

SEMINAR ON GST

Date : 15th June, 2017

Venue : ICAI Tower, Plot No.C-40, 'G' Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E)

Topic : **1.** Transitional provision related to stock
2. Related to Job Work including related Transitional Provisions
3. Ecommerce including provisions related to TCS
4. Registration
5. Payment of Taxes
6. Documentation
7. Anti profiteering.

By S. S. GUPTA

1

CHARTERD ACCOUNTANT

A. Transitional Provision related to stock

➤ Section 140 (3) of CGST

A registered person, who was not liable to be registered under the existing law, or who was engaged in the manufacture of exempted goods or provision of exempted services, or who was providing works contract service and was availing of the benefit of notification No. 26/2012-Service Tax, dated the 20th June, 2012 or a first stage dealer or a second stage dealer or a registered importer or a depot of a manufacturer, shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of eligible duties in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock on the appointed day subject to the following conditions, namely:--

- (i) such inputs or goods are used or intended to be used for making taxable supplies under this Act;
- (ii) the said registered person is eligible for input tax credit on such inputs under this Act;
- (iii) the said registered person is in possession of invoice or other prescribed documents evidencing payment of duty under the existing law in respect of such inputs;
- (iv) such invoices or other prescribed documents were issued not earlier than twelve months immediately preceding the appointed day; and
- (v) the supplier of services is not eligible for any abatement under this Act:

Provided that where a registered person, other than a manufacturer or a supplier of services, is not in possession of an invoice or any other documents evidencing payment of duty in respect of inputs, then, such registered person shall, subject to such conditions, limitations and safeguards as may be prescribed, including that the said taxable person shall pass on the benefit of such credit by way of reduced prices to the recipient, be allowed to take credit at such rate and in such manner as may be prescribed.

➤ **Section 140 (5) of CGST**

A registered person shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of eligible duties and taxes in respect of inputs or input services received on or after the appointed day but the duty or tax in respect of which has been paid by the supplier under the existing law, subject to the condition that the invoice or any other duty or tax paying document of the same was recorded in the books of accounts of such person within a period of thirty days from the appointed day:

Provided that the period of thirty days may, on sufficient cause being shown, be extended by the Commissioner for a further period not exceeding thirty days:

Provided further that said registered person shall furnish a statement, in such manner as may be prescribed, in respect of credit that has been taken under this sub-section.

B . Related to Job Work including related Transitional Provisions

➤ Section 141 of CGST

(1) Where any inputs received at a place of business had been removed as such or removed after being partially processed to a job worker for further processing, testing, repair, reconditioning or any other purpose in accordance with the provisions of existing law prior to the appointed day and such inputs are returned to the said place on or after the appointed day, no tax shall be payable if such inputs, after completion of the job work or otherwise, are returned to the said place within six months from the appointed day:

Provided that the period of six months may, on sufficient cause being shown, be extended by the Commissioner for a further period not exceeding two months:

Provided further that if such inputs are not returned within the period specified in this sub-section, the input tax credit shall be liable to be recovered in accordance with the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (8) of section 142.

(2) Where any semi-finished goods had been removed from the place of business to any other premises for carrying out certain manufacturing processes in accordance with the provisions of existing law prior to the appointed day and such goods (hereafter in this sub-section referred to as “the said goods”) are returned to the said place on or after the appointed day, no tax shall be payable, if the said goods, after undergoing manufacturing

Provided that the period of six months may, on sufficient cause being shown, be extended by the Commissioner for a further period not exceeding two months:

Provided further that if the said goods are not returned within a period specified in this sub-section, the input tax credit shall be liable to be recovered in accordance with the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (8) of section 142:

Provided also that the manufacturer may, in accordance with the provisions of the existing law, transfer the said goods to the premises of any registered person for the purpose of supplying therefrom on payment of tax in India or without payment of tax for exports within the period specified in this sub-section.

(3) Where any excisable goods manufactured at a place of business had been removed without payment of duty for carrying out tests or any other process not amounting to manufacture, to any other premises, whether registered or not, in accordance with the provisions of existing law prior to the appointed day and such goods, (hereafter in this sub-section referred to as the “said goods”) are returned to the said place on or after the appointed day, no tax shall be payable if the said goods, after undergoing tests or any other process, are returned to the said place within six months from the appointed day:

Provided that the period of six months may, on sufficient cause being shown, be extended by the Commissioner for a further period not exceeding two months:

Provided further that if the said goods are not returned within the period specified in this sub-section, the input tax credit shall be liable to be recovered in accordance with the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (8) of section 142:

Provided also that the manufacturer may, in accordance with the provisions of the existing law, transfer the said goods from the said other premises on payment of tax in India or without payment of tax for exports within the period specified in this sub-section.

(4) The tax under sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) shall not be payable, if the manufacturer and the job-worker declare the details of the inputs or goods held in stock by the job-worker on behalf of the manufacturer on the appointed day in such form and manner and within such time as may be prescribed.

➤ Section 143 of CGST

- (1) A registered person (hereafter in this section referred to as the “principal”) may under intimation and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, send any inputs or capital goods, without payment of tax, to a job worker for job-work and from there subsequently send to another job worker and likewise, and shall,—
- (a) bring back inputs, after completion of job work or otherwise, or capital goods, other than moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures, or tools, within one year and three years, respectively, of their being sent out, to any of his place of business, without payment of tax;
- (b) supply such inputs, after completion of job work or otherwise, or capital goods, other than moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures, or tools, within one year and three years, respectively, of their being sent out from the place of business of a job worker on payment of tax within India, or with or without payment of tax for export, as the case may be:

Provided that the principal shall not supply the goods from the place of business of a job worker in accordance with the provisions of this clause unless the said principal declares the place of business of the job-worker as his additional place of business except in a case—

- (i) where the job worker is registered under section 25; or
- (ii) where the principal is engaged in the supply of such goods as may be notified by the Commissioner.

- (2) The responsibility for keeping proper accounts for the inputs or capital goods shall lie with the principal.
- (3) Where the inputs sent for job work are not received back by the principal after completion of job work or otherwise in accordance with the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (1) or are not supplied from the place of business of the job worker in accordance with the provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (1) within a period of one year of their being sent out, it shall be deemed that such inputs had been supplied by the principal to the job-worker on the day when the said inputs were sent out.
- (4) Where the capital goods, other than moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures, or tools, sent for job work are not received back by the principal in accordance with the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (1) or are not supplied from the place of business of the job worker in accordance with the provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (1) within a period of three years of their being sent out, it shall be deemed that such capital goods had been supplied by the principal to the job-worker on the day when the said capital goods were sent out.
- (5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (2), any waste and scrap generated during the job work may be supplied by the job worker directly from his place of business on payment of tax, if such job worker is registered, or by the principal, if the job worker is not registered.

Explanation.— For the purpose of job work, input includes intermediate goods arising from any treatment or process carried out on the inputs by the principal or the job worker.

C . Ecommerce including provisions related to TCS

2(44) “electronic commerce” means the supply of goods or services or both, including digital products over digital or electronic network;

2(45) “electronic commerce operator” means any person who owns, operates or manages digital or electronic facility or platform for electronic commerce;

➤ Section 52 of CGST

Collection of tax at source

52. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, every electronic commerce operator (hereafter in this section referred to as the “operator”), not being an agent, shall collect an amount calculated at such rate not exceeding one per cent., as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council, of the net value of taxable supplies made through it by other suppliers where the consideration with respect to such supplies is to be collected by the operator.

Explanation.– For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression “net value of taxable supplies” shall mean the aggregate value of taxable supplies of goods or services or both, other than services notified under sub-section (5) of section 9, made during any month by all registered persons through the operator reduced by the aggregate value of taxable supplies returned to the suppliers during the said month.

- (2) The power to collect the amount specified in sub-section (1) shall be without prejudice to any other mode of recovery from the operator.
- (3) The amount collected under sub-section (1) shall be paid to the Government by the operator within ten days after the end of the month in which such collection is made, in such manner as may be prescribed.
- (4) Every operator who collects the amount specified in sub-section (1) shall furnish a statement, electronically, containing the details of outward supplies of goods or services or both effected through it, including the supplies of goods or services or both returned through it, and the amount collected under sub-section (1) during a month, in such form and manner as may be prescribed, within ten days after the end of such month.
- (5) Every operator who collects the amount specified in sub-section (1) shall furnish an annual statement, electronically, containing the details of outward supplies of goods or services or both effected through it, including the supplies of goods or services or both returned through it, and the amount collected under the said sub-section during the financial year, in such form and manner as may be prescribed, before the thirty first day of December following the end of such financial year.
- (6) If any operator after furnishing a statement under sub-section (4) discovers any omission or incorrect particulars therein, other than as a result of scrutiny, audit, inspection or enforcement activity by the tax authorities, he shall rectify such omission or incorrect particulars in the statement to be furnished for the month during which such omission or incorrect particulars are noticed, subject to payment of interest, as specified in sub-section (1) of section 50:

Provided that no such rectification of any omission or incorrect particulars shall be allowed after the due date for furnishing of statement for the month of September following the end of the financial year or the actual date of furnishing of the relevant annual statement, whichever is earlier.

- (7) The supplier who has supplied the goods or services or both through the operator shall claim credit, in his electronic cash ledger, of the amount collected and reflected in the statement of the operator furnished under sub-section (4), in such manner as may be prescribed.
- (8) The details of supplies furnished by every operator under sub-section (4) shall be matched with the corresponding details of outward supplies furnished by the concerned supplier registered under this Act in such manner and within such time as may be prescribed.
- (9) Where the details of outward supplies furnished by the operator under sub-section (4) do not match with the corresponding details furnished by the supplier under section 37, the discrepancy shall be communicated to both persons in such manner and within such time as may be prescribed.
- (10) The amount in respect of which any discrepancy is communicated under sub-section (9) and which is not rectified by the supplier in his valid return or the operator in his statement for the month in which discrepancy is communicated, shall be added to the output tax liability of the said supplier, where the value of outward supplies furnished by the operator is more than the value of outward supplies furnished by the supplier, in his return for the month succeeding the month in which the discrepancy is communicated in such manner as may be prescribed.
- (11) The concerned supplier, in whose output tax liability any amount has been added under sub-section (10), shall pay the tax payable in respect of such supply along with interest, at the rate specified under sub-section (1) of section 50 on the amount so added from the date such tax was due till the date of its payment.

- (12) Any authority not below the rank of Deputy Commissioner may serve a notice, either before or during the course of any proceedings under this Act, requiring the operator to furnish such details relating to—
- (a) supplies of goods or services or both effected through such operator during any period; or
 - (b) stock of goods held by the suppliers making supplies through such operator in the godowns or warehouses, by whatever name called, managed by such operator and declared as additional places of business by such suppliers, as may be specified in the notice.
- (13) Every operator on whom a notice has been served under sub-section (12) shall furnish the required information within fifteen working days of the date of service of such notice.
- (14) Any person who fails to furnish the information required by the notice served under sub-section (12) shall, without prejudice to any action that may be taken under section 122, be liable to a penalty which may extend to twenty five thousand rupees.

Explanation. - For the purposes of this section, the expression 'concerned supplier' shall mean the supplier of goods or services or both making supplies through the operator.

Section 23 of CGST D. Registration

Persons not liable for registration

- (1) The following persons shall not be liable to registration, namely:—
 - (a) any person engaged exclusively in the business of supplying goods or services or both that are not liable to tax or wholly exempt from tax under this Act or under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act;
 - (b) an agriculturist, to the extent of supply of produce out of cultivation of land.
- (2) The Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, specify the category of persons who may be exempted from obtaining registration under this Act.

➤ Section 24 of CGST

Compulsory registration in certain cases

24. Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of section 22, the following categories of persons shall be required to be registered under this Act,–

- (i) persons making any inter-State taxable supply;
- (ii) casual taxable persons making taxable supply;
- (iii) persons who are required to pay tax under reverse charge;
- (iv) person who are required to pay tax under sub-section (5) of section 9;
- (v) non-resident taxable persons making taxable supply;
- (vi) persons who are required to deduct tax under section 51, whether or not separately registered under this Act;
- (vii) persons who make taxable supply of goods or services¹⁴ or both on behalf of other taxable persons whether as an agent or

E. Payment of Taxes

➤ Section 49 of CGST

Payment of tax, interest, penalty and other amounts

- (1) Every deposit made towards tax, interest, penalty, fee or any other amount by a taxable person by internet banking or by using credit or debit cards or National Electronic Fund Transfer or Real Time Gross Settlement or by such other mode and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, shall be credited to the electronic cash ledger of such person to be maintained in such manner as may be prescribed.
- (2) The input tax credit as self-assessed in the return of a registered person shall be credited to his electronic credit ledger, in accordance with section 41, to be maintained in such manner as may be prescribed.
- (3) The amount available in the electronic cash ledger may be used for making any payment towards tax, interest, penalty, fees or any other amount payable under the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder in such manner and subject to such conditions and within such time as may be prescribed.
- (4) The amount available in the electronic credit ledger may be used for making any payment towards output tax under this Act or under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act in such manner and subject to such conditions and within such time as may be prescribed.

- (5) The amount of input tax credit available in the electronic credit ledger of the registered person on account of –
- (a) integrated tax shall first be utilised towards payment of integrated tax and the amount remaining, if any, may be utilised towards the payment of central tax and State tax, or as the case may be, Union territory tax, in that order;
 - (b) the central tax shall first be utilised towards payment of central tax and the amount remaining, if any, may be utilised towards the payment of integrated tax;
 - (c) the State tax shall first be utilised towards payment of State tax and the amount remaining, if any, may be utilised towards payment of integrated tax;
 - (d) the Union territory tax shall first be utilised towards payment of Union territory tax and the amount remaining, if any, may be utilised towards payment of integrated tax;
 - (e) the central tax shall not be utilised towards payment of State tax or Union territory tax; and
 - (f) the State tax or Union territory tax shall not be utilised towards payment of central tax;
- (6) The balance in the electronic cash ledger or electronic credit ledger after payment of tax, interest, penalty, fee or any other amount payable under this Act or the rules made thereunder may be refunded in accordance with the provisions of section 54.
- (7) All liabilities of a taxable person under this Act shall be recorded and maintained in an electronic liability register in such manner as may be prescribed.

(8) Every taxable person shall discharge his tax and other dues under this Act or the rules made thereunder in the following order, namely:—

- (a) self-assessed tax, and other dues related to returns of previous tax periods;
- (b) self-assessed tax, and other dues related to the return of the current tax period;
- (c) any other amount payable under this Act or the rules made thereunder including the demand determined under section 73 or section 74;

(9) Every person who has paid the tax on goods or services or both under this Act shall, unless the contrary is proved by him, be deemed to have passed on the full incidence of such tax to the recipient of such goods or services or both.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

- (a) the date of credit to the account of the Government in the authorised bank shall be deemed to be the date of deposit in the electronic cash ledger;
- (b) the expression,—
 - (i) “tax dues” means the tax payable under this Act and does not include interest, fee and penalty; and
 - (ii) “other dues” means interest, penalty, fee or any other amount payable under this Act or the rules made thereunder.

F. Documentation

Payment form: GST PMT - 01

Form GST PMT -01

(See Rule ----)

Electronic Liability Register of Registered Person (Part-I: Return related liabilities)

(To be maintained at the Common Portal)

GSTIN –

Name (Legal) –

Trade name, if any

Tax Period –

Act – Central Tax/State Tax/UT Tax /Integrated Tax/CESS /All

(Amount in Rs.)



Sr. No.	Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Reference No.	Ledger used for discharging liability	Description	Type of Transaction [Debit (DR) (Payable)] / [Credit (CR) (Paid)]	Amount debited / credited (Central Tax/State Tax/UT Tax/Integrated Tax/CESS/Total)						Balance (Payable) (Central Tax/State Tax/UT Tax/Integrated Tax/CESS/Total)					
						Tax	Interest	Penalty	Fee	Others	Total	Tax	Interest	Penalty	Fee	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Note –

1. All liabilities accruing due to return and payments made against the same will be recorded in this ledger.
2. Under description head - liabilities due to opting for composition, cancellation of registration will also be covered in this part. Such liabilities shall be populated in the liability register of the tax period in which the date of application or order falls, as the case may be.
3. Return shall be treated as invalid if closing balance is positive. Balance shall be worked out by reducing credit (amount paid) from the debit (amount payable).
4. Cess means cess levied under Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017.

Form GST PMT -01

(See Rule ----)

Electronic Liability Register of Taxable Person

(Part-II: Other than return related liabilities)

(To be maintained at the Common Portal)

Demand ID --

GSTIN/Temporary Id -

Demand date -

Name (Legal) -

Trade name, if any -

Stay status - Stayed/Un-stayed

Period - From ----- To ----- (dd/mm/yyyy)

Act - Central Tax/State Tax/UT Tax /Integrated Tax/CESS /All

(Amount in Rs.)



Sr No.	Date (dd/ mm/ yyyy)	Reference No.	Tax Period, if applica ble	Ledger used for dischargi ng liability	Descripti on	Type of Transaction [Debit (DR) (Payable)]/ [Credit (CR) (Paid)]/ Reduction (RD)/ Refund adjusted (RFY]	Amount debited/credited (Central Tax/State Tax/UT Tax/Integrated Tax/CESS/Total)						Balance (Payable) (Central Tax/State Tax/UT Tax/Integrated Tax/CESS/Total)						Status (Staye d /Un- staye d)
							Ta x	Interes t	Penalt y	Fe e	Other s	Total	Ta x	Interes t	Penalt y	Fe e	Other s	Tota l	
							8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Note -

1. All liabilities accruing, other than return related liabilities, will be recorded in this ledger. Complete description of the transaction to be recorded accordingly.
2. All payments made out of cash or credit ledger against the liabilities would be recorded accordingly.
3. Reduction or enhancement in the amount payable due to decision of appeal, rectification, revision, review etc. will be reflected here.
4. Negative balance can occur for a single Demand ID also if appeal is allowed/partly allowed. Overall closing balance may still be positive.
5. Refund of pre-deposit can be claimed for a particular demand ID if appeal is allowed even though the overall balance may still be positive subject to the adjustment of the refund against any liability by the proper officer.
6. The closing balance in this part shall not have any effect on filing of return.
7. Reduction in amount of penalty would be automatic, based on payment made after show cause notice or within the time specified in the Act or the rules.
8. Payment made against the show cause notice or any other payment made voluntarily shall be shown in the register at the time of making payment through credit or cash ledger. Debit and credit entry will be created simultaneously.

Form GST PMT -02

(See Rule ----)

Electronic Credit Ledger of Registered Person

(To be maintained at the Common Portal)

GSTIN –

Name (Legal) –

Trade name, if any -

Period - From ----- To ----- (dd/mm/yyyy)

Act - Central Tax/State Tax/UT Tax /Integrated Tax/CESS /All

(Amount in Rs.)

Sr No.	Date (dd/m m/yyyy)	Reference No.	Tax Period, if any	Description (Source of credit & purpose of utilisation)	Transaction Type [Debit (DR) / Credit (CR)]	Credit / Debit						Balance available					
						Central Tax	State Tax	UT Tax	Integrated Tax	CESS	Total	Central Tax	State Tax	UT Tax	Integrated Tax	CESS	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		

Balance of Provisional credit

Sr. No.	Tax period	Amount of provisional credit balance					
		Central Tax	State Tax	UT Tax	Integrated Tax	Cess	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Mismatch credit (other than reversed)

Sr. No.	Tax period	Amount of mismatch credit					
		Central Tax	State Tax	UT Tax	Integrated Tax	Cess	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Note – 1. All type of credits as per return, credit on account of merger, credit due on account of pre-registration inputs, etc., credit due to opting out from composition scheme, transition etc. will be recorded in the credit ledger. 2. Description will include sources of credit (GSTR-3, GSTR-6 etc.) and utilization thereof towards liability related to return or demand etc. Refund claimed from the ledger will be debited and if the claim is rejected, then it will be credited back to the ledger to the extent of rejection.

Form GST PMT –03*(See Rule ----)***Order for re-credit of the amount to cash or credit ledger on rejection of refund claim**

Reference No.

Date –

1. GSTIN –
2. Name (Legal) –
3. Trade name, if any
4. Address –
5. Period / Tax Period to which the credit relates, if any –
6. Ledger from which debit entry was made for claiming refund -
7. Debit entry no. and date -
8. Application reference no. and date –
9. No. and date of order vide which refund was rejected
10. Amount of credit -

From ----- To -----
cash / credit ledger

Sr. No.	Act (Central Tax/State Tax/ UT Tax Integrated Tax/ CESS)	Amount of credit (Rs.)					
		Tax	Interest	Penalty	Fee	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Signature
Name
Designation of the officer

Note –

‘Central Tax’ stands for Central Goods and Services Tax; ‘State Tax’ stands for State Goods and Services Tax; ‘UT Tax’ stands for Union territory Goods and Services Tax; ‘Integrated Tax’ stands for Integrated Goods and Services Tax and ‘Cess’ stands for Goods and Services Tax(Compensation to States)

G. Anti profiteering

➤ Section 171 of CGST, Act

Anti-profiteering Measure

- (1) Any reduction in rate of tax on any supply of goods or services or the benefit of input tax credit shall be passed on to the recipient by way of commensurate reduction in prices.
- (2) The Central Government may, on recommendations of the Council, by notification, constitute an Authority, or empower an existing Authority constituted under any law for the time being in force, to examine whether input tax credits availed by any registered person or the reduction in the tax rate have actually resulted in a commensurate reduction in the price of the goods or services or both supplied by him.
- (3) The Authority referred to in sub-section (2) shall exercise such powers and discharge such functions as may be prescribed.

BALANCED VIEW **THANK YOU**

PRESENTED BY

S.S.GUPTA

Chartered Accountant