taxable and exempt supply, they are entitled to full credit of ITC in respect to inputs, input services and capital goods that is exclusively used for taxable supply and no credit at all for inputs, input services and capital goods on exempt supply.

### Unit 6.3 - Eligibility for Taking Input Tax Credit

Given below are the eligibility criteria for accessing the ITC:

- A registered taxable person.
- Claimable on goods and services that is used for the purpose of business.
- Taxable exports/zero rated supplies.
- Only if the dealer carries a tax invoice, debit note and other supplementary invoices.
- If GSTR-1, GSTR3B are filed.

### Unit 6.4 - Apportionment of Credit & Blocked Credit

When the registered person uses the goods and services only partly for the business, along with using it for other purposes, the amount of credit will be restricted only to input tax. Here, the taxed amount will be only attributed to their business.

Discussed below are the various goods and services on which input tax credit shall not be available:

- ITC is blocked on motor vehicles, vessels and passenger aircrafts along with its services such as insurance, repairs, and maintenance.
- Food & beverages, outdoor catering, health services and other services.
- Work contract services and self-construction of immovable property
- Free samples, gifts, goods lost/stolen etc.

### Unit 6.5 - ITC for Sales Promotional Schemes

The promotional schemes are offered by the taxable persons to increase sales volume and to attract new customers for their products.

### • Samples and free gifts

Samples that are supplied free of cost, without any consideration, do not qualify as supply under GST. ITC shall not be available to supplier on the inputs, input services and capital goods to the extent that they are used in relation to the gifts or frees amples distributed without any consideration. However, on transfer or disposal of assets credit can be availed.

### Buy one get one free offer

ITC shall be available to the supplier for the inputs, input services and capital goods that are used in relation to the supply of goods or services or both as a part of such offers.

- Discounts including 'Buy more, save more' offers.
- Secondary discounts

When a supplier supplies the goods and/or services at a particular price to the recipient and later the supplier reduces the price of the same product, in such condition the supplier shall issue a credit note to the recipient for the difference amount.

### Unit 6.6 - Credit in Special Circumstances

A taxpayer referring this section should also refer section 16 and 17 to ascertain theeligibility of input tax credit which he would be claiming under this section.

### • Mandatory registration

If a person who has applied for registration under the Act within thirty days from the date on which they become liable to register and has been granted such registration then they shall be entitled to take credit of input tax.

#### • Voluntary Registration

When a voluntary registration is obtained by a person, they are then entitled to take the input tax credit for the input tax.

#### • Switching from composition scheme

If a taxable person who pays tax on compounding basis, crosses the compounding threshold which then leads them to become a regular taxable person, then they can avail ITC.

### Exempt supply becomes taxable

Exempt supply of goods and services can only avail ITC, when the supply is registered by a taxable person, leading the supply to be taxable.

### • Invoices corresponding to the stock should not be more than one year old

The invoices corresponding to the stock that are presented to claim the ITC should not be more than a year old. If the invoices are older than one year then there are chances that ITC claimed shall be rejected.

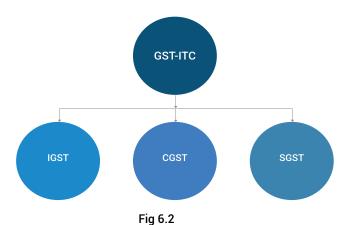
### • Change in the constitution of the registered person

When there is a change in constitution of a registered person cause of sale, lease or transfer of business, merger, demerger or amalgamation due to liabilities, he would not be allowed to transfer any unclaimed ITC in such cases.

# Unit 6.7 - How ITC is Utilised

GST is single tax system, but it constitutes 3 taxes and they are: CGST, SGST, and IGST. Therefore, the taxpayer is required to pay the taxes accordingly as well as utilise Input Tax credit (ITC) as per the given provisions.

### There are 3 types of GST credit



• The Process of IGST- Input Tax Credit utilisation

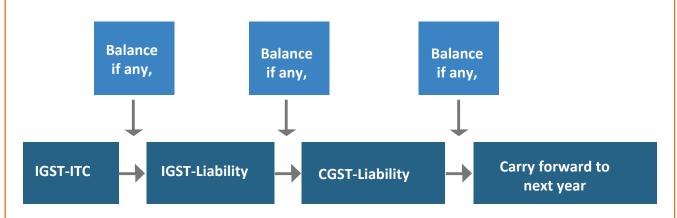
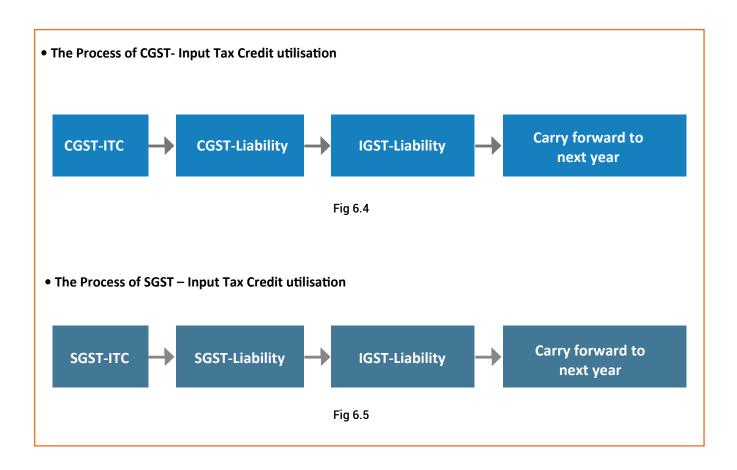
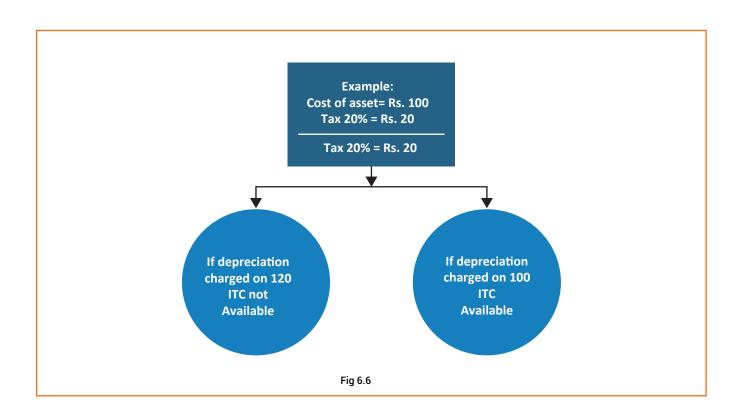


Fig 6.3



# Unit 6.8 - ITC at Glance



### • ITC in case of Capital Goods

### • Time limit for Taking ITC

ITC is not allowed after any of the following happens:

- Due date of the return for the month of September of next financial year.
- Annual return filed for relevant year (Filing date, not due date).

### • Case Study

Nergy India Pvt Ltd. manufactures electric-detonators in Kerala for domestic and export markets. Raw material is supplied by different persons located in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. GST rate is 18 %. The following information is given by Nergy for January 2022 –

Supply of 10,000 pieces at the rate of Rs. 120 to EME Pvt Ltd of Maharashtra.

Export of 25,000 pieces at the rate of Rs. 140 to wells Fargo Inc., Holland.

Input credit available in electronic credit ledger (on inputs/input services procured from Gujarat/Tamil Nadu) : Rs. 1,50,000 (Case- 1) or Rs. 2,90,000 (Case- 2).

#### Solution:

In this case, GST payable by Nergy India Pvt Ltd. will be as follows -

	Case- 1	Case- 2
	Rs	Rs
IGST on supply of 10,000 pieces to EME Pvt Ltd. [18% of (Rs. 120 × 10,000)]	2,16,000	2,16,000
GST on export to A Inc., Holland	Nil	Nil
GST on outward supply for January 2022	2,16,000	2,16,000
Less: Input tax credit on input goods/services available in electronic credit ledger	1,50,000	2,90,000
Amount payable by X Ltd. in electronic cash ledger	66,000	-
Refund which can be claimed for excess credit (ITC)	-	74,000

In the aforesaid two cases, there is no GST on exported goods (no GST on input as well as output).

# Summary



- ITC is used for payment of tax on taxable output supply to avoid cascading effect of taxes.
- ITC is available on all inputs, input services and capital goods used for purposes of business by a taxable person. The exception is blocked credit, where ITC is not available even when these goods or services are used for the purposes of business.
- If a taxable person is making both taxable and exempt supply, he is entitled to avail full credit of ITC in respect of inputs, input services and capital goods exclusively used for taxable supply and no credit at all can be availed for inputs, input services and capital goods exclusively used for exempt supply.
- ITC claimed by the recipient must match with the details reported by the supplier in their GST returns. Discrepancies can lead to denial of credit.

### **Exercise**



- If the goods are received in lots/instalment, \_\_\_\_\_
- a. 50% ITC can be taken on receipt of 1st instalment and balance 50% on receipt of last instalment.
- b. ITC can be availed upon receipt of last instalment.
- c. 100% ITC can be taken on receipt of 1st instalment.
- d. Proportionate ITC can be availed on receipt of each lot/instalment.
- 2. For banking companies using inputs and input services partly for taxable supplies and partly for exempt supplies, which of the statement is true?
- a. ITC shall be compulsorily restricted to credit attributable to taxable supplies including zero rated supplies.
- b. 50% of eligible ITC on inputs, capital goods, and input service shall be mandatorily taken in a month and the rest shall lapse.
- c. Banking company can choose to exercise either option (a) or option (b).
- d. None of the above.
- 3. A supplier takes deduction of depreciation on the GST component of the cost of capital goods as per Income Tax Act, 1961. The supplier can:
- a. Avail only 50% of the said tax component as ITC
- b. Not avail ITC on the said tax component
- c. Avail 100% ITC of the said tax component
- d. Avail only 25% of the said tax component as ITC
- 4. Which of the following inward supplies are not eligible for ITC in case of a company manufacturing shoes?
- a. Food and Beverages
- b. Outdoor Catering
- c. Health Services
- d. All of the above

### Descriptive Questions:

- 1. What are the conditions necessary for obtaining ITC?
- 2. Can a person take ITC without payment of consideration for the supply along with tax to the supplier?
- 3. What is the time limit for taking ITC and reasons, therefore?
- 4. What is the ITC entitlement of a newly registered person?

- Notes		
- Notes 🖃		









# 7. Registration - GSTIN

Unit 7.1 - Introduction to GST Registration

Unit 7.2 - Structure of GSTIN

Unit 7.3 - Benefits of Registration

Unit 7.4 - Applicability of Registration

Unit 7.5 - Exemption of GSTIN

Unit 7.6 - Documents for GSTIN

Unit 7.7 - Online application of GSTIN



# **Key Learning Outcomes**



- 1. Acquiring Knowledge on the Key Aspects on The Concepts of GSTIN
- 2. Learns On The Benefits of GST Registration
- 3. Gains Knowledge On The Applicability and Exemption of Registration
- 4. Learns All The Fundamental Aspects Of The Law of Registration
- 5. Gains Information On Cancelation of Registration
- 6. Learns to Prepare Documents for Registration
- 7. Learns All the Key Aspects of GST Registration

# Unit 7 - Registration - GSTIN

# $\sqsubset$ Unit Objectives 🎯



- 1. Understand Structure of Registration
- 2. Identify The Benefits of GSTIN
- 3. Learn The Methods of Registration Process

# Unit 7.1 - Introduction to GST Registration



Fig 7.1

Beneath any taxation law, registration is the foremost essential necessity for identification of taxpayers, ensuring tax compliance within the economy. Registration lawfully recognizes an individual as the supplier of goods and services, and legitimately authorizes them to gather taxes from their clients and pass on the credit of the taxes paid on the goods or services supplied to the recipient.

They can claim the input tax credit of taxes paid and can utilize the same for payment of taxes due on supply of goods or services. Registration guarantees that there is a consistent flow of input tax credit from suppliers to recipients on a national level.

Under GST law, a supplier is required to get state-wise registration. There is no concept of centralized registration under GST. A supplier must obtain registration in each State/ UT from where they make a taxable supply, provided their total turnover surpasses an indicated threshold.

### Unit 7.2 - Structure of GSTIN

Businesses must be registered under GST and have a unique 15-digit Goods and Services Tax Identification Number (GSTIN). This is a unique code assigned to each taxpayer, based on their PAN, and is state-wise.

The 15-digit GSTIN indicates the following:

- 1. The first two digits represent the state or union territory code.
- 2. The next ten digits are the PAN number of the taxpayer or business house.
- 3. The 13th digit indicates the number of registrations in a state for the same PAN. It is alpha-numeric (first 1-9 and then A-Z)
- 4. The 14th digit is the alphabet 'Z' by default
- 5. The last digit is a check to detect errors. It can be an alphabet or a number

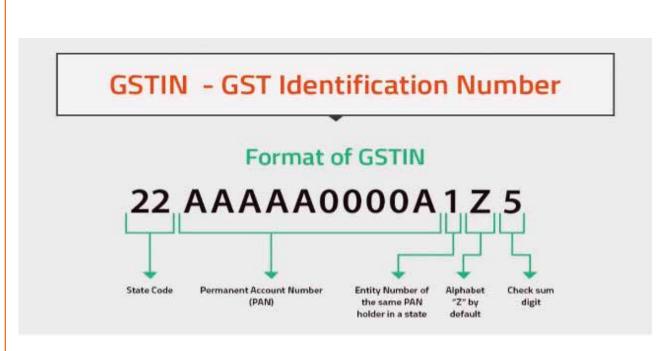


Fig 7.2

# Unit 7.3 - Benefit of Registration

### • Business Loan Process

State and central government is providing different financial assistance to young entrepreneurs. To avail this facility by the government, the company must register and have a GSTIN.

### • ITC (Input Tax Credit) Benefit

When a product is given to an enterprise, the cost of purchase will not include the GST rate, and this helps the business reduce the product cost.

- Helps to Start E-commerce business, such as Amazon, Flipkart seller.
- Enables inter-state business transactions
- Lawful recognition as a supplier of goods and services.
- Eligible to claim various benefits under GST law.
- Proper accounting of taxes paid on goods and services, or both, can be used to pay the GST the company pays when it delivers the goods or services.

# Unit 7.4 - Applicability of Registration

- Indirect Tax registered person
- Casual Taxable person
- E-commerce operator (for goods)
- Crossing the turnover of 40 lakh (goods)
- Crossing the turnover of 20 lakh (service)
- Interstate supplier of goods and services
- Non-resident taxable person
- Agent of the supplier
- Taxpayer under RCM
- Transfer or demerged business

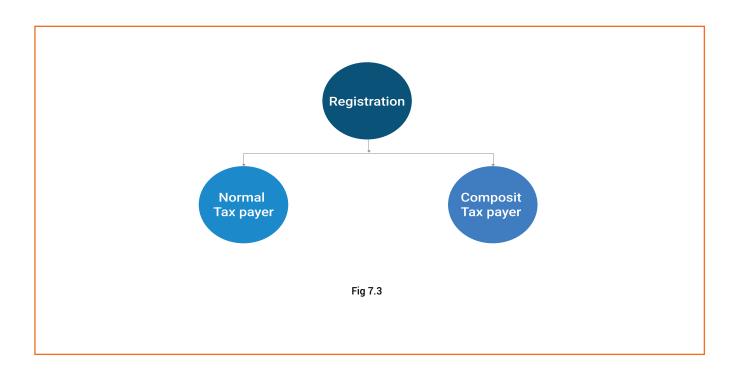
# Unit 7.5 - Exemption of GSTIN

- Full time educational institution
- Public transport services
- Agriculture product services
- Electricity & hospital
- Fresh meat and fish
- Nil rated supplies
- Alcoholic liquor for human consumption

# Unit 7.6 - Documents for GSTIN

Sole – Proprietorship	Partnership (including LLP)
Aadhar & PAN card of the owner	Photograph of all partners
Photograph of the owner	PAN card of all partners
Address Proof	Aadhar card of authorized signatory
Property Tax / Electricity	Address proof of partners
Email Id & phone Number	Name of Business
NOC (No-objection Certificate) (if applicable)	Registered office address proof
Bank account details	Signature
	Proof of appointment of authorized signatory
	Bank account details
	Registration certificate in case of LLP

# Unit 7.7 - Online Application of GSTIN



Mainly there are 2 types of Registration

• Normal Taxpayer Registration (Form GST REG-01)

The Application form is divided into 2 parts as

PART- A	PART- B
PAN and other details	Business Details

### PART- A (PAN and Other details)

- Access the https://www.gst.gov.in/ URL. The GST Home page is displayed.
- Click the Services > Registration > New Registration



Fig 7.4

- The New Registration page is displayed. Select the New Registration option.
- In the I am a drop-down list, select Taxpayer as the type of taxpayer to be registered.
- In the State/UT and District drop down list, select the state for which registration is required and district.
- In the Legal Name of the Business (As mentioned in PAN) field, enter the legal name of your business/ entity as mentioned in the PAN database.
  - PAN is mandatory for registration with GST
  - In case you don't have PAN, you can apply for PAN. To do so, click the here link
- In the Permanent Account Number (PAN) field, enter PAN of your business or PAN of the Proprietor.
- In the Email Address field, enter the email address of the Primary Authorized Signatory.
- In the Mobile Number field, enter the valid Indian mobile number of the Primary Authorized Signatory

Different One Time Password (OTP) will be sent on your email address and mobile number mentioned for authentication

• In the Type the characters you see in the image below field, enter the captcha text and click the PROCEED button.

00	
User Credentials OTP Verification	
New Registration	
• indicates mandatory fields	
New Registration	
am a*	
Taxpayer *	
State / UT •	
Select •	
District*	
Select *	
egal Name of the Business (As mentioned in PAN)	
Enter Legal Name of the Business	
Permanent Account Number (PAN) *	
Enter Permanent Account Number (PAN)	
If you don't have PAN, Click here to apply	
g: A B C D E 1 7 S 4 X	
mail Address*	
■ Enter Email Address	
OTP will be sent to this Email Address	
Nobile Number•	
+91 Enter Mobile Number	
Separate OTP will be sent to this mobile number	
Type the characters you see In the Image below.	
c	
PROCEED	

Fig 7.5

- The OTP Verification page is displayed. In the Mobile OTP field, enter the OTP you received on your mobile number. OTP is valid only for 10 minutes.
- In the Email OTP field, enter the OTP you received on your email address. OTP is valid only for 10 minutes.

OTP sent to mobile number and email address are different

Click the PROCEED button.

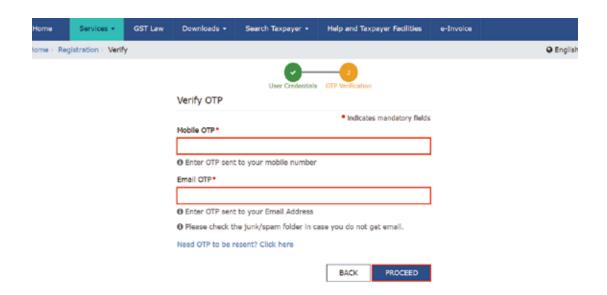


Fig 7.6

• The system generated Temporary Reference Number (TRN) is displayed. Click the PROCEED button.



Fig 7.7

### PART - B (Business details)

- The New Registration page is displayed. Select the Temporary Reference Number (TRN).
- In the Temporary Reference Number (TRN) field, enter the TRN generated and enter the captcha text as shown on the screen and click the PROCEED button.
- The OTP Verification page is displayed. You will receive same OTP on mobile and Email.
- In the Mobile / Email OTP field, enter the OTP received on your mobile number and email address. OTP is valid only for 10 minutes.

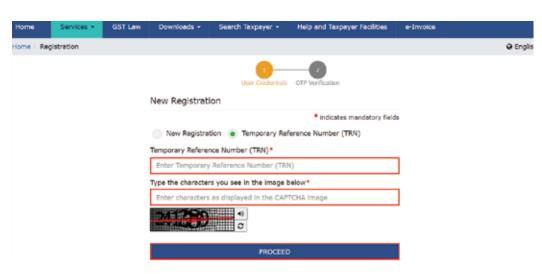


Fig 7.8

• Click the PROCEED button.



Fig 7.9

• The My Saved Application page is displayed. Under the Action column, clickthe Edit icon (icon in blue square with white pen).



Fig 7.10

- The Registration Application form with various tabs is displayed. On the top of the page, there are ten tabs
   as
- Business Details
- Promoter/ Partners
- Authorized Signatory
- Authorized Representative
- Principal Place of Business
- Additional Places of Business
- Goods and Services
- State Specific Information
- Aadhaar Authentication and
- Verification.

Click each tab one by one to enter the details.



Fig 7.11

### • Business Details Tab

The Business Details tab is selected by default. This tab displays the information to be filled for the business details required for registration.

- In the Trade Name field, enter the trade name of your business.
- In the Constitution of Business drop-down list, select the type of constitution of your business.
- In the District drop-down list, select the district of your business.
- In the Option for Composition field, select Yes in case you want to opt for the Composition Levy, or else select No

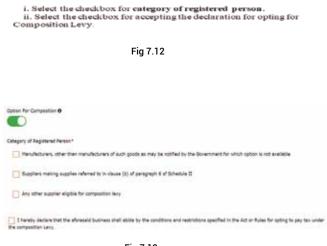


Fig 7.13

- Select the Date of commencement of Business using the calendar.
- Select the Date on which liability to register arises using the calendar.
- In the Are you applying for registration as a casual taxable person? field, select Yes in case you are a casual taxpayer, or else select No.



Fig 7.14

In the Reason to obtain registration drop-down list, select the reason to obtain registration for your business.

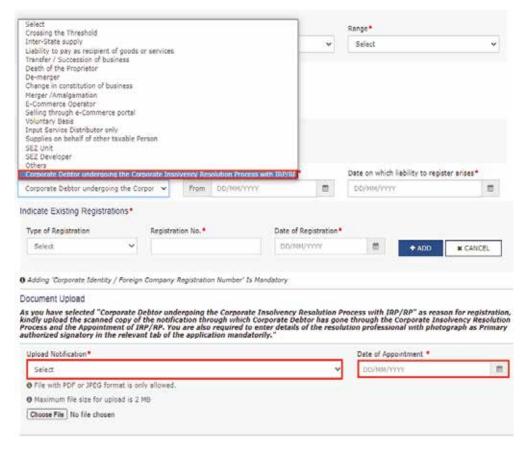


Fig 7.15

Click the Choose File button to upload LOA/LOP issued by SEZ Authority,
 Government of India by choosing Letter of Approval or Letter of Permission issued.

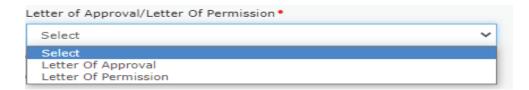


Fig 7.16

Click the SAVE & CONTINUE button

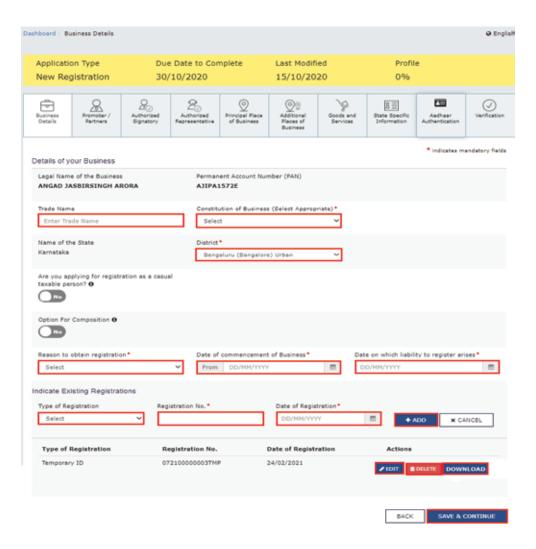


Fig 7.17

You will notice a blue tick on the Business Details section indicating the completion of the tab information and notice the Profile indicating the percentage completion of the application form.



Fig 7.18

### • Promotors / Partners

This tab page displays the details of the stakeholders chosen in the constitution of business detail. You can enter details of up to 10 Promoters or Partners.

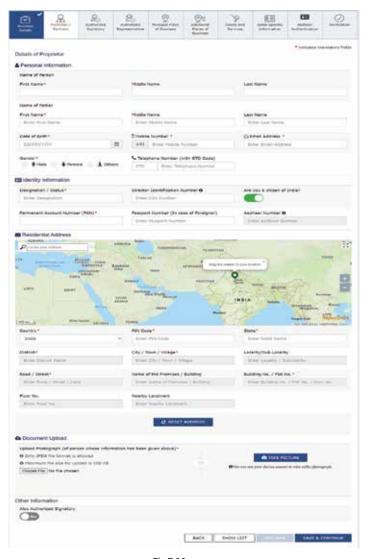


Fig 7.19

- In the Personal Information section, enter the personal details of the stakeholder like name, date of birth, address, mobile number, email address and gender.
- In the Identity Information section, enter the official information of the stakeholder.
- In the Designation / Status field, enter the designation of the stakeholder.
- In the Director Identification Number (DIN) field, enter the DIN of the stakeholder issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs. This number is not mandatory in case of proprietorship..

Note: DIN number is mandatory in case of:

- · Private Limited Company
- Public Limited Company
- Public Sector Undertaking
- · Unlimited Company
- · Foreign Company registered in India

iii. In case you are a citizen of India, select Yes or else select No. In case of NO, In the Passport Number field, enter the passport number.

iv. In the Permanent Account Number (PAN) field, enter the PAN of the

Fig 7.20

- In the Residential Address in India section, enter the address details of the stakeholder.
- In the Document Upload section, click the Choose file button. Navigate and upload the photograph of the stakeholder.
- In case the promoter or partner is also the authorized signatory, select the Also Authorized Signatory as
   Yes and details will be auto-populated in the authorized signatory tab.
- Click the SAVE & CONTINUE button.

Note: To add more details of promoter or partner, click the ADD NEW button an repeat the steps each time after adding the details of the stakeholder

### Authorized Signatory Tab

Enter your details in the Authorized signatory tab. Attach the relevant document also.

- In case you are the Primary Authorized Signatory, select the checkbox for Primary Authorized Signatory.
- In the Personal Information section, enter the personal details of the authorized signatory like name, date of birth, mobile number, email address and gender.
- In the Identity Information section, enter the details of the authorized signatory like PAN number, designation, Aadhar number and DIN number (if applicable). Click Yes, to Are you a citizen/resident of India.
- In the Residential Address section, enter the address details of the authorized signatory. Based on the state selected, select the district and enter the corresponding pin code.
- In the Document Upload section, click the Choose file button. Navigate and select the Proof of Appointment and upload photograph of the authorized signatory.

Click the SAVE & CONTINUE button.

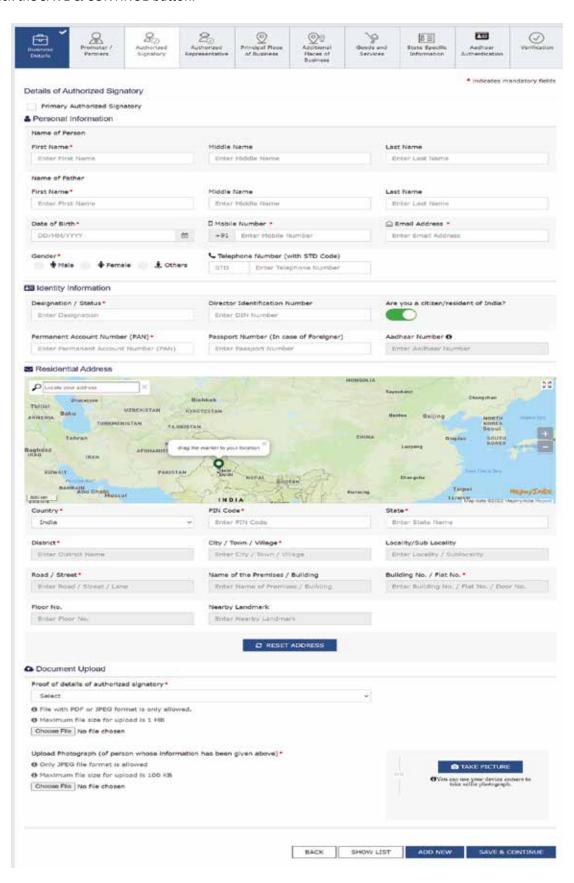


Fig 7.21

### Authorized Representative

This tab page displays the details of the authorized representative.

- Select Yes on the radio button, in the Do you have any Authorized Representative? field.
- If the Type of Authorised Representative is GST Practitioner, then;
- In the Enrolment ID field, enter the enrolment ID of the authorized representative.
- Click the SEARCH button.
- If the Type of Authorised Representative is Other, then;
- In the Name of Person section, enter the name, designation, mobile number and email address of the authorized representative.
- Proceed to click on the SAVE & CONTINUE button.

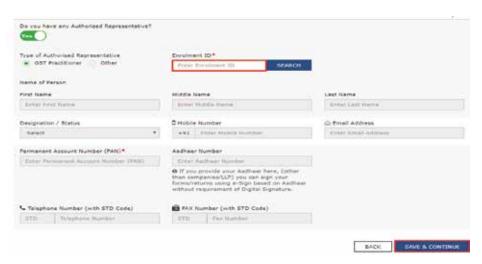


Fig 7.22

### Principal Place of Business tab:

This tab page displays the details of the principal place of the business. Principal Place of Business is the primary location of the business within the state. The principal place of business is generally the address where the business's books of accounts and records are kept and is often where the head of the firm or at least top management is located.

- In the Address section of Principal Place of Business, enter the address details.Based on the State selected, select the district and enter the corresponding pin code. In the District and Sector/ Circle / Ward / Charge/ Unit drop-down list, select the district and sector/circle/ward/charge/unit number of your business. In the Commissionerate Code, Division Code and Range Code drop-down list, select the appropriate choice.
- In the Contact Information section, enter the official contact details like, Email address, telephone number (with STD Code), mobile number and fax number (with STD Code).
- In the Nature of Possession of Premises drop-down list, select the nature of possession of premises.

- In the Document Upload section, click the Choose file button. Navigate and select the proof of Principal Place of Business document.
- In the Proof of SEZ Unit/SEZ Developer approval for the premises section, click the Choose File button to upload the proof of SEZ unit or SEZ developer approval for the premises.
- Select the checkbox for Nature of Business activities being carried out at above mentioned premises.
- In case you have additional place of business, select Yes for Have Additional Place of Business.
- Click the SAVE & CONTINUE button.

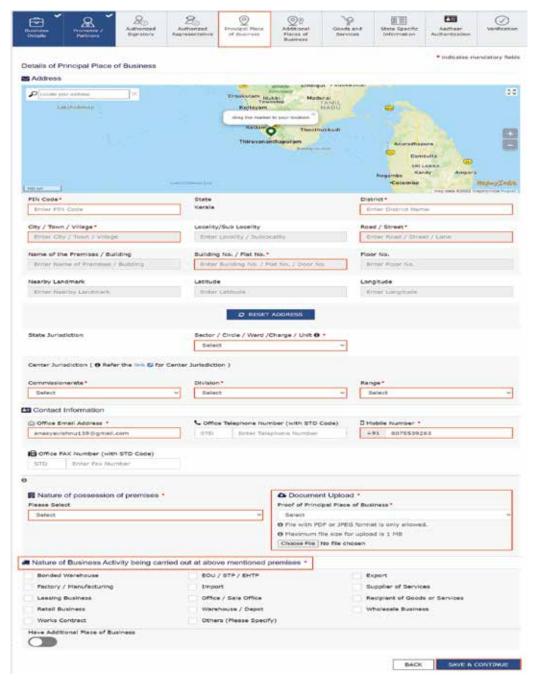
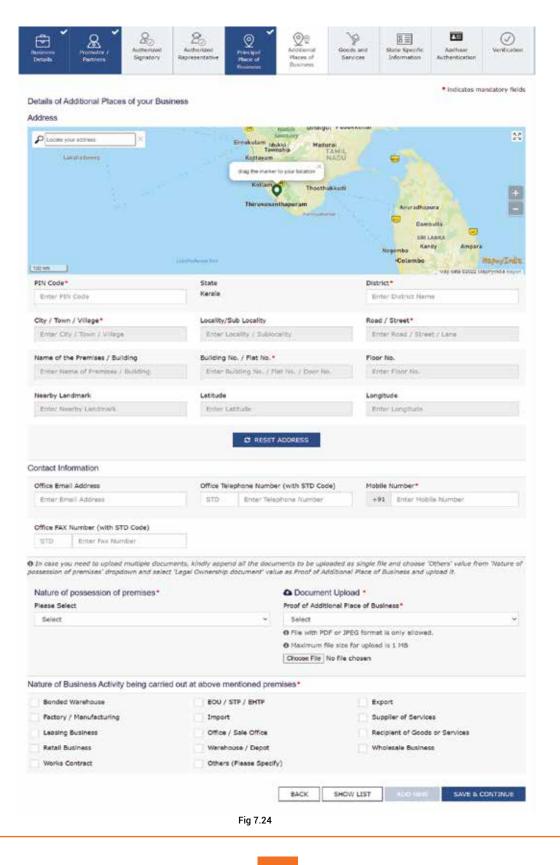


Fig 7.23

### Additional Places of Business

In order to add additional places of business, click the ADD NEW button and proceed to add the additional places of business by entering the details in provided fields. The details required will be similar to Principal Place of Business.



#### Goods and services

The Goods and Services tab page displays all the details of the goods and services supplied by the business.

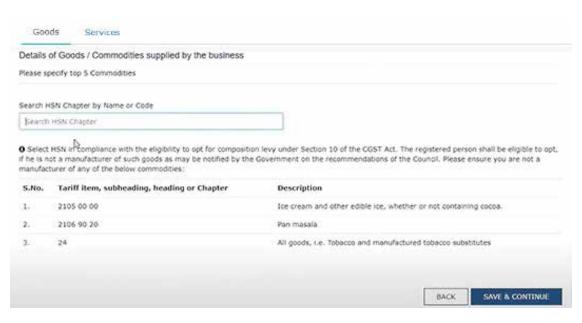


Fig 7.25

• **Goods Tab:** In the Goods tab, you will see a search option. In some cases, you may know the HSN Code, and in some cases, you might not know the HSN Code. Follow the steps given below to fill the HSN Code.

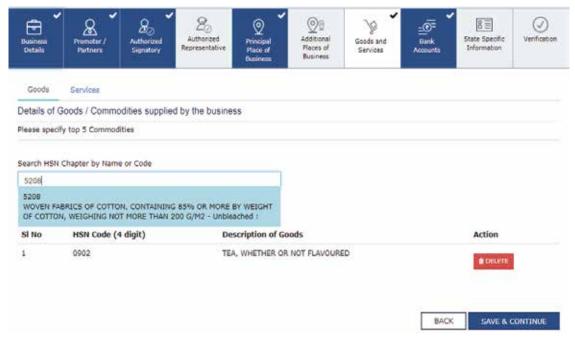


Fig 7.26

Services Tab: Now under the Service tab, you will once again see a search button. In some cases, you may know the Service Classification Code, and in some cases, you might not know the Service Classification Code. Follow the steps given below to fill the Service Classification Code.

### If you do know the Service Classification Code:

For instance, if you are to add the Service Classification Code 995478 (example) to the field. At first, enter the first four digits 9954 from the Service Classification Code in the Search Service Classification Code field. Now your Service Classification Code is successfully added.

### If you do not know the Service Classification Code:

Let us take a dealer for example. A dealer who deals with other building completion and such finishing services. In this case, go to the Search HSN Chapter by Name or Code field, and type other building; here the related Service Classification Code list is displayed. From the displayed list, scroll and select the appropriate option (in this case 995478). Service Classification Code is successfully added.

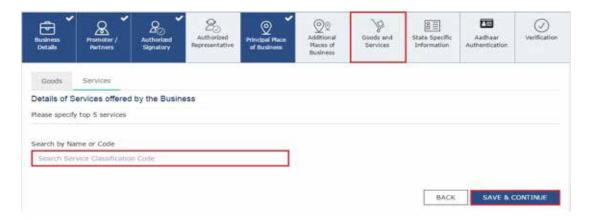


Fig 7.27

Click the SAVE & CONTINUE button.



Fig 7.28

### State specific information

The State Specific Information tab page displays the details of the state.

- In the Professional Tax Employee Code (EC) No. field, enter professions tax E.C number.
- In the Professional Tax Registration Certificate (RC) No. field, enter professions tax R.C number.
- In the State Excise License No. field, enter state excise license number.
- In the Name of the person in whose name Excise License is held field, enter the name of the person in whose name the excise license is registered.
- Proceed to click on the SAVE & CONTINUE button.

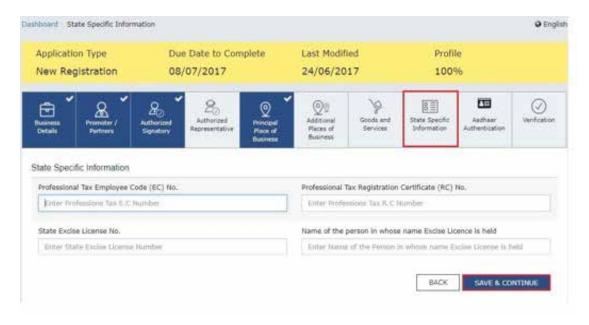


Fig 7.29

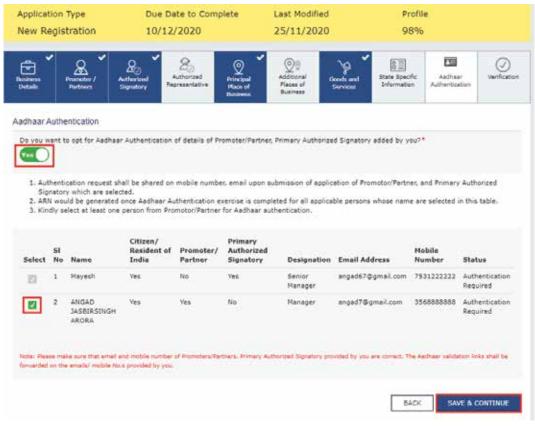
### Aadhar authentication

The Aadhar authentication tab page displays the details required for Aadhaar authentication. You can either opt for a Yes or No for Aadhaar authentication of Promoters/ Partners, or Authorized Signatories.

Aadhaar authentication is based on constitution of business (COB). The following table explains and lists the Aadhaar authentication for different constitution of business:

S.No.	Constitution of Business	Nature of Person	Aadhaar Authentication Required
1	Proprietorship Concern	Proprietor	Yes (only 1 Proprietor + Primary
		Authorized Signatory	Authorized Signatory)
2	Partnership Firm	Partners	Yes (only 1 Partner + Primary
		Authorized Signatory	Authorized Signatory)
3	HUF	Karta	Yes (1 Karta + Primary Authorized
		Authorized Signatory	Signatory)
4	Company (Public,	Authorized Signatory	Yes (Primary Authorized Signatory)
	Private, Unlimited)	Directors	One Director only
5	Company (Foreign	Authorized Signatory	Yes (Primary Authorized Signatory)
	Limited)	Authorized Person in charge in India	Yes
6	Limited Liability	Designated Partners	One Partner only
	Partnership	Authorized Signatory	Yes (Primary Authorized Signatory)
7	Society/Club/Trust/	Members of Managing	One member only
	Association of Person	Committee	
		Authorized Signatory	Yes (Primary Authorized Signatory)
8	Other	Person in Charge	One person only
		Authorized Signatory	Yes (Primary Authorized Signatory)

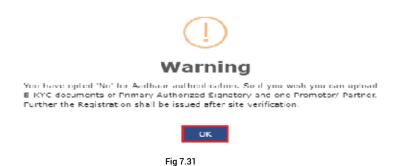
If you have opted for a yes then, from the list displayed on the Aadhaar Authentication tab, select at least one person for Aadhaar authentication and proceed to click on the SAVE & CONTINUE button.



### In case, you have opted for a No:

If you do not want to opt for Aadhaar authentication of Promoters/ Partners, Authorized Signatories you can opt for a no. You will receive a warning message that you have opted No for Aadhaar authentication and proceed to click OK.

Note: In case, you have opted "No" for Aadhaar authentication, while registering on the GST Portal, Registration application will not be deemed approved within 7 Working days. Registration will be marked for mandatory site visit and approval thereafter, by the tax official.



You can upload E-KYC documents under Type of E-KYC Document for Primary Authorized Signatory and at least one Promoter/Partner.

Note: File in a PDF or a JPEG format is only allowed. The maximum size for upload is 2 MB. In addition to that, ensure that the E-KYC documents selected for upload have your name as spelled in PAN/CBDT database.

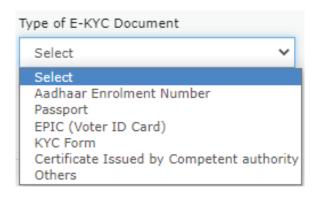


Fig 7.32

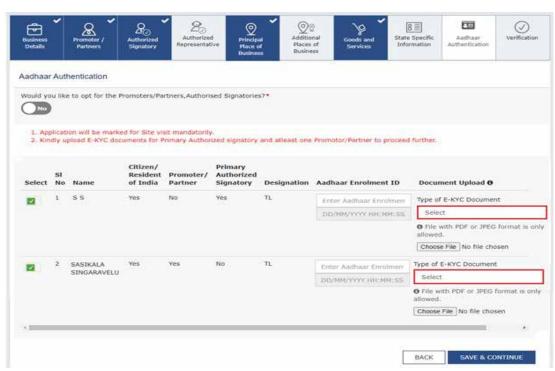


Fig 7.33

The Aadhaar Enrolment ID for the promoter/partner and the Authorized Signatoryneeds to be different, otherwise, an error message will be displayed.

Please enter valid Enrolment ID (Primary Authorized Signatory and Promoter/Partner can't provide same Enrolment ID).

Fig 7.34

Click the SAVE & CONTINUE button.

Note: You can click the DELETE button to delete the uploaded documents, if required.

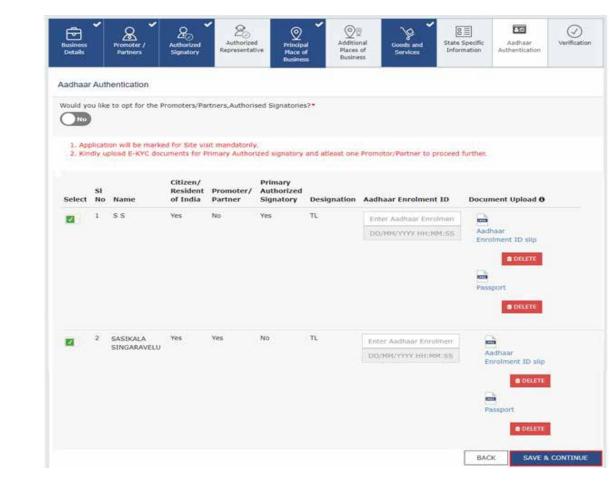


Fig 7.35

### Verification

The verification tab page displays the details of Promoters/ Partners, Authorized Signatories for getting the Aadhaar authentication link.

- Select the Verification checkbox.
- In the Name of Authorized Signatory drop-down list, select the name of authorized signatory.
- In the Place field, enter the place where the form is filed.
- After filling the enrolment application, you need to digitally sign the application using Digital Signature Certificate (DSC)/, E-Signature or EVC.

Note: Digitally signing using DSC is mandatory in case of LLP and Companies.

In Case you're using EVC:
 Click the SUBMIT WITH EVC button.

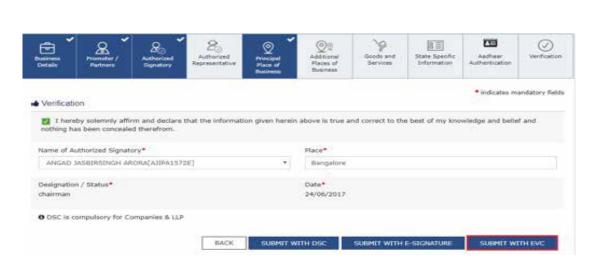


Fig 7.36

• Enter the OTP sent to email and mobile number of the Authorized Signatory registered at the GST Portal and click the VALIDATE OTP button.

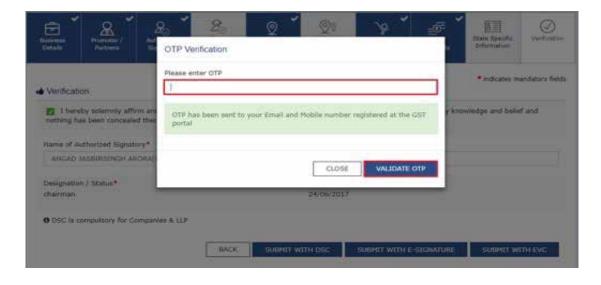


Fig 7.37

 You will receive the acknowledgement in the next 15 minutes on your registered e-mail address and mobile phone number. Application Reference Number (ARN) receipt is sent to your e-mail address and mobile phone number.



Fig 7.38

## Summary



- Under any taxation law, registration is the most fundamental requirement for the identification of persons liable to pay tax thereby ensuring tax compliance in the economy. Under the indirect tax regime, without registration, a person can neither collect tax from his customers nor claim any credit of tax paid by him.
- Since registration in GST is PAN based, once a supplier is liable to register in any one State, he has to obtain registration in each of the States/UTs in which he makes taxable supply under the same PAN.
- Every supplier of goods or services or both is required to obtain registration in the State or the Union territory from where he makes the taxable supply if his aggregate turnover exceeds specified threshold limit in a financial year.
- There are certain cases wherein a supplier is mandatorily required to obtain registration irrespective of the quantum of his aggregate turnover. In other words, these are the cases wherein a supplier is compulsorily required to obtain registration even though his aggregate turnover does not exceed the applicable threshold limit.
- Some of the persons are not liable to be registered (eg: An agriculturist, persons making only reverse charge supplies, person engaged exclusively in the business of supplying goods and/or services not liable to tax/wholly exempt from tax etc.)

## **Exercise**



- 1. Mr. A has started supply of goods in Delhi. He is required to obtain registration if his aggregate turnover exceeds \_\_\_\_\_ during a financial year.
- a. 10 lakh
- b. 20 lakh
- c. 30 lakh
- d. 50 lakh
- 2. Aggregate turnover includes:
- a. Taxable Supplies
- b. Exempt Supplies
- c. Exports
- d. All of the above
- 3. Which of the following persons are compulsorily required to obtain registration?
- a. Persons making any inter-state taxable supply
- b. Non-resident taxable persons making taxable supply
- c. Casual taxable persons making taxable supply
- d. All of the above
- 4. Which of the following persons are not liable for registration?
- a. Any person engaged exclusively in supplying services wholly exempt from tax
- b. Casual Taxable Person
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of the above

#### Descriptive Questions:

- 1. Can a person without GST registration collect GST and claim ITC?
- 2. If a person is operating in different states, with the same PAN number, can he operate with a single registration?
- 3. Can a person having multiple business verticals in a state obtain separate registrations for each business vertical?
- 4. Is there a provision for a person to get himself voluntarily registered though he may not be liable to pay GST?

- Notes 🗒 -		
- Notes 🖃 ·		









# 8. E-Way Bill (Electronic Waybill)

Unit 8.1 - Introduction To E-Way Bill

Unit 8.2 - Purpose Of E-Way Bill

Unit 8.3 - Exemptions To E-Way Bill Requirement

Unit 8.4 - registration Of E-Way Bill



# Key Learning Outcomes



- 1. Conceptual Understanding of E-way Bill
- 2. Conceptualization Usage of E-way bill

# Unit 8 - E-Way Bill (Electronic Waybill)

# r Unit Objectives 🌀



- 1. Applicability of E-way Bill
- 2. Understand Requirement and Purpose of E-way bill
- 3. Identify The Method of E-way Bill Registration
- 4. Applicability of E-way Bill in Unregistered Individuals

## Unit 8.1 - Introduction

E-way bill can be described as an electronic document generated on the GST portal in order to evidence movement of goods such as shipping or transporting. Under the GST regime, the E-way bill has two classifications, comprising of Part A & Part B.

Part A, here, holds details of the GSTIN of recipients, the place of delivery (PIN Code), invoice or challan number and date, value of goods, HSN code, transport document number (Goods Receipt Number, or Railway Receipt Number, or Airway Bill Number, or Bill of Lading Number) and reasons for transportation.



Meanwhile, Part B holds transporter detail such as the vehicle number, which helps in the generation of the E-way bill. According to the Rule 138 of the CGST Act, 2017, every registered person responsible for the movement of goods which may or may not account to supply, worth a consignment value of more than Rs.50000/- is required to furnish the information in part A of E-way bill, as mentioned above.

Fig 8.1

## Unit 8.2 - Purpose of E-way Bill

E-way bill enables tracking of movement of goods. It also ensures that the goods being transported follow GST law. It is an effective tool to check for tax evasion, as movement of goods are being recorded and maintained.

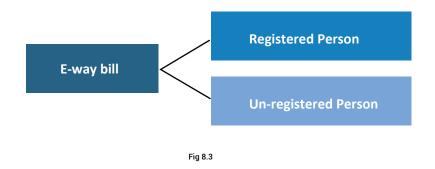


Fig 8.2

## Unit 8.3 - Exceptions to E-Way bill Requirement

- Goods being transported by a non-motorised conveyance.
- Goods being transported from the port, airport, air cargo complex and land customs station to an inland container depot or a container freight station for clearance by Customs.
- Consignment value less than Rs. 50,000/-.
- Goods transported are alcoholic liquor for human consumption, petroleum crude, high-speed diesel, petrol, natural gas or aviation turbine fuel.

- Goods other than de-oiled cake being transported;
- Curd, lassi, buttermilk
- Fresh milk
- Vegetables
- Fruits
- Live animals, plants and trees
- Meat
- E-way Bill is optional for goods of value less than Rs. 50,000 (except in cases of mandatory e-way bill provisions like the movement of Handicraft goods and movement of goods for Interstate Job work).



## Unit 8.4 - Registration of E-way bill

E-way bill registration procedure for Registered Person

• Log on to https://ewaybill.nic.in



- Click on E-way Bill Registration.
- Enter GSTIN and click on Go.
- Once the request is submitted, you will be redirected to the e-way bill registration form.
- In the form, Applicant Name, Trade Name, Address and Mobile Number are auto-populated.
- Click on Send OTP. You will now receive an OTP on the registered mobile number.
- Once you receive the OTP, enter the OTP and click on Verify OTP. This action will validate OTP and verify the entered information.
- Provide a User ID or User Name, in order to operate the newly created account on the e-way bill portal.
- Once a request is submitted, the e-way bill portal will validate if the given User ID or User Name already exists.
- Once the e-way bill approves the User ID or User Name, it would ask to provide a Password.
- Once the User ID / User Name and Password are validated and approved; the final registration request is submitted.
- If all is fine, the system will create User ID / User Name and Password and complete registration process with the e-way bill portal.

#### • E-way bill registration online for unregistered businesses

Since an unregistered taxpayer does not have a GSTIN, to register for e-way bill on the portal, they would need to use an alternative method of e-way bill registration, i.e., utilizing the business details.

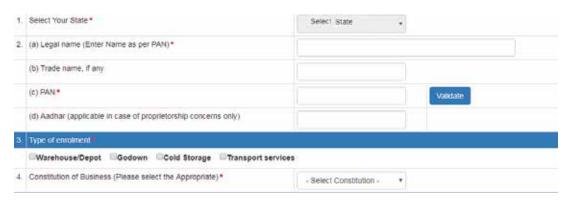


Fig 8.5

Steps for unregistered transporters to register for e-way bill are as follows:

- Step 1 Keep the business details handy and Log on to https://ewaybill.nic.in
- Step 2 Click on Enrolment for Transporters.
- Step 3 This will launch an e-way bill registration form. The form contains some mandatory fields will be (marked as \*) and some non-mandatory fields. You will be requested to fill in the following business details in the form:
- Select your state\* (Select from a drop-down menu)
- Legal Name\* (Enter Name as per PAN)
- Trade Name, if any
- PAN\* After entering the PAN No., click on Validate. You will now receive an option to fill in the remaining details
- Type of Enrolment\* (Warehouse/Depot, Go down, Cold Storage OR Transport Services)
- Constitution of Business\* (Foreign Company, Partnership, Proprietorship, Public Limited, VPrivate Limited,
   Unlimited or Others)
- Particulars of Principal Place of Business

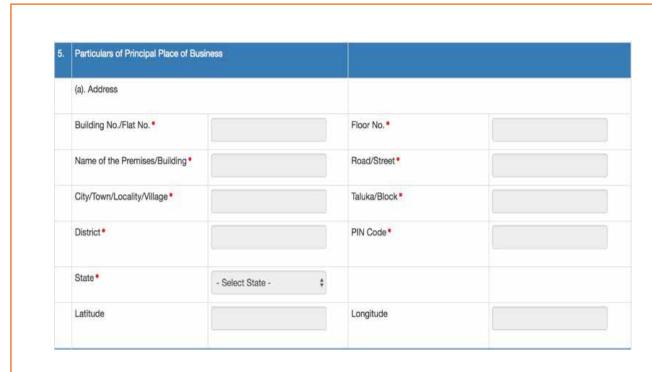


Fig 8.6

- Particulars of Principal Place of Business and Contact Information
- Building No. / Flat No.\*
- Floor No.\*
- Name of the Premises / Building\*
- Road / Street\*
- City / Town / Locality / Village\*
- Taluka / Block\*
- District\*
- PIN Code\*
- State\*
- Latitude
- Longitude

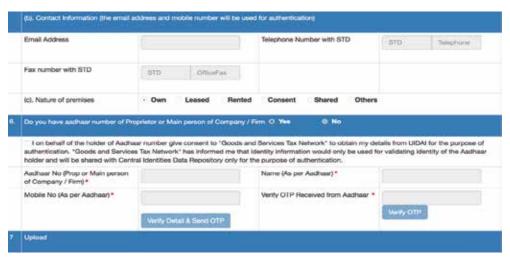


Fig 8.7

- Email Address
- Telephone Number with STD
- Fax Number with STD
- Nature of Premises (Own, Leased, Rented, Consent, Shared or Others)

Note: The email address and mobile number will be used for authentication in the e-way bill portal

#### • Aadhar card information

- Do you have Aadhar number of Proprietor or Main person of Company / Firm (Select Yes or No)
- If "Yes" is selected, tick a box authorising the GSTN to obtain one's details from UIDAI for the purpose of verification
- Aadhar No\* (Prop. or Main person of Company / Firm)
- Name\*(As per Aadhar)
- Mobile No\* (As per Aadhar)
- Click on Verify Detail & Send OTP button, post which an OTP will be sent to the registered mobile number
- Verify OTP Received from Aadhar\*
- once the OTP is entered, click on Verify OTP button, which will complete the Aadhar verification process

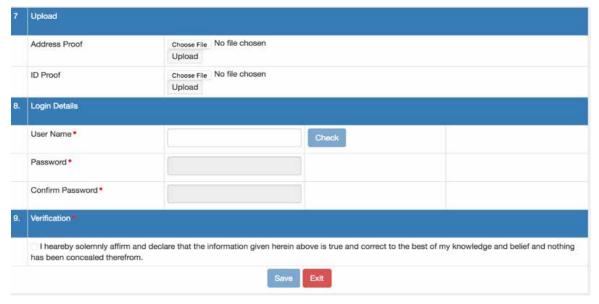


Fig 8.8

#### • Upload

Address Proof – Click Choose file to browse and then click Upload ID Proof – Click on Choose file to browse and then click Upload

Note – There is no specific file format or file size specified, however either PDF or JPEG can be uploaded.

- Login Details
- User Name\*
- Password\*
- Confirm Password\*

#### Verification

Tick the checkbox confirming that information provided are correct Click on Save

- **Step 4** Once you submit the form, the e-way bill portal will generate a 15-digit Transporter ID or TRANS ID along with the user credentials, thus completing the process of e-way bill registration.
- Step 5 Now the transporter can provide this 15-digit Transporter ID to their clients to include in their e-way bill. The transporter will now be able to access the same on the e-way bill portal and enter vehicle number for movement of the consignment

## Summary



- E-way bill is an electronic document generated on the GST portal (www.ewaybillgst.gov.in) evidencing movement of goods.
- Whenever there is a movement of goods of consignment value exceeding ₹50,000:
  - i. in relation to a supply; or
  - ii. for reasons other than supply; or
  - iii. due to inward supply from an unregistered person.
- the registered person who causes such movement of goods shall furnish the information relating to the said goods as specified in Part A of Form GST EWB-01 before commencement of such movement.
- Who causes movement of goods? If the supplier is registered and undertakes to transport the goods, movement of goods is caused by the supplier. If recipient arranges transport, movement is caused by him. If goods are supplied by an unregistered supplier to a registered recipient, the movement shall said to be caused by such recipient, if the recipient is known at the time of commencement of the movement of goods.
- In some special situations where e-way bill needs to be issued even if the value of the consignment is less than ₹50,000. (e.g.: Inter-state transfer of goods by principal to job-worker). Some situations where e-way bill is not required to be generated (e.g.: Transportation of kerosene oil sold under PDS)

## **Exercise**



- 1. What is the purpose of an E-Way Bill under the GST regime?
- a. To track the movement of goods and prevent tax evasion
- b. To provide a discount on transportation costs
- c. To determine the quality of goods being transported
- d. To calculate the insurance premium for goods
- 2. For which of the following situations is an E-Way Bill mandatory?
- a. Movement of goods valued at ₹25,000
- b. Movement of goods valued at ₹40,000
- c. Movement of goods valued at ₹50,000
- c. Movement of goods valued at ₹70,000
- 3. Can an E-Way Bill be generated for transporting goods within a state?
- a. Yes, if the value exceeds ₹50,000
- b. No, E-Way Bills are only for inter-state transport
- c. Yes, but only for goods worth more than ₹1,00,000
- d. No, E-Way Bills are not applicable for intra-state transport

#### Descriptive Questions:

- 1. Explain the purpose of an E-Way Bill under the GST regime.
- 2. What are the conditions under which an E-Way Bill is required for transporting goods?
- 3. Describe the process for generating an E-Way Bill.
- 4. Who is responsible for generating an E-Way Bill in the case of third-party transportation?
- 5. What are the key details that must be included in an E-Way Bill?

- Notes 🗒 -		
- Notes 🖃 ·		









# 9. Tax Invoices

Unit 9.1 - Introduction to Tax Invoice

Unit 9.2 - Types of Invoices

Unit 9.3 - Introduction to E-Invoicing

Unit 9.4 - Advantages of E-Invoicing

Unit 9.5 - Generation of E-Invoice

Unit 9.6 - Delivery Challan

Unit 9.7 - Credit & Debit Notes

Unit 9.8 - Revised Tax Invoices

Unit 9.9 - At a Glance



## **Key Learning Outcomes**



- 1. Knowledge of The Legal requirements and Formats for Issuing Tax Invoices under GST or other Tax Regimes.
- 2. Understanding the Layout and Structure of a Tax Invoice, Including The Sequence and Placement of Various Elements.
- 3. Understanding The Importance of Correct Invoice Details for Claiming Input Tax Credit and Ensuring Compliance with ITC Rules.
- 4. Awareness of E-Invoicing Requirements and Standards, Including Digital Signature and Invoice Inter-Change Standards (If Applicable).

## Unit 9 - Tax Invoices

# $\sqsubset$ Unit Objectives 🌀



- 1. Understand The Types of Invoices and Its Applicability.
- 2. Learn The Advantages and Generation of E-invoices.
- 3. Get to Know The Applicability and Creation of Delivery Challan, Debit and Credit notes.

## Unit 9.1- Introduction to Tax Invoice

A tax invoice can be designed as a commercial instrument that is used to identify the parties involved in the trade. An invoice holds a list and description of the goods sold and services supplied and is issued by a supplier of goods/services to a recipient. It also quantifies the items sold, details of the date of shipment, mode of transport, prices or discounts given, and the delivery and payment terms (in case of supply of goods). A tax invoice is generally issued to charge the tax and pass on the input tax credit.

The various mandatory fields under a GST invoice are as follows:

- Invoice number and date
- Customer name
- Shipping and billing address
- Customer and taxpayer's GSTIN (if registered)
- Place of supply
- HSN Code / SAC code
- Item details i.e., description, quantity (number), unit (meter, kg etc.), total value
- Taxable value and discounts
- Rate and amount of taxes i.e., CGST/ SGST/ IGST
- Whether GST is payable on reverse charge basis
- Signature of the supplier

If the recipient is not registered and the value in picture is more than Rs. 50,000 then the invoice should carry:

- Name and address of the recipient
- Address of delivery
- State name and state code

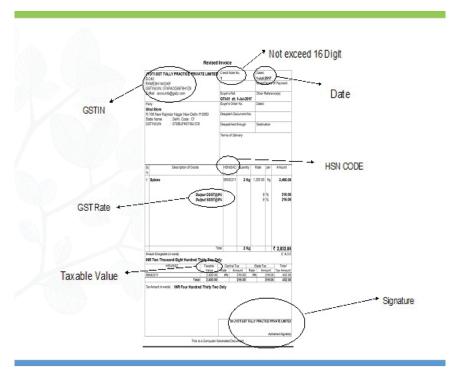


Fig 9.1

## Unit 9.2 - Types of Invoices

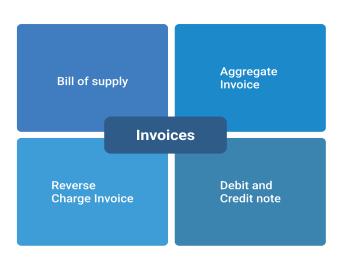
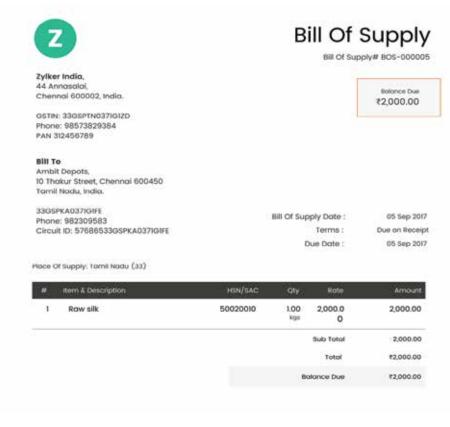


Fig 9.2

#### • Bill of supply

A Bill of Supply is a document that is different from a tax invoice as it does not hold any tax information. This is issued by a GST registered business and is used by composition vendors and businesses dealing with exempted goods.



#### Aggregate invoice

In cases where the buyer is unregistered and the value of multiple invoices is less than Rs. 200, the seller can issue an aggregate or bulk invoice for the multiple invoices on a daily basis.

For example, you may have issued 3 invoices in a day of Rs.80, Rs.90 and Rs. 120. In such a case, you can issue a single invoice, totalling Rs.290, to be called an aggregate invoice.

#### Reverse charge Invoice

A taxpayer who is liable to pay tax under Reverse Charge Mechanism (RCM) has to issue an invoice for goods and services that is received by them. The receiver shall mention that the tax is paid under RCM, and they must issue a payment voucher while making payment to the supplier.

#### Debit and Credit Note

When a tax invoice has a lower tax value in comparison to the original amount, a debit note is issued by the seller. When the amount payable by the buyer towards the seller increases, a debit note comes in handy.

A credit note is issued by the seller when the value of invoice decreases. A credit note can be used under the following circumstances:

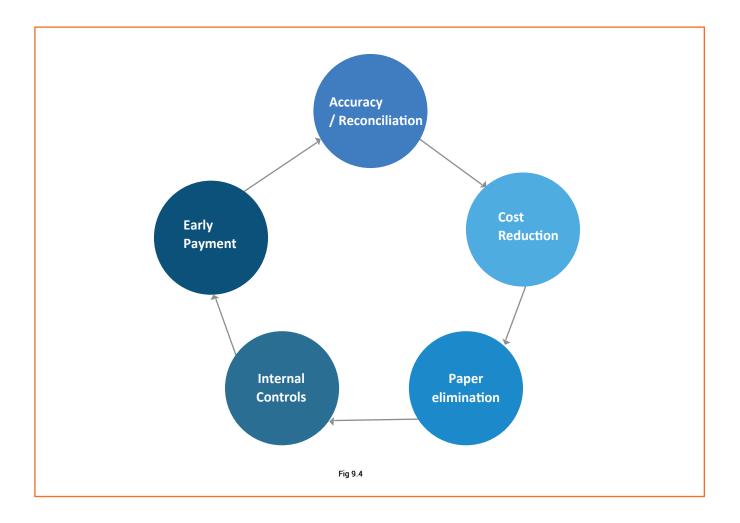
- Tax invoice has a higher taxable value than the original amount.
- Buyer refunds the goods to the supplier.
- Services deemed to be deficient.

## Unit 9.3 - Introduction to E- invoicing

The concept of E-invoicing has been introduced for reporting business to business (B2B) invoices to the GST system for a certain notified category of taxpayers. All registered businesses with an aggregate turnover (based on PAN) in any proceeding financial year greater than 50 crores will be required to issue e-invoices. E-invoicing is not voluntary and only a notified person can report invoices on an Invoice Registration Person.

## Unit 9.4 - Advantages of e-invoicing

E-invoicing has various advantages to a business, and one such advantage is auto reporting of invoices into GST return and auto generation of e-waybill. Under e-invoicing, business must report the B2B invoice data only once in the e-invoice form and the same is reported in multiple forms (GSTR1, e-way bill etc.). E-way bills can be autogenerated using invoice data. GSTR1 can also be auto-populated with the e-invoice data.



## Unit 9.5 - Generation of E-Invoice

- The taxpayer creates the invoice using their own ERP/accounting / bill system or manual system.
- The taxpayer uploads or reports the invoice details to the Invoice Registration Portal(IRP). The taxpayers' supply transaction is thus registered on IRP.
- The IRP will then validate and generate an IRN and authenticate the file for any duplicate against the GST central registry. The IRN will be the E-unique invoice's identifier for the entire financial year.
- After successful verification, the invoice will be updated with IRP's digital signature on the invoice data, and a QR code shall be added to the JSON file,
- The uploaded information will be transmitted with the E-way bill and GST systems, where it will be used to auto populate GST annexures.
- The portal will return to the seller the digitally signed JSON, along with the IRN and QR code. The invoice would also be mailed to the buyer's registered email address.



Fig 9.5

## Unit 9.6 - Delivery challan

A Delivery Challan is a formal document that is created when goods are transported from one location to another, which might or might not result in sales.

Example: When goods are transferred from the headquarters to its branches. Delivery Challans are sent with consignments of goods to record the shipment details.

#### • Delivery challan in Triplicate

The delivery challan can be prepared in TRIPLICATE, in the event of supply of goods, in the following manner:

#### • Declaration in E-way bill

Where goods are transported on a delivery challan rather than on invoice, the same must be stated in the e-way bill.

#### • Tax invoice to be issued after delivery of goods

Where the goods are transported for the purpose of supply to the recipient, but a tax invoice cannot be issued at the time of transfer of goods for the purpose of supply, the supplier issues a tax invoice after the goods are delivered.

#### • Goods transported in SKD/CKD condition or in batches or lots

SKD/CKD are referred to as Semi Knocked Down (SKD) or Completely Knocked Down (CKD) goods. In such cases, the goods are supplied under the cover of a single invoice, but multiple vehicles are used for the transport.

## Unit 9.7 - Credit and Debit notes

#### Debit Notes

A debit note, often referred to as a debit memo, is a document that the seller sends to the buyer to alert them of their current debt responsibility. It may also be sent by the buyer to the seller as a proof when returning unacceptable goods.

#### Example:

Kapoor Pvt Ltd supplied goods worth Rs. 20,000 units @ Rs. 20 per unit to M/s Sharma Traders on April 1, 2017. The GST charged on such a supply is 5% which is Rs. 20,000. However, on selling the goods, Kapoor Pvt Ltd realizes that the price charged for each unit was Rs 22 and not Rs. 20. As is evident, the amount charged in the tax invoice was less than the amount of goods delivered. Thus, Kapoor Pvt Ltd issued a debit note in favour of M/s Sharma Ltd.

Such a debit note would notify M/s Sharma traders that a debit needs to be made in their own account. In other words, debit note is an intimation to M/s Sharma Traders that it still owes Kapoor Pvt Ltd an amount equal to Rs. 40,000 (Rs.  $2 \times 20,000$ ) and GST of Rs. 2000 under original invoice.

#### When are Debit notes issued?

When a registered person supplies goods or services, they need to issue a tax invoice. Uponissuing the tax invoice, a registered supplier is required to issue a debit note to the recipient, in the event of any of the following cases:

- The supplier charges value of goods or services in the invoice that is less than the actual value of such goods or services.
- Supplier charges a lower rate of tax than what is applicable on goods or services supplied.
- The quantity of goods or services received by the recipient is more than what has been declared in the original tax invoice.
- The buyer returns any purchases after buying.
- When the buyer receives any incomplete or damaged goods.
- When the customer believes that the seller overcharged him and agreed to a discount.

#### Credit notes

A credit note is a written confirmation that the buyer has received the credit for the appropriate amount and that the seller has registered the products as return. For example, this could be done for a return of goods, where the value of the goods is credited back to the customer's account.

#### When are credit notes issued?

- The taxable value declared by the supplier in the tax invoice is more than the actual taxable value of the goods or services supplied. For example, if a product originally priced at Rs. 100 is incorrectly invoiced at Rs. 150, then a credit note of Rs. 50 will be issued by the vendor.
- The tax rate furnished in the tax invoice is more than the actual tax rate levied on the supply. For example, if a product categorised under the 12% GST slab is invoiced at 18%, then a credit note should be issued.
- The quantity of the supply received by the customer is less than the quantity declared in the tax invoice.
- The goods or services supplied are of inferior quality or are found unsatisfactory by the recipient, leading to a partial or complete reimbursement.
- The recipient returns the goods or services to the supplier.
- A registered person may issue a consolidated credit note for multiple invoices issued throughout a financial year.

## Unit 9.8 - Revised Tax Invoices

While doing a business, it is typical that a GST invoice be issued incorrectly, or a few invoices may need modification. The invoices must be corrected in these circumstances and reported in the monthly returns. This process is called the rectification of invoices.

Rectification of tax invoices can take various different forms, and it may produce revised invoice or a supplementary invoice.

#### When to issue a revised invoice under GST

All taxable dealers will be required to apply for provisional registration under the GST and complete all requirements to receive a certificate of permanent registration. After obtaining the GST registration certificate, the taxpayer will need to provide amended invoices for all the invoices issued between the period of the;

- Date of implementation of GST
- Date of issue of registration certificate

The revised invoice will have to be issued within one month from the date of issue of the registration certificate.

#### Format of revised invoices

- Nature of the invoice, i.e., "Revised Invoice" or "Supplementary Invoice",indicated prominently.
- Name, address and GSTIN of the supplier.
- An alpha-numeric serial number for the invoice, specific to the financial year.
- Invoice date.
- Name, address and GSTIN (if registered) of the recipient.
- Name, address of the delivery place, and its respective state and code (if the recipient is an unregistered person).
- The original invoice serial number and date against which the revised/supplementary invoice is being issued.
- A signature or digital signature of the supplier or authorised person.

## Unit 9.9 - Delivery Challan

Who can raise the tax invoices

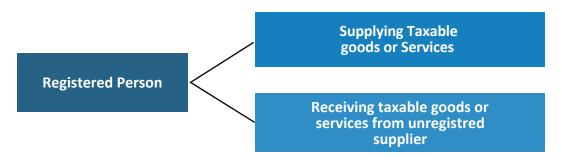
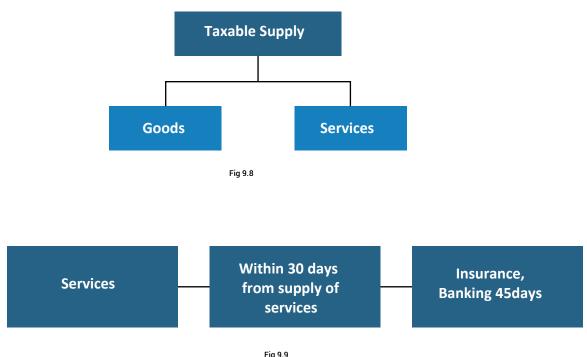


Fig 9.7

Time limit for issuance of invoices



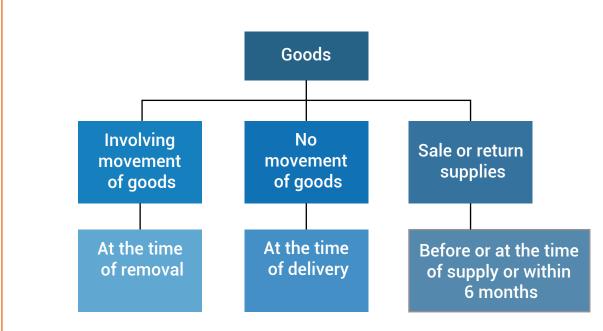


Fig 9.10

#### • Workflow of e-invoice

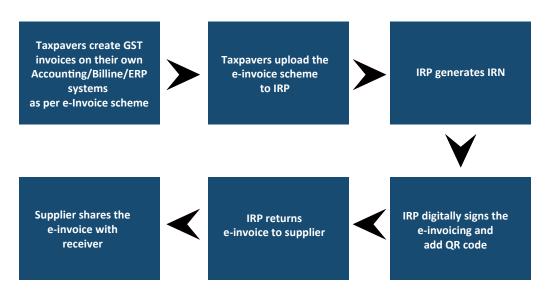


Fig 9.11

## Summary



- A tax invoice shall be issued by a registered person supplying taxable goods or taxable services or both. Such tax invoice shall show the prescribed particulars. There is no format prescribed for the tax invoice. Only certain fields have been prescribed as mandatory fields.
- Various types of invoices are:
  - **Revised Tax Invoice**
  - Consolidated Tax Invoice
  - Bill of supply Invoice a payment voucher for RCM, Delivery challan and also Debit Note and Credit Note.
- E- invoicing: All registered businesses with an aggregate turnover (based on PAN) in any preceding financial year from 2017-18 onwards greater than 10 crores will be required to issue e-invoices.

## **Exercise**



1. Ir	case of taxable supply of services	s, invoice shall be issu	ied within a period of
	from the date of supply of	of service.	

- a. 30 days
- b. 45 days
- c. 60 days
- d. 90 days
- 2. In case of taxable supply of services by an insurer, invoice shall be issued within a period of \_\_\_\_\_ from the date of supply of service.
- a. 30 days
- b. 45 days
- c. 60 days
- d. 90 days
- 3. In case of continuous supply of services, where due date of payment is ascertainable from the contract, invoice shall be issued:
- a. Before or at the time when the supplier of service receives the payment
- b. On or before the due date of payment
- c. Either (a) or (b)
- d. None of the above
- 4. In case of continuous supply of services, where due date of payment is not ascertainable from the contract, invoice shall be issued:
- a. Before or at the time when the supplier of service receives the payment
- b. On or before the due date of payment
- c. Either (a) or (b)
- d. None of the above

#### Descriptive Questions:

- 1. Discuss the provisions relating to issuance of credit and debit notes under CGST Act and rules there under
- 2. Who all are mandatorily required to do e- invoicing?

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# 10. Returns - GSTR-1

Unit 10.1 - Introduction to types of returns

Unit 10.2 - Different types of GST returns

Unit 10.3 - GSTR-1

Unit 10.4 - Forms under GSTR-1

Unit 10.5 - Online filing of GSTR-1

Unit 10.6 - Table 4A, 4B, 6B, 6C - B2B invoices

Unit 10.7 - Table 5A, 5B – B2C (large) invoices

Unit 10.8 - Table 6A – export invoices

Unit 10.9 - Table 7 B2C (others)

Unit 10.10 - Table 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D - nil rated supplies

Unit 10.11 - Table 9B - credit / debit notes (registered)

Unit 10.12 - Table 9B - credit / debit notes (unregistered)

Unit 10.13 - Table 11A(1), 11A(2) - tax liability (advances received)

Unit 10.14 - Table 11B(1), 11B(2) - adjustment of advances

Unit 10.15 - Table 12 - HSN-wise summary of outward supplies

Unit 10.16 - Table 13 - documents issued

Unit 10.17 - Preview form GSTR-1

Unit 10.18 - File Form GSTR-1 with DSC/ EVC

## Key Learning Outcomes



- 1. Understanding The Different GST Rates Applicable to Various Goods and Services.
- 2. Understanding The Different Types of GST Returns such as GSTR-1, GSTR-3B, GSTR-9, etc.
- 3. Ability to Prepare and File GST Returns Accurately and within The Specified Deadlines.
- 4. Understanding How to Calculate GST Liability for Various Transactions.
- 5. Knowledge of Reverse Charge Mechanism and Its Implications.

# Unit 10 - Returns - GSTR - 1

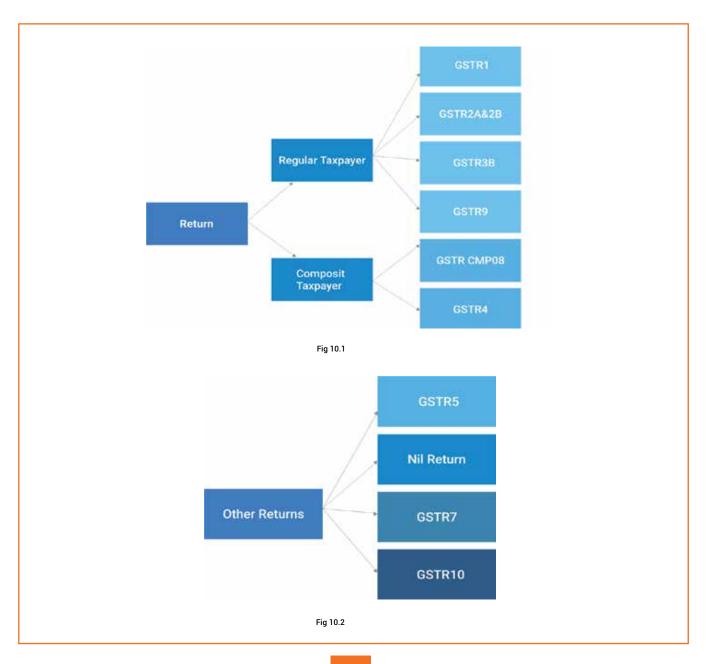
# $\sqsubset$ Unit Objectives 🌀

- 1. Applicability of Ffiling of GST Returns
- 2. Understand Inward and Outward Supply
- 3. Learn To File GSTR-1

## Unit 10.1 - Introduction to type of returns

Returns under GST is a document, or a form used to record information about the income and its sources. The businesses that are registered with GST are required to file returns on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis depending on the type of business, through the GST portal run by the Government of India. Along with the tax that was collected and paid, they must provide the specifics of the sales and purchases of goods and services.

## Unit 10.2 - Different Types of GST Returns



## Unit 10.3 - GSTR1



Fig 10.3

Form GSTR-1 is a monthly Statement of Outward Supplies to be furnished by all normal and casual registered taxpayers making outward supplies of goods and services or both and contains details of outward supplies of goods and services.

Descriptions	Frequency	Due Date
Details of outward supplies (Sales) of taxable goods and/ or services affected	-	11th of the Next Month

#### The following details of a tax period have to be furnished in Form GSTR-1:

- Invoice level details of supplies to registered persons including those having UIN;
- Invoice level details of Inter- State supplies of invoice value greater than Rs. 2,50,000 to unregistered persons (consumers);
- Details of Credit/Debit Notes issued by the supplier against invoices;
- Details of export of goods and services including deemed exports (SEZ);
- Summarised state level details of supplies to unregistered persons (consumers);
- Summary Details of Advances received in relation to future supply and their adjustment;
- Details of any amendments effected to the reported information for either of the above categories:
- Nil- rated, exempted, and non-GST supplies; and
- HSN/SAC wise summary of outward supplies.

#### The following taxpayers are not required to file Form GSTR-1:

- Taxpayers under the Composition Scheme
- Non-resident foreign tax payers
- Online information database and access retrieval service provider
- Input Service Distributors (ISD)
- Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) (deductors); and
- E-commerce operators collecting TCS

DSC is mandatory for filing in case of all Public & Private Limited Companies, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs), and Foreign Limited Liability Partnerships (FLLPs)

#### Total Invoice Value

The 'Total Invoice Value' column in Form GSTR-1 is for the invoice value inclusive of taxes.

### • What are B2B supplies

B2B supply refers to supply transactions between registered taxable entities/persons(Business-to-Business supplies).

### • What are B2C supplies

B2C supply refers to supply transactions between a Registered Supplier and an Unregistered Buyer (Business-to-Consumer)

## Unit 10.4 - Forms Under GSTR1



Fig 10.4

## • 4A, 4B, 6B, 6C – B2B, SEZ, DE Invoices

In this table, you can add details of taxable outward supplies made to registered person. Additionally, invoices auto-populated from e-invoices will be available in this table.

This page provides you the receiver-wise summary of the already added invoices. In the processed invoices table, you can click the hyperlink –'Receiver GSTIN' or 'No. of invoices' to navigate to B2B invoices-summary page. 'ADD DETAILS' - You can add invoice details for taxable outward supplies made to a registered person.

### 5A-B2C (Large) Invoices

All outward supplies made to a consumer and the invoice value is more than Rs 2.5 lakh has to be entered in this tile.

### 6A-Exports Invoices

An export invoice is nothing but an invoice created by an exporter for exporting goods and services. That is, supplying goods and services to a recipient outside India in a foreign currency. The export invoice in its format as well as particulars is same as the normal tax invoice under GST.

### B2C (Others)

All supplies that are B2C and the amount is less than Rs 2.5 lakh, the details of those invoices have to be entered here.

### • 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D - Nil Rated Supplies

All supplies made which attract nil rate of GST should be entered in this tile

### • 9B-Credit/Debit Notes (Unregistered)

Credit note/debit note issued to unregistered persons (B2C supplies): It must be declared in Table '9B – Credit/Debit Notes (Unregistered)

## • 11A(1), 11A(2) – Tax Liability ( Advances received)

Any advance received by a taxpayer for which invoice is not issued should be mentioned in Table11A of GSTR1. Details of each advance need not be given, a cumulative figure of all the advances received has to be provided.

## • 11B(1), 11B(2) – Adjustment of advances

Details of all the invoices raised in the month for which return is being filed but advance was received and tax was already paid in the previous months has to be entered here.

## • 12-HSN-Wise summary of outward supplies

The GSTR-1 return requires a dealer to provide HSN-wise summary of outward supplies and rate wise along with quantitative details.

### • 13-Documents issued

Every taxpayer is required to provide details of the total document issued during a month.

There are 12 categories of documents. Enter the serial no. of invoice issued, Total number of invoices issued and cancelled invoices in respective fields. The net invoices field will be auto populated.

## Unit 10.5 - Online Filing of GSTR1

 Access the www.gst.gov.in URL. The GST Home page is displayed. Login to the GST Portal with valid credentials. Click the Services > Returns > Returns Dashboard option.



Fig 10.5

- The File Returns page is displayed. Select the Financial Year, Quarter and Period (Month) for which you want to file the return from the drop-down list. Click the SEARCH button.
- In the GSTR1 tile, click the PREPARE ONLINE button if you want to prepare the return by making entries on the GST Portal.

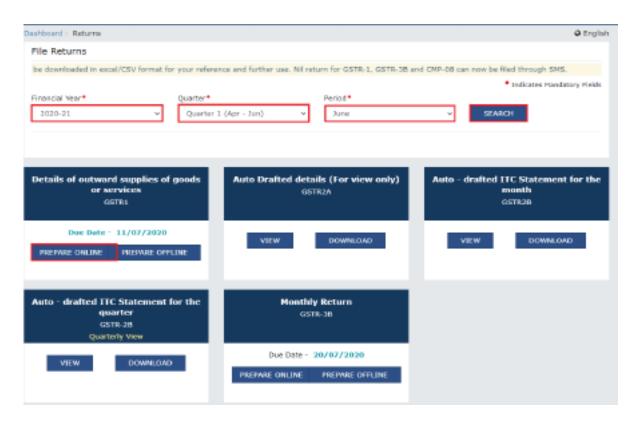


Fig 10.6

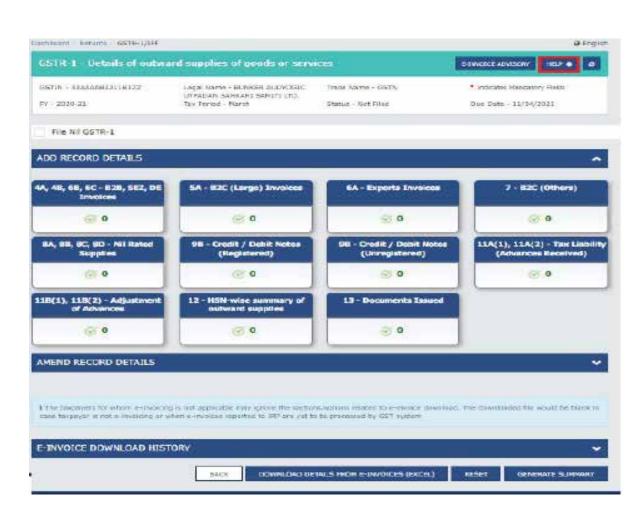


Fig 10.7

# Unit 10.6 - Table 4A, 4B, 4C, 6B, 6C - B2B Invoices

To add an invoice for taxable outwards supplies to a registered person, perform the following steps:

• Click the 4A, 4B, 6B, 6C - B2B Invoices tile to enter the invoice details for B2B transactions (goods/ services sold to a registered taxpayer).

B2B Invoices will have following 3 tabs:

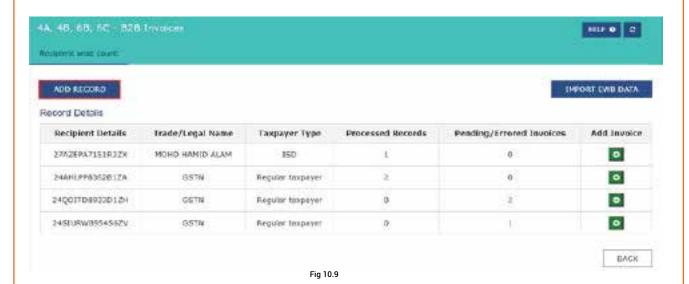
- **Recipient wise count** This tab displays details of records added by tax payer including hyperlinked counts of Processed and Pending/Errored Records.
- **Document wise details** After clicking the hyperlink on the count of processed records, document wise details tab will open. This tab displays the details of processed records (invoices) of a particular recipient added by the taxpayer.

Pending/Errored Records- After clicking the hyperlink on the count of pending/errored records, Pending/Errored records tab will open. This tab displays the details of pending/errored records (invoices) of a particular recipient added by the taxpayer.



Fia 10.8

• The B2B Invoices- Recipient wise count tab is displayed. Click the ADD RECORD button to add a new invoice for any recipient.



- The B2B Add Invoice page is displayed. In the Receiver GSTIN/UIN field, enter the GSTIN or UIN of the receiver.
- Select the checkbox for Deemed Exports or SEZ Supplies with payment or SEZ supplies without payment as applicable. Select the Supply attract Reverse Charge checkbox, in case supply made to the taxpayer is covered under the reverse charge mechanism. Select the checkbox provided is the supply eligible to be taxed at a differential percentage (%) of the existing rate of tax, as notified by the Government?, in case supply is eligible to be taxed at a differential percentage of the existing rate of tax.
- In the Invoice No., Invoice Date and Total Invoice Value fields, enter the Invoice number, date of the invoice and value of the total invoice.

• (a) In case of Intra-State transaction: In case the POS (place of supply) of the goods/ services is the same state as that of the supplier, the transaction is an Intra-State transaction. Notice, fields for Central Tax and State/UT Tax will appear. In the Taxable Value field against the rates, enter the taxable value of the goods or services. In the Cess field, enter the cess amount.

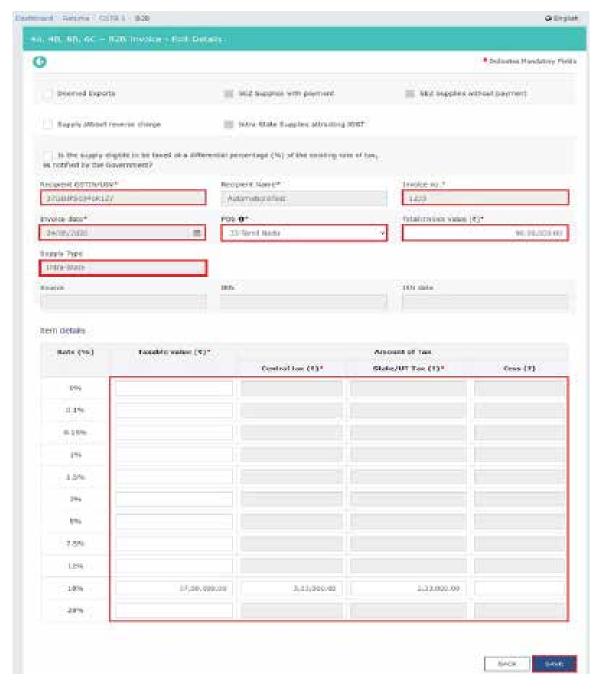


Fig 10.10

• **(b) In case of Inter-State transaction:** In case the POS (place of supply) of the goods/ services is different from the state of the supplier, the transaction is an Inter-State transaction. Notice, field for Integrated Tax will appear. In the Taxable Value field against the rates, enter the taxable value of the goods or services. In the Cess field, enter the cess amount

Click the SAVE button to save the invoice details. Destruiri Amuris GSTR-1 526 @ English Request succepted numericity \* Embotes Mandatory Fields Deemed Exports Fig. St. Supplies with payment EE2 Supplies without payment Supply attract reverse charge Intro-State Supplies attracting IGST In the supply eligible to be taxed at a differential percentage (%) of the existing rate of tax, as estified by the Government? Recipient GSTIN/UIN\* Recipient Name\* Sronice nn.\* 37581PS0340K1Z7 Automations Test Invoice date\* Total invaice value (f)\* 27-Anthra Pradesh DOWNWALL \* Supply Type -Teter-State Source IRN IRN date Item details Rate (%) Taxable value (1)\* Amount of Tex Integrated Tax (1)\* Cess (t) -0% 0.1% 0.25% 1.9% 1.5% 5% 7.5% -17% 18% 28% BACK Fig 10.11

• You will be directed to the previous page. You can add invoice of the particular receiver by clicking on the green button in the Add Invoice column. Click the BACK button to go back to the Form GSTR 1.

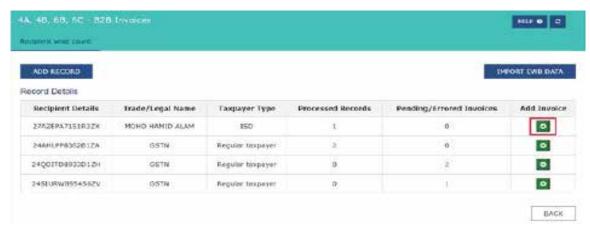


Fig 10.12

Click on hyperlink of Processed Records to edit processed records in Document wise details tab.

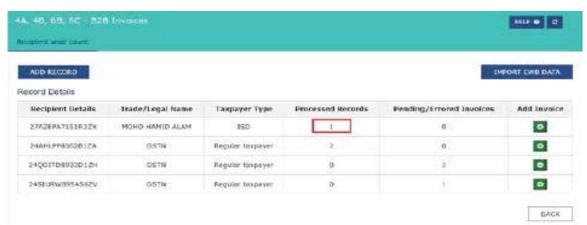


Fig 10.13

 Document wise details tab is displayed. Details of processed records added by taxpayer like recipient details, legal name and invoice details will be displayed. Click the BACK button to go to Recipient wise count page.

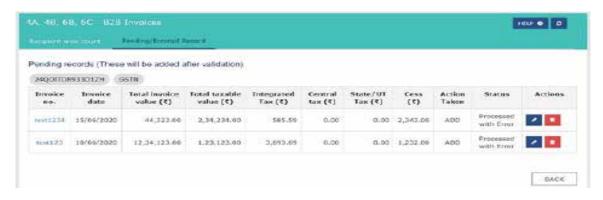


Fig 10.14

• You will be directed to the GSTR-1 landing page and the B2B Invoices tile in Form GSTR-1 will reflect the number of processed and errored invoices added.

Note: If there are invoices processed with error, the table will be marked in red.



Fig 10.15

# Unit 10.7 - Table 5A, 5B - B2C (Large) Invoices

To add an invoice for taxable outwards supplies to a consumer, where place of supply is other than the State where supplier is located (Inter-state supplies) and invoice value is more than Rs. 2.5 lakh, perform the following steps:

• Click the 5A, 5B - B2C (Large) Invoices tile to enter the invoice details for inter-state taxable outward supplies made to a consumer of value greater than 2.5 lacs.



Fig 10.16

- Click on the back button to go to GSTR-1 landing page and the B2C Others tile in Form GSTR-1 will reflect the number of invoices added.
- The B2C (Large) Invoices Summary page is displayed. Click the ADD RECORD button to add a new invoice for any receiver.

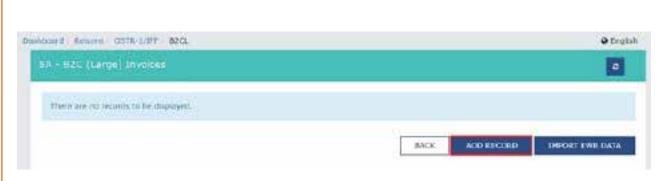


Fig 10.17

- The B2C (Large) Invoices Details page is displayed. In the POS field, select the place of supply (state code) where the supplies were delivered.
- In the Invoice No. field, enter the Invoice number issued to the consumer of that POS.
- In the Invoice Date field, enter the date on which the invoice was generated.
- In the Total Invoice Value field, enter the total amount for which the goods or services are supplied.
- Select the checkbox provided Is the supply eligible to be taxed at a differential percentage (%) of the existing rate of tax, as notified by the Government?, in case supply is eligible to be taxed at a differential percentage of the existing rate of tax.
- In the Taxable Value field against the rates, enter the taxable value of the goods or services. In the Cess field, enter the cess amount.
- Click the SAVE button to save the invoice details.

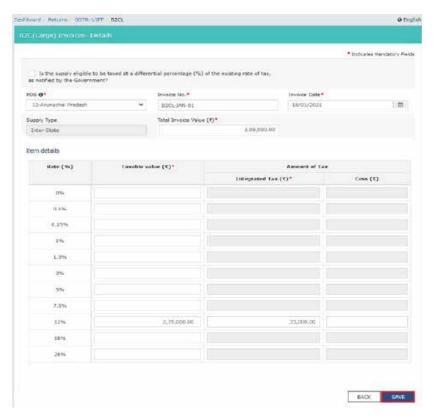


Fig 10.18

Click the BACK button to go back to the Processed Records page.



Fig 10.19

• Click on the back button to go to GSTR-1 landing page and the B2C (large) Invoices tile in Form GSTR-1 will reflect the number of invoices added.



Fig 10.20

# Unit 10.8 - Table 6A - Exports Invoices

To add an invoice for supplies exported, perform the following steps:

• Click the 6A- Export Invoices tile to enter the invoice details for supplies exported



Fig 10.21

- Click OK.
- The Exports Invoices Summary page is displayed. Click the ADD DETAILS to add a new invoice.

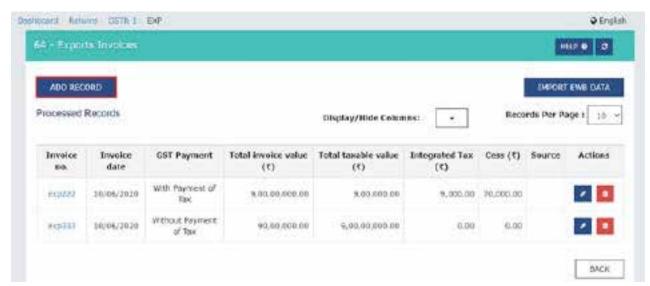


Fig 10.22

- The Exports Add Details page is displayed. In the Invoice No. field, enter the Invoice number issued against exports sales.
- In the Invoice Date field, enter the date on which the invoice was generated.
- In the Port Code field, enter the port code.
- In the Shipping Bill No./Bill of Export No. field, enter the unique number of the shipping bill with location code generated while shipping.
- In the Shipping Bill Date/ Bill of Export Date field, enter the date on which the shipping bill was issued.
- In the Total Invoice Value field, enter the total amount of all the goods or services supplied.

Note: Shipping Bill No./Bill of Export No. should be minimum 3 and maximum 15 digit numeric.

- From the GST Payment drop-down list, select whether the GST is paid against the invoice or not.
- In the Taxable Value field against the rates, enter the taxable value of the goods or services.
- Click the SAVE button to save the details

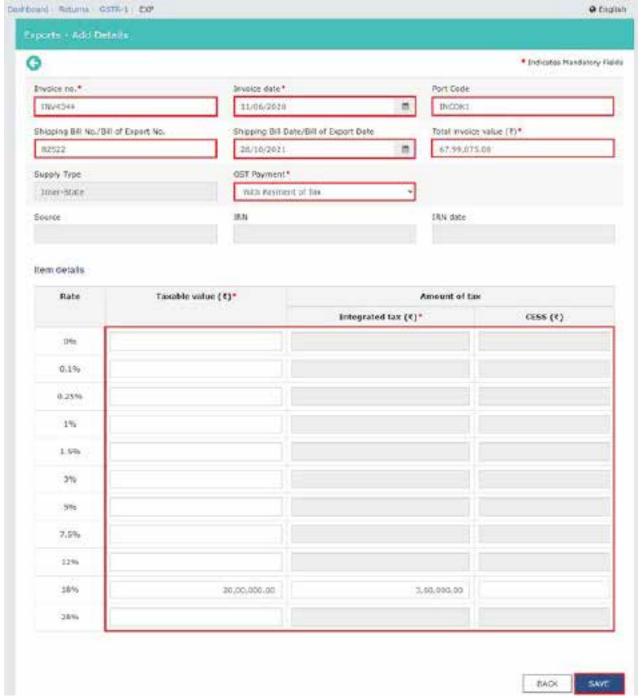


Fig 10.23

- Click OK.
- Click the BACK button to go back to the Processed Records page.

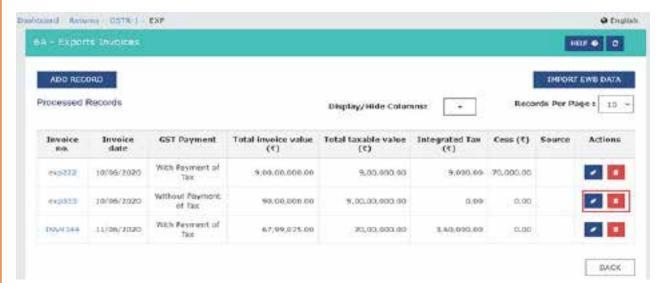


Fig 10.24

- Click on the BACK button to go to the GSTR-1 landing page and the Export Invoices
- tile in GSTR-1 will reflect the number of invoices added.



Fig 10.25

## Unit 10.9 - Table 7- B2C Others

To add details of taxable outwards supplies to a customer where invoice value is less than Rs. 2.5 lakh and intra-state supplies to customers, perform the following steps:

Click the B2C (Others) tile to enter the details for B2C transactions.



Fig 10.26

• The B2C (Others) Details – Summary page is displayed. Click the ADD DETAILS button to add the line item details.



Fig 10.27

- In the POS field, select the Place of Supply (State Code) where the supplies were delivered. Based on the state selected in POS, Supply Type field is auto-populated. In the Taxable Value field, enter the collated amount of all the unique goods or services supplied. In the Rate field, enter the applicable Rate.
- (a) In case of Intra-State transaction: In case the POS (place of supply) of the goods/ services is the same state as that of the supplier, the transaction is an Intra-State transaction. Notice, fields for Central Tax and State/UT Tax will appear. In the Taxable Value field against the rates, enter the taxable value of the goods or services. In the Cess field, enter the cess amount.



Fig 10.28

• (b) In case of Inter-State transaction: In case the POS (place of supply) of the goods/ services is different from the state of the supplier, the transaction is an Inter-State transaction.

Notice, field for Integrated Tax will appear. In the Taxable Value field against the rates, enter the taxable value of the goods or services. In the Cess field, enter the cess amount.

• Click the SAVE button to save the invoice details.

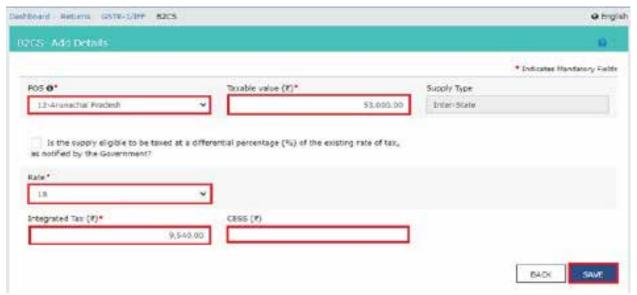


Fig 10.29

Click the BACK button to go back to the Processed Records page.



Fig 10.30



Fig 10.30

# Unit 10.10 - Table 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D - Nil Rated Supplies

To add an invoice for Nil Rated Supplies, Exempted and Non-GST Outward supplies, perform the following steps:

• Click the Nil Rated Supplies tile to enter the details for Nil rated supplies.



Fig 10.31

- The Nil Rated Supplies page is displayed. Enter the data in Nil Rated Supplies, Exempted (Other than Nil rated/non-GST supply), and Non-GST Supplies Amount fields for the following categories of transactions:
- Inter-state supplies to registered person
- Inter-state supplies to unregistered person
- Intra-state supplies to registered person
- Intra-state supplies to unregistered person
- Click the SAVE button to save the details.

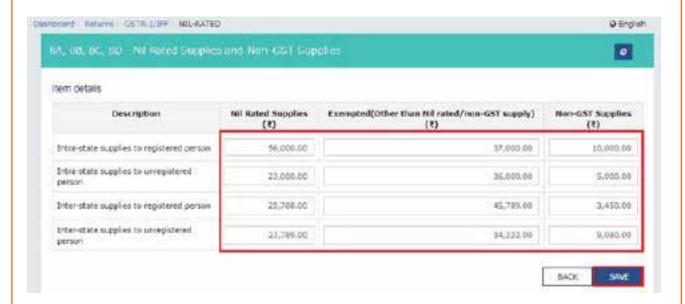


Fig 10.32

• A message is displayed that Request accepted successfully. Click the BACK button to go back to the GSTR-1 page.



• You will be directed to the GSTR-1 landing page and the Nil Rated Supplies tile in GSTR-1 will reflect the Total Nil Amount, Total Exempted Amount and Total Non-GST Amount.



Fig 10.34

## Unit 10.11 - Table 9B - Credit / Debit Notes (Registered)

To add details of credit or debit notes for the registered user, perform the following steps:

• Click the 9B - Credit / Debit Notes (Registered) tile to enter the details of credit or debit notes issued to the registered recipients.



Fig 10.35

• The Credit/Debit Notes (Registered) – Recipient wise count tab is displayed. Clickthe ADD RECORD button to add credit or debit note details.

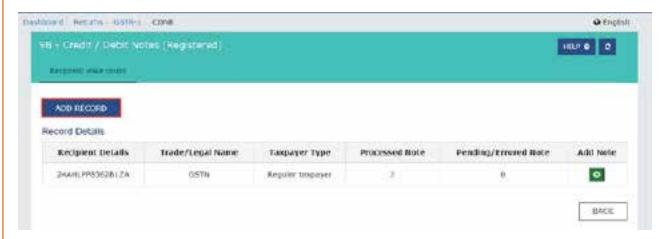
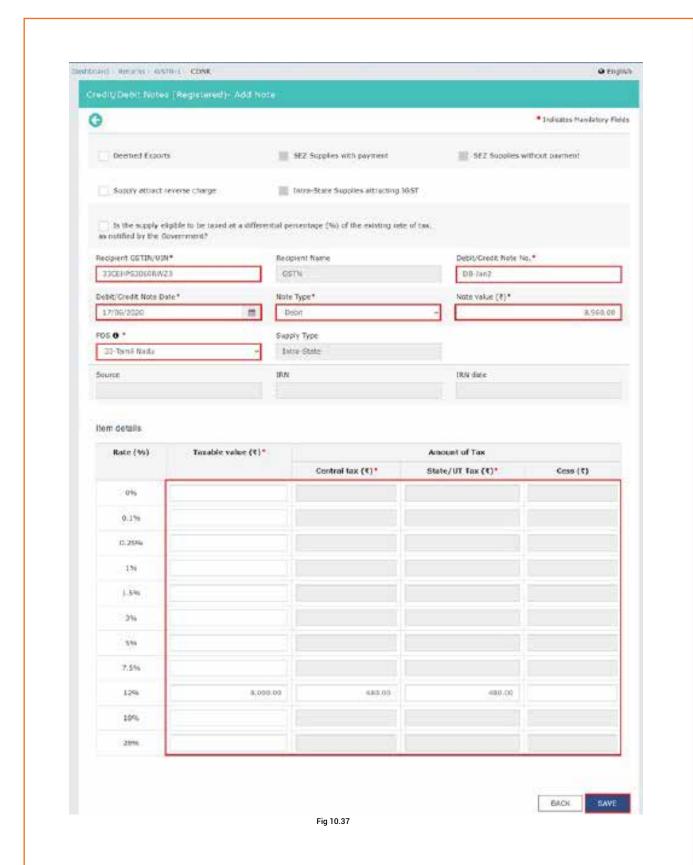


Fig 10.36

- The Credit / Debit Notes (Registered) Add Note page is displayed. In the Receiver GSTIN/UIN field, enter the GSTIN of the receiver (registered taxpayer) to whom supply is made.
- Select the checkbox for Deemed Exports or SEZ Supplies with payment or SEZ supplies without payment as
  applicable. Select the Supply attract Reverse Charge checkbox, in case supply made to the taxpayer is
  covered under the reverse charge mechanism. Select the checkbox provided Is the supply eligible to be
  taxed at a differential percentage (%) of the existing rate of tax, as notified by the Government?, in case
  supply is eligible to be taxed at a differential percentage of the existing rate of tax.
- In the Debit/Credit Note No. field, enter the debit or credit note number.
- In the Debit/Credit Note Date field, enter the date on which the debit or credit Note was issued.
- From the Note Type drop-down list, select whether the details added are for a Debit or Credit Note.
- In the Note Value field, enter the value of the note.
- (a) In case of Intra-State transaction: In case the POS (place of supply) of the goods/ services is the same state as that of the supplier, the transaction is an Intra-State transaction. Notice, fields for Central Tax and State/UT Tax will appear. In the Taxable Value field against the rates, enter the taxable value of the goods or services. In the Cess field, enter the cess amount.



• Click the SAVE button to save the details.

 You will be directed to the previous page. You can add note of the particular receiver by clicking on the green button in the Add Note column. Click the BACK icon/button to go back to the Form GSTR 1.

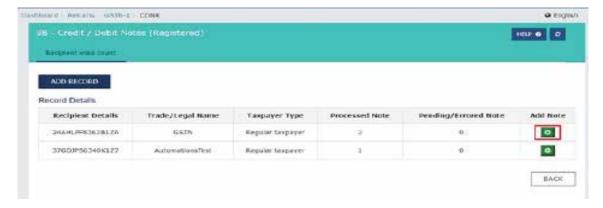


Fig 10.38

• You will be directed to the GSTR-1 landing page and the 9B- Credit/ Debit Notes (Registered) tile in GSTR-1 will reflect the number of credit/debit notes added.



Fig 10.39

# Unit 10.12 - Table 9B - Credit / Debit Notes (Unregistered)

To add details of credit or debit notes or refund vouchers issued to unregistered persons, perform the following steps:

• Click the 9B - Credit / Debit Notes (Unregistered) tile to enter the details of credit or debit notes issued to the unregistered recipients.



Fig 10.40

• The Credit/Debit Notes (Unregistered) - Summary page is displayed. Click the button to add credit or debit note.

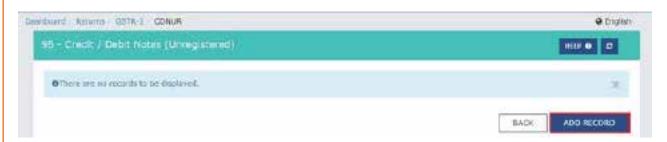


Fig 10.41

- The Credit / Debit Notes (Unregistered) Add Note page is displayed. Select the checkbox provided Is the supply eligible to be taxed at a differential percentage (%) of the existing rate of tax, as notified by the Government?, in case supply is eligible to be taxed at a differential percentage of the existing rate of tax.
- From the Type drop-down list, select the appropriate choice like B2CL, exports without payment and exports with payment.

- In the Debit/Credit Note No. field, enter the debit or credit note number.
- In the Debit/Credit Note Date field, enter the date on which the debit or credit Note was issued.
- In the Note Value field, enter the value of the note.
- From the Note Type drop-down list, select whether the details are added for a Debit or Credit Note.
- In Credit/Debit Notes (Unregistered) if UR type is B2CL, then POS will be inter-state always. In
  case if UR type is Exports, then POS filed will not be shown, Hence, supply type will be always
  inter-state and non-editable. Notice, fields for Integrated Tax appear. In the Taxable Value field
  against the rates, enter the taxable value of the goods or services. In the Cess field, enter the
  cess amount.
- Click the SAVE button to save the details.

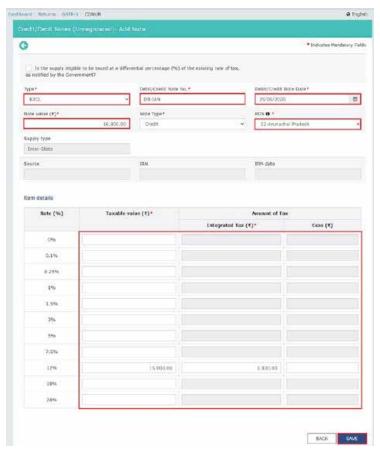
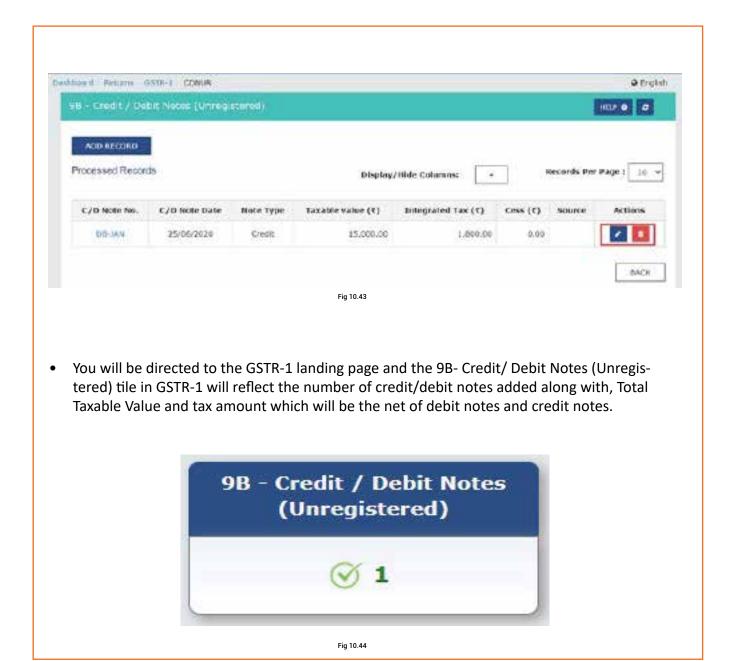


Fig 10.42

Click the BACK button to go back to the Processed Records page.



# Unit 10.13 - Table 11A(1), 11A(2) - Tax Liability (Advances Received)

To add details of Tax Liability (Advances Received) arising on account of Time of Supply without issuance of Invoice in the same period, perform the following steps:

Click the Tax Liability (Advances Received) tile to enter the tax liability details

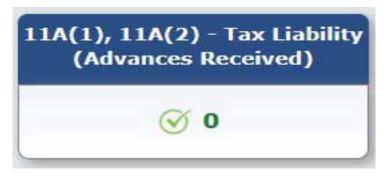
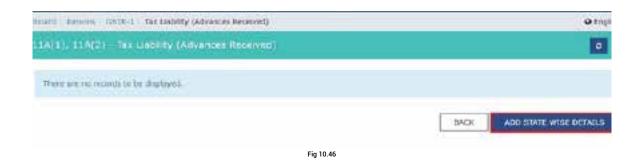


Fig 10.45

• The Tax Liability (Advance Received) Summary page is displayed. Click the ADD STATE WISE DETAILS button to add the advance tax receipt and related liability details.



- In the POS field, select the State code of the place of supply applicable for the advances received.
- In case of Intra-State transaction: Notice, fields for Central Tax, State/UT Tax & CESS will appear in the screen. In the Gross Advance Received field, enter the amount paid by the receiver to the supplier for the goods/service provided by the supplier without issuing of any invoice for the goods/services against the applicable Rate (%). In the Central Tax, State/UT Tax field, system will auto-populate the Central Tax and State/ UT Tax amount. The same will be ediable. In the CESS field, enter the CESS amount.

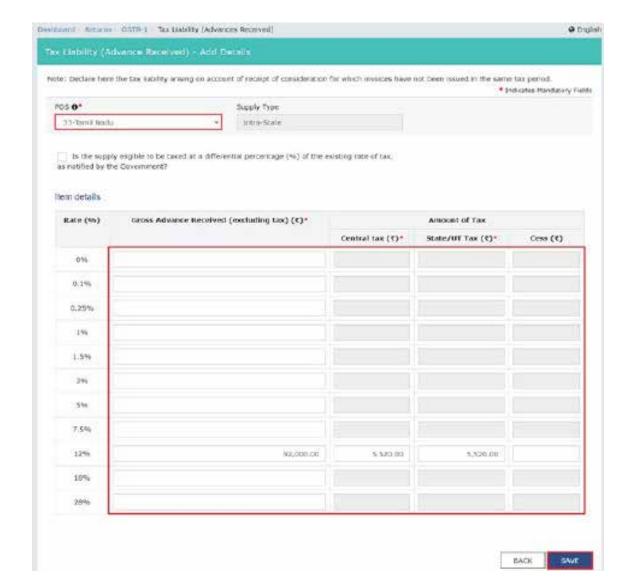
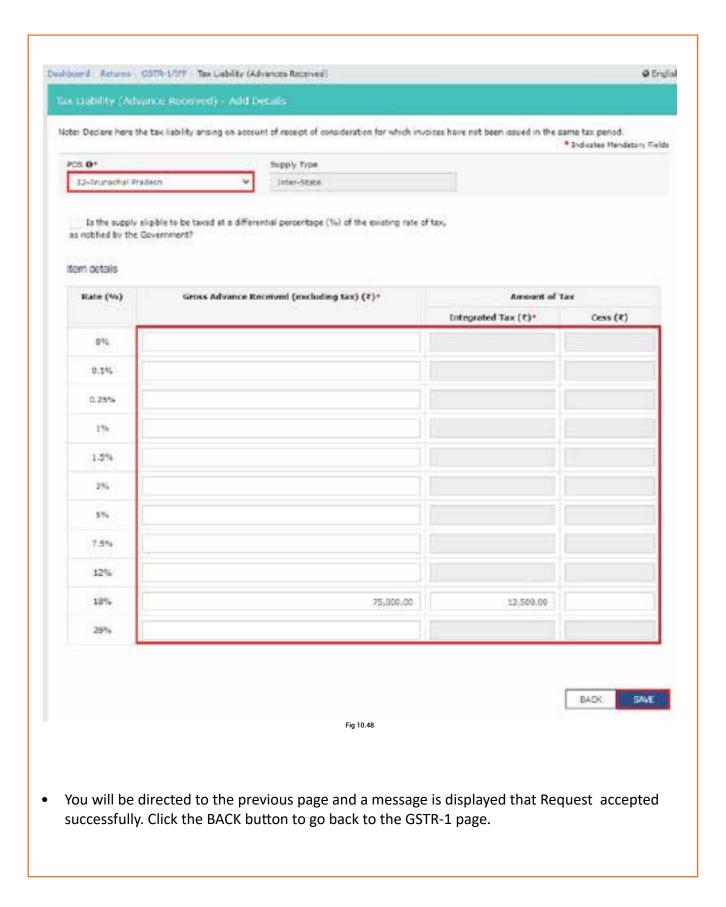
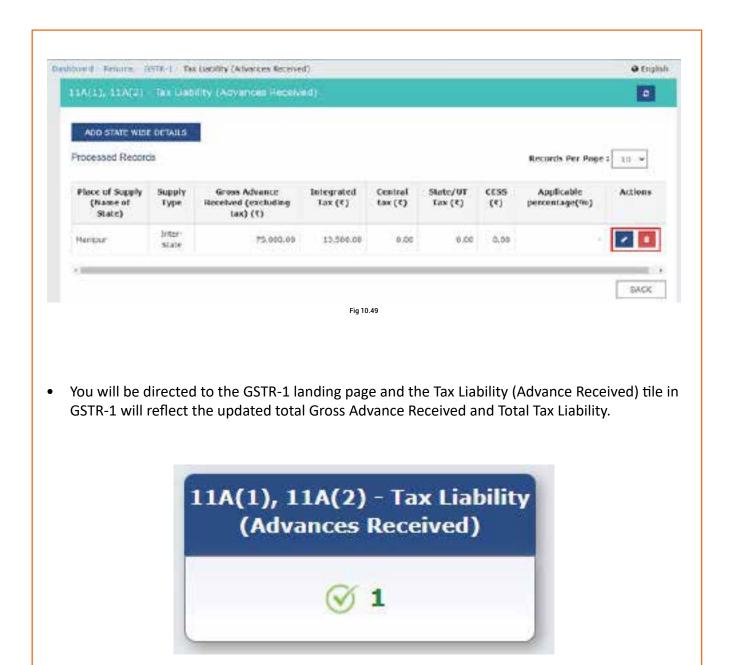


Fig 10.47

- In case of Inter-State transaction: Notice, fields for Integrated Tax & CESS will appear in the screen. In the Gross Advance Received field, enter the amount paid by the receiver to the supplier for the goods/service provided by the supplier without issuing of any invoice for the goods/services against the applicable Rate (%). In the Integrated Tax field, system will auto-populate the Integrated Tax amount. This will be an editable field. In the CESS field, enter the CESS amount.
- Click the SAVE button.





# Unit 10.14 - Table 11B(1), 11B(2) - Adjustment of Advances

To fill details of Adjustment of Advances on invoices issued in the current period, perform the following steps.

Fig 10.50

• Click the 11B(1), 11B(2)- Adjustment of Advances tile to enter the details of tax already paid on invoices issued in the current period.

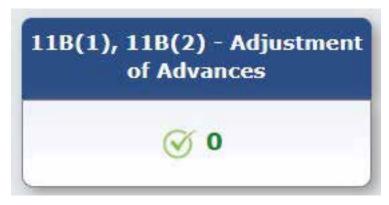


Fig 10.51

- The Tax already paid on invoices issued in the current period Summary page is displayed. Click the ADD STATE WISE DETAILS button to add details for invoices issued in the current period on which tax has already been paid.
- The Tax already paid on invoices issued in the current period Add Details page is displayed. Select the POS from the drop-down list.

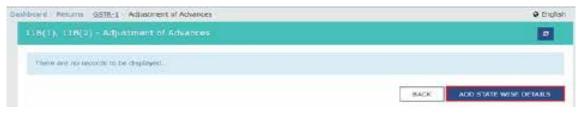


Fig 10.52

• In case of Intra-State transaction: Notice, fields for Central Tax, State/UT Tax & CESS will appear in the screen. In the Gross Advance Adjusted (excluding tax) field, enter the amount paid by the receiver to the supplier for the goods/service provided by the supplier without issuing of any invoice for the goods/services against the applicable Rate (%). In the Central Tax, State/UT Tax field, system will auto-populate the Central Tax and State/UT Tax amount. The same will be editable. In the CESS field, enter the CESS amount.

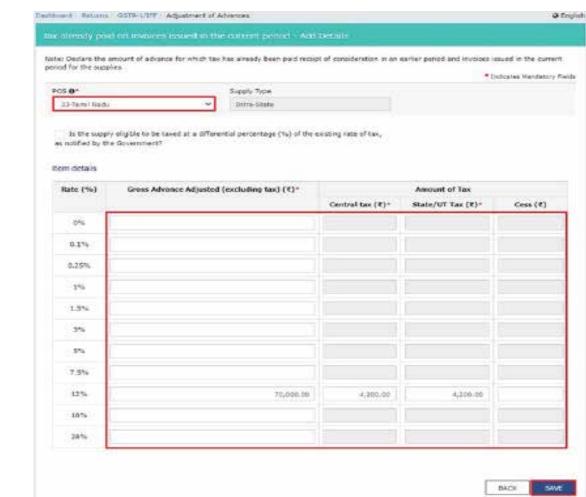
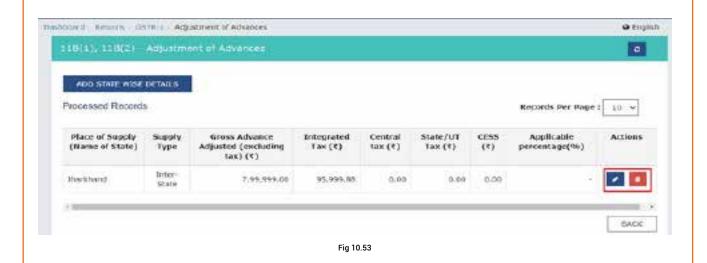


Fig 10.52

- Click the SAVE button.
- You will be directed to the previous page and a message is displayed that Request accepted successfully. Click the BACK button to go back to the GSTR-1 page.



You will be directed to the GSTR-1 landing page and the Adjustment of Advances tile in GSTR-1 will
reflect the updated total Gross Advance Adjusted and Total Tax Liability.

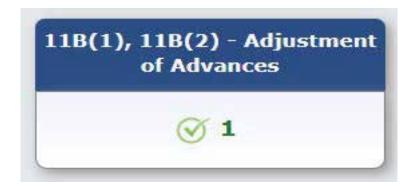


Fig 10.54

# Unit 10.15 - Table 12 - HSN-Wise-Summary of Outward Supplies

To furnish the HSN-wise summary of outward supplies along with rate and quantitative details, perform the following steps:

• Click the HSN-wise summary of outward supplies tile to furnish the summarized details of all outward supplies HSN-wise along with rate and quantitative details.



Fig 10.55

- The HSN summary of outward supplies Add/Edit Details page is displayed.
- In the HSN field, enter the HSN/SAC code of the outward supplies.

Taxpayer can select HSN code by entering at least 2 digits or 4 characters in the field for HSN. When taxpayer enters digits/characters in HSN field, related details will appear in the drop-down list. Taxpayer can select the relevant HSN code from the drop down and description will be auto-populated.

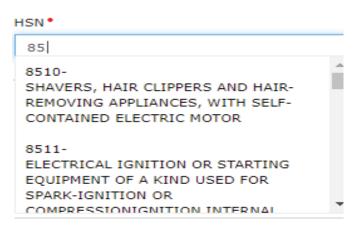


Fig 10.56

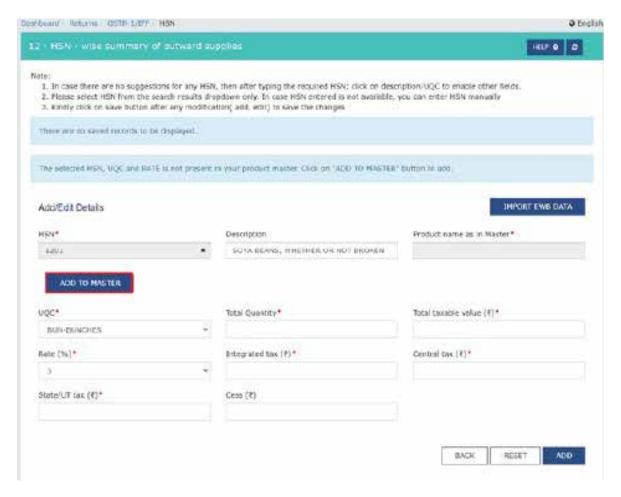


Fig 10.57

• click the SAVE button.

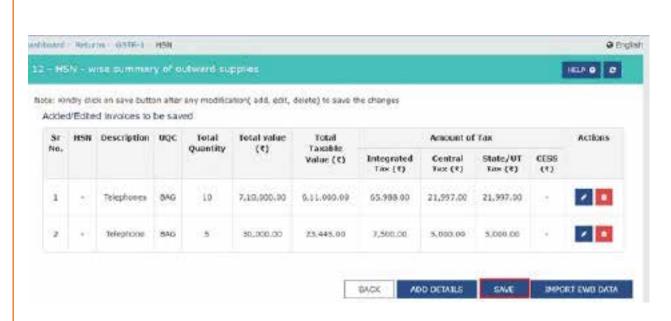


Fig 10.57

A message is displayed that Request accepted successfully. upon clicking on save, records will move to
processed table from added/edited invoices to be saved table. Click the BACK button to go back to the
Form GSTR-1 page.

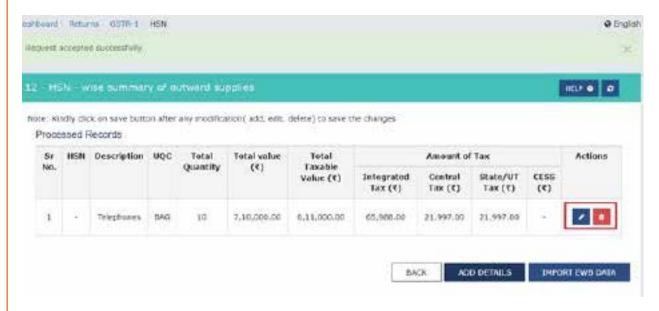


Fig 10.58

 You will be directed to the Form GSTR-1 landing page and the HSN summary of outward supplies tile in Form GSTR-1 will reflect the number of invoices added along with Total Value, Total Taxable Value and Total Tax Liability.

# Unit 10.16 - Table 13 - Documents Issued

To Upload the details of Documents issued perform the following steps.

• Click the Documents Issued tile to add the details of document issued during the current tax period.



Fig 10.59

• To update the document for Invoices for outward supply, Click on Add Document:

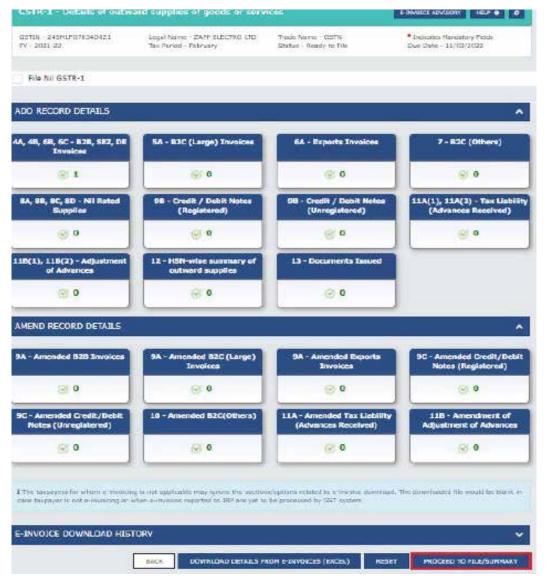


Fig 10.59

- Add the details for different categories. You can click ADD DOCUMENT button to add more rows for each category.
- Click SAVE at the end of the page.

## Unit 10.17 - Preview Form GSTR-1

• Click the Proceed to File/Summary button to view the table-wise consolidated summary of added records.



• The consolidated summary page will be displayed. The consolidated summary page will also provide recipient-wise summary, containing the total value of the supplies & the total tax involved in such supplies. To view download the summary, click the Download Summary (PDF) button.



## Unit 10.18 - File Form GSTR-1 with DSC/ EVC

• Refresh the page and the status of Form GSTR-1 changes to Submitted. Click the FILE RETURN button



• The Returns Filing for GST GSTR1 page is displayed. Select the Declaration checkbox. In the Authorised Signatory drop-down list, select the authorized signatory. Click the FILE WITH DSC or FILE WITH EVC button to file GSTR-1.

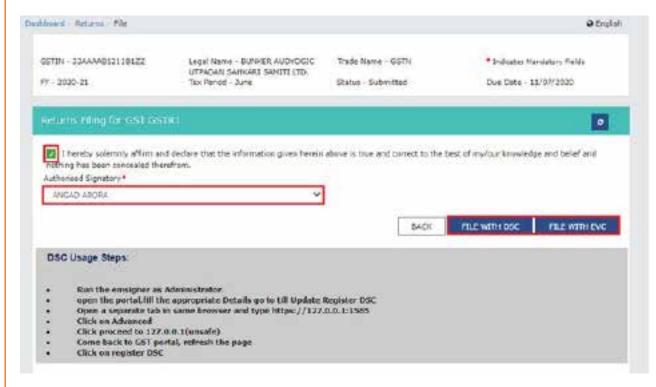


Fig 10.63

- FILE WITH DSC:
- Click the PROCEED button.
- Select the certificate and click the SIGN button.
- FILE WITH EVC:
- Enter the OTP sent on email and mobile number of the Authorized Signatory registered at the GST Portal and click the VERIFY button.



The success message is displayed and ARN is displayed. Status of the GSTR-1 return changes to "Filed".

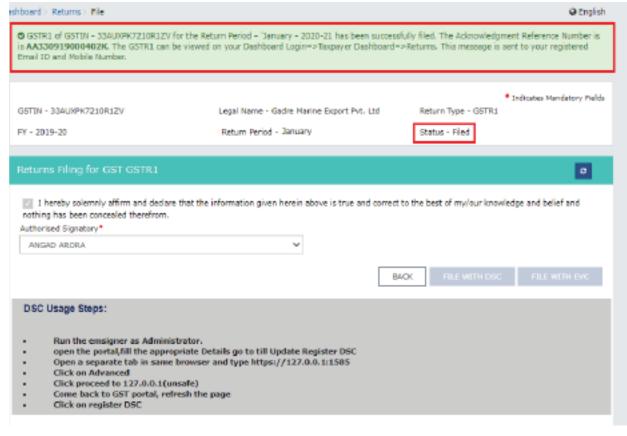


Fig 10.65

# Summary



- The details of outward supplies (GSTR-1) of both goods and services are required to be furnished by every registered person including casual registered person except the following:
- 1. ISD
- 2. Non-resident taxable person
- 3. Composition taxpayer
- 4. Person deducting tax at source
- 5. Person collecting tax at source
- 6. Supplier of OIDAR services located in non-taxable territory providing services to non-taxable online recipient.
- The details of outward supplies are required to be furnished, electronically, in form GSTR-1 for the month or quarter. Such details can be furnished through the common portal, either directly or from a facilitation centre notified by the Commissioner.
- Uploading of invoices in GSTR-1 depends on whether the supply is B2B or B2C. Further, uploading of invoice in GSTR-1 also depends on whether the supply is intra-state or inter-state.

## **Exercise**



- 1. Who is required to furnish details of outward supplies in Form GSTR-1?
- a. Person paying tax under composition scheme
- b. Non-resident taxable person
- c. Both (a) & (b)
- d. None of the above
- 2. What does N stand for in HSN?
- a. Network
- b. Nationalization
- c. Nomenclature
- d. Nomination
- 3. Which form is furnished for submission of details of outward supplies u/s 37?
- a. GSTR-1
- b. GSTR-2
- c. GSTR-3
- d. GSTR-5
- 4. What is the due date for submission of monthly GSTR-1?
- a. On or before 10th day of the immediately succeeding month
- b. On or before 15th day of the immediately succeeding month
- c. On or before 17th day of the immediately succeeding month
- d. On or before 20th day of the immediately succeeding month

#### Descriptive Questions:

- 1. What are the key features of return mechanism in GST?
- 2. What kind of inward supplies are required to be furnished in GSTR-2?
- 3. Can a recipient feed information in his GSTR-2 which has been missed by the supplier?
- 4. Mr. X, a composition taxpayer, did not render any taxable supply during the quarter July, September. Is he required to file any goods and service tax return?
- 5. If a return has been filed, how can it be revised if some changes are required to be made?

- Notes 🗒 -		
- Notes 🖃 ·		









# 11. GSTR2A & 2B

Unit 11.1 - GSTR2A & 2B

Unit 11.2 - view inward supplies details in form GSTR-2A

Unit 11.3 - B2B invoices

Unit 11.4 - Amendments to B2B invoices

Unit 11.5 - Credit/debit notes and amendments to credit/debit notes

Unit 11.6 - Input service distributor - ISD credits

Unit 11.7 - Tax deducted at source - TDS credits

Unit 11.8 - TCS Credits



# Key Learning Outcomes



- 1. Understanding The Different GST Rates Applicable to Various Goods and Services.
- 2. Understanding The Different Types of GST Returns such as GSTR-1, GSTR-3B, GSTR-9, etc.
- 3. Ability to Prepare and File GST Returns Accurately and within The Specified Deadlines.
- 4. Understanding How to Calculate GST Liability for Various Transactions.
- 5. Knowledge of Reverse Charge Mechanism and Its Implications.

# Unit 11 - GSTR2A & 2B

# ┌ Unit Objectives 🧐



- 1. Understand and Identify Inward Supply
- 2. Acquire The 2A & 2B Forms

## Unit 11.1 - GSTR2A & 2B

GSTR 2A is a purchase-related dynamic tax return that the GST portal generates automatically for each business. When a supplier files their GSTR-1, the data is recorded in GSTR 2A. It obtains information about goods and/or services purchased in a specific month from the seller's GSTR1. As a GST registered buyer, you may refer to the GSTR-2A for details on input tax credit when filing GSTR-3B and GSTR-9.



Fig 11.1

## Unit 11.2 - View Inward Supplies details in Form GSTR-2A

- To view the Inward Supplies details in Form GSTR-2A, perform the following steps:
  - Access the www.gst.gov.in URL. The GST Home page is displayed. Login to the GST Portal with valid credentials. Click the Services > Returns > Returns Dashboard option.



Fig 11.2

The File Returns page is displayed. Select the Financial Year & Return Filing Period for which you
want to view Form GSTR-2A from the drop-down list. Click the SEARCH button. GSTR2A tile is
displayed.

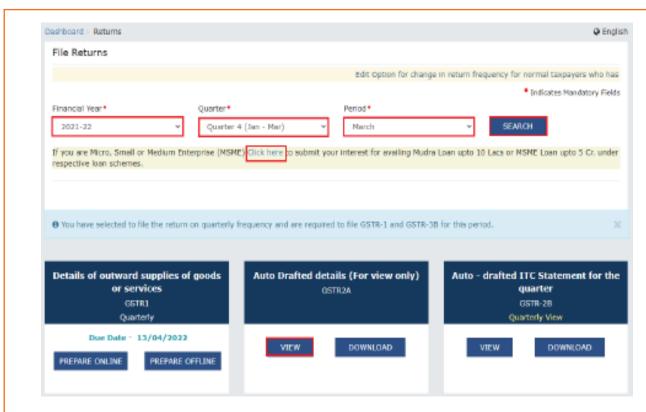


Fig 11.3

- Download GSTR-2A
- View GSTR-2A
- Download GSTR-2A

If number of invoices in Form GSTR-2A is more than 500, then you need to download the invoices by clicking the DOWNLOAD button.



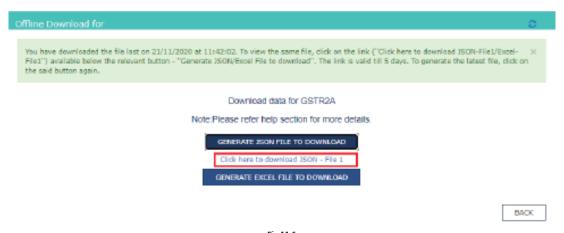
Fig 11.4

 Click the GENERATE JSON FILE TO DOWNLOAD or GENERATE EXCEL FILE TO DOWNLOAD button to generate data in the JSON or Excel format. The generated JSON file can be opened in Returns Offline Tool.



Fig 11.5

Once the file is generated, the link will appear to download. Download the JSON file by clicking the link.



- Fig 11.6
- ∘ 4. View GSTR-2A
- 4.1. In the Form GSTR-2A tile, click the VIEW tile to view the details directly on GST Portal.



Fig 11.7

- 4.2. The Form GSTR-2A – AUTO DRAFTED DETAILS page is displayed.

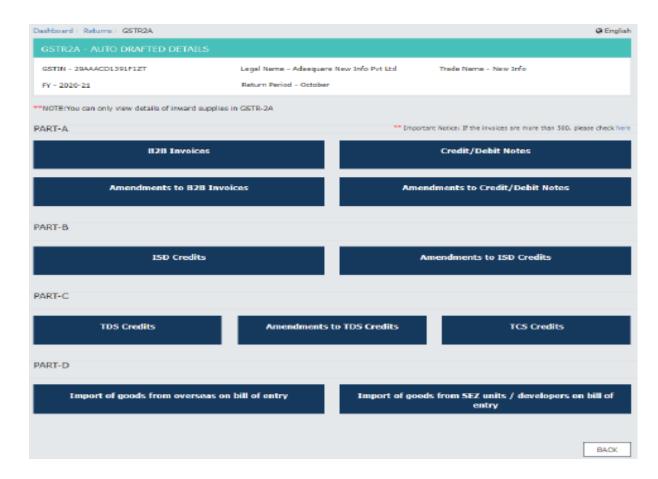


Fig 11.8

### PART- A

- B2B Invoices
- Amendments to B2B INVOICES
- Credit/Debit Notes
- Amendments to Credit/Debit Notes

#### PART-B

- ISD Credits
- Amendments to ISD Credits

### **PART-C**

- TDS Credits
- Amendments to TDS Credits
- TCS Credits

#### **PART-D**

- Import of goods from overseas on bill of entry
- Import of goods from SEZ units / developers on bill of entry

## Unit 11.1 - GSTR2A & 2B

#### • Part A - 1. B2B Invoices

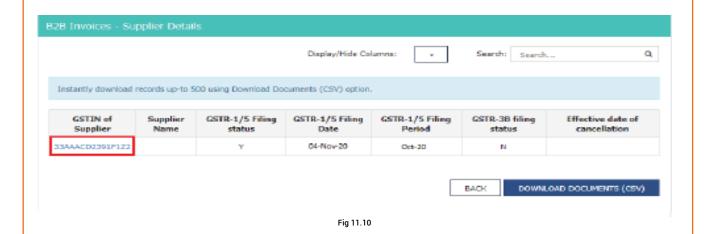
B2B invoices displays all the invoices added by the supplier through their Form GSTR-1 and/or Form GSTR 5. The B2B section of PART-A of Form GSTR-2A is auto-populated on uploading or saving of invoices by the supplier in their respective returns - Form GSTR-1 and Form GSTR-5.

Click the B2B Invoices tile.



Fig 11.9

• In supplier wise details, you can view invoices uploaded by the supplier. Click the Supplier GSTIN hyperlink to navigate to view B2B Invoice summary.



BACK

Click the Invoice Number hyperlink to view the invoice details. Uploaded by Supplier Search: Search... Display/Hide Columns: Applicable Invoice Place Total Integrated Central State/UT CESS Invoice Invoice Supply Total Invoice attract Percentage(%) Tax (₹) Туре Value (₹) Tax (₹) (8) Supply Reverse Value (Ŧ) Charge (₹) SEZWOP01 SEWOP Mizoram N 63,553.28.00 56,744.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 06-10-2020 6,809,28 BACK Fig 11.11 The item details are displayed. Item details Rate (%) Taxable value (₹) 56,744,00 12% 5,609,28 0.00

# Unit 11.4 - Amendments to B2B invoices

### • Part A - 2. Amendments to B2B Invoices

Amended B2B invoices section covers the invoices which are amended by the supplier in their returns of Form GSTR-1/5 respectively.

Fig 11.12

• Click the Amendments to B2B Invoices tile.



Fig 11.13

In supplier wise details, you can view amended B2B invoices uploaded by the supplier. Click the Supplier GSTIN hyperlink to navigate to view amended B2B Invoice summary.

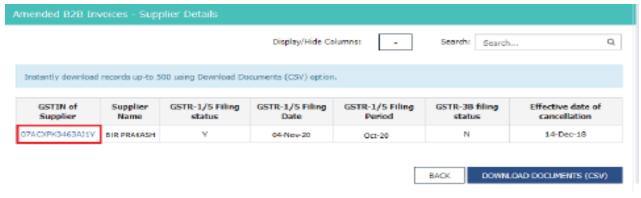
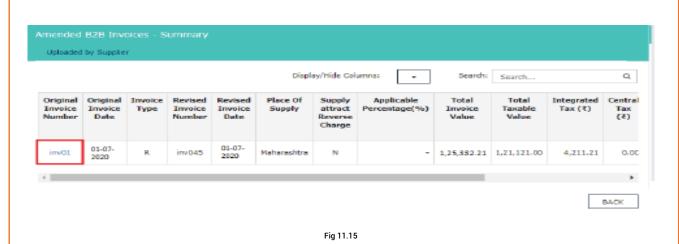


Fig 11.14

Click the Invoice Number hyperlink to view the invoice details.



# Unit 11.5 - Credit/debit notes and amendments to credit/debit notes

- Part A 3. Credit/Debit Notes and Amendments to Credit/Debit Notes
- Click the Credit/Debit Notes tile.

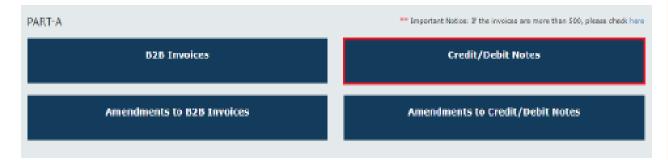


Fig 11.16

In supplier wise details, you can view auto-drafted credit or debit notes, consolidated on basis of the supplier's GSTIN. Click the Supplier's GSTIN hyperlink to navigate to credit/debit note wise details and view the credit/debit notes received from the said supplier.

Click the Amendments to Credit/Debit Notes tile.

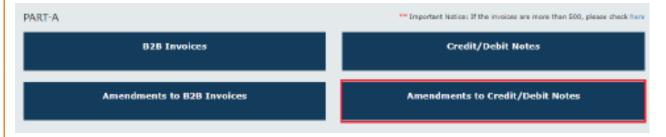


Fig 11.17

In supplier wise details, you can view auto-drafted amended credit or debit notes, consolidated on basis of the supplier's GSTIN. Click the Supplier GSTIN hyperlink to navigate to amended credit/debit note wise details and view the amended credit/debit notes received from the said supplier.

# Unit 11.6 - Input Service Distributor - ISD Credits

### • Part B - 1. Input Service Distributor - ISD Credits

The details of ISD Credits distributed by the Input Service Distributor, for credits available for Services among several GSTINs linked by common PAN, are auto populated to Form GSTR-2A on submission of Form GSTR-6 by ISDs.

Click the ISD Credits tile.

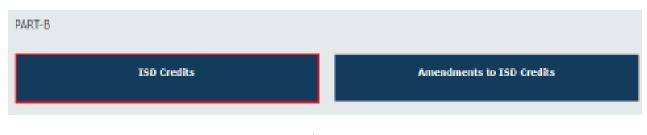


Fig 11.18

## Unit 11.7 - Tax deducted at source - TDS credits

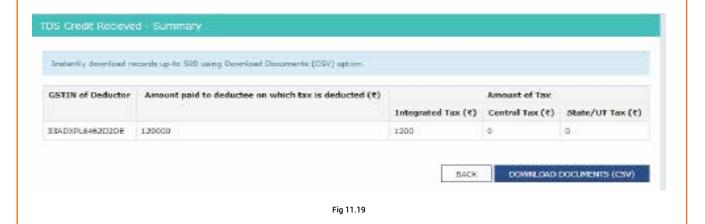
### • Part C - 1. Tax Deducted at Source - TDS Credits

The details of advance tax deducted by the recipient from the supplier i.e. Tax Deducted at Source Credits, are auto populated in Form GSTR-2A of the recipient, after filing of Form GSTR-7 by TDS Deductor.

Click the TDS Credits tile.



The TDS Credit Received - Summary page is displayed



## Unit 11.8 - TCS credits

### Part C - D. TCS Credits

The details of Tax Collected at Source from the supplier by E Commerce Operators, towards supplies undertaken through them, i.e. TCS Credits, are auto populated in Form GSTR-2A of the recipient, after filing of Form GSTR-8 by TCS Collectors.

Click the Credits tile.



Fig 11.20

The TCS Credit Received - Summary page is displayed

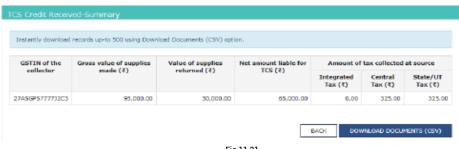


Fig 11.21

# Summary



- Form GSTR-2A is a system generated read only statement of inward supplies for a recipient. This statement is updated on a real time basis. Details of outward supplies furnished by the supplier in form GSTR-1 or using the IFF is made available electronically to the concerned registered persons (recipients) in form GSTR-2A. Further, form GSTR-4A is the system generated statement of inward supplies for composition taxpayer. System generated statement of inward supplies for an ISD is GSTR-6A. Details of invoices furnished by a non-resident taxable person (NRTP) in form GSTR-5, details of invoices furnished by an ISD in form GSTR-6, details of TDS by deducter furnished in form GSTR-7 and details of TCS by an e-commerce operator furnished in form GSTR-8, are made available to the recipient, deductee or concerned person, in form GSTR-2A. Further, details of the IGST paid on the import of goods or goods brought in DTA from SEZ unit/developer on a bill of entry are also made available in form GSTR-2A.
- Form GSTR-2B is an auto-generated statement containing the details of eligible ITC is made available to the registered person (recipient) for every month. It is a static statement and is available only once a month. The details of outward supplies furnished by the suppliers in form GSTR-1, other than a supplier who has opted for QRMP scheme, between the day immediately after the due date of furnishing of form GSTR-1 for the previous month to the due date of furnishing of form GSTR-1 for the month.
- GSTR-2A is updated in real-time, GSTR-2B is updated monthly and remains unchanged afterward.

## **Exercise**



- 1. What is the nature of the GSTR-2A form?
- a. Static
- b. Dynamic
- c. Monthly generated
- d. Annually generated
- 2. When is GSTR-2B generated each month?
- a. On the 1st of the month
- b. On the 11th of the month
- c. On the 12th of the month
- d. On the 15th of the month
- 3. Which form remains unchanged after it is generated?
- a. GSTR-1
- b. GSTR-2A
- c. GSTR-2B
- d. GSTR-3B
- 4. Which of the following statements about GSTR-2A is correct?
- a. It is used to calculate final ITC for filing GST returns.
- b. It is updated only once a month.
- c. It provides a static snapshot of ITC available.
- d. It reflects real-time updates from suppliers' returns.

### **Descriptive Questions:**

- 1. What is the difference between GSTR-2A and GSTR-2B?
- 2. How does GSTR-2A help in the reconciliation of Input Tax Credit (ITC)?
- 3. Why is GSTR-2B considered more reliable for ITC claims than GSTR-2A?
- 4. When is GSTR-2B generated, and why is it static?

- Notes 🗒 -		
- Notes 🖃 ·		









# 12. GSTR3B

Unit 12.1 - GSTR 3B

Unit 12.2 - Online filing of GSTR3B

Unit 12.3 - Tax on outward and reverse charge inward supplies

Unit 12.4 - Inter-state supplies

Unit 12.5 - Eligible ITC

Unit 12.6 - Exempt, nil and non-GST inward supplies

Unit 12.7 - Interest and late fee for previous tax period

Unit 12.8 - Payment Of Tax

Unit 12.9 - File GSTR-3B

Unit 12.10 - View return status



# Key Learning Outcomes



- 1. Understanding The Different GST Rates Applicable to Various Goods and Services.
- 2. Understanding The Different Types of GST Returns such as GSTR-1, GSTR-3B, GSTR-9, etc.
- 3. Ability to Prepare and File GST Returns Accurately and within The Specified Deadlines.
- 4. Understanding How to Calculate GST Liability for Various Transactions.
- 5. Knowledge of Reverse Charge Mechanism and Its Implications.

# Unit 12 - GSTR 3B

# 



- 1. Understand Filling of GSTR-3B
- 2. Applicability To Fill Various Tiles Under GSTR-3B
- 3. Identify The Payments For GST

## Unit 12.1 - GSTR 3B

GSTR-3B is a self-declared summary GST return filed every month (quarterly for the QRMP scheme). Taxpayers need to report the summary figures of sales, ITC claimed, and net tax payable in GSTR-3B. A separate GSTR-3B must be filed for every GSTIN.

GSTR Forms	Purpose	Due Date
GSTR3B	To be filed by all the normal taxpayers declaring their summary GST liabilities for the applicable tax period	Monthly, 20th of the succeeding month

GSTR-3 form has to be filed by a registered taxpayer with details that are automatically populated by from GSTR-1 and GSTR-2 returns forms. The taxpayer has to verify and make modifications, if any. GSTR-3 return form will contain the following details:

- Details about Input Tax Credit, liability, and cash ledger.
- Details of tax paid under CGST, SGST, and IGST.
- Claim a refund of excess payment or request to carry forward the credit.

## Unit 12.2 - Online filing of GSTR3B

### Login and Navigate to Form GSTR-3B – Monthly Return page

- Access the www.gst.gov.in URL. The GST Home page is displayed.
- Login to the GST Portal with valid credentials.
- Click the Services > Returns > Returns Dashboard command.



Fig 12.1

- The File Returns page is displayed. Select the Financial Year & Return Filing Period (Month) for which you want to file the return from the drop-down list.
- Click the SEARCH button.
- The File Returns page is displayed. This page displays the due date of filing the returns, which the taxpayer is required to file using separate tiles.
- In the Form GSTR-3B tile, click the PREPARE ONLINE button.

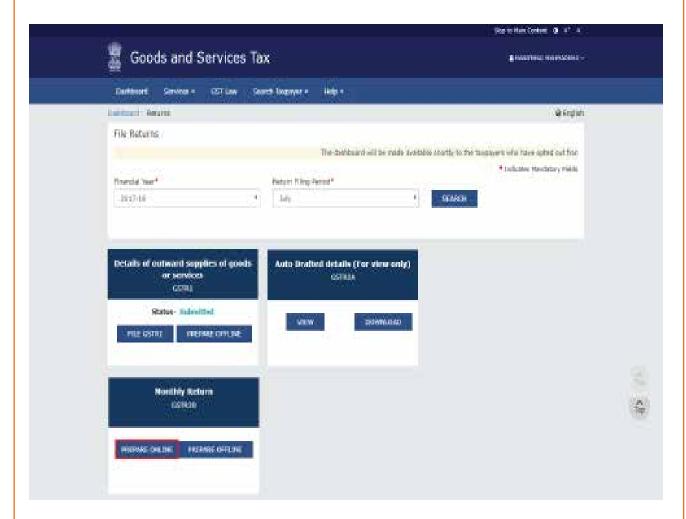


Fig 12.2

• A list of questions is displayed. You need to answer the questions to show the relevant sections applicable to you. Select No for option A 'Do you want to file Nil return?'.

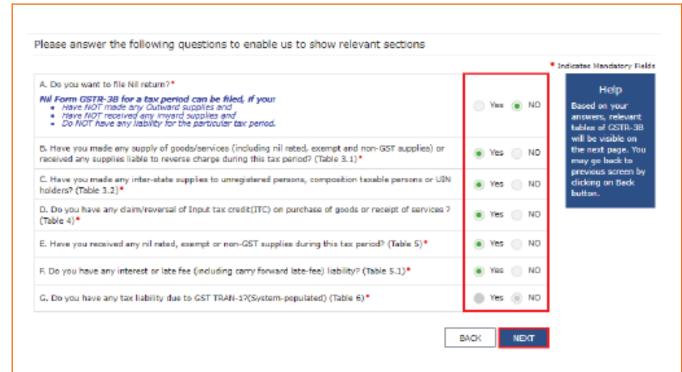


Fig 12.3

• To file Non-Nil return: The System Generated Summary for GSTR-3B is displayed. This page displays the details of GSTR-3B table, Source Form, Form Status, Summary Status and advisory. Click the CLOSE button to view Form GSTR-3B – Monthly Return page.

GSTR-3B Table	Source Form	Form status	Summary status	Advisory	
3.1(a, b, c, e), 3.2 Liability	GSTR-1	Filed	Yes	System has generated summary of Table 3.1 (a, b, c, e) and Table 3.2 of FORM GSTR-3B based on your GSTR-1 filed by you for the	
3.1(d) Reverse Charge	GSTR-2B	Generated	Yes	current return period. System has generated summary of Table 3.1(d) and Table 4 of FORM GSTR-3B based on your GSTR-2B generated for the current return period. To view the	
4A(1, 3, 4, 5), 4B(2) Input Tax Credit	GSTR-2B	Generated	Yes	system generated details, you may click on System generated PDF button available in the GSTR-3B dashboard page. You may continue to save or file your FORM GSTR-3B.	

Fig 12.4

CLOSE

• The Form GSTR-3B — Monthly Return page is displayed. Click the SYSTEM GENERATED GSTR-3B button to download and view system-computed details from Forms GSTR-1 & GSTR-2B (monthly or quarterly) in Form GSTR-3B.

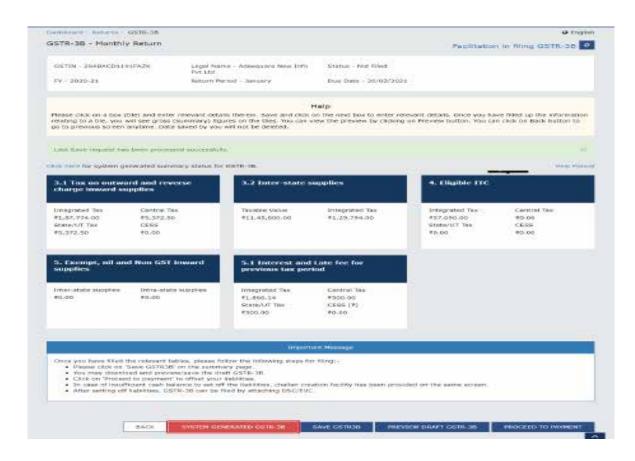


Fig 12.5

# Unit 12.3 -Tax on Outward and Reverse Charge Inward Supplies

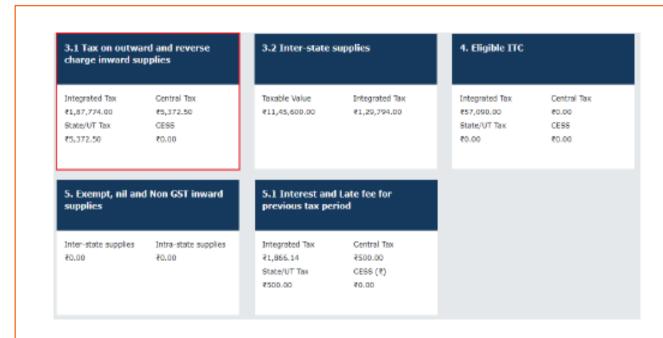


Fig 12.6

Click the CONFIRM button.

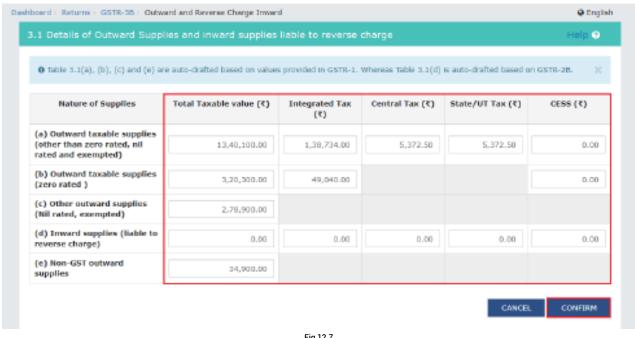


Fig 12.7

## Unit 12.4 - Inter-state supplies

To provide details of inter-State supplies made to unregistered persons, composition taxable persons and UIN holders and taxes thereon, perform the following steps:

Inter-State supplies the details are auto-drafted from Form GSTR-1. You can add/ modify the auto-drafted details if required. In case the edited details are in downward variance, then such fields will be highlighted in red colour. Click the 3.2 Inter-State supplies tile to add/ modify the auto-drafted details.

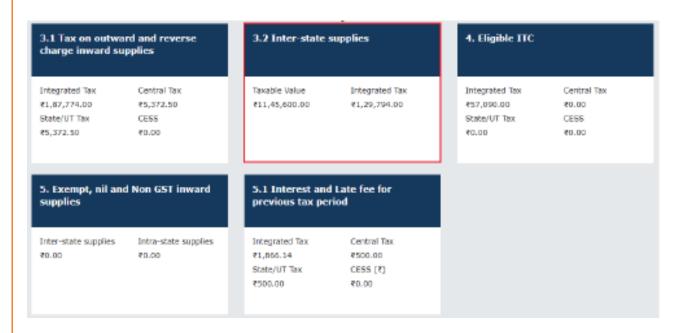
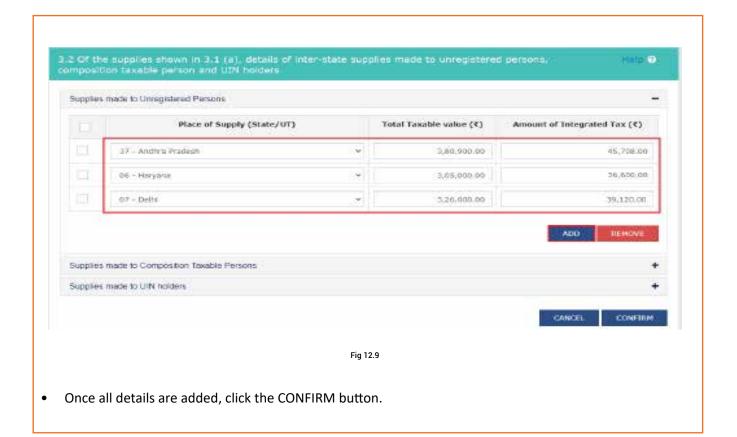


Fig 12.8

### **Supplies made to Unregistered Persons**

- In the section Supplies made to Unregistered Persons, from the Place of Supply (State/UT) drop-down list, select the place of supply.
- In the Total Taxable Value field, enter the total taxable value for each State/UT.
- In the Amount of Integrated Tax field, enter the amount of integrated tax. Please ensure that the integrated tax amount provided here do not exceed the integrated tax liability declared
- Only integrated tax amount has to be declared, cess amount is not required to be mentioned.
- Click the ADD button to provide details of such supplies for another State. Delete the row if nothing is to be reported after clicking ADD button.



# Unit 12.5 - Eligible ITC

### Enter ITC Details in Section - 4. Eligible ITC

To provide details of eligible ITC claimed, perform the following steps:

Click the 4. Eligible ITC tile.

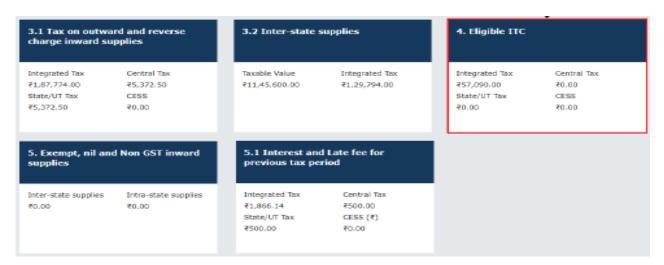


Fig 12.10

• The details of ITC claimed/ ITC reversed in table 4A and 4B (2) are auto-populated from Form GSTR-2B in Form GSTR-3B. If, you want to add/ modify the auto-populated details, you can add/ modify the details if required. Click the CONFIRM button.

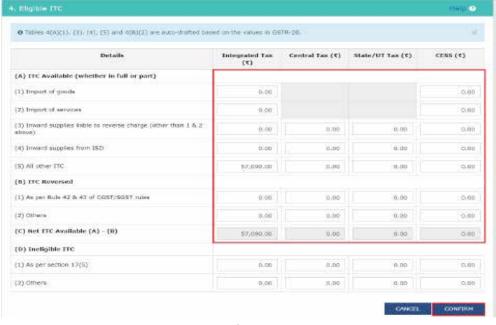
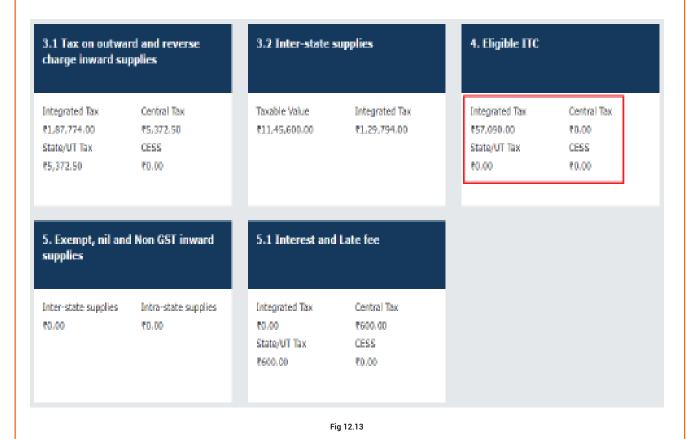


Fig 12.11



Fig 12.12

• You will be directed to the Form GSTR-3B landing page and the 4. Eligible ITC tile in Form GSTR-3B will reflect the total value of Integrated Tax, Central Tax, State/UT Tax and Cess net ITCs.



# Unit 12.6 - Exempt, nil and Non-GST Inward Supplies

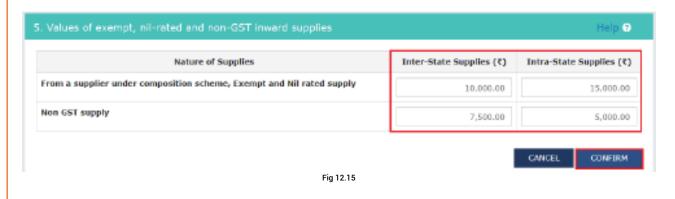
To add values of exempt, Nil and Non-GST inward supplies, perform the following steps:

• Click the 5. Exempt, nil and Non-GST inward supplies tile.



Fig 12.14

 Enter the Inter-state and Intra-state supplies under respective Nature of Supplies head. Click the CON-FIRM button.



## Unit 12.7 - Interest and Late Fee for Previous Tax Period

The details of Interest and Late fee for previous tax period are computed and auto-drafted on the basis of values declared in the previous period return. In case you want to add/ modify the auto-drafted details of the Interest and Late fee payable, perform the following steps:

• Click the 5.1 Interest and Late fee for previous tax period tile.



Fig 12.16

- Select the checkbox for declaration in case you wish to declare any interest liability. The interest values
  will be computed by the system and auto-populated on the basis of the tax-period wise breakup of tax
  liability declared in previous return period.
- The late fee would also be system computed based on the number of days elapsed after the due date of filing GSTR-3B for previous return period.
- Click on SYSTEM GENERATED GSTR-3B button to view and download the pending liability breakup.



Fig 12.17

Note: You can click on View Your Turnover button to view turnover details of the GSTIN.



Fig 12.18

• Click on CONFIRM button to proceed filing GSTR-3B.



Fig 12.19

 Once all details are added, click the SAVE GSTR3B button at the bottom of the page to save the Form GSTR-3B details.

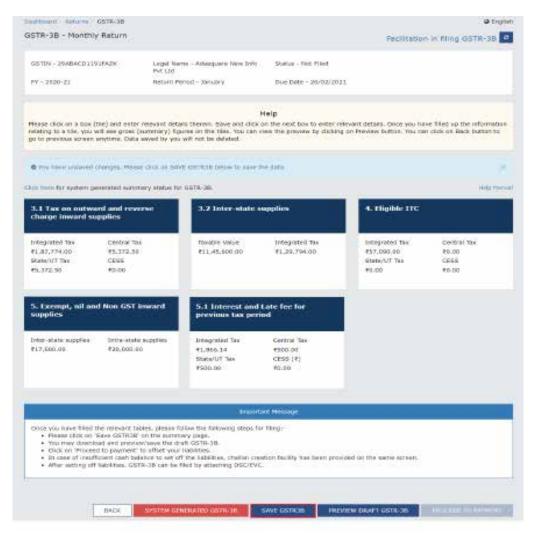
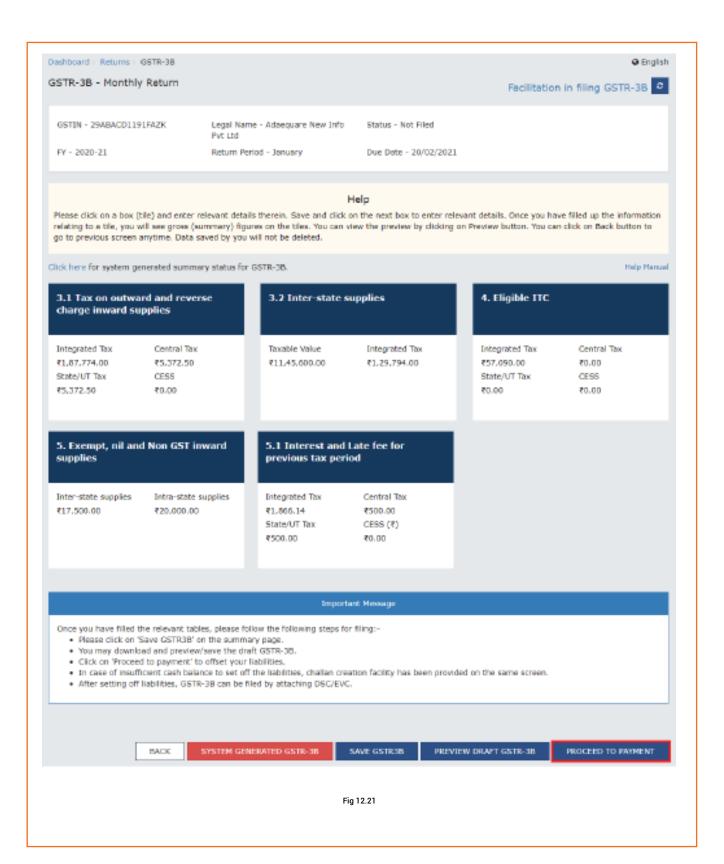


Fig 12.20

# Unit 12.8 - Payment of Tax

To pay the taxes and offset the liability, perform the following steps:

• Click the PROCEED TO PAYMENT button.



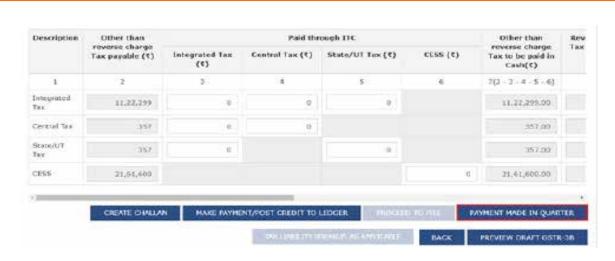


Fig 12.22

• Clicking the PAYMENT MADE IN QUARTER button displays the payment details in the following format.

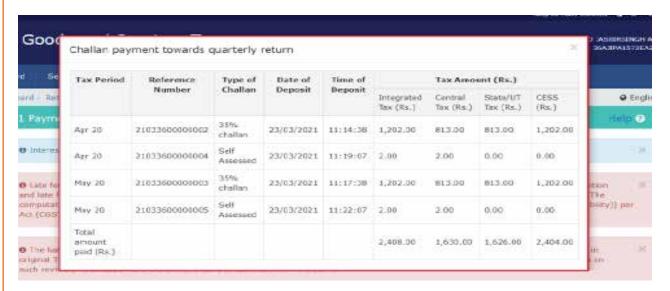


Fig 12.23

• The cash available as on date and ITC available (considering ITC of current tax period) are shown in below table.



Fig 12.24

Use the scroll bar to move to the right to view the Credit Ledger Balance.

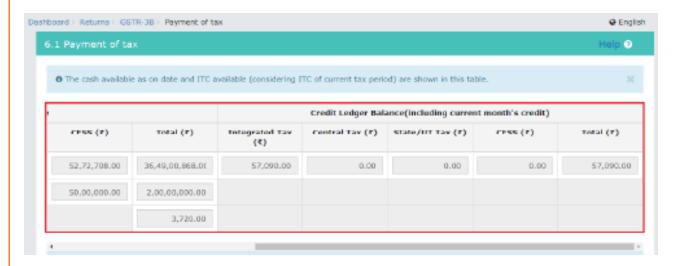
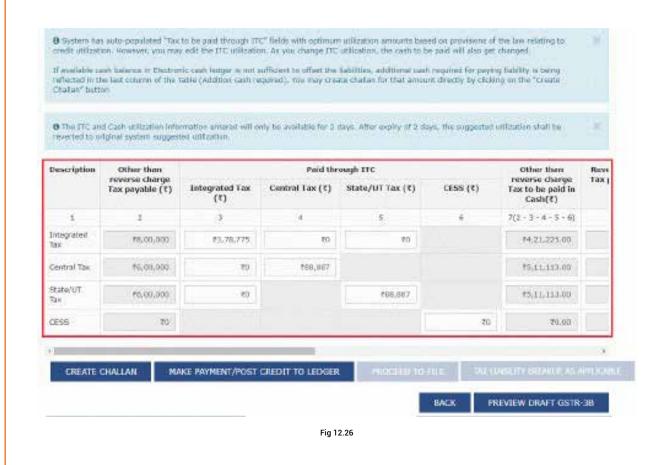
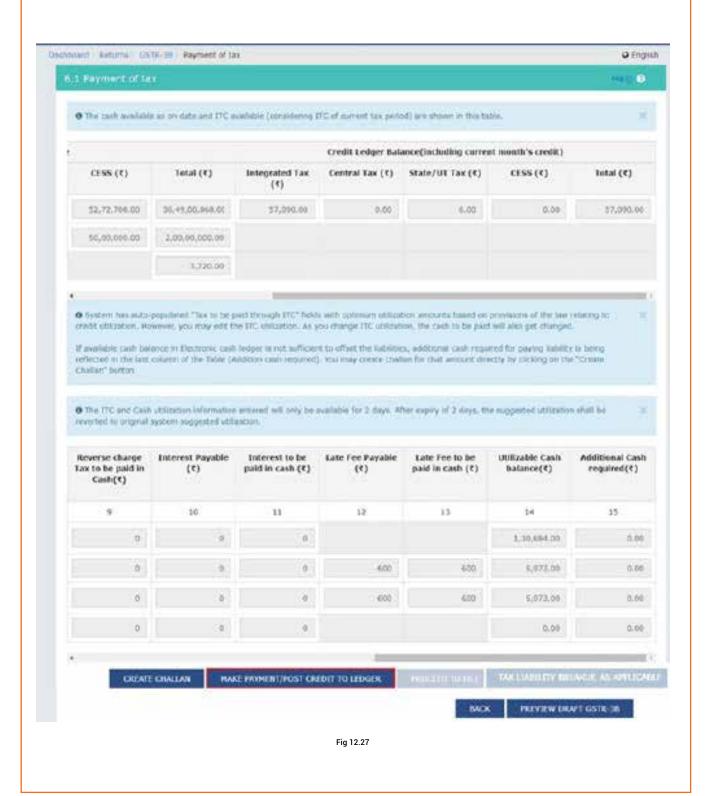


Fig 12.25

• Please provide the amount of credit to be utilized from the respective available credit heads to pay off the liabilities, so as the cash.



- Use the scroll bar to move to the right to view the additional cash required for paying liability.
- Click the MAKE PAYMENT/POST CREDIT TO LEDGER button to pay off the liabilities or to claim credit in case of no liabilities.



### **Create Challan**

• In case of insufficient balance, "You do not have sufficient balance in Electronic Cash Ledger. Do you want to Create challan?" pop-up message is displayed. Click the YES button.

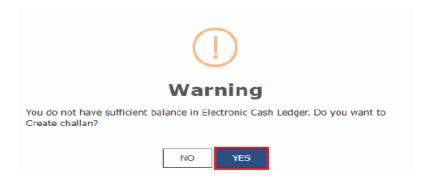
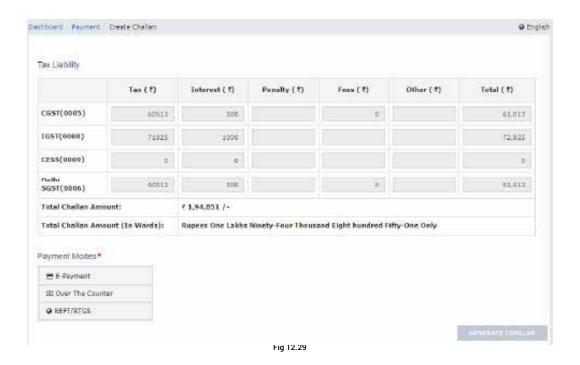


Fig 12.28

The Create Challan page is displayed.



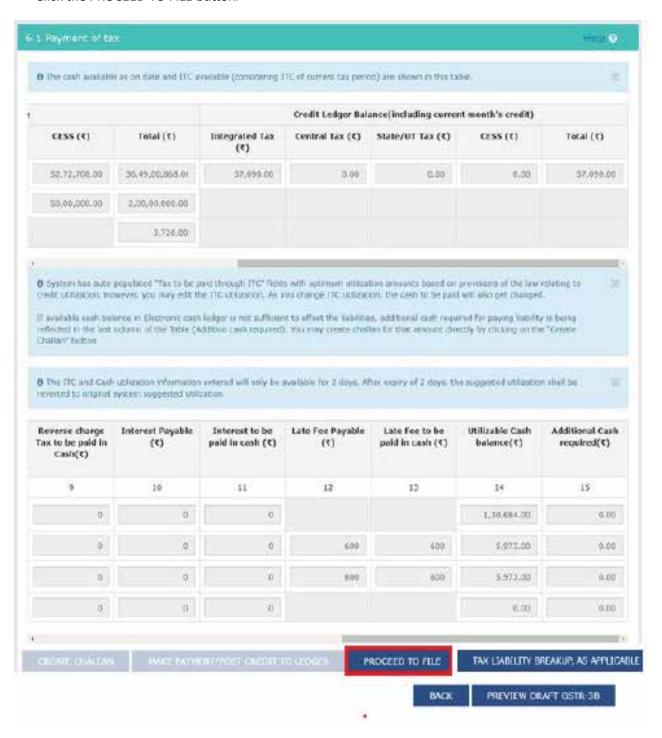
Once the payment is done, a confirmation message is displayed. Click the YES button.



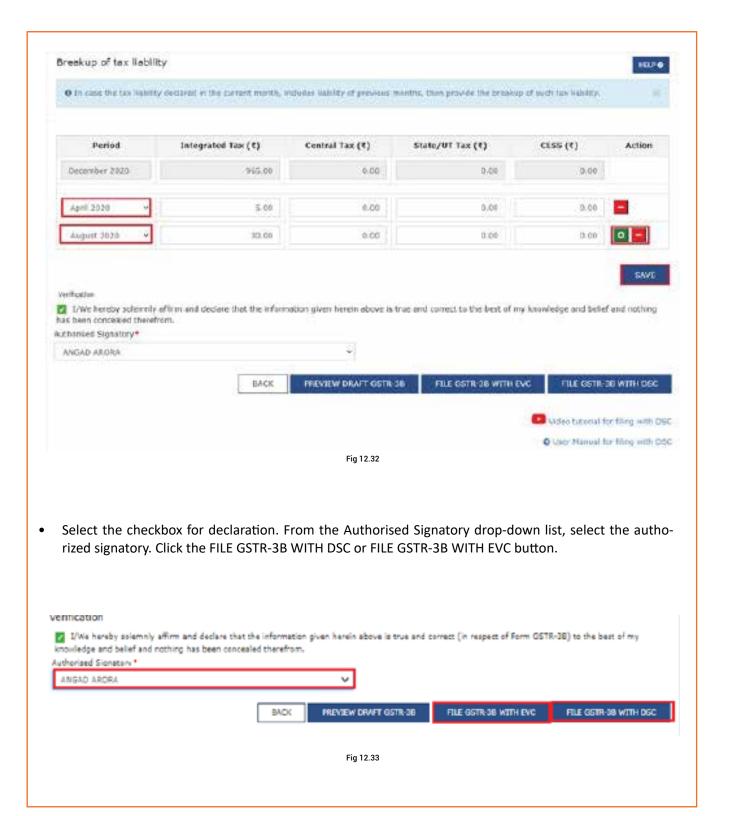
Fig 12.30

### Unit 12.9 - File GSTR-3B

Click the PROCEED TO FILE button.



You can provide liability breakup of previous periods by selecting it from the drop-down or add/remove additional periods by clicking on the edit buttons. Click SAVE to continue filing GSTR-3B. This breakup will be used to compute the interest liability which will be auto-populated in tile 5.1 of the next period as Interest and Late fee for previous tax period.



### **FILE GSTR-3B WITH DSC:**

Click the PROCEED button.

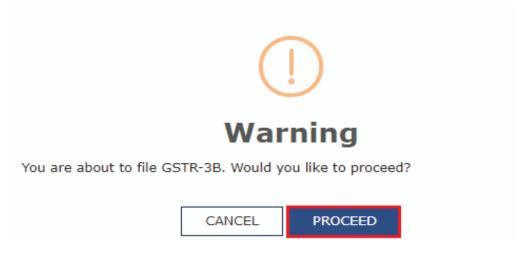


Fig 12.34

Select the certificate and click the SIGN button.

### **FILE GSTR-3B WITH EVC:**

• Enter the OTP sent on email and mobile number of the Authorized Signatory registered at the GST Portal and click the VERIFY button.

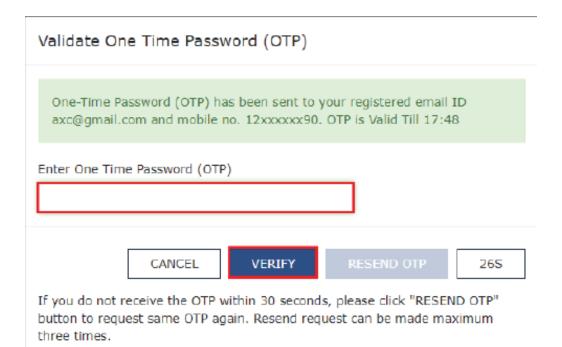


Fig 12.35

• The success message is displayed. Click the OK button

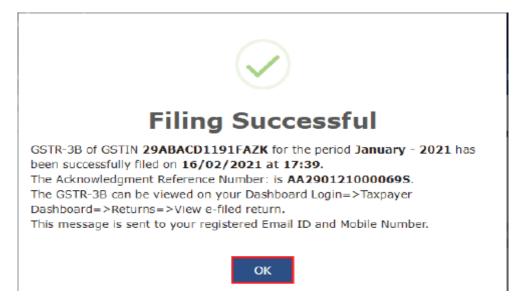


Fig 12.36

• The status of Form GSTR-3B is changed to Filed.

### **Download Filed Return**

• Click the DOWNLOAD FILED GSTR-3B button to download the filed return.



Fig 12.37

The PDF file generated would now bear watermark of final Form GSTR-3B.

# Unit 12.10 - View Return Status

• Click the Back button. The File Returns page is displayed. Select the Financial Year & Return Filing Period (Month) for which you want to view the return from the dropdown list. Click the SEARCH button.

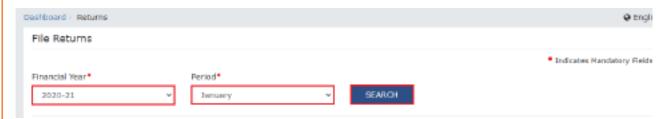
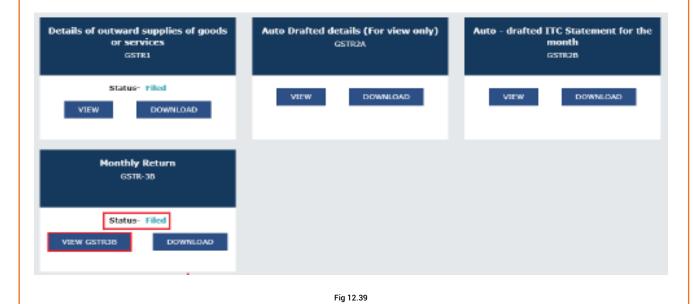


Fig 12.38

• Status of the Form GSTR-3B return changes to "Filed". You can click the VIEW GSTR3B button to view the Form GSTR-3B return.



. . .

# Summary



- Section 39(1) prescribes a monthly return for every registered person, other than an input service distributor or a non-resident taxable person or a composition taxpayer, a person deducting tax source, a person collecting tax at source, i.e. an electronic commerce operator and supplier of OIDAR services located in non-taxable territory providing such services to non-taxable online recipient in such form and manner, and within such time, as may be prescribed. GSTR-3B is the form prescribed for filing return under section 39. It contains summary of outward supplies, inward supplies liable to reverse charge, eligible ITC, payment of tax etc. Thus, GSTR-3B does not require invoice-wise data of outward supplies.
- GSTR-3B can be submitted electronically through the common portal.
- Access the www.gst.gov.in URL.
- 1. The GST Home page is displayed.
- 2. Login to the GST portal with valid credentials.
- 3. Click the Services > Returns > Returns Dashboard command.
- Monthly GSTR-3B on or before 20th of the month succeeding the month for which return is furnished.

### **Exercise**



- 1. What is GSTR-3B?
- a. An annual return under GST
- b. A monthly summary return under GST
- c. A quarterly return under GST
- d. A return for exempted goods
- 2. By when is GSTR-3B typically due each month?
- a. 10th of the following month
- b. 15th of the following month
- c. 20th of the following month
- d. 25th of the following month
- 3. Which of the following is included in GSTR-3B?
- a. Details of capital gains
- b. Income tax computations
- c. Summary of outward supplies and ITC
- d. Annual income summary
- 4. Can GSTR-3B be revised after filing?
- a. Yes, within 7 days
- b. No, it cannot be revised
- c. Yes, until the next month's due date
- d. Yes, but only with special permission

### **Descriptive Questions:**

- 1. What is GSTR-3B and why is it important under the GST system?
- 2. Describe the components of the GSTR-3B form.
- 3. Explain the due date for filing GSTR-3B and the consequences of late filing.
- 4. How does GSTR-3B help in the payment of GST liabilities?

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# 13. GSTR9

Unit 13.1 - GSTR-9

Unit 13.1 - Online filing of GSTR-9

Unit 13.1 - Enter details in various tiles

Unit 13.1 - Compute liabilities and pay late fees

Unit 13.1 - Preview draft form GSTR-9

Unit 13.1 - File form GSTR-9 with DSC/ EVC



# Key Learning Outcomes



- 1. Understanding The Different GST Rates Applicable to Various Goods and Services.
- 2. Understanding The Different Types of GST Returns such as GSTR-1, GSTR-3B, GSTR-9, etc.
- 3. Ability to Prepare and File GST Returns Accurately and within The Specified Deadlines.
- 4. Understanding How to Calculate GST Liability for Various Transactions.
- 5. Knowledge of Reverse Charge Mechanism and Its Implications.

# Unit 13 - GSTR9

# $_{ extsf{ iny C}}$ Unit Objectives 🔯

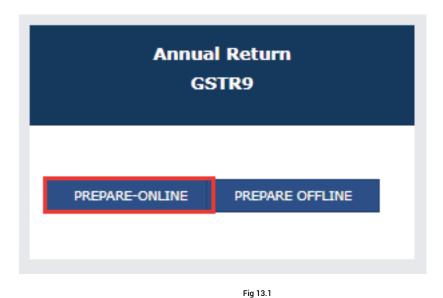


- 1. Understand various tiles in GSTR-9.
- 2. Learn to file GSTR-9
- 3. Overview of GSTR-9

# Unit 13.1 - GSTR9

Form GSTR-9 is an annual return to be filed once for each financial year, by the registered taxpayers who are regular taxpayers, including SEZ (Special Economic Zone) units and SEZ developers. The taxpayers must provide information of purchases, sales, input tax credit, refund claimed or demand created.

GSTR Forms	Purpose	Due Date
GSTR9	should be filed by the regular taxpayers who are filing GSTR1 and 3B	31st December



# Unit 13.2 - Online filing of GSTR9

### **Annual Return for Normal Taxpayer**

- Access the www.gst.gov.in URL. The GST Home page is displayed.
- Login to the GST Portal with valid credentials.
- Click the Services > Returns > Annual Return command.



Fig 13.2

Alternatively, you can also click the Annual Return link on the Dashboard.

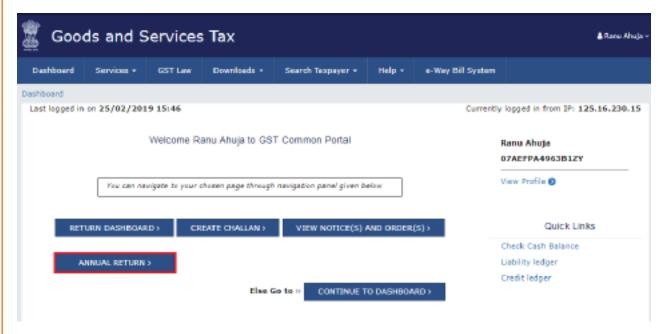


Fig 13.3

- The File Annual Returns page is displayed. Select the Financial Year for which you want to file the annual return from the drop-down list.
- Click the SEARCH button.



- The File Returns page is displayed.
- Please read the important message in the boxes carefully.
- This page displays the due date of filing annual return, by giving relevant information in separate tiles by the taxpayer. In the GSTR-9 tile, click the PREPARE ONLINE button.

#### Help

- 1. If you have remained under composition acheme for part of the year and normal for remaining part of the year, then both GSTR-4 and GSTR-9 are required to be filed for the relevant period.
- 2. GSTR-9/GSTR-4(Annual) can be prepared online and filed online. It can also be prepared in Offline tool and then uploaded on the portal and filed.
- 3. Annual return in Porm GSTR-9 is required to be filed by every texpayer registered as normal texpayer at any time during the relevant financial year.
- 4. Annual return in Form GSTR-4 is required to be filed by every taxpayer who has availed composition scheme during any part of the relevant financial year.
- 5. All applicable statements in Forms GSTR-1/IFF and returns in Form GSTR-35 of the financial year should have been filed before filing GSTR-9.
- 6. All applicable statements i.e. GST CMP-08 should have been filed for all the applicable quarters of the relevant financial year (Y) before filing Annual GSTR-4.
- 7. In case you are required to file GSTR-9C (Reconciliation statement and Certification); the same shall be enabled on the dashboard post filing of GSTR-9.
  - 1. Annual return in Form GSTR-9 once filed cannot be revised.
  - Computation of ITC has been made based on GSTR-1/IFF/GSTR-5 filed by your corresponding suppliers upto 15/06/2021. GSTR-1/IFF/GSTR-5 filed after the updation date will be covered in the next updation.



### Important Hessage

### Prepare Online:-

### Steps to be taken:

### GSTR-9

- + Click on Prepare Online;
- Select from the questionnaire page, whether you wish to file NSL GSTR-9;
- You may download the draft system generated GSTR-9, summary of GSTR-1/IPF and summary of GSTR-38 from GSTR-9 dashboard for your reference;
- . You may download the draft of system generated GSTR-9, from GSTR-9 dashboard for your reference;
- If number of records/lines are less than or equal to 500 records per table (Table 17 and table 18), then you may use this facility;
- Fill in the details in different tables and click on Compute Itabilities;
- . Facility to preview draft (PDF or Excel) can be used to check the details filled up in the tables;
- Click on Proceed to file and File GSTR-9 with DSC/EVC;
- Additional liability, if any declared in this return can be paid through Form GST DRC-03 by selecting Annual return from the dropdown in the said form. Such liability can be paid only through cash.

### GSTR-4

- Click on Prepare Online;
- . The system would navigate you to GSTR-4 Dashboard page. Provide the previous year's aggregate turnover and save it;
- Based on the information available in the system, details would be auto-drafted in few tables, which shall be non-editable. Provide the details in other tables;
- Click on Proceed to file button;
- Verify the details in preview page and click on Continue button to navigate to payment table;
- . File the return by clicking of File GSTR-4 with DSC/EVC button while paying additional liabilities, if any.

### Prepare Offline:-

You can download the GSTR-4 offline tool from the Downloads section in the pre-login page on the Portal and installed it on your computer.

- Click on Prepare Offline or ;
- . Click on Download tab to download auto-drafted GSTR- 4 details, if any;
- . Follow instructions in GSTR-4 offline tool to add details and generate ISON file for upload; and
- Click on Upload to upload ISON file and file the return with the help of instructions available on GSTR-4 dashboard.

Fig 13.5

A question is displayed. You need to answer this question whether you want to file nil annual return for that particular financial year or not, to proceed further to the next screen.

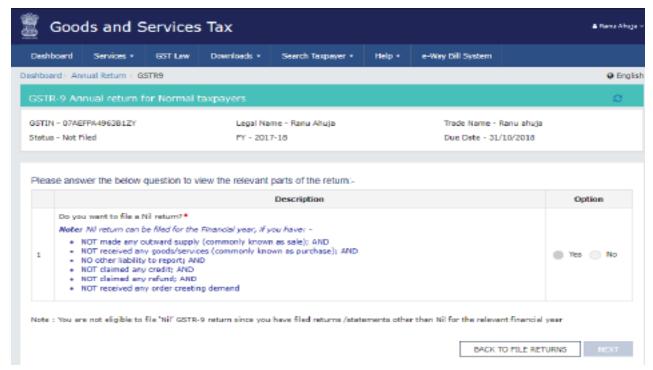
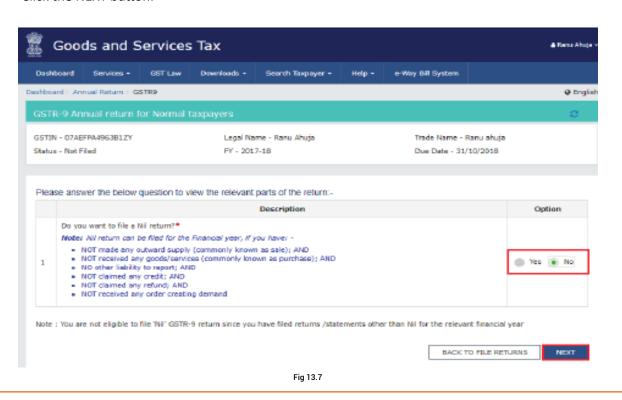


Fig 13.6

- Select No for option 1 to file GSTR-9 return.
- Click the NEXT button.



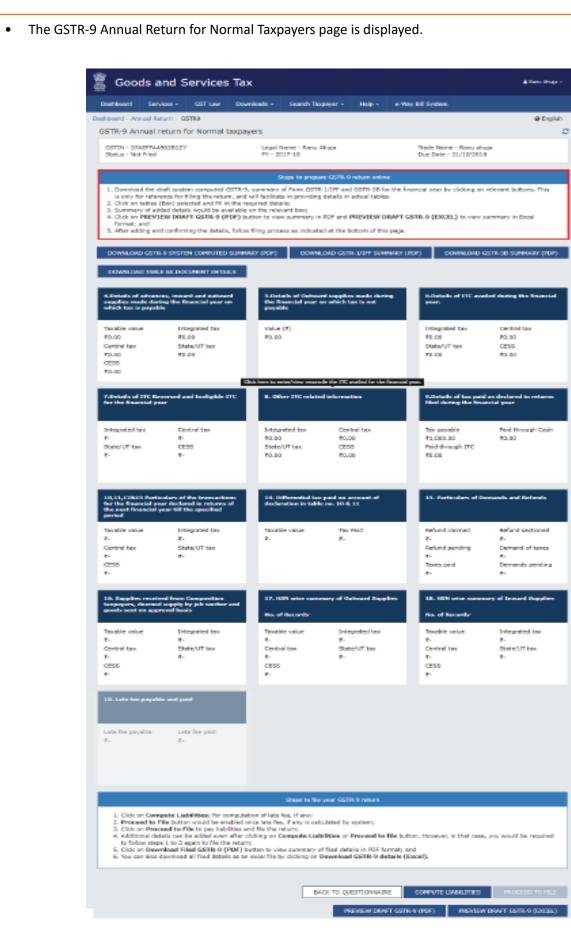


Fig 13.8

### Unit 13.3 - Enter details in various tiles

Click on the tile names to know more about and enter related details:

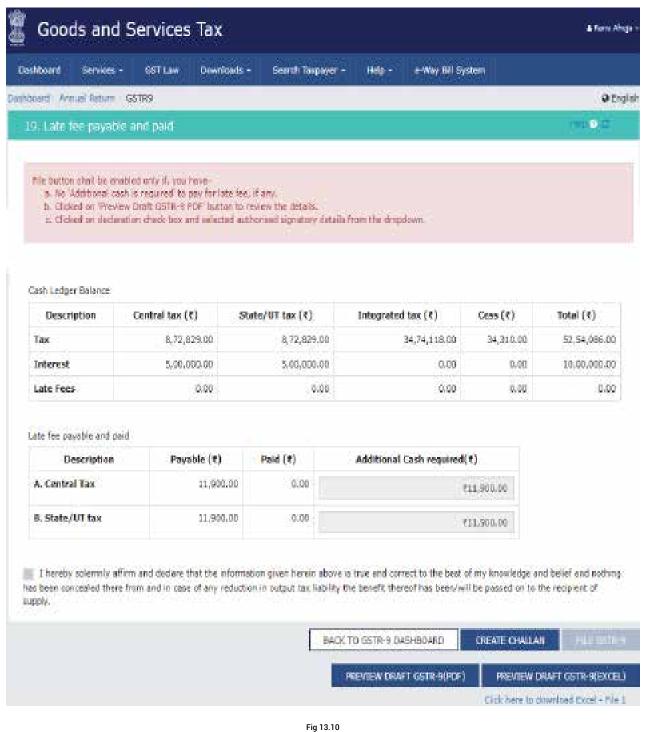
- Details of advances, inward and outward supplies made during the financial year on which tax is payable: To enter/ view the summary of outward/ inward supplies made during the financial year
- Details of Outward supplies made during the financial year on which tax is not payable: To enter/ view the summary of non-taxable outward supplies made during the financial year
- Details of ITC availed during the financial year: To enter/ view the summary of ITC availed during the financial year
- Details of ITC reversed and Ineligible ITC for the financial year: To enter/ view the summary of ITC reversed or ineligible for the financial year
- Other ITC related information: To enter/ view the ITC availed during the financial year
- Details of tax paid as declared in returns filed during the financial year: To enter/ view the tax (including Interest, Late Fee, Penalty & Others) paid during the financial year
- 10,11,12&13 Details of the previous Financial Year's transactions reported in next Financial Year: To enter/ view the summary of transactions reported in next financial year
- Differential tax paid on account of declaration in table no. 10 & 11: To enter/ view the total tax paid on transactions reported in next financial year
- Particulars of Demands and Refunds: To enter/ view particulars of demands and refunds during the financial year
- Supplies received from Composition taxpayers, deemed supply by job worker and goods sent on approval basis: To enter/ view the summary of supplies received from Composition taxpayers, deemed supply by job worker and goods sent on approval basis
- HSN wise summary of Outward Supplies: To enter/ view HSN wise summary of outward supplies made during the financial year
- HSN wise summary of Inward Supplies: To enter/ view HSN wise summary of inward supplies received during the financial year

# Unit 13.4 - Compute Liabilities and Pay Late Fees (if any)

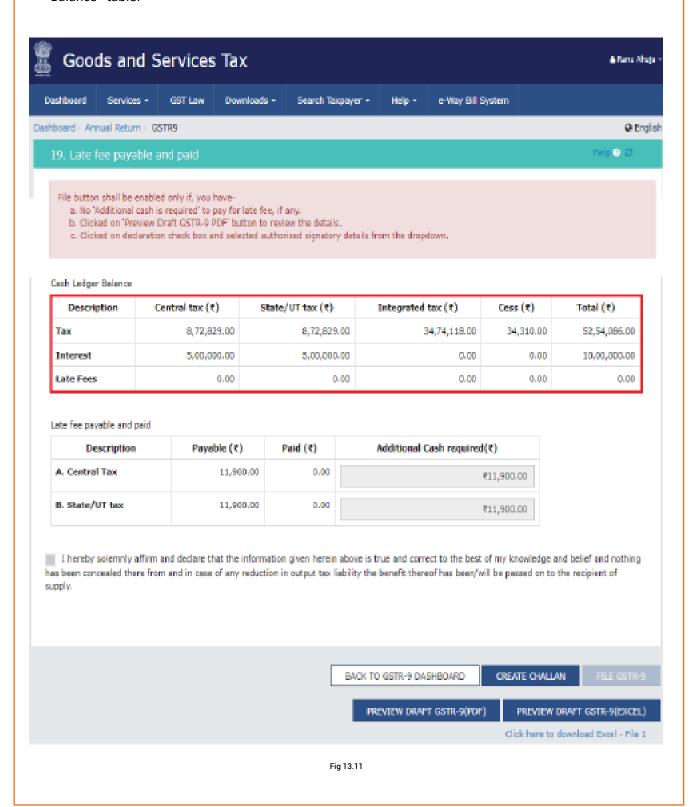
Click the COMPUTE LIABILITIES button for computation of late fees (if any).



- Once the status of Form GSTR-9 is Ready to File and liabilities are calculated,
- 19. Late fee payable and paid tile gets enabled.
- Late fee payable and paid tile or on "Proceed to File" button.
- The Late fee payable and paid page is displayed.



 Available cash balance as on date in Electronic Cash Ledger is shown to the taxpayer in "Cash Ledger Balance" table.



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The Create Challan page is displayed.

Note: In the Tax Liability Details grid, the Total Challan Amount field and Total Challan Amount (In Words) fields are auto-populated with total amount of payment to be made. You cannot edit this amount.

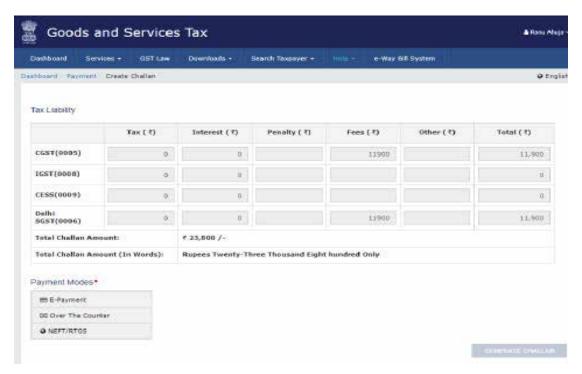


Fig 13.12

- Select the Payment Modes as E-Payment/ Over the Counter/ NEFT/RTGS.
- Click the GENERATE CHALLAN button.

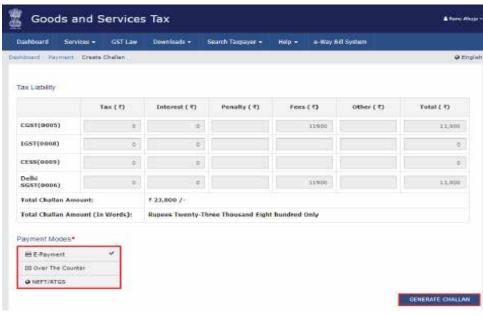


Fig 13.13

• The Challan is generated.

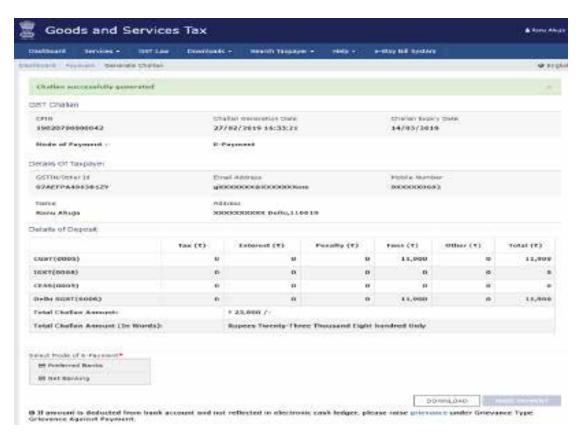


Fig 13.14

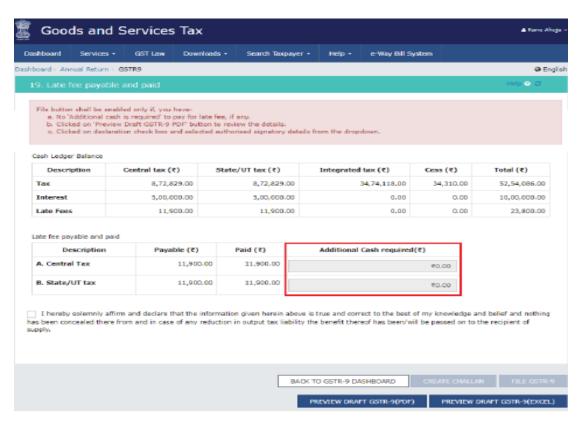
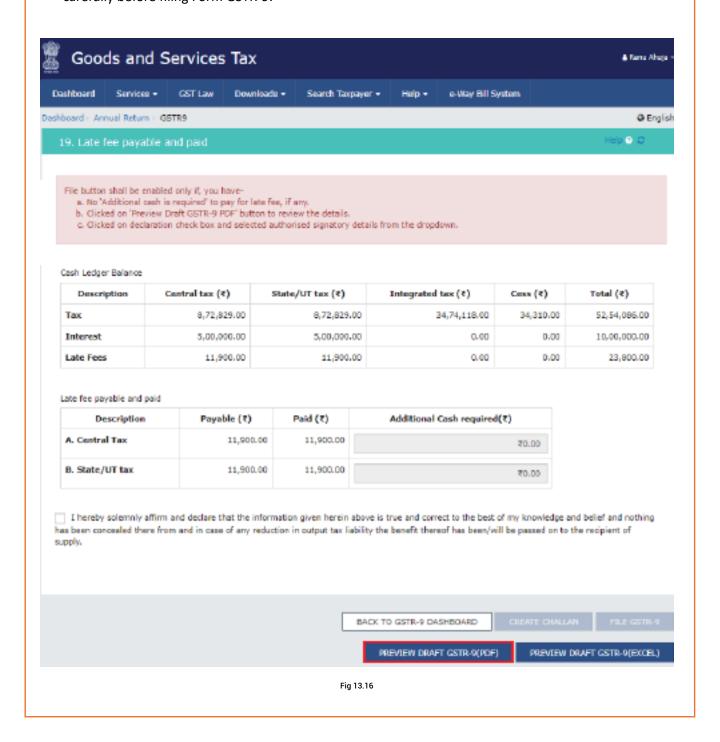


Fig 13.15

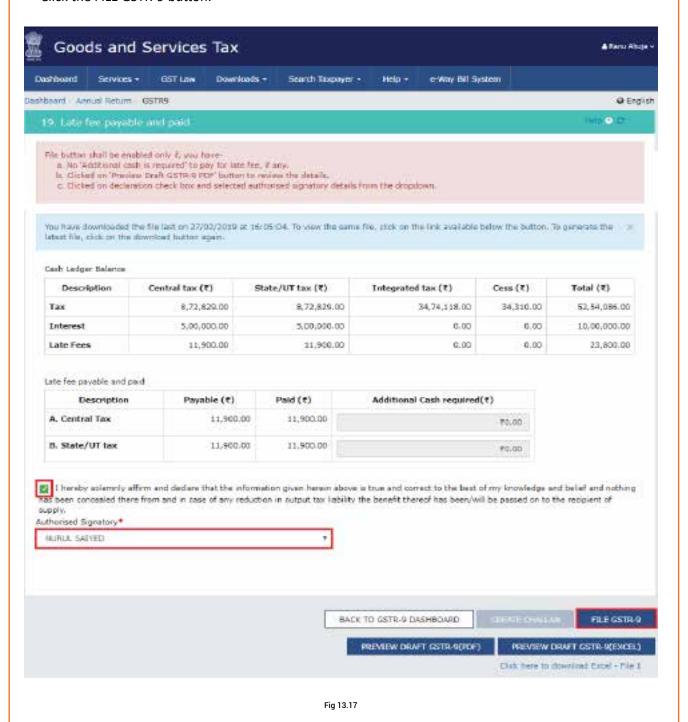
### Unit 13.5 - Preview Draft Form GSTR-9

- Preview Draft Form GSTR-9 in PDF Format
- Click the PREVIEW DRAFT GSTR-9 (PDF) to download the Form GSTR-9 in PDF format. It is recommended that you download this Summary page and review the summary of entries made in different sections carefully before filing Form GSTR-9.



# Unit 13.6 - File Form GSTR-9 with DSC/ EVC

- Select the Declaration checkbox.
- Select the Authorized Signatory from the drop-down list.
- Click the FILE GSTR-9 button.



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Click the YES button.



Fig 13.18

The Submit Application page is displayed. Click the FILE WITH DSC or FILE WITH EVC button.

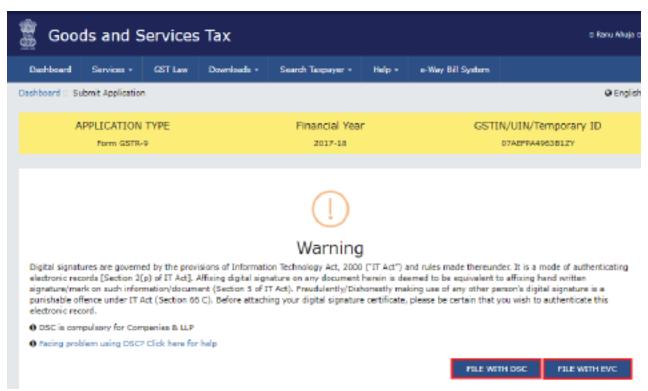
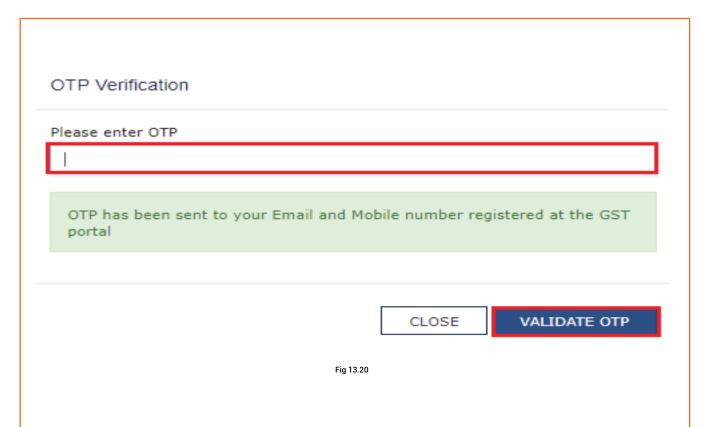


Fig 13.19

- FILE WITH DSC:
- Select the certificate and click the SIGN button.
- FILE WITH EVC:
- Enter the OTP sent on email and mobile number of the Authorized Signatory
- registered at the GST Portal and click the VALIDATE OTP button.



• The success message is displayed and ARN is displayed. Status of the Form GSTR-9 return changes to "Filed".

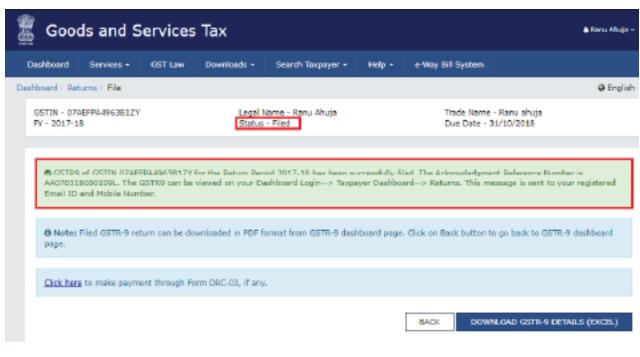


Fig 13.21

- After Form GSTR-9 is filed:
- ARN is generated on successful filing of the return in Form GSTR-9.
- A SMS and an email are sent to the taxpayer on their registered mobile and email id.
- Electronic Cash ledger and Electronic Liability Register Part-I will get updated on successful set-off of liabilities (Late fee only).
- Filed form GSTR-9 will be available for view/download in PDF and Excel format.

Message will be displayed to directly navigate to Form DRC-03, to pay additional liabilities, if any declared in Form GSTR-9.

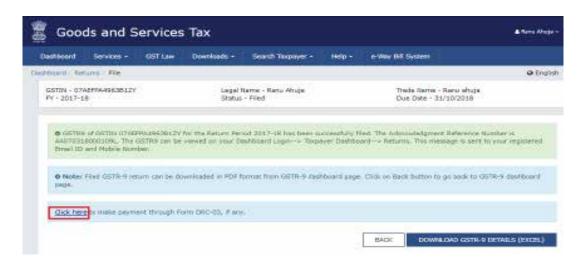


Fig 13.22

• Form GST DRC-03 page is displayed.

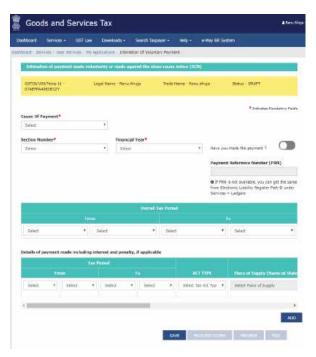


Fig 13.23

Click the DOWNLOADED GSTR-9 (EXCEL) to download the file Form GSTR-9 in excel format.

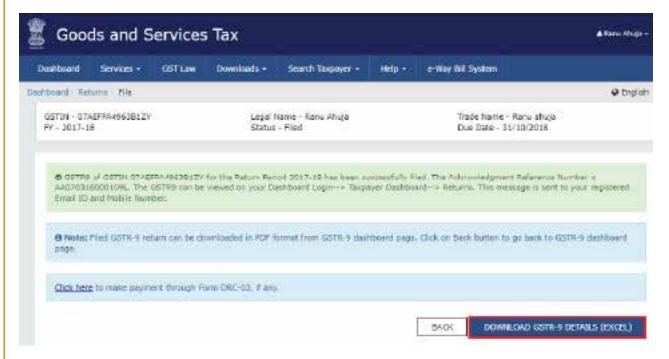
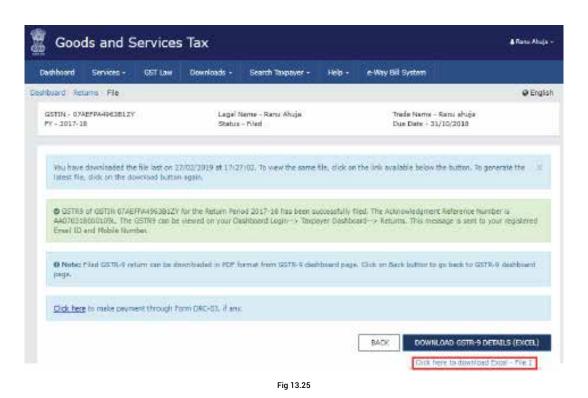


Fig 13.24

• Once the file is downloaded, click on the link available below the DOWNLOADED GSTR-9 (EXCEL) button. To generate the latest file, click on the download button again.



Click the BACK button to go back to GSTR-9 page.



Fig 13.26

Click the DOWNLOAD GSTR-9 DETAILS (PDF) to download the filed Form GSTR-9 in PDF format.



Fig 13.27

## Summary



- The annual return is to be filed electronically in form GSTR-9 trough the common portal. It consolidates the information provided in the monthly or quarterly GST returns filed during the financial year, including details of outward supplies, inward supplies, input tax credit (ITC), and tax payments.
- All registered persons are required to file an annual return. However, following persons are not required to file annual return:
- i. Casual taxable persons
- ii. Non-resident taxable person
- iii. Input service distributors
- iv. Persons authorized to deduct/collect tax at source under section 51/52, and
- the Commissioner may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, exempt any class of registered persons from filing annual return under this section.
- The annual return for a financial year needs to be filed by 31st December of the next financial year.

## **Exercise**



- 1. What type of return is GSTR-9?
- a. Monthly return
- b. Quarterly return
- c. Annual return
- d. Biannual return
- 2. By when must GSTR-9 be filed for a financial year?
- a. 31st March of the following year
- b. 30th June of the following year
- c. 31st December of the following year
- d. 31st January of the following year
- 3. Which of the following taxpayers is NOT required to file GSTR-9?
- a. Regular registered taxpayer
- b. Input Service Distributor (ISD)
- c. SEZ developer
- d. Composition scheme taxpayer
- 4. What is the maximum late fee for delayed filing of GSTR-9?
- a. ₹100 per day
- b. ₹200 per day
- c. 0.25% of turnover in the relevant state or union territory
- d. 1% of turnover in the relevant state or union territory

#### **Descriptive Questions:**

- 1. What is the primary purpose of filing GSTR-9?
- 2. Who is required to file GSTR-9, and who is exempt?
- 3. Explain the components of GSTR-9 and their significance.
- 4. What is the due date for filing GSTR-9?

Notes 🗐 -	 	 
Notes 🗀 -		









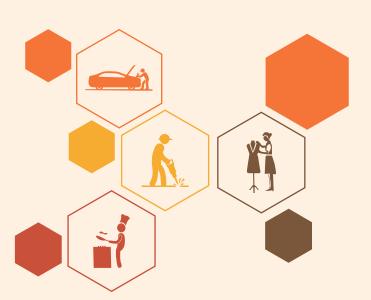
# 14. GSTR CMP 08

Unit 14.1 - GST CMP 08

Unit 14.2 - Requirement For Filing Form GST CMP-08

Unit 14.3 - Output of GST CMP 08 Filing

Unit 14.4 - Online Filing of GST CMP 08



## Key Learning Outcomes



- 1. Understanding The Different GST Rates Applicable to Various Goods and Services.
- 2. Understanding The Different Types of GST Returns such as GSTR-1, GSTR-3B, GSTR-9, etc.
- 3. Ability to Prepare and File GST Returns Accurately and within The Specified Deadlines.
- 4. Understanding How to Calculate GST Liability for Various Transactions.
- 5. Knowledge of Reverse Charge Mechanism and Its Implications.

## Unit 14 - GSTR CMP 08

## 



- 1. Knowledge To Access The Requirements For Composit Tax Payers.
- 2. Understand The Purpose of GSTR CMP 08.
- 3. File GSTR CMP 08.

## Unit 14.1 - GST CMP 08

Applicable for Composite Taxpayer. Form GST CMP-08 is used to declare the details or summary of self-assessed tax which is payable for a given quarter by taxpayers who are registered as composition taxable person or taxpayer who have opted for composition levy.



Fig 14.1

GSTR Forms	Purpose	Due Date
GST CMP 08		18th of the next month from the end of the quarter

## Unit 14.2 - Requirement for filing Form GST CMP-08

- What are the pre-conditions for filing Form GST CMP-08
- Taxpayer must be registered as Composition Taxpayer or have opted for Composition scheme and should have an active GSTIN.
- Taxpayer must have valid User ID and password.
- Taxpayer must also have valid & non-expired/non-revoked digital signature (DSC), in case of taxpayer who wish to file it by digital signature.
- Taxpayer must have filed all the applicable GST CMP-08 for the previous quarter(s)

## Unit 14.3 - Output of GST CMP 08 filing

- What happens after Form GST CMP-08 is filed
- ARN will be generated on successful filing of the Form.
- Status of GST CMP-08 will be changed to 'Filed' from 'Not filed'.
- An SMS and email will be sent to the mobile number of the authorized signatory on the successful filing of Form GST CMP-08.
- Electronic Cash Ledger and Electronic Liability Register Part-I will get updated after filing of Form GST CMP-08.
- Negative liability adjustment table will be updated, if required.

## Unit 14.4 - Online filing of GST CMP 08

- Access the www.gst.gov.in URL. The GST Home page is displayed.
- Login to the GST Portal with valid credentials.
- Click the Services > Returns > Returns Dashboard command.

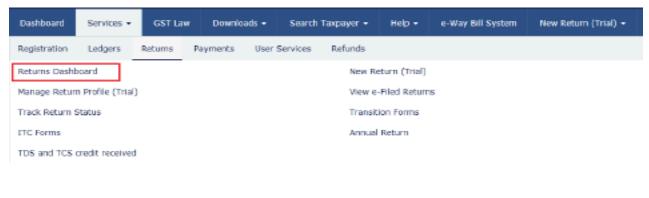
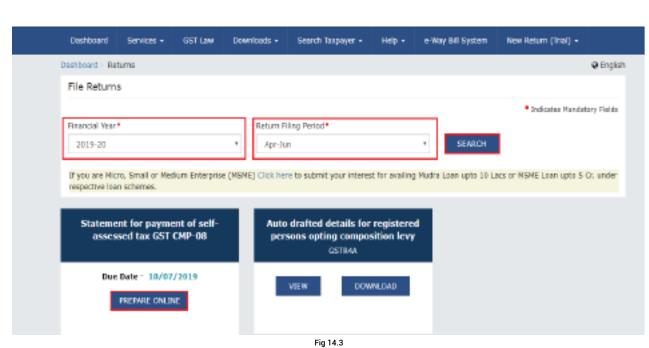
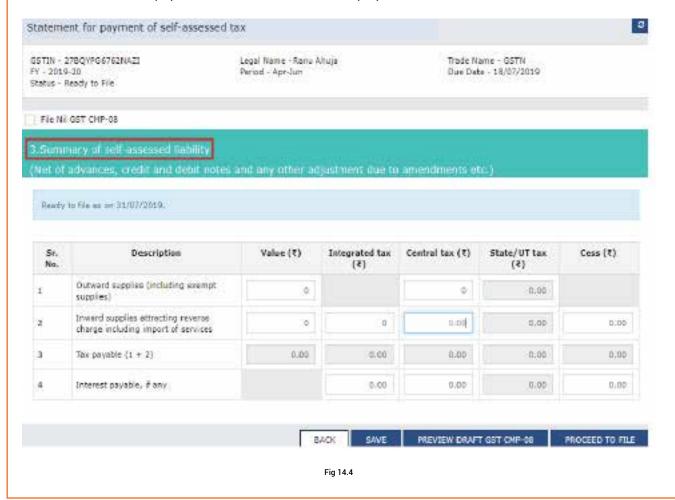


Fig 14.2

- The File Returns page is displayed. Select the Financial Year & Return Filing Period (Quarter) for which you want to file the statement from the drop-down list.
- Click the SEARCH button.
- The File Returns page is displayed. In the GST CMP-08 tile, click the PREPARE ONLINE button.



The Statement for payment of self-assessed tax is displayed.



• Enter details in Table 3 and click on 'SAVE' to save details.

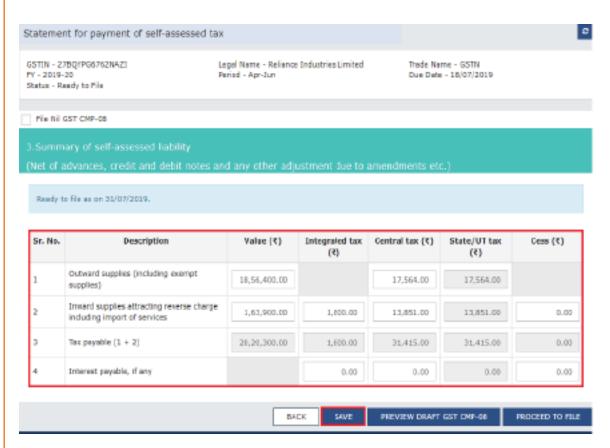


Fig 14.5

A success message will appear on clicking 'SAVE'. Click OK.

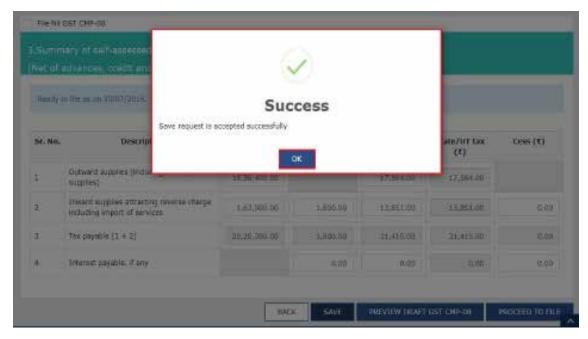


Fig 14.6

Click PREVIEW DRAFT GST CMP-08 and a pdf file will be downloaded on your machine.

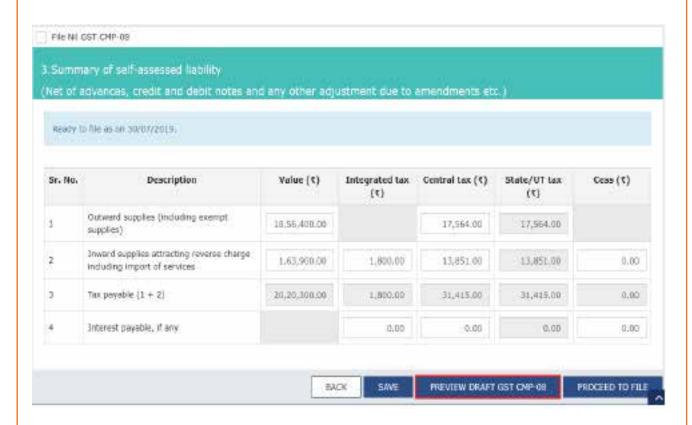
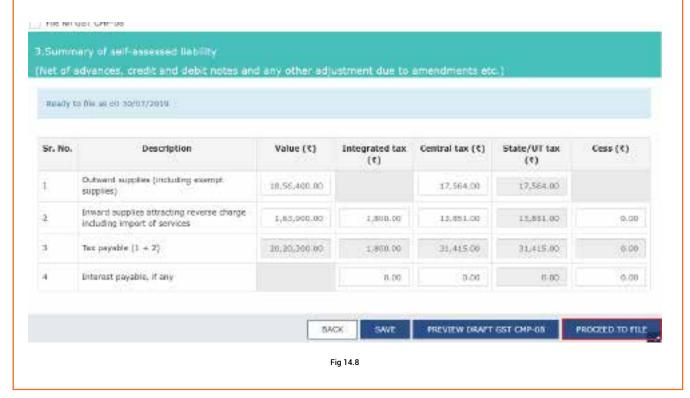


Fig 14.7

Click on PROCEED TO FILE to file GST CMP-08.



A message will appear in a green box above the table to check the status in sometime.

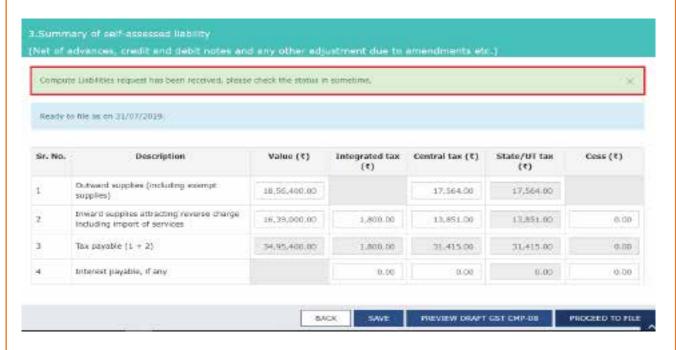


Fig 14.9

• Refresh the screen after sometime and Payment of Tax page is displayed. Available cash balance as on date in Electronic Cash Ledger is shown to the taxpayer in "Cash Ledger Balance" table.

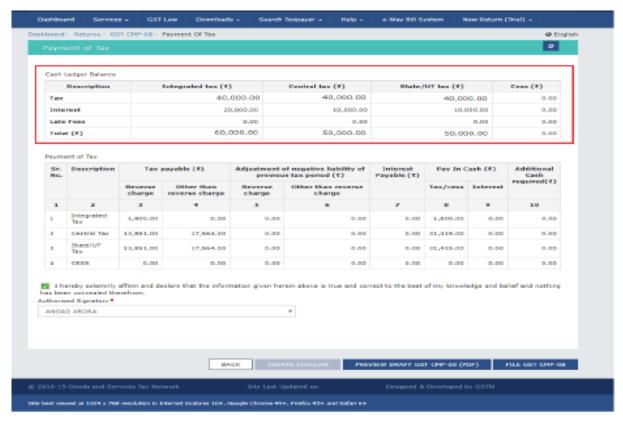


Fig 14.10

#### Generate Challan

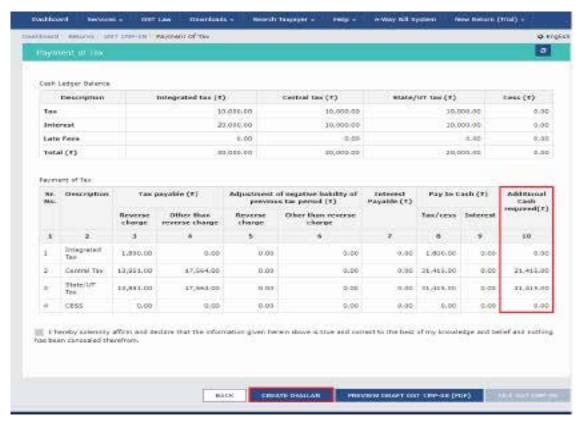


Fig 14.11

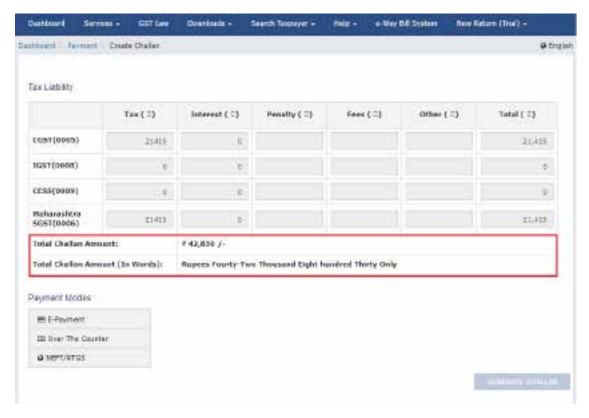


Fig 14.12

- Select the Payment Modes as E-Payment/ Over the Counter/ NEFT/RTGS.
- Click the GENERATE CHALLAN button.

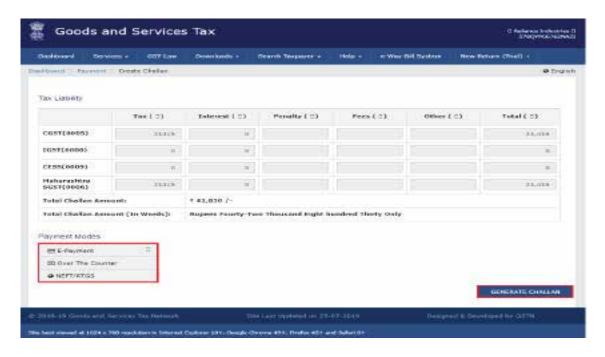


Fig 14.13

• The Challan is generated. Click on DOWNLOAD button to download the challan.

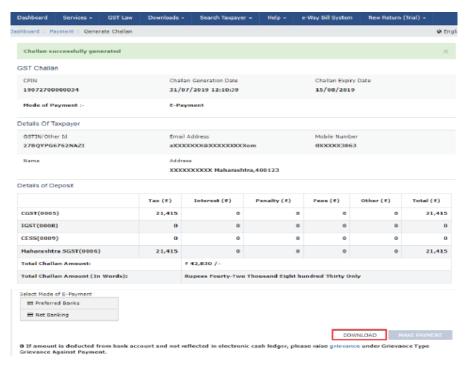


Fig 14.14

Downloaded challan is displayed here. Click on MAKE PAYMENT button Search Tixgayer • Dashboard **GST Law** Downloads + Help + Services . e-Way Bill System New Return (Trial) + Dashboard Psystem Generate Challan @ Englisi Challen seccessfully generated GST Challan CPEN Challan Generation Date Challan Expiry Date 19072700000034 31/07/2019 12:10:39 15/08/2019 Mode of Payment :t-Payment Details Of Taxpayer GSTIN/Other Id Ermail Address Hobile Number 27BQYPG6762NAZT 8XXXXX3863 Name. Address XXXXXXXXXX Maharashtra, 400123 Details of Deposit Tax (1) Penalty (T) Total (\*) Interest (T) Fees (R) Other (T) CGST(0005) 21,415 n 0 0 0 21,415 IGST(0008) 0 0 0 D. CESS(0009) 0 0 0 0 o 0 Maharashtra SGST(0006) 21,415 n o 0 Ø-21.415 **Total Challan Amount:** F 42,830 /-Rupees Fourty-Two Thousand Eight hundred Thirty Only Total Challan Amount (In Words): Select Mode of E-Payment Flease select a bank? Preferred Banks ALLAHABAD BANK ANDHRA BANK 0 Met Banking AKIE BANK BANK OF BARODA BANK OF INDIA BANK OF HAHARASHTRA E CANADA BANK CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA COMPONATION BANK DENA BANK HOFC BANK ICICI BANK LTO IDBI GANK SINDSAN BANK INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK JAMES, AND KASHESE BANK LIMITED DRIENTAL BANK OF COMMERCE PURDAS AND SIND SAVK PUNDAB NATIONAL BANK STATE BANK OF 3VOIA SYNDECATE BANK 1/00 BANK LINEON BANK OF INDIA UNITED SANK OF INDIA VEDAYA BANK

Fig 14.15

O If amount is deducted from bank account and not reflected in electronic cash ledger, please raise grievance under Grievance Type

MAKE PAYMENT

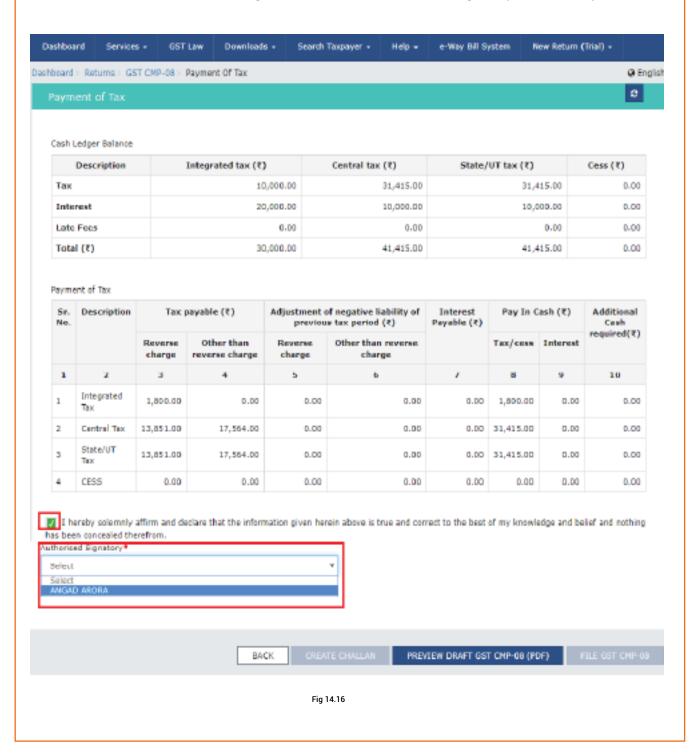
DOWNLOAD

Terms and Conditions apply.

Grievance Against Payment.

In case of successful payment, you will be re-directed to the GST Portal where the transaction status will be displayed.

- Go to Returns Dashboard again, note the Additional Cash required is Nil now.
- Declaration Select the checkbox against the Choose the Authorised Signatory from the drop-down.



Click on FILE GST CMP-08.

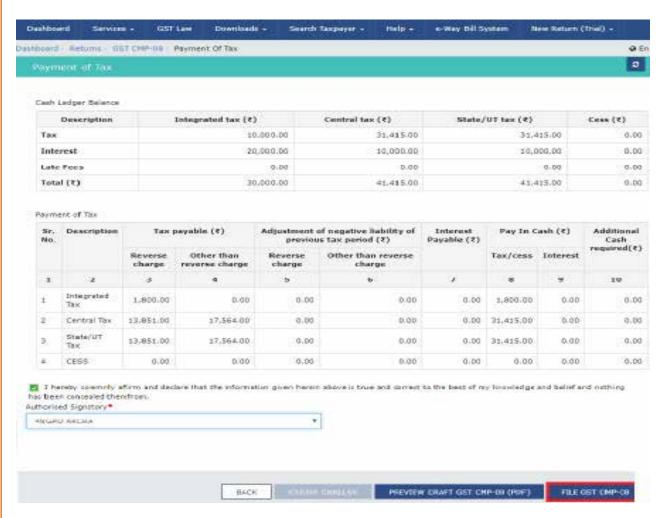


Fig 14.17

• Click the YES button.



## Warning

You are about to agree to offset your tax, interest and late fee, as indicated. Relevant amounts will be deducted from Electronic Cash ledger and accordingly liability will be reduced. Once these entries are made, these can NOT be reversed. Are you sure you want to continue?



Fig 14.18

• The Submit Application page is displayed. Click the FILE WITH DSC or FILE WITH EVC button.

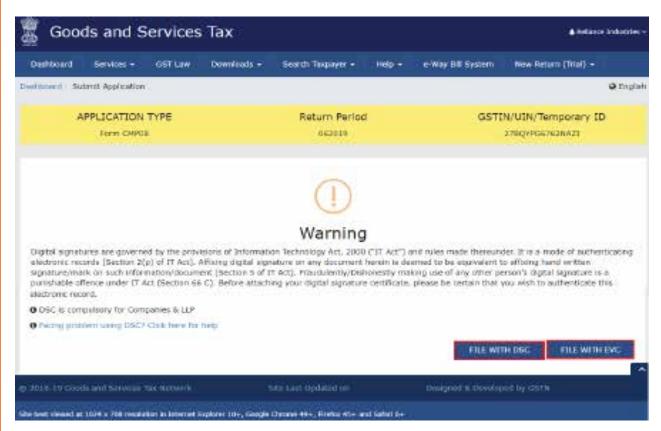
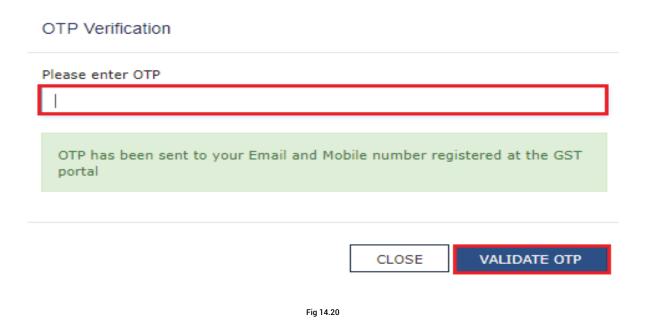


Fig 14.19

#### • FILE WITH EVC:

 Enter the OTP sent on email and mobile number of the Authorized Signatory registered at the GST Portal and click the VALIDATE OTP button.



• The success message is displayed and ARN is displayed. Status of the Form GST CMP-08 changes to "Filed". Go BACK to download filed GST CMP-08.

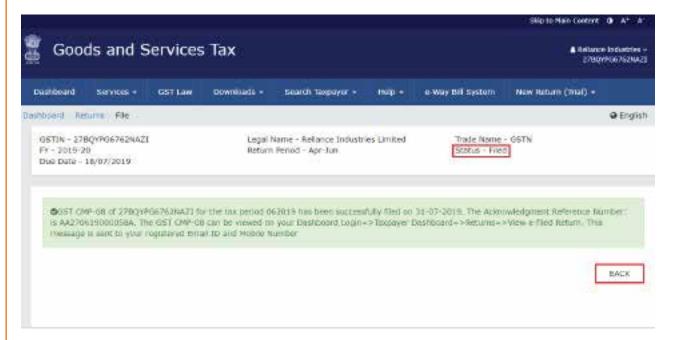


Fig 14.21

Download the filed GST CMP-08 by clicking on DOWNLOAD FILED GST CMP-08.

## Summary



- India's tax structure is a system comprising both direct and indirect taxes, administered at the central
  and state levels. This tax structure aims to ensure equitable revenue generation for the government
  while supporting economic growth and development. Taxes are broadly classified into direct and indirect taxes.
- Direct Taxes: A direct tax is a kind of charge, which is imposed directly on the taxpayer and paid directly to the Government by the persons (juristic or natural) on whom it is imposed. A direct tax is one that cannot be shifted by the taxpayer to someone else. A significant direct tax imposed in India is the income tax.
- Indirect Taxes: If the taxpayer is just a conduit and at every stage the tax incidence is passed on till it finally reaches the consumer, who really bears the brunt of it, such tax is indirect tax. An indirect tax is one that can be shifted by the taxpayer to someone else. The indirect taxes are GST, Customs Duty and others.

## **Exercise**



- 1. What is GST CMP-08?
- a. An annual return under GST
- b. A monthly return under GST
- c. A quarterly statement-cum-challan under GST
- d. A return for exempted goods
- 2. Who is required to file GST CMP-08?
- a. Regular taxpayers
- b. Taxpayers under the composition scheme
- c. Input Service Distributors (ISD)
- d. Non-resident taxable persons
- 3. By when must GST CMP-08 be filed for each quarter?
- a. 10th of the following month
- b. 15th of the following month
- c. 18th of the following month
- d. 20th of the following month
- 4. Which of the following is NOT a component of GST CMP-08?
- a. Details of outward supplies
- b. Input Tax Credit claimed
- c. Tax liability
- d. Details of inward supplies under reverse charge

#### Descriptive Questions:

- 1. What is the primary purpose of GST CMP-08?
- 2. Who is required to file GST CMP-08?
- Describe the components of GST CMP-08.
- 4. What is the due date for filing GST CMP-08?

— Notes 🗒 ————	









# 15. GSTR4

Unit 15.1 - GSTR-4

Unit 15.2 - Online Filing of GSTR-4



## Key Learning Outcomes



- 1. Understanding The Different GST Rates Applicable to Various Goods and Services.
- 2. Understanding The Different Types of GST Returns such as GSTR-1, GSTR-3B, GSTR-9, etc.
- 3. Ability to Prepare and File GST Returns Accurately and within The Specified Deadlines.
- 4. Understanding How to Calculate GST Liability for Various Transactions.
- 5. Knowledge of Reverse Charge Mechanism and Its Implications.

## Unit 15 - GSTR 4

# 

- 1. Understand the purpose of GSTR-4.
- 2. Access the requirement of GSTR-4.
- 3. File GSTR-4

## Unit 15.1 - GSTR 4



Fig 15.1

Form GSTR-4 (Annual Return) is a yearly return to be filed once, for each financial year, by the taxpayers who have opted for composition scheme during the financial year, or were in Composition scheme for any period during the said financial year,

GSTR Forms	Purpose	Due date
GSTR4	<ul> <li>This scheme can be opted by any taxpayer whose annual turnover is not more than ₹1.5 Crore.</li> <li>Annual Filing</li> </ul>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

• Access the www.gst.gov.in URL. The GST Home page is displayed. Login to the GST Portal with valid credentials. Click the Services > Returns > Annual Return option.

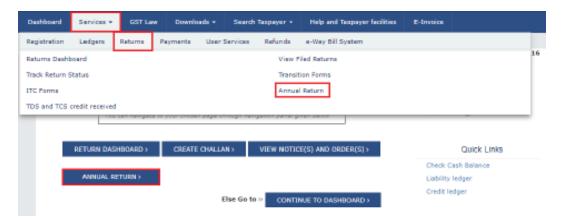


Fig 15.2

• The File Annual Returns page is displayed. Select the Financial Year for which you want to file the annual return from the drop-down list. Click the SEARCH button.



Fig 15.3

• The File Returns page is displayed. Please read the important message in the boxes carefully. In the Annual Return GSTR-4 tile, click the PREPARE ONLINE button.



Fig 15.4

• The GSTR-4 Annual Return page is displayed. Enter the aggregate turnover of previous financial year and click SAVE.

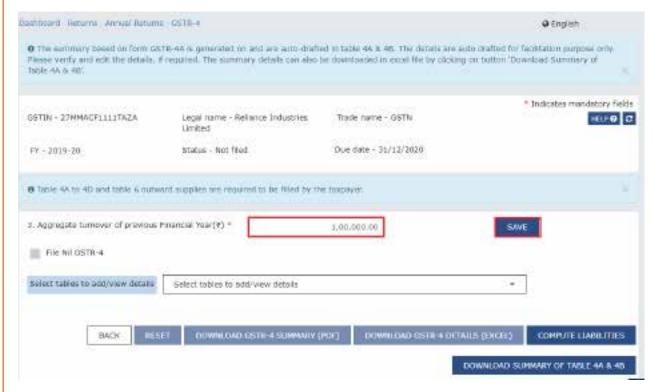


Fig 15.5

• A confirmation message is displayed that Save request has been acknowledged.

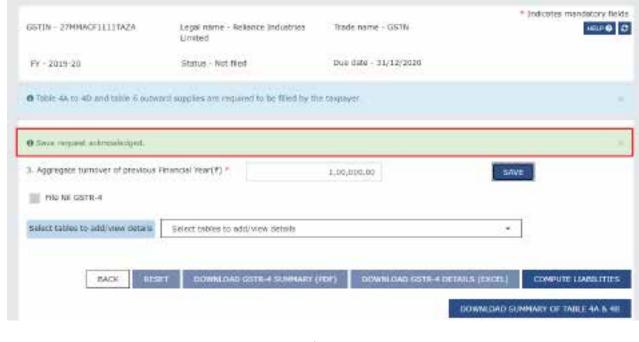


Fig 15.6

Click PROCEED TO FILE button.

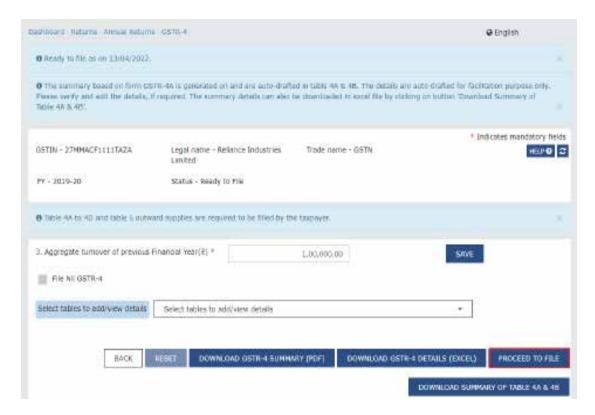


Fig 15.7

• A Warning message will be displayed. Click the OK button



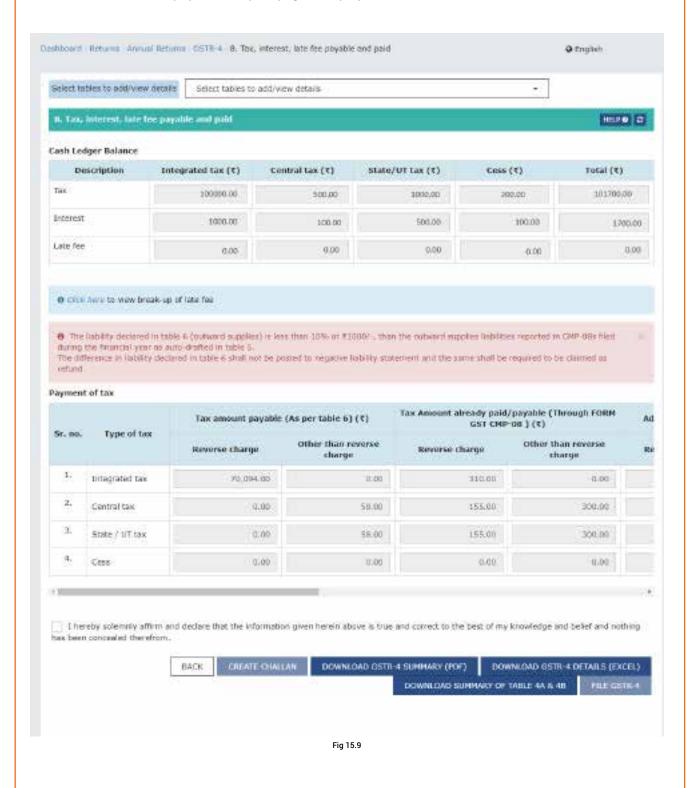
You have not declared the outward supplies liabilities in table 6 or declared less than 10% or ₹1000/-, compared to liabilities declared in CMP-08s filed during the financial year.

Kindly recheck the values provided for outward supplies in table 6 before proceeding for filing.

ок

Fig 15.8

- Preview for Form GSTR-4 (Annual Return) is displayed. Click the CONTINUE button.
- Tax, Interest, late fee payable and paid page is displayed.



The cash ledger balance as available on date is shown in below table. Countroand Returns Annual Returns (ISTR-4 8, Tex, Interest, late fee possible and paid @ English Select tables to add/view details Select tables to add/view details 8. Tax, interest, late fee payable and paid HOLF G C Cash Ledger Balance Description Integrated tax (X) Central tax (1) State/UT tax (1) Cess (R) Total (R) 78% 2,000.05 2,000.00 2,000,00 0.60 6,000/0 Interest. 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0 Late fee! 9.00 9.00 0.00 0.00 0.0 . Payment of tax Tax Amount already paid/payable (Through FORM Tax amount payable (As per table 6) (1) Ad GST CHP-08 ) (E) Sr. no. Type of tax Other than reverse. Other than reverse: Reverse charge Reverse charge charge charge 4. In teigneted has 0.00 16,506.00 16,506,00 0.00 2. Central tax 20,792.00 54,250.00 20,793.00 50,885.00 33. State / UT bac 20,792.00 54,250.00 20,792,00 50,885.00 4. Cess-0.00 0.00 9,90 0.00 1 hereby adjermity affirm and declare that the information given herein above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing. has been concealed therefrom. DOWNLOAD GSTR-4 SUMMARY (POF) DOWNLOAD GSTR-# DETAILS (EXCEL) BACK CREATE CHALLAN TILE OSTRIA Fig 15.10

 clicking on the CREATE CHALLAN button and Select the Payment Modes as E-Payment/ Over the Counter/ NEFT/RTGS.

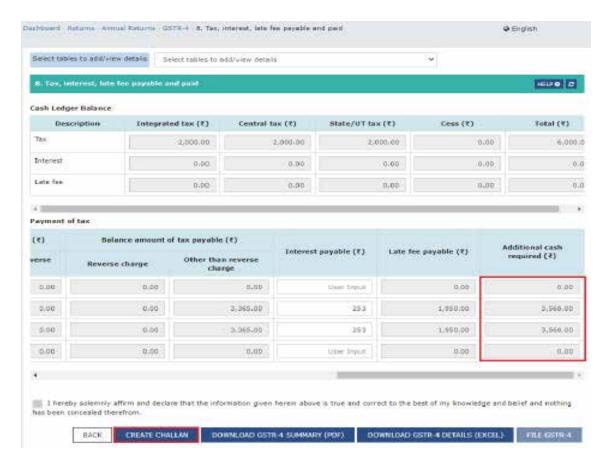


Fig 15.11

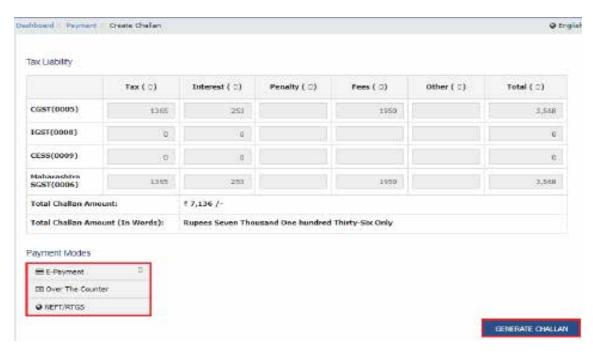
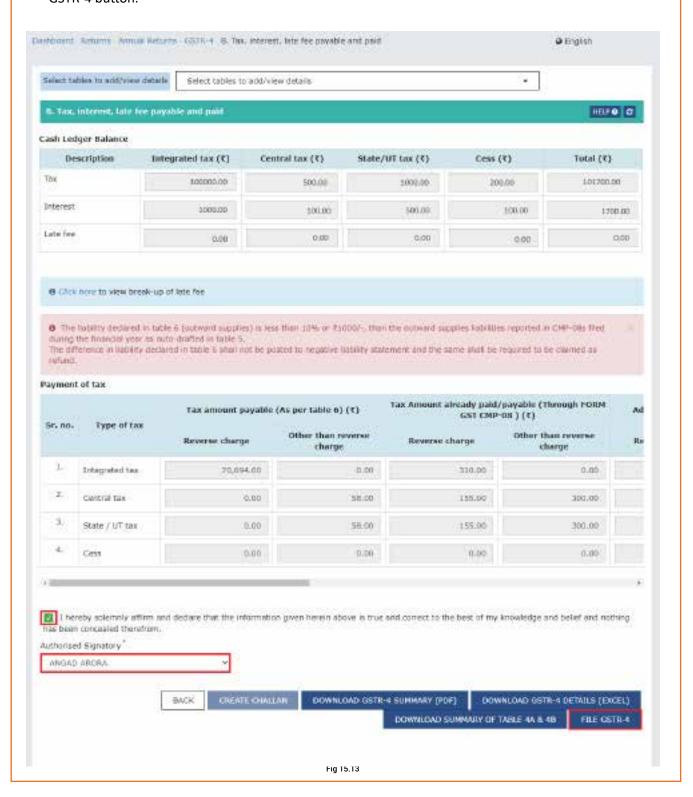


Fig 15.12

## Unit 15.2 - Online filing of GSTR-4

#### File Form GSTR-4 (Annual Return) with DSC/ EVC

 Select the Declaration checkbox. Select the Authorized Signatory from the drop-down list. Click the FILE GSTR-4 button.



Click YES button.

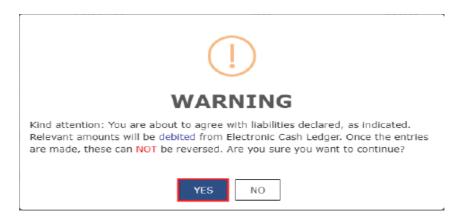


Fig 15.14

• The File return/statement page is displayed. Click the FILE WITH DSC or FILE WITH EVC button.

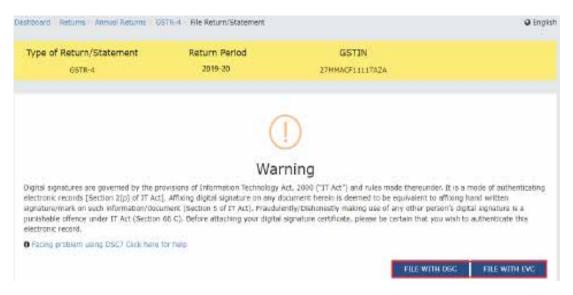


Fig 15.15



# Summary



- A composition supplier is required to file a return on yearly basis in form GSTR-4. A registered person paying tax under composition levy (provisions of section 10), shall, for each financial year or part thereof, furnish a return, electronically, of turnover in the State or Union territory, inward supplies of goods and/or services, tax payable, tax paid and such other particulars in such form and manner, and within such time, as may be prescribed.
- GSTR-4 shall include the:
  - a) Invoice-wise, inter-state and intra-state inward supplies received from registered and unregis tered persons; and
  - b) Consolidated details of outward supplies made.
- GSTR-4 must be filed annually by the 30th of April following the end of the financial year.

## **Exercise**



- 1. What is GSTR-4?
- a. A monthly return under GST
- b. A quarterly return under GST
- c. An annual return under the composition scheme
- d. A return for importers
- 2. Who is required to file GSTR-4?
- a. Regular GST taxpayers
- b. Taxpayers under the composition scheme
- c. Non-resident taxable persons
- d. Input Service Distributors (ISD)
- 3. By when must GSTR-4 be filed for a financial year?
- a. 31st March of the following year
- b. 30th June of the following year
- c. 30th April of the following year
- d. 31st December of the following year
- 4. Which of the following is NOT a component of GSTR-4?
- a. Details of inward supplies
- b. Details of outward supplies
- c. Input Tax Credit claimed
- d. Tax liability

#### **Descriptive Questions:**

- 1. What is the primary purpose of GSTR-4?
- 2. Who is required to file GSTR-4 under the GST regime?
- 3. Describe the components of the GSTR-4 form.
- 4. What is the due date for filing GSTR-4?

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# 16. Other Returns

Unit 16.1 - Other Returns

Unit 16.1 - GSTR-5

Unit 16.1 - GSTR-7

Unit 16.1 - GSTR-10

Unit 16.1 - Nil Return

Unit 16.1 - Online Filing of Nil Return

Unit 16.1 - File Form GSTR-3B



# Key Learning Outcomes



- 1. Understanding The Different GST Rates Applicable to Various Goods and Services.
- 2. Understanding The Different Types of GST Returns such as GSTR-1, GSTR-3B, GSTR-9, etc.
- 3. Ability to Prepare and File GST Returns Accurately and within The Specified Deadlines.
- 4. Understanding How to Calculate GST Liability for Various Transactions.
- 5. Knowledge of Reverse Charge Mechanism and Its Implications.

# Unit 16 - Other Returns

# ┌ Unit Objectives 🧐



- 1. Learn To File NIL Return
- 2. Understand GSTR Forms

## Unit 16.1 - Other Returns

GST return is a document that will contain all the details of your sales, purchases, tax collected on sales (output tax), and tax paid on purchases (input tax). Once you file GST returns, you will need to pay the resulting tax liability (money that you owe the government).

## Unit 16.2 - GSTR5

GSTR-5 is a return form that has to be filed by a non-resident foreign taxpayer who is registered under GST for the period during which they carry out businesses transactions in India.

The due date for the GSTR-5 return form is the 20th of the next succeeding month for a particular tax period.



Fig 16.1

## Unit 16.3 - GSTR7

GSTR-7 is a return filed by the individual who deducts TDS under GST. GSTR-7 contains details of the TDS deducted, TDS liability payable and paid, TDS refund claimed, etc.

Who can deduct TDS under GST: -

- Department or establishment of the Central or state government
- Local authority
- Governmental agencies
- Persons or categories of persons as may be notified by the Central or a state government on the Council's recommendations

The filing of GSTR-7 for a month is due on the 10th of the following month. For instance, the due date of filing GSTR-7 for October is 10th November

# Unit 16.4 - GSTR 10

A taxable person whose GST registration is cancelled or surrendered has to file a return in Form GSTR-10 called as Final Return. This is statement of stocks held by such taxpayer on day immediately preceding the date from which cancellation is made effective.



Fig 16.5

In other words, the following persons are not required to file GSTR-10:

- Input Service Distributors
- Composition taxable persons
- Non-resident taxable person
- Persons required to deduct TDS
- Persons required to collect TCS

# Unit 16.5 - NIL Return

'Nil' return can be filed by you for a particular tax period, if you have not made any outward supply (commonly known as sale) and have NOT received any inward supply (commonly known as purchase) of any goods/ services and do not have any tax liability for that particular tax period.



Fig 16.3

# Unit 16.6 - Online filing of Nil Return

- Access the www.gst.gov.in URL. The GST Home page is displayed.
- Login to the GST Portal with valid credentials.
- Click the Services > Returns > Returns Dashboard command.



Fig 16.4

- The File Returns page is displayed. Select the Financial Year & Return Filing Period (Month) for which you want to file the return from the drop-down list.
- Click the SEARCH button.



Fig 16.5

- The File Returns page is displayed. This page displays the due date of filing the returns, which the taxpayer is required to file using separate tiles.
- In the Form GSTR-3B tile, click the PREPARE ONLINE button.

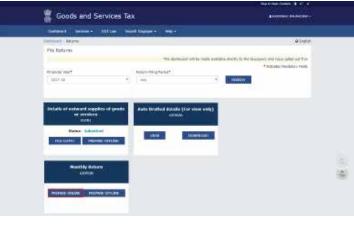


Fig 16.6

- A list of questions is displayed. You need to answer the questions to show the relevant sections applicable to you. Select Yes for option A 'Do you want to file Nil return?'.
- Click the NEXT button.

# Unit 16.7 - File Form GSTR-3B

# The Form GSTR-3B – Filing of Tax page is displayed. Darbourd Raturns CETRIE Ring of Tax I/We havely scientify effirm and declare that the information given havein above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing has been concealed therefrom. PREVIEW DRAFT GSTR-38 Fig 16.7 Select the checkbox for declaration. From the Authorised Signatory drop-down list, select the authorized signatory. Click the FILE GSTR-3B WITH DSC or FILE GSTR-3B WITH EVC button. Dashboard > Returns > GSTR38 > Filing of Tax English [7] I/We hereby solemnly affirm and declare that the information given herein above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing been concealed therefrom. Authorised Signatory\* ANGAD ARORA PREVIEW DRAFT GSTR-3B FILE GSTR-3B WITH EVC BACK Fig 16.8 Click the PROCEED button. Warning You are about to file GSTR-3B. Would you like to proceed? CANCEL PROCEED

Fig 16.9

#### **FILE Form GSTR-3B WITH EVC:**

Enter the OTP sent on email and mobile number of the Authorized Signatory registered at the GST Portal and click the VERIFY button.

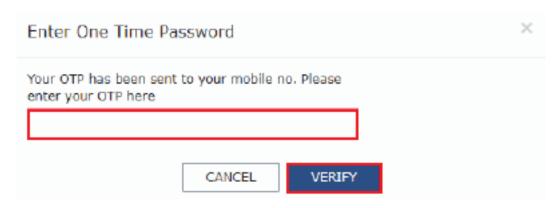


Fig 16.10

The success message is displayed. Click the OK button.

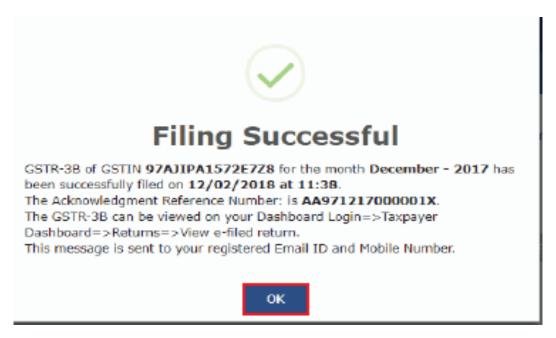


Fig 16.11

# Summary



GSTR-5 - Return for Non-Resident Taxable Persons

#### Due date:

(i) within 13 days after the end of the calendar month, or

(ii) within 7 days after the last day of validity period of the registration whichever is earlier.

- GSTR-7 is a return for tax deducted at source, whenever taxable goods or services or both are supplied to a Central/ State Government's Department/ establishment or, local authority, or Governmental agencies, recipient is required to deduct tax at source and total value of supply exceeds ₹2,50,000. Due date: On/before 10th of the month succeeding the calendar month.
- GSTR-10 Final Return: Taxable person whose registration has been surrendered or cancelled.

Due date: The final return has to be filed within 3 months of the:

- (i) date of cancellation or
- (ii) date of order of cancellation whichever is later.
- NIL Return: Filing of GSTR-3B is mandatory for all normal and casual taxpayers, even if there is no business activity in any particular tax period. For such tax period(s), a Nil GSTR-3B is required to be filed.

# **Exercise**



- 1. Who is required to file GSTR-5?
- a. Resident Taxable Persons
- b. Non-Resident Taxable Persons
- c. Tax Deductors
- d. E-commerce operators
- 2. Who is required to file GSTR-7?
- a. Taxable Persons
- b. Non-Resident Taxable Persons
- c. Tax Deductors
- d. Composition Scheme taxpayers
- 3. What is the due date for filing GSTR-7?
- a. 5th of the next month
- b. 10th of the next month
- c. 15th of the next month
- d. 20th of the next month
- 4. Who is required to file GSTR-10?
- a. Taxable Persons
- b. Non-Resident Taxable Persons
- c. Tax Deductors
- d. Taxpayers whose registration is cancelled/surrendered

#### **Descriptive Questions:**

- 1. Describe the purpose of GSTR-7.
- 2. What details are required to be furnished in GSTR-5, and what is the due date for filing?
- 3. Describe the circumstances under which a taxpayer is required to file GSTR-10.
- 4. Explain what is Nil return?

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# 17. Payment of Tax

Unit 17.1 - Payment of Tax

Unit 17.2 - Electronic Cash Ledger

Unit 17.3 - Electronic Credit Ledger

Unit 17.4 - Electronic Liability Register

Unit 17.5 - Interest on Delayed Payment of Tax



# Key Learning Outcomes



- 1. Awareness of Compliance Requirements Such as Maintaining Proper Records, Issuing Credit and Debit Notes, etc.
- 2. Ability To Comply with GST Audit and Assessment Procedures.

# Unit 17 - Payment Of Tax

# ┌ Unit Objectives 🧐



- 1. State About Tax Payment
- 2. Access Electronic Cash Ledger
- 3. Familiarize with Electronic Credit Ledger
- 4. Discuss The Late Filing of GSTR

# Unit 17.1 - Payment of Tax

A GST tax payment is the periodic remittance of an amount payable by the registered business. According to the guidelines, on the 20th of every month a registered taxpayer must make the GST submission along with the returns.

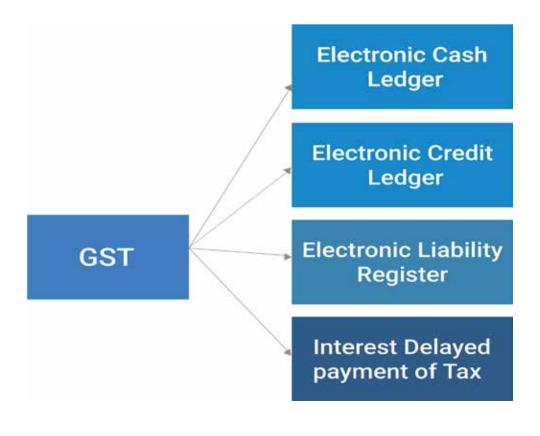


Fig 17.1

# Unit 17.2 - Electronic Cash Ledger



Fia 17.2

Electronic Cash Ledger is an account maintained by the GST system reflecting the cash deposits in recognized Banks, and payments of taxes as well as other dues made by the taxpayer. The introduction of this technology aims at educating and equipping people with various payment options, such as UPI apps that hold wallets.

The Electronic Cash Ledger contains a summary of all the deposits/payments made by a taxpayer. For convenience of the user, information is kept minor and head-wise for each major head in the ledger. Examples include; IGST, CGST, SGST/UTGST, and CESS. Each major head is divided into five minor heads namely Tax, Interest, Penalty, Fee, and Others. The same can be accessed under the post-login mode on the GST portal under Services > Ledgers > Electronic Cash Ledger.

# Unit 17.3 - Electronic Credit Ledger

The Electronic Credit Ledger holds the input tax credit available for the taxpayer. Hence, every input tax credit that taxpayer is eligible for gets credited to this ledger.

#### • Blocked Credit Balance

When a concerned jurisdiction officer decides to temporarily block the ITC that is available to a taxpayer, when an investigation in revenue is required. This is called a Blocked Credit Balance. The officer in such cases can completely or partly block CGST, SGST, IGST and Cess balance.

#### How can I view the Electronic Credit Ledger?

The Electronic Credit Ledger enables taxpayers to view the credit balance as on date and Provisional Credit Balance and Blocked Credit Balance details.

#### To view the Electronic Credit Ledger, follow the steps below:

 Access the https://www.gst.gov.in/ URL. The GST Home page is displayed. Login to the GST portal with valid credentials. Click the Services > Ledgers > Electronic Credit Ledger option.



Fig 17.3

• The Electronic Credit Ledger page is displayed. The credit balance as of current date, Provisional Credit Balance and Blocked Credit Balance is displayed.



Fig 17.4

- Electronic Credit Ledger:
- Click the Electronic Credit Ledger link. This enables the taxpayer to view various credit ledger related details further.

Note: Negative amounts in Electronic Credit Ledger cannot be utilized for payment of liabilities



Fig 17.5

• Select the From and To date using the calendar to select the period for which you want to view the transactions of Electronic Credit Ledger. Click on the GO button.

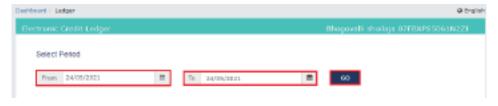


Fig 17.6

The Electronic Credit Ledger details are then displayed.

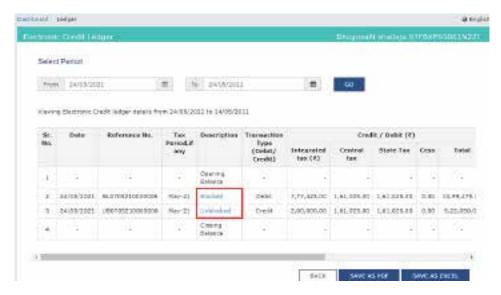


Fig 17.7

Scroll to the right to view further details.

#### Note:

- If Tax Officials block an amount in the excess of balance credit available in the Electronic Credit Ledger
  of the taxpayer, then a debit entry for such amount will be posted in the Electronic Credit Ledger of
  that taxpayer. The balance of the Electronic Credit Ledger for such cases will become negative.
- If a credit entry is subsequently posted in the Electronic Credit ledger, then the amount would be adjusted against such negative balance and the Electronic Credit Ledger will be updated accordingly.
- For Example: Balance in the Electronic Credit Ledger is Rs 100. Tax Officials intend to block Rs 120. In
  this case, Electronic Credit Ledger will show a balance of -20. Subsequently, if an amount of Rs 30 is
  credited to the Electronic Credit Ledger, the entry of Rs 30 credit will be adjusted against the negative
  balance and the net balance available would become Rs 10.
- Negative amounts in Electronic Credit Ledger cannot be utilized for payment of liabilities.

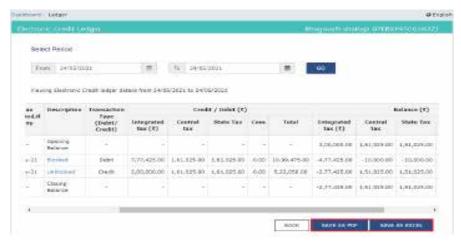


Fig 17.8

#### Note:

- Click the SAVE AS PDF and SAVE AS EXCEL button to save the Electronic Credit Ledger in the pdf and excel format in your machine.
- Click the Description (Unblocked/Blocked) hyperlink to view details of Tax Official who has blocked/unblocked the credit amount. Click OK to close the window.

Blocked by Shri/Mr/Ms V Deeksha Sindhuri, Commissioner, 1, Admn. STATE



Fig 17.9

- Provisional Credit Balance:
- Click the Provisional Credit Balance link.
- The Provisional Credit Balance details are displayed.

Note: Click the SAVE AS PDF and SAVE AS EXCEL button to save the Provisional Credit Balance in the pdf and excel format.



Fig 17.10

- Blocked Credit Balance:
- To view ITC amount available in your Electronic Credit Ledger, which has been blocked by Jurisdictional Tax Officer, click the Blocked Credit Balance link.



Select the From and To date using the calendar to select the period for which you want to view the blocked Credit Balance.



Fig 17.12

The blocked Credit Balance details are displayed.

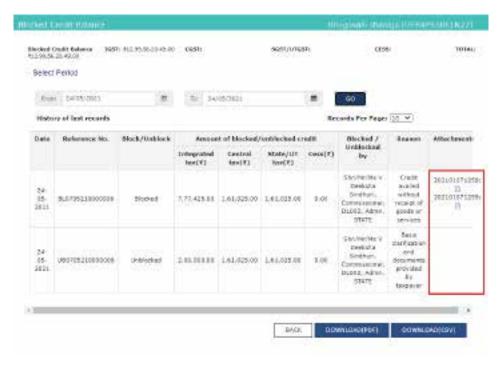


Fig 17.13

# Unit 17.4 - Electronic Liability Register

An electronic liability register is used to keep track of all the taxable person's obligation under GST. This register displays any amount owing on the common portal including taxes, interest, penalty, late fees. Therefore, all the sums owned by registered taxable persons are deducted from the electronic liability record.

#### How can I view the Electronic Liability Register?

All the liabilities that the taxpayer has accumulated is shown in an Electronic Liability Register. The register also displays payments made from the Electronic Cash Ledger and/or credit used to pay off liabilities.

To view the Electronic Liability Register, perform the following steps:

- Access the https://www.gst.gov.in/ URL. The GST Home page is displayed.
- Login to the GST Portal with valid credentials.
- Click the Services > Ledgers > Electronic Liability Register command.



Fig 17.14

The Electronic Liability Register page is displayed.

#### Part - 1 Return related liabilities

Select the Part - 1 Return related liabilities link.



Fig 17.14

• The Electronic Liability Register page is displayed. From the Financial Year and Month drop-down list, select the financial year and month for which you want to view the electronic liability register.



Fig 17.15

Click the GO button. The Electronic Liability register details are displayed.

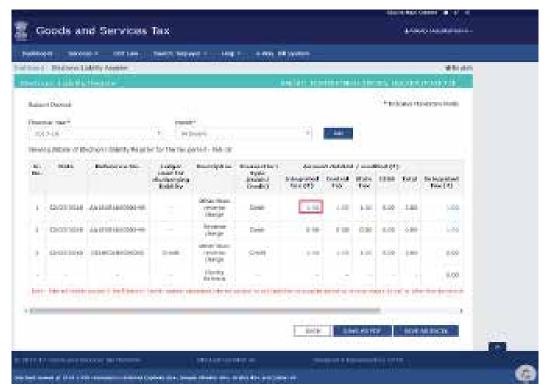


Fig 17.16

#### Part- II: Other than return related liabilities

Select the Part – II: Other than return related liabilities link.



Fig 17.17

- The Electronic Liability Register page is displayed.
- Select from the appropriate choice from the Stay Status drop down.



Fig 17.18

Click the GO button



Fig 17.19

• The Electronic Liability Ledger is open which displays the Electronic Liability Register details.

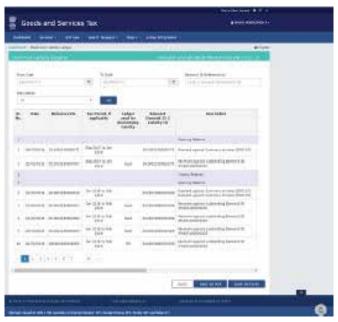


Fig 17.20

# Unit 17.5 - Interest on delayed Payment of Tax

If you fail to file the GST returns on time that are required by law, late fees will apply for each day that you are late. Furthermore, if any tax is due, interest at the rate of 18% per annum will be charged on the tax liability.

• In case of nil GSTR-1 and GSTR-3B filing, the maximum late fee charged shall be capped at Rs.500 per return (i.e., Rs. 250 each for CGST & SGST).

Name of the Act	Late fees for every day of delay
Central Goods and Services Act, 2017	Rs. 25
Respective State Goods and Services Act, 2017 (or) Union Territory Goods and Services Act, 2017	
Total late fees to be paid per day	Rs. 50

• The Nil return filers must pay the below mentioned late fee

Name of the Act	Late fees for every day of delay
CGST ACT	Rs. 10
SGST ACT	Rs. 10
Total	Rs. 20

For GST Annual Return GSTR9

Name of the Act	Late fees for every day of delay
CGST ACT	Rs. 100
SGST ACT	Rs. 100
Total	Rs. 200

• For GST CMP 08 (Composite Taxpayer)

Name of the Act	Late fees for every day of delay
CGST ACT	Rs. 100
SGST ACT	Rs. 100
Total	Rs. 200

• For GSTR4 (Annual Return for Composite Taxpayer)

Name of the Act	Late fees for every day of delay
CGST ACT	Rs. 25
SGST ACT	Rs. 25
Total	Rs. 50

# Summary



- The introduction of electronic ledger(s) is a unique feature under the GST regime. Electronic Ledgers or E-Ledgers are of two types. One set is auto-populated upon the action taken by the taxpayer.
- i. Electronic Cash Ledger, which gets updated upon payment made by the taxpayer on GST Portal and
- ii. Electronic Credit Ledger, which gets updated as soon as any input tax credit is claimed or utilized by the taxpayer on the GST Portal.
  - Second set is "Electronic Liability register" auto-populated on the basis of returns furnished by the registered person or the amount of tax, interest, penalty or any other amount payable as determined by a proper officer in pursuance of any proceedings.
- Every person who is liable to pay tax in accordance with the provisions of this Act or the rules made
  there under, but fails to pay the tax or any part thereof to the Government within the period prescribed, shall for the period for which the tax or any part thereof remains unpaid, pay, on his own,
  interest at such rate, not exceeding 18%, as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council.

## **Exercise**



- 1. Which of these electronic ledgers are maintained online?
- a. Electronic liability register
- b. Electronic credit ledger
- c. Electronic cash ledger
- d. All of the above
- 2. Deposits towards tax, penalty, interest, fee or any other amount are credited into the of a taxable person.
- a. Electronic liability register
- b. Electronic credit ledger
- c. Electronic cash ledger
- d. All of the above
- 3. Input tax credit as self-assessed in the return of the registered person shall be credited to which of the following ledger?
- a. Electronic liability register
- b. Electronic credit ledger
- c. Electronic cash ledger
- d. All of the above
- 4. Which of the following items are debited to electronic credit ledger?
- a. Output tax
- b. Interest
- c. Penalty
- d. All of the above

#### **Descriptive Questions:**

- 1. How many types of electronic ledger are there?
- 2. What are the main features of GST payment process?
- 3. Can one use input tax credit for payment of interest, penalty, and payment under reverse charge?
- 4. State the name of output tax under GST, where any of the input tax credit under GST can be availed?

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# 18. Assessment,Scrutiny & Tax Audit

Unit 18.1 - Assessment

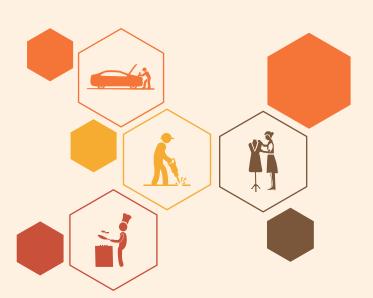
Unit 18.2 - Scrutiny

Unit 18.3 - Tax Audit

Unit 18.4 - Administration of GST

Unit 18.5 - IPowers of GST Officers

Unit 18.6 - Appeals To Appellate Tribunal



# Key Learning Outcomes



- 1. Understanding of Penalties and Interest Applicable for Non-Compliance or Late Filing of GST Returns.
- 2. Knowledge of Dispute Resolution Mechanisms and Procedures.
- 3. Ability To Comply with GST Audit and Assessment Procedures.

# Unit 18 - Assessment, Scrutiny & Tax Audit

# $\sqsubset$ Unit Objectives 🌀



- 1. Understand Different Types of Assesments
- 2. Learn About Tax Audits
- 3. Overview of GST Administration

# Unit 18.1 - Assessment, Scrutiny And Tax Audit

#### Assessment

Goods and Services Tax (GST) is an indirect tax that is imposed on the supply of goods and services. It consolidates all the taxes at a single platform in order to help Indian businesses attain global growth. Since the tax is collected at multistage, the government has facilitated easy calculation and payment of GST.

For calculation of GST, the government has made various provisions as well as facilitated numerous options of assessment. Here we are going to discuss about various assessments under GSTAct.

Different GST assessment are given below:



Fig 18.1

- Self-assessment
- Provisional assessment
- Summary assessment
- Best Judgment assessment

#### • Self Assessment

Every individual registered with the GST Act shall assess the taxes payable and furnish their individual monthly return for each tax period. Particulars like input tax credit availed, tax payable or paid, monthly returns furnished by an individual shall be accepted automatically. All registered individuals, an input service distributor, a non-resident taxable person, a person liable of handling the tax deduction scheme and sourcing the tax to be collected must furnish the quarterly return in the prescribed manner for every calendar month, in case of a composition scheme. An assessment of this sort can be called a self-assessment.

#### • Provisional Assessment

If the accurate tax liability of an individual cannot be computed at the time of supply, then the provisional assessment provides a method to compute the actual tax liability. In which case, the taxpayer can write to GST officials in order to conduct a provisional assessment. The payment of provisional tax is allowed only against a bond and security. The provisional assessment has to be finalized within six months, unless there is an extension.

#### • Summary Assessment

To protect the interest of the revenue, a GST officer can proceed to assess the tax liability of a person, if the evidence show that the tax liability of the taxpayer is not fulfilled according to the law. The officer can also issue an assessment order if there is proof that the delay in assessment can adversely affect the interest of revenue.

#### • Best Judgment Assessment

A person who fails to file returns under Section 39 (monthly and quarterly returns) or Section 45 (final return) even after the service of notice under Section 46 in Form GSTR-3A, the GST officer may proceed to assess the tax liability of the unregistered person to the best of their judgment.

# Unit 18.2 - Scrutiny

Every GST registered taxpayer must file at least one or more designated GST returns on time. On filing, if there happens to be any inconsistencies or errors in the information declared, the tax officers will conduct the scrutiny of these GST returns.



Fig 18.2

## Unit 16.3 - GSTR7

Audit under GST involves examination of records, returns and other documents maintained by a GST registered person. It also ensures accuracy of turnover declared, taxes paid, refund claimed, input tax credit availed and assess other such compliances under GST Act to be checked by an authorised expert.



Fig 18.3

## Unit 18.4 - Administration of Gst

An administrative set-up is constituted for taxation and administrative matters at Central State levels. The Central authorities shall look after CGST and IGST while state authorities handle state tax matters. Both The Centre and State will simultaneously levy GST across the value chain. Tax will be levied on every supply of goods and services.

- The Government shall, by notification, appoint the following classes of officers for the purpose of this Act:
- Principal Chief Commissioner of Central Tax or Principal Directors General of Central Tax
- Chief Commissioners of Central Tax or Director General of Central Tax
- Principal Commissioners of Central Tax a Principal Additional Directors General of Central Tax
- Commissioners of Central Tax and Additional Director General of Central Tax
- Additional Commissioners of Central Tax or Additional Directors of Central Tax
- Joint Commissioners of Central Tax or joint Directors of Central Tax.
- Deputy Commissioners of Central Tax or Deputy Directors of Central Tax
- Assistant Commissioners of Central Tax or Assistant Directors of Central Tax
- Any other class of officers as it may deem fit.

## Unit 18.5 - Powers of Gst Officers

#### Inspection Authority

Any officer who holds the rank of a Joint Commissioner or a higher rank will be assigned by a GST officer to inspect any taxable person's, transporter's, business owner's, warehouse operator's business place. This authorized officer will hold the authority to inspect a place of business, goods and supplies, as well as transportation.

The authorized officer must however hold a written permission from the officer.

#### Search and Seizure Power

If an officer suspects that any items, documents, or information that is relevant to the proceedings are being withheld or hidden, then an officer not below the rank of Joint Commissioner can proceed to search and seize commodities. The GST officers have the authority to search and seize commodities that can be of aid in legal actions. Any officer who does not have the rank of Joint Commissioner can only conduct a search and seizure with the permission of a higher-ranking officer.

#### Arresting Power

A GST officer holds all authority to arrest those who commit an offense by not following the norms of the Act and can furthermore request all documentation and evidence of goods and services if necessary. Assume that the commissioner has reasonable grounds to think that the taxpayer has committed a violation, then the arrest of the person in picture must be executed by an appropriate officer. The detained person must be informed of the reason for his detention and must appear before a magistrate within 24 hours of the arrest.

#### Power to Compel People to Testify and Produce Documents

A GST officer acting on the commission's behalf has the full authority to summon any individual whose presence may be required for testimonies, producing of documents, or even participating in proceedings or inquiries for the same.

#### • Powers of Revision

The Chief Commissioner or the Commissioner acting on their behalf can inspect the records of any proceedings, based on the information obtained. If they by any chance doubt a judgement made by a subordinate official, then an order of inquiry to revise the decision can be issued.

However, in such cases taxpayers will be given an opportunity to be heard before any action is taken.

#### Power to Inspect Place of Business

GST officials are given authority to conduct audits and examination in order to defend revenue interests. It is the GST officials approved by the Joint or Additional Commissioner that has the authority to access a registered person's business. The officers hold the authority to inspect books of accounts, computers, papers, programs or software, and other items deemed essential

#### • The Authority to Empower Officers to Enforce the Law

GST officers have authorities and divisions to ensure the proper implementation of the Act in the country and to reduce tax frauds. However absolute power could lead to an abuse of the power. Hence, officers must use the powers and authority to empower fellow officials and other authoritative officers.

#### The Ability to Impose a Penalty

If a person is subjected to a penalty not covered by the act, the GST officer may issue an order levying the penalty after they are heard under the CGST Act, 2017.

#### Ability to Compile Data

A GST officer may be given authority to collect data on the Commissioner's behalf, if authorized by the commissioner. This authorization may be granted only if it is required for the administration of the act. The authority may demand all affected taxpayers to provide all the necessary GST-related information, such as GST returns. The above-mentioned rights are the additional powers bestowed on GST officers by the GST Act. However, it is critical that GST officers exercise these additional powers with caution.

# Unit 18.6 - Appeals to Appellate Tribunal

The government will constitute an Appellate Tribunal known as the Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal (GSTAT) to hear appeals against the orders passed by the Appellate Authority or the Revisional Authority.

#### Who can appeal to GST Appellate Tribunal

When a person is dissatisfied with the decision of the First Appellate Authority or the Revisional Authority, they can appeal against the decision to the National Appellate Tribunal (Appellate Tribunal). They must appeal within 120 days from the date of order received by the Tribunal along with the FORM GST APL-05 and fees. Post 120 days the High court may consider the appeal if it is convinced with the cause of delay.

# Summary



- Assessment means determination of tax liability. There are several types of assessments in the GST regime i.e., self-assessment, provisional assessment, summary assessment and best judgment assessment.
- Since the tax regime relies on self-assessment, there is a need to put in place a robust 'audit' mechanism in order to measure and ensure proper compliances of the provisions of law by the taxable person.
- The return furnished by a registered person may be selected for scrutiny by proper officer to verify its correctness. Where any return furnished by a registered person is selected for scrutiny, the proper officer shall scrutinize the same with reference to the information available with him.

## **Exercise**



- 1. What is the primary purpose of a GST audit?
- a. To calculate the GST refund
- b. To verify the accuracy of returns and compliance with GST laws
- c. To assess income tax liabilities
- d. To evaluate the company's financial performance
- 2. Which type of assessment is conducted when the GST authorities believe that the returns filed by a taxpayer are not accurate or complete?
- a. Self-Assessment
- b. Provisional Assessment
- c. Best Judgement Assessment
- d. Regular Assessment
- 3. In which scenario would a provisional assessment be conducted?
- a. When the supplier fails to issue an invoice
- b. When there are doubts about the correctness of the returns filed
- c. When the taxpayer is selected for routine checks
- d. When the taxpayer is undergoing a special audit
- 4. Which form is used to report discrepancies and provide additional details during GST scrutiny?
- a. GSTR-1
- b. GSTR-2A
- c. GSTR-3B
- d. GSTR-9

#### **Descriptive Questions:**

- What are the key differences between provisional assessment and regular assessment under GST?
- 2. Discuss the impact of non-compliance during GST audits.
- 3. Describe the process and purpose of a GST departmental audit.

- Notes		
- Notes 🖃		









# 19. Employability Skills



### Employability Skills is available at the following location



https://www.skillindia digital.gov.in/content/list

**Employability Skills** 









Address: Banking, Financial Services & Insurance (BFSI) Sector Skill Council of India

1407, Lodha Supremus Powai, Opp Saki Vihar Telephone Exchange,

Saki Vihar Road, Powai Mumbai – 400072

**Email:** ranjan.soumya@bfsissc.com | hazra.tabassum@bfsissc.com

Web: www.bfsissc.com

Phone: +91 82912 78155, 98921 62042

Price: