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OVERVIEW OF GST LAW



Overview of GST law (1/4)

- ⦿ Benefits of this transformational tax reform are -
 - A single tax would replace multiple taxes.
 - Implementation of GST would make our products competitive in domestic and international markets.
 - Destination Based Taxation
 - Apply to all persons of value chain
 - Dual GST having two concurrent components
 - Central GST levied and collected by centre
 - State GST levied and collected by states

Overview and Basics

Meaning and Scope of Supply

Time of Supply

Place of Supply

Valuation

Input Tax Credit

Input Service Distributor

Job Work

Composition Levy

Payments

Invoice, Debit and Credit Notes

Reverse Charge

Registration

Returns

Refunds

Transitional Provisions

TDS



TCS



E way Bill



GSTN, GSP and ASP



Compliance Rating



Anti Profiteering Clause



HSN Codes and Rates

Exemptions

Accounts and Records



Audit



Assessment



Liabilities and Penalties



Inspection Search Seizure Arrest



Demands and Recovery



Advance Ruling



Appeals and Revision



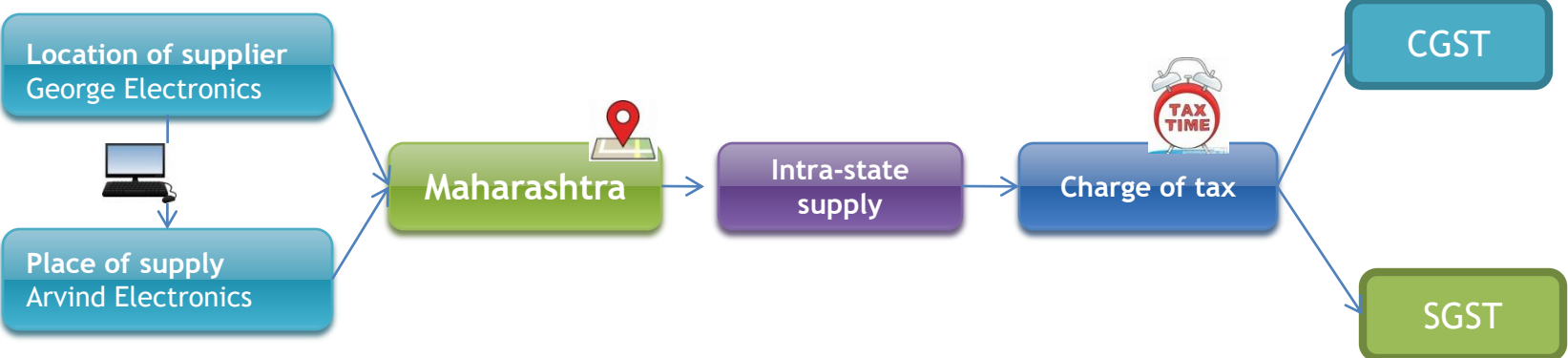
LEVY AND MEANING OF SUPPLY



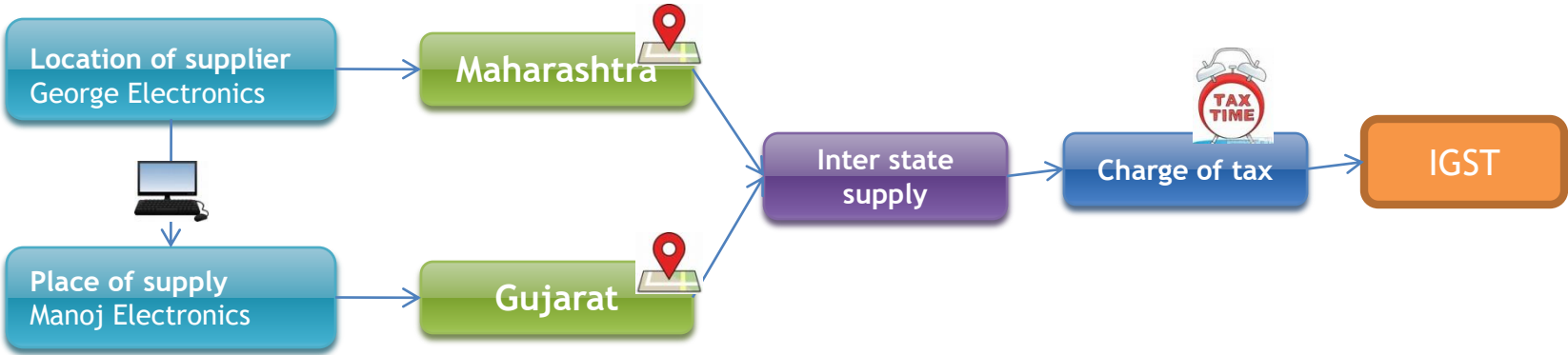
Levy under GST

SITUATION	LEVY
Intra state supply of goods and services	CGST + SGST
Inter state supply of goods and services	IGST
Import of goods and services	IGST
Supply to SEZ unit / Developer	IGST
Supplies to tourist	IGST

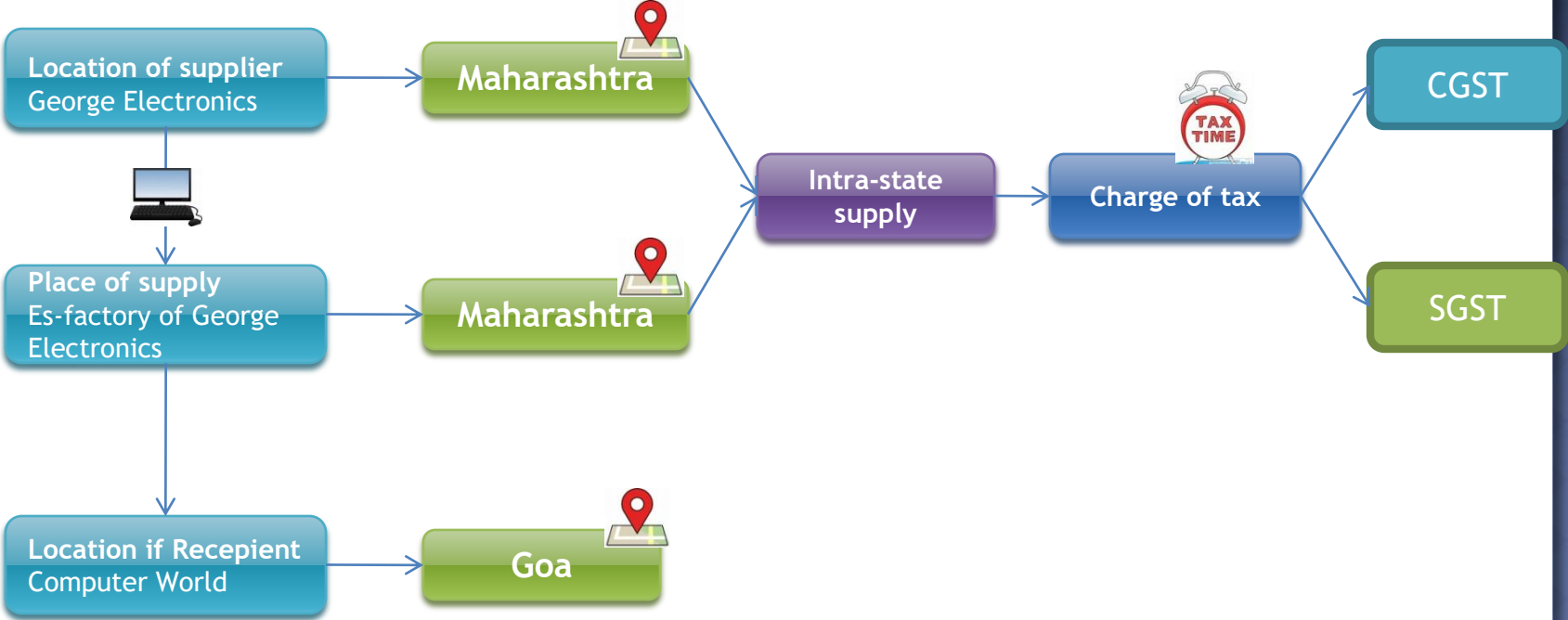
Intra- state supply



Inter state supply



Intra- state supply



Supply

Includes

- All forms of supply of goods or services or both such as sale, transfer, barter, exchange, licence, rental, lease or disposal
made or agreed to be made
for a consideration
by a person
in the course or furtherance of business
- Import of services for a consideration whether or not in the course or furtherance of business
- The activities specified in Schedule I, made or agreed to be made without a consideration
- The activities to be treated as supply of goods or supply of services as referred to in Schedule II.

Excludes

- The activities specified in Schedule III
- Notified goods and services

“person” includes—

- (a) *an individual;*
- (b) *a Hindu Undivided Family;*
- (c) *a company;*
- (d) *a firm;*
- (e) *a Limited Liability Partnership;*
- (f) *an association of persons or a body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, in India or outside India;*
- (g)
- (h)
- (i) *a co-operative society registered under any law relating to co-operative societies;*
- (j)
- (k).....
- (l) *society as defined under the Societies Registration Act, 1860;*
- (m) *trust*
- (n)

“business” includes-

(a) any trade, commerce, manufacture, profession, vocation, adventure, wager or any other similar activity, whether or not it is for a pecuniary benefit;

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e) provision by a club, association, society, or any such body (for a subscription or any other consideration) of the facilities or benefits to its members;

(f) admission, for a consideration, of persons to any premises;

(g).....

(h).....

(i).....

Composite supply & Mixed supply

1. Composite supply -

Means a supply made by a taxable person to a recipient consisting of two or more taxable supplies of goods or services or both or any combination thereof, which are naturally bundled and supplied in conjunction with each other in the ordinary course of business, one of which is a principal supply;

Illustration: Where goods are packed and transported with insurance, the supply of goods, packing materials, transport and insurance is a composite supply and supply of goods is a principal supply.

2. Mixed supply -

Means two or more individual supplies of goods or services, or any combination thereof, made in conjunction with each other by a taxable person for a single price where such supply does not constitute a composite supply;

Illustration: A supply of a package consisting of canned foods, sweets, chocolates, cakes, dry fruits, aerated drinks and fruit juices when supplied for a single price is a mixed supply. Each of these items can be supplied separately and is not dependent on any other. It shall not be a mixed supply if these items are supplied separately.

WHEN?

TIME OF SUPPLY

	Particulars	Goods / Services
1	Normal mechanism if invoice issued in time(See Note 1)	Earlier of two: a) Date of invoice or b) Date of receipt of payment
	Normal mechanism if invoice not issued in time	Earlier of two: a) Last date for issue of invoice(Date of provision of service) or b) Date of receipt of payment
	Others	Date as per books
2	Reverse charge mechanism	Earlier of following:- a. Date of receipt of goods or b. Date of payment or c. Date immediately following 30 days (60 days) from the date of issue of invoice/or any document in lieu thereof Where above mentioned points are not possible, date of entry in books of recipient is considered
	In case of associated enterprise outside India	Date of supply should be earlier of two :- a. Date of entry in books of accounts or b. Date of payment
3	Supply of vouchers Identifiable supply Other cases	Date of issuance of voucher Date of redemption of voucher
4	In case of addition to the supply (interest, penalty or late fees)	Date of supply to the extent of addition should be date on which supplier receives such addition.
5	Other or residual In case periodical return to be filed Other case	Date on which such return is to be filed Date on which tax is to be paid

Time limit for issue of invoice

Sr. No.	Particulars	Situation	Time limit
1	In case of supply of goods	Supply involving movements of goods	Before or at the time of removal of goods for supply to the recipient
		Other cases	Before or at the time of delivery of goods or making available thereof to the recipient
2	In case of continuous supply of goods	Having successive statements of accounts	Before or at the time of each such statement is issued or
		Successive payments	Before or at the time of each such payment is received

Sr. No.	Particulars	Situation	Time limit
3	In case of supply of services	Banking company or Financial/Non-financial institutions	Before or within 45 days from date of supply of service
		Other cases	Before or within 30 days from date of supply of service
		Supply between distinct persons in case of insurance or banking company or financial institution including NBFC or telecom operator or class of supplier as notified by government	When such supplier records the same in his books of account or before the expiry of the quarter during which the supply was made.
4	In case of continuous supply of services	Due date of payment is ascertainable	On or before the due date of payment
		Due date of payment is not ascertainable	On or before such time when the supplier of service receives the payment
		Payment is linked to the completion of an event	On or before completion of that event

PLACE OF SUPPLY



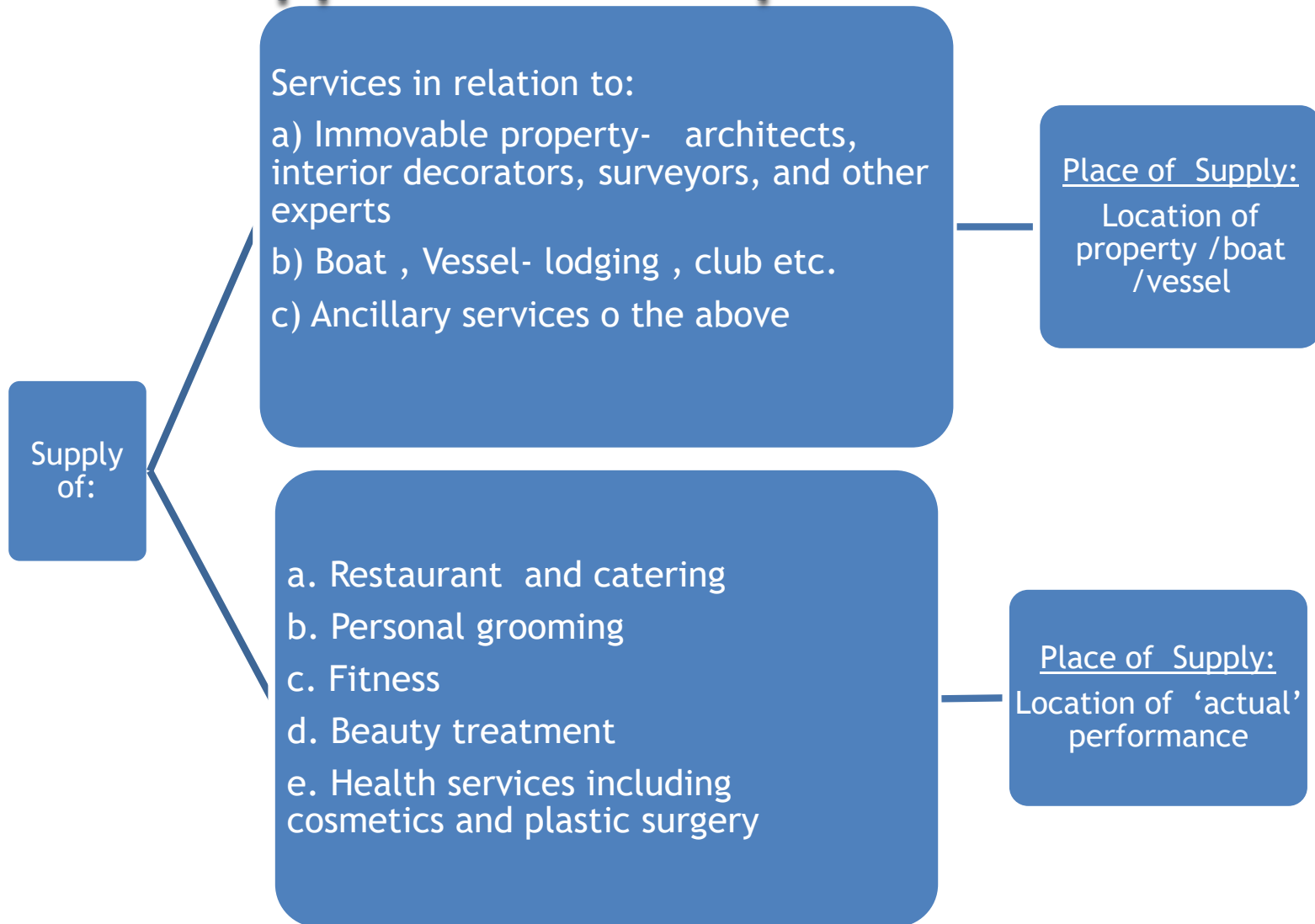
Place of supply of goods

Sr. No.	Particulars	Place of supply of goods
1	Supply of goods other than imports and exports	
a)	Movement of goods from supplier to recipient or any other person	Location of goods where the movements of goods terminate for delivery purpose
b)	Supplier to recipient or any other person on direction of third person(not necessarily agent)(having movement of goods)	Principal place of business of third person (Deemed to be received by the third person)
c)	Supplier to recipient or any other person (no movement of goods)	Location of such goods at the time of delivery to the recipient
d)	Goods are assembled or installed	Place of installation or assembly
e)	Goods supplied on board a conveyance like vessel, aircraft train or motor vehicle	Location at which such goods are taken on board.
2	In case place of supply cannot be determined	Location shall be determined in such manner as may be prescribed
3	Imported in India	Location of importer
4	Exported from India	Location outside India

Supply of services

Supply services	of	Location of both recipient and supplier is in India	Location of recipient or supplier is outside India
Default rule		<p><u>Services to Registered person-</u> Location of such person</p>	<p>a)The location of the recipient of services.</p> <p>b) If above not available in ordinary course of business then place of supply shall be the location of the supplier of services.</p>
		<p><u>Services to Unregistered person-</u> 1.Location of recipient if Address on record exists or 2.Where no record exists in that case location of supplier</p>	

Place of supply of service (Where supplier and recipient are in India)





Rule of valuation

Basic rule = Transaction value i.e. Price actually paid or payable for the said supply of goods or services.

Subject to

- The supplier and the recipient of the supply are not related.
- The price is the sole consideration for the supply.
- Supply notified by the government.

Includes

- Any taxes, duties, cesses, fees and charges levied under any law for the time being in force other than CGST, SGST, IGST, if charged separately by supplier.
- Any amount that the supplier is liable to pay in relation to such supply but which has been incurred by the recipient of the supply and not included in the price actually paid or payable for the goods or services or both.
- Incidental expenses, including commission and packing, charged by the supplier to the recipient of a supply and any amount charged for anything done by the supplier in respect of the supply of goods or services or both at the time of, or before delivery of goods or supply of services.
- Interest or late fee or penalty for delayed payment of any consideration for any supply.
- Subsidies directly linked to the price excluding subsidies provided by the State and Central Government.

Excludes

Value of the supply shall not include any discount which is given-

- Before or at the time of the supply if such discount has been duly recorded in the invoice issued in respect of such supply; and

- After the supply has been effected, if
 - Such discount is established in terms of an agreement entered into at or before the time of such supply and specifically linked to relevant invoices; and

 - Input tax credit as is attributable to the discount on the basis of document issued by the supplier has been reversed by the recipient of the supply.

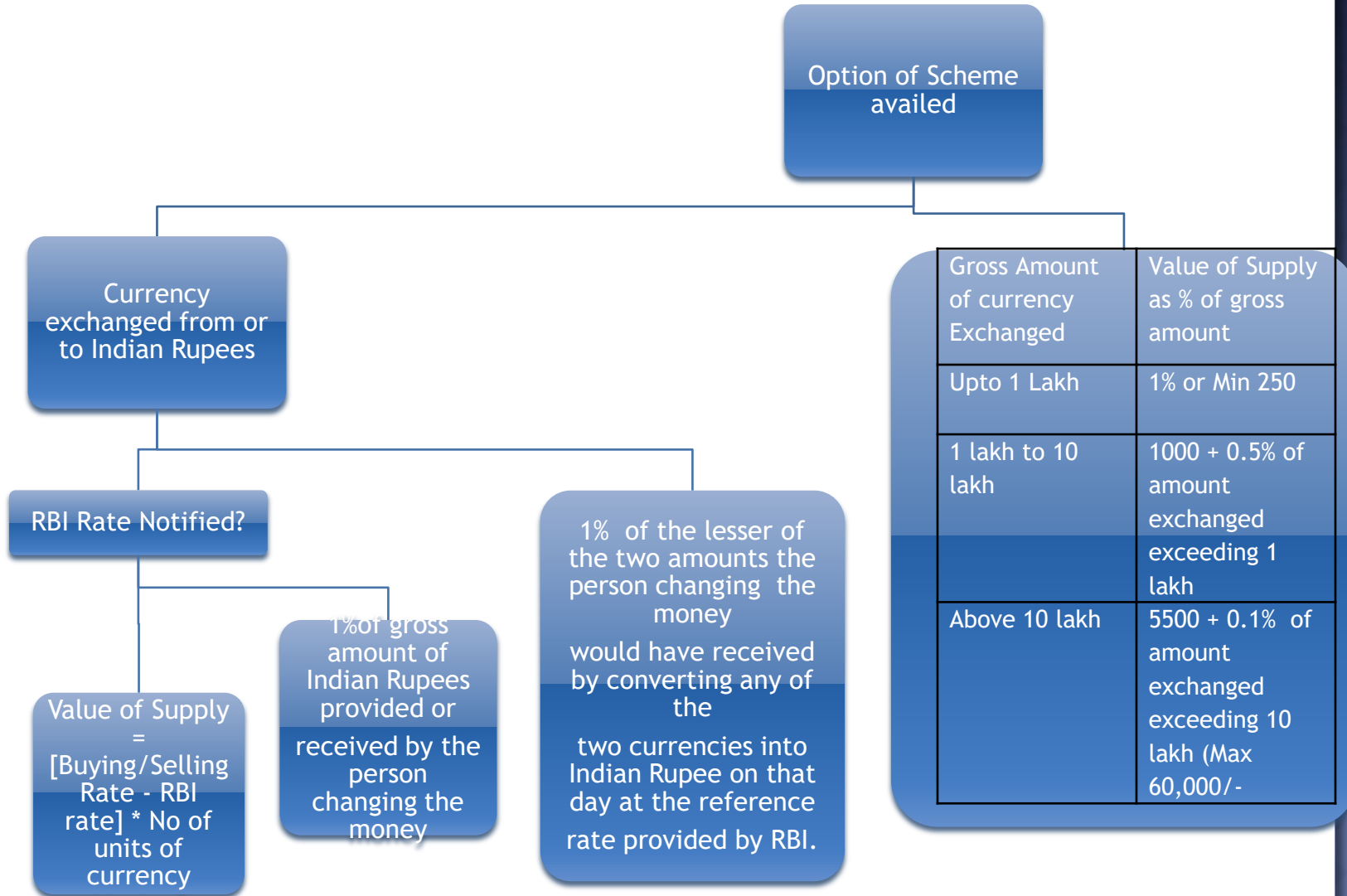
Related parties include

- Officers or directors of one another's businesses.
- Legally recognised partners in business.
- Employer and employee.
- Directly or Indirectly owns, controls or holds 25% or more of the outstanding voting stock or shares of both of them.
- One of them directly or indirectly controls the other.
- Both of them are directly or indirectly controlled by a third person.
- Together they directly or indirectly control a third person.
- Members of same family.
- Persons who are associated in the business of one another in that one is the sole agent or sole distributor or sole concessionaire.

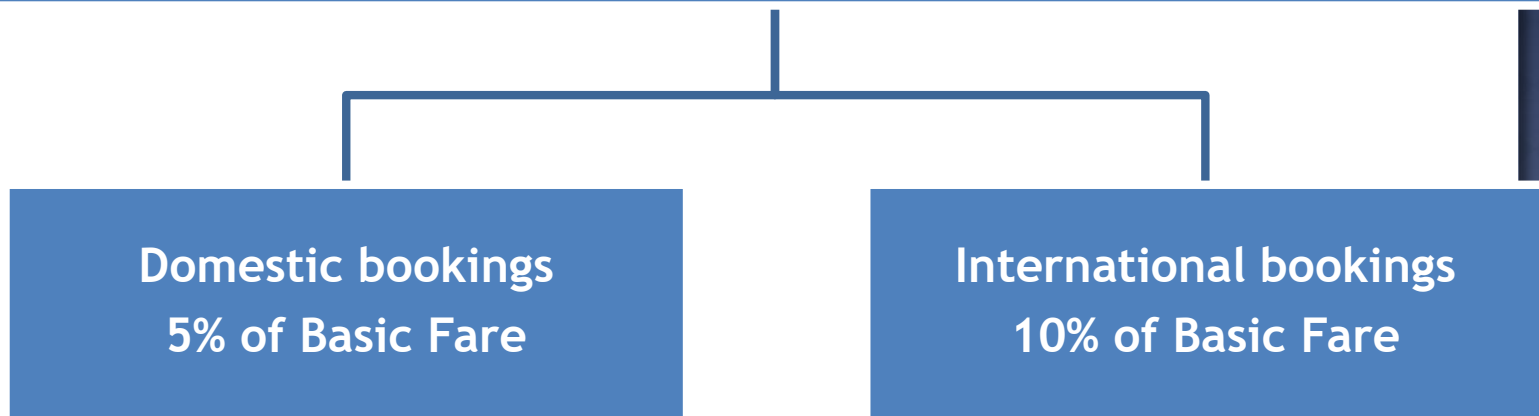
Note: Person includes legal person.

d) Supplies notified by Government

1) Value of supply of services in relation to purchase or sale of foreign currency

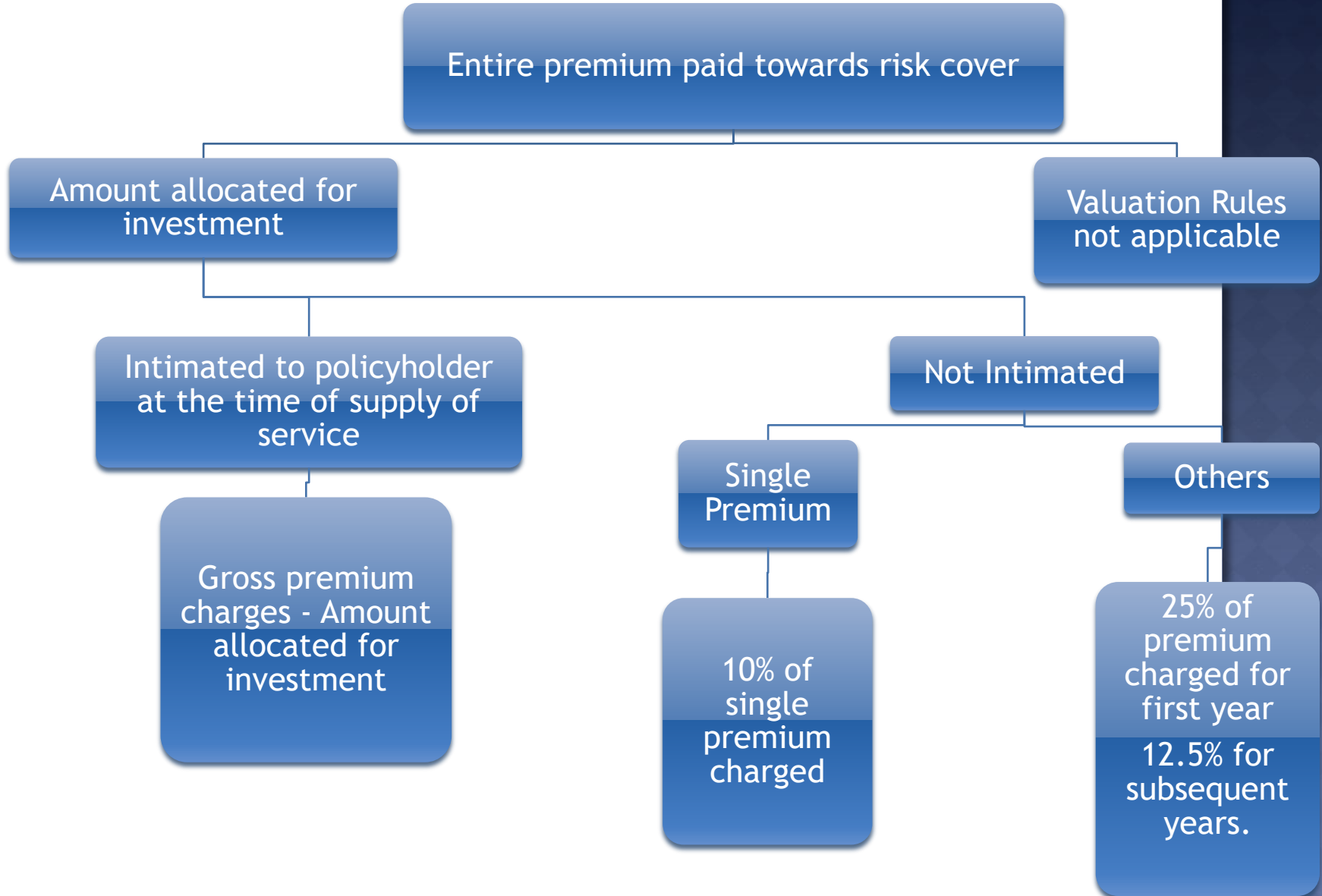


Value of supply of service in relation to booking of air tickets by air travel agent



“Basic Fare” means that part of the air fare on which commission is normally paid to the air travel agent by the airline

Value of supply of services in relation to Insurance business



4)Value of Second hand goods

Second hand goods means used goods as such or after such minor processing which does not change the nature of the goods and where no input tax credit has been availed on purchase of such goods.

Value of supply = Selling price-Purchase Price

Ignore if value of supply is negative.

Provided that the purchase value of goods **repossessed from a defaulting borrower**, who is not registered, for the purpose of recovery of a loan or debt shall be deemed to be the **purchase price of such goods by the defaulting borrower reduced by five percentage points** for every quarter or part thereof, between the date of purchase and the date of disposal by the person making such repossession

5)Value of token,coupon ,voucher or stamp (other than postal stamp) which is redeemable

Value = money value of the goods or services or both redeemable against such token, voucher, coupon or stamp.

6)Value of supply of services in case of pure agent

Expenditure or costs incurred by the supplier as a pure agent of the recipient of supply of services shall be excluded from the value of supply, if **all the following conditions** are satisfied:

- The payment made by the pure agent on behalf of the recipient of supply has been separately indicated in the invoice issued by the pure agent to the recipient of service;
- The supplies procured by the supplier from the third party as a pure agent of the recipient of supply are in addition to the services he supplies on his own account
- The supplier acts as a pure agent of the recipient of the supply, when he makes payment to the third party on authorization by such recipient

Pure agent” means a person who -

- Enters into a contractual agreement with the recipient of supply to act as his pure agent to incur expenditure or costs in the course of supply of goods or services or both;
- Neither intends to hold nor holds any title to the goods or services or both so procured or supplied as pure agent of the recipient of supply;
- Does not use for his own interest such goods or services so procured; and
- Receives only the actual amount incurred to procure such goods or services in addition to the amount received for supply he provides on his own account

7. Rate of exchange of currency, other than Indian rupees, for determination of value.

The applicable reference rate for that currency as determined by the Reserve Bank of India on the date when point of taxation arises .

8.Value of taxable services provided between distinct persons.

Applicable to whom?	Services provided by such class of service providers as may be notified by the Government as referred to in Entry 2 of Schedule I between distinct persons as referred to in section 25..
Which services?	where input tax credit is available.
Value of Service	NIL

INPUT TAX CREDIT



Input tax

Input tax means -

- a) The central tax (CGST)
- b) State tax (SGST)
- c) Integrated tax (IGST)
- d) Union territory tax (UTGST) charged on supply of goods or services or both made to a registered person.
- e) It also includes tax paid on reverse charge basis.
- f) Integrated tax goods and services tax charged on import of goods.
- g) It does not include tax paid under composition levy.

Input tax credit

Credit of:	Allowed for Payment of		
	IGST	CGST	SGST
IGST	✓ (1)	✓ (2)	✓ (3)
CGST	✓ (2)	✓ (1)	
SGST	✓ (2)		✓ (1)

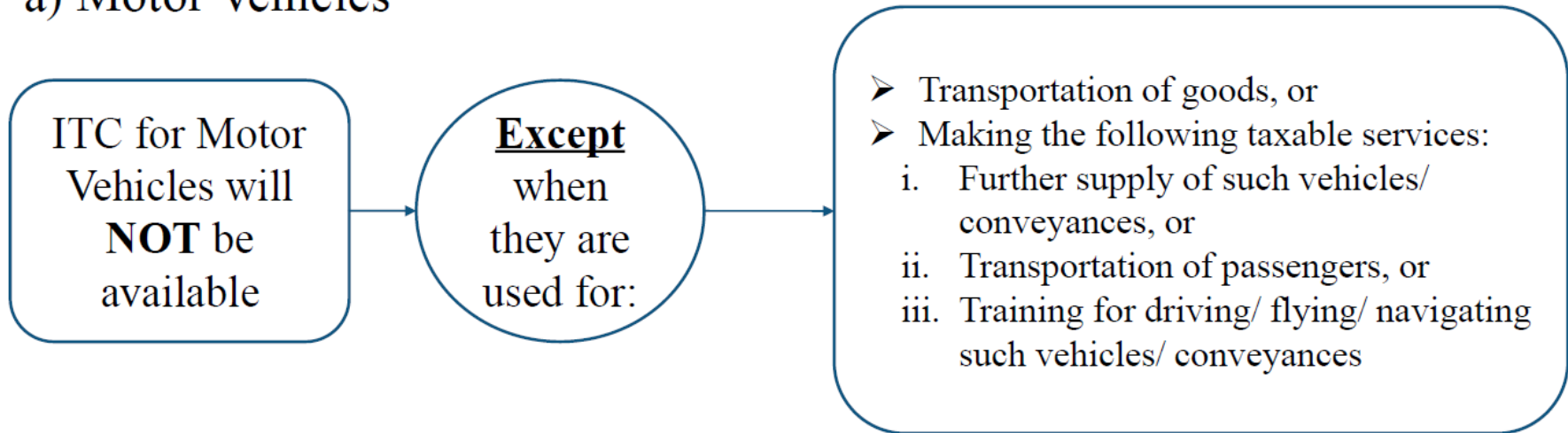
Conditions

Following conditions are to be satisfied by the registered taxable person for obtaining ITC:-

- He is in possession of - Tax invoice or Debit note or Bill of entry or a document issued by an ISD or An invoice issued where tax has paid on reverse charge basis.
- He has received the goods or services or both.
- The supplier has actually paid the tax charged in respect of the supply to the government.
- He has furnished the return in FORM GSTR - 02
- Where goods against an invoice are received in lots or instalments, entitlement of credit will be upon receipt of the last lot or instalment.
- Where the registered person has claimed depreciation on the tax component of the cost of capital goods under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the input tax credit on the said tax component shall not be allowed

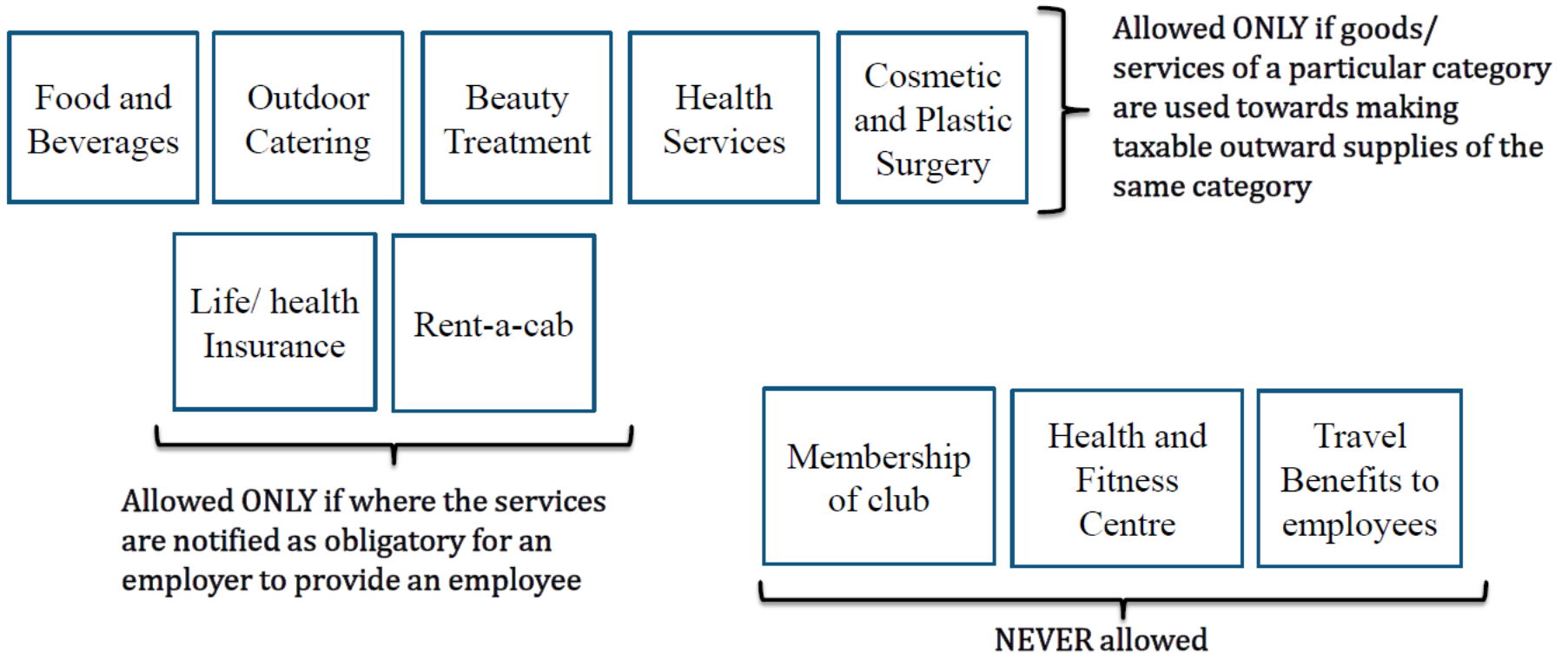
Cases where ITC is not available (Blocked credit) (1/4)

a) Motor Vehicles



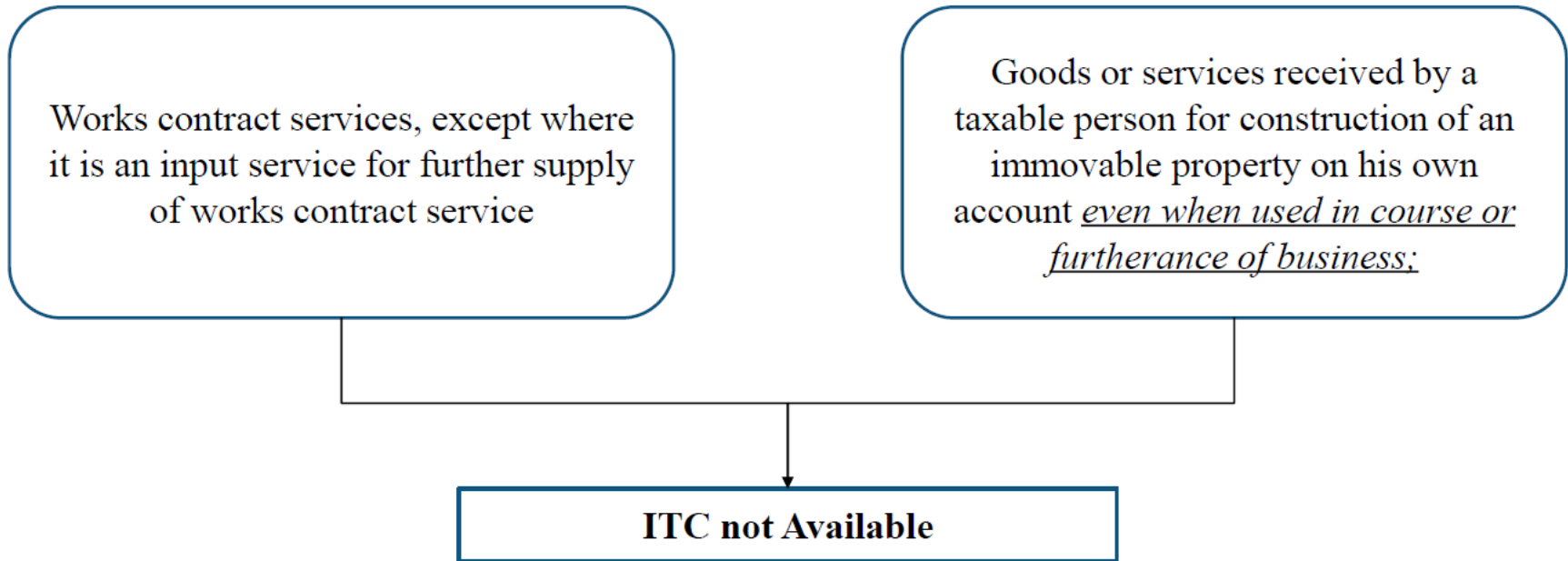
Cases where ITC is not available (Blocked credit) (2/4)

b) Supply of goods and services being:



Cases where ITC is not available (Blocked credit) (3/4)

c) Construction of Immovable Property (other than plant & machinery)



Cases where ITC is not available (Blocked credit) (4/4)

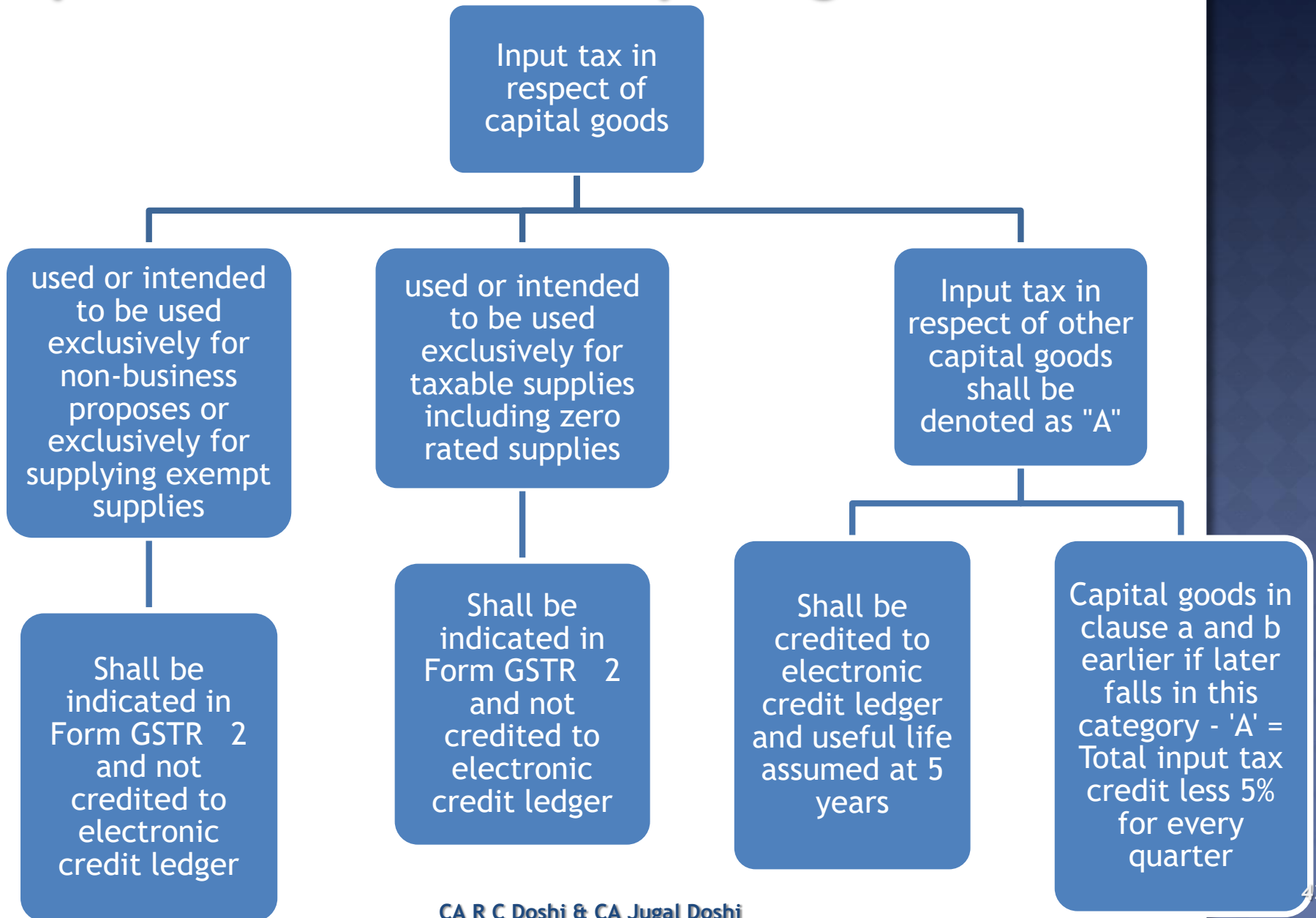
Others

- Goods or services or both on which tax has been paid under composition scheme
- Goods or services or both received by a non-resident taxable person except on goods imported by him.
- Goods or services or both used for personal consumption.
- Goods lost, stolen, destroyed, written off or disposed of by way of gift or free samples.
- Any tax paid where the tax was not paid, short paid, erroneously refunded, ITC wrongly availed and any tax paid for release of goods where they were seized or upon confiscation of goods.
- Any tax that has been paid in pursuance of any order where any demand has been raised on account of any fraud, wilful misstatement or suppression of facts. [CA R C Doshi & CA Jugal Doshi](#)

Restrictions on credit when partly for business purpose or partly for exempt supplies

Particulars	Restriction on Amount of credit for input tax	Calculation of Credit to be disallowed and added to output tax liability (Monthly Basis)
<p>The goods or services or both are used by the registered person partly for the purpose of any business and partly for other purposes</p>	<p>The amount of credit shall be restricted to so much of the input tax as is attributable to the purposes of his business. Note 2</p>	<p>$A1 * 5\%$</p>
<p>The goods or services or both are used by the registered person partly for effecting taxable supplies including zero-rated supplies under CGST or IGST Act and partly for effecting exempt supplies under the said Acts</p>	<p>The amount of credit shall be restricted to so much of the input tax as is attributable to the said taxable supplies including zero-rated supplies. Note 1</p>	<p>$A1 * \text{Aggregate value of exempt supplies} / \text{Total turnover for the tax period.}$</p>

Input tax credit wrt capital goods



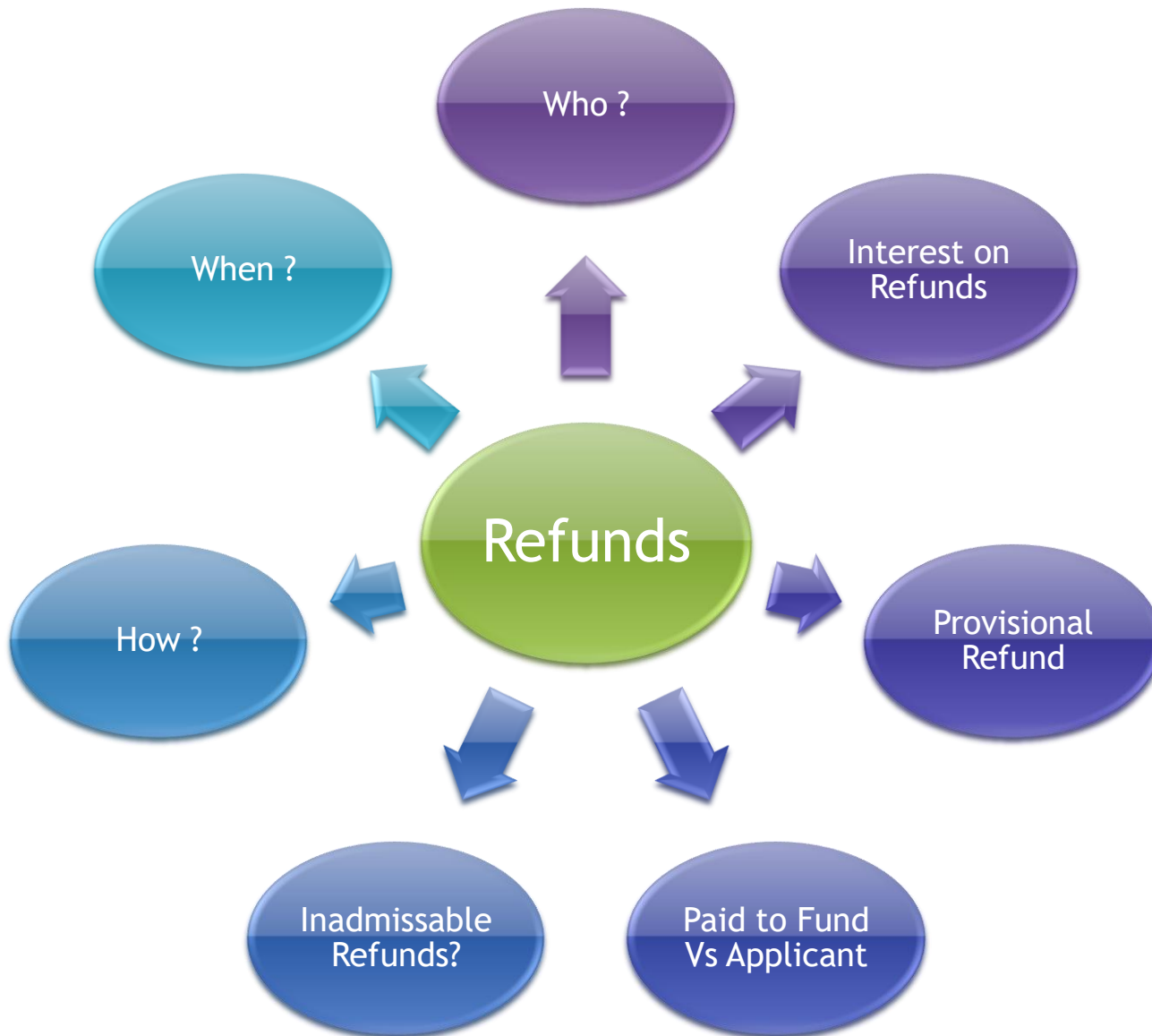
Options for banks / Financial institutions for availing ITC on capital goods

- A banking company or a financial institution including a non-banking financial company, engaged in supply of engaged in supplying services by way of accepting deposits, extending loans or advances, shall have the option to avail of, every month, an amount equal to 50% of the **eligible input tax credit** on inputs, capital goods and input services in that month.
- The option once exercised shall not be withdrawn during the remaining part of the financial year.
- The restriction of 50% will not apply to the tax paid on supplies made by one registered person to another registered person having the same PAN.
- The registered person shall not avail the credit of tax paid on inputs and input services that are used for non-business purposes and blocked credits.
- The details shall be furnished of remaining 50% of input tax credit admissible to the company in **FORM GSTR-2**.

Credit disallowance on non-payment

- If a recipient of goods or services or both, other than the supplies taxable under reverse charge basis, fails to pay to the supplier the consideration within 180 days, shall furnish the details of such supply, the **amount of value not paid** and the amount of input tax credit availed of **proportionate to such amount not paid to the supplier** in **FORM GSTR-2** for the month immediately following the period of 180 days from the date of issue of invoice.
- The amount of input tax credit will be added to the output tax liability of the registered person.
- The registered person shall be liable to pay interest at the rate notified for the period starting from the date of availing credit on such supplies till the date when the amount added to the output tax liability, is paid.
- The recipient shall be entitled to avail of the credit of input tax on payment made by him of the amount towards the value of supply of goods or services or both along with tax payable thereon. (No provision for refund of interest paid).

REFUNDS UNDER GST



When can we apply for refund?

Sr No	Situation	When eligible for application
1	Unutilised input tax credit	After the end of financial year
2	Export of goods	After export manifest/report is delivered u/s 41 of the Customs Act in respect of such goods
3	Supplies of goods to SEZ or SEZ developer	After such goods are admitted in full in SEZ for authorized operations as endorsed by the specified officer of the zone
4	Supplies of services to SEZ or SEZ developer	Along with evidence regarding receipt of services for authorized operations as endorsed by the specified officer of the zone
5	Casual tax payer	In last return or after last return

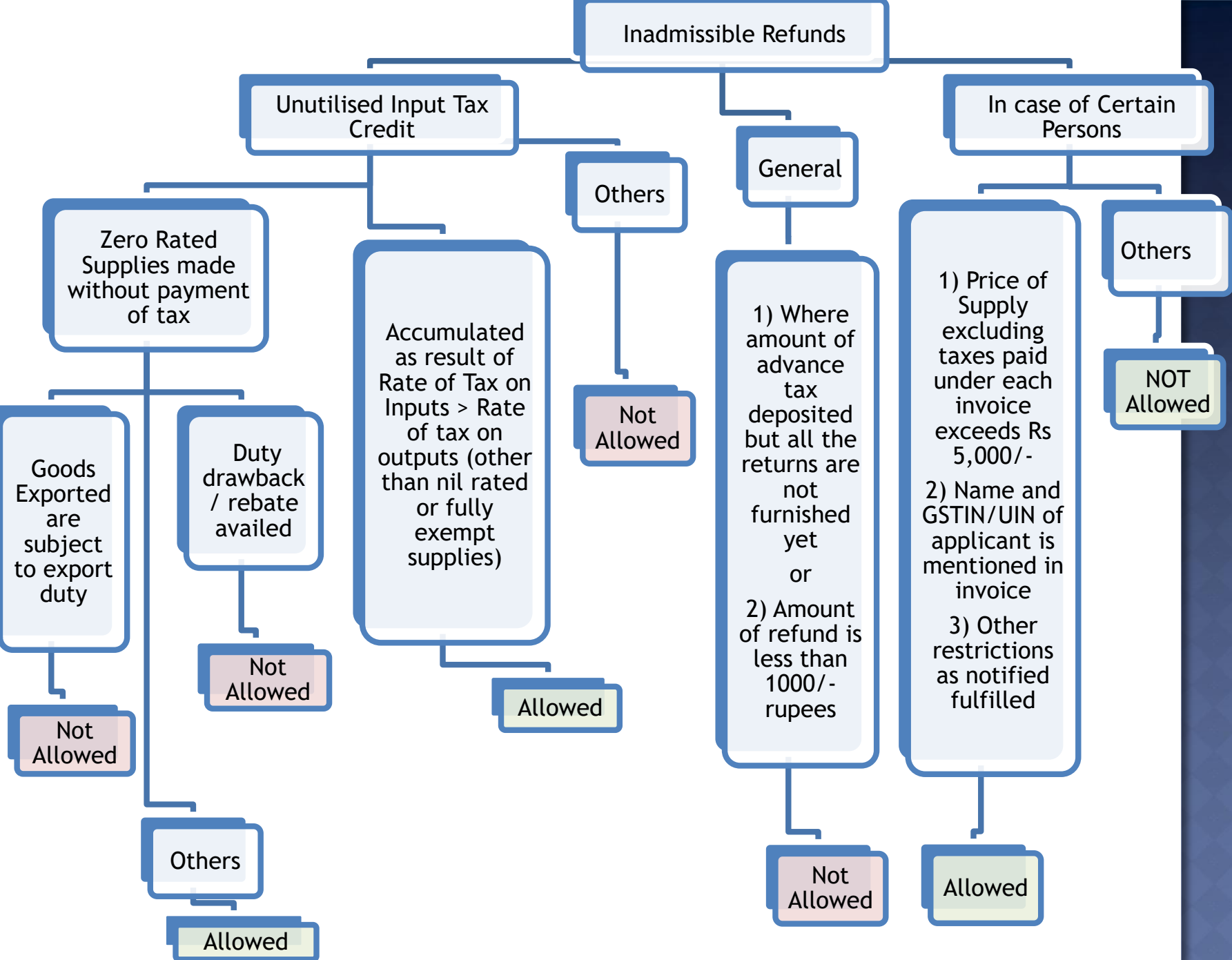
Last date?

Refund in Cash Account - Can be claimed in return and no time limit

Refund in Credit Account

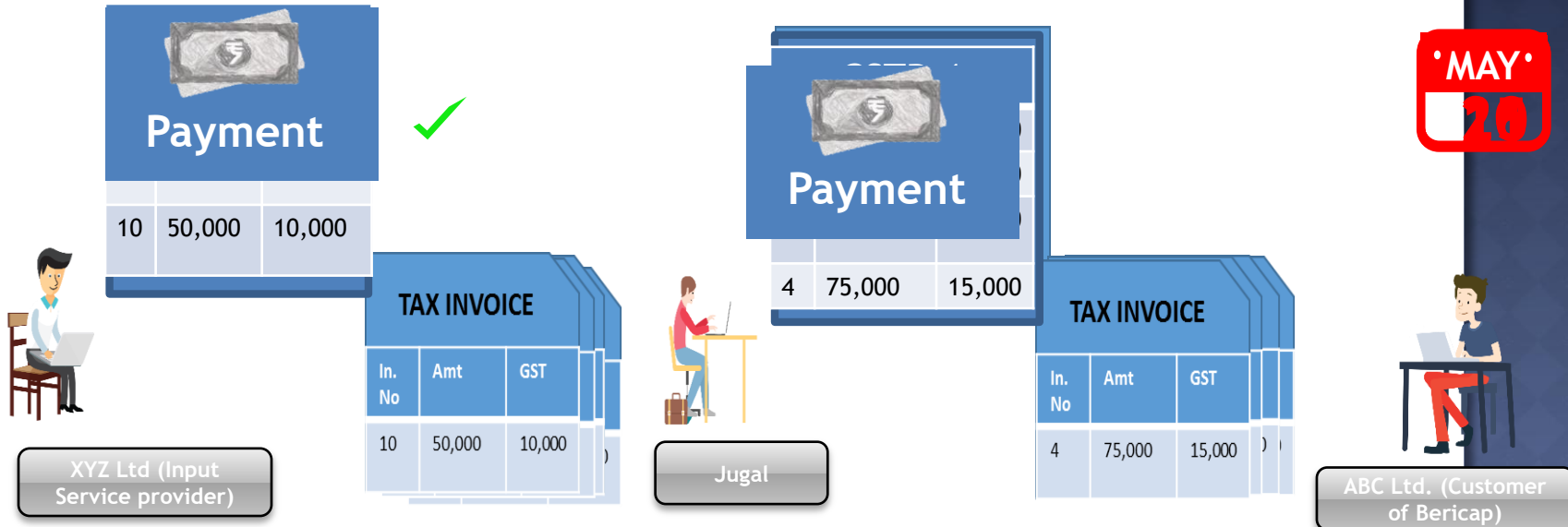
- a. Before the expiry of 2 years from the relevant date
- b. Certain Persons entitled to a refund of tax paid by it on inward supplies of goods or services or both - 6 months from last day of quarter in which goods were received

Situation	Electronic Credit Ledger	Quantum
Application for refund of Input tax credit filed	Debited	Amount equal to the refund so claimed
Deficiencies communicated in application	Credited	Amount equal to the refund so claimed
Application Rejected either fully or partially	Credited	To the extent of rejection



FILING OF RETURNS UNDER GST





Inward Supplies Register

Inv No	Amount	GST
6	1,00,000	20,000
7	50,000	10,000
8	25,000	5,000
10	50,000	10,000



Books of Jugal for April

GSTR-2		
Sl. No.	Amount	GST
7	50,000	10,000
8	25,000	5,000
10	50,000	10,000
6	1,00,000	20,000



Outward supplies Register

Inv. No.	Amount	GST
1	1,25,000	25,000
2	75,000	15,000
3	40,000	8,000
4	75,000	15,000

Notice to Non Filers

Notice in Form GSTR - 3A will be issued in event of failure to file Returns (Other than GSTR 1 /2) on time within 15 days.

Late Fees

Annual Return	Rs 100/ day Subject to maximum 0.25% of turnover
Other Returns	Rs 100/ day Subject to maximum of Rs 5,000/-

TAX INVOICE, CREDIT AND DEBIT NOTES

Documents to be issued

A person supplying taxable goods or services or both

A tax invoice

A person supplying exempted goods or services or both or paying tax under composition scheme

A bill of supply

On receipt of advance payment with respect to any supply of goods or services or both

A receipt voucher or any other document evidencing of such payment.

While refunding advance payment subsequent to no supply is made

A refund voucher

A registered person liable to pay tax under reverse charge basis

At the time of receipt of goods or services

An invoice

At the time of payment

A payment voucher

1. Where taxable value or tax charged in tax invoice is found to exceed
2. Where the goods supplied are returned by the recipient or found to be deficient

Credit note

The taxable value or tax charged in that tax invoice is found to be less than the taxable value or tax payable in respect of such supply

Debit note

HSN Codes

The Commissioner may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, specify -

1. The number of digits of HSN code for goods or the Accounting Code for services, that a class of registered persons shall be required to mention, for such period as may be specified in the said notification
2. The class of registered persons that would not be required to mention the HSN code for goods or the Accounting Code for services, for such period as may be specified in the said notification:
 - ⦿ From 1.5 crore to 5 crore - 2 digits
 - ⦿ Above 5 crore - 4 digits

Exemption for issue of Tax Invoice



Cash Sales

A registered person may not issue a tax invoice if the value of goods or services or both is less than Rs. 200 and shall issue a consolidated tax invoice for such supplies at the close of each day in respect of all such supplies subject to the following conditions -

1. The recipient is not a registered person.
2. The recipient does not require such invoice.

Manner of issuing invoice -

Particulars	Manner
In case of supply of goods	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The original copy being marked as ORIGINAL FOR RECIPIENT2. The duplicate copy being marked as DUPLICATE FOR TRANSPORTER3. The triplicate copy being marked as TRIPLICATE FOR SUPPLIER
In case of supply of services	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The original copy being marked as ORIGINAL FOR RECIPIENT.2. The duplicate copy being marked as DUPLICATE FOR SUPPLIER.

TAX INVOICE	Name of Dealer Address GSTIN
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Name of Customer Address GSTIN	Address of Delivery	Invoice No. Invoice Date:
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Sr No	Description	HSN Code	Qty	Rate	Amount

Total Value	10,000/-
Less Discount	500
Taxable Value	9500

Place of Supply	Tax	Rate	Amount	Add Tax	1710
	IGST			Total Amt	11210
Tax Payable on Reverse charge basis	SGST	9%	855	Signature of supplier	
	CGST	9%	855		

REGISTRATION



Applicability -

Special Category States	Aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds Rs 10 lakh
Others	Aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds Rs 20 lakh

Special category states include the Following states:

1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Jammu & Kashmir
4. Manipur
5. Meghalaya
6. Mizoram
7. Nagaland
8. Sikkim
9. Tripura
10. Himachal Pradesh
11. Uttarakhand

“Aggregate Turnover”

Service
Export

Include

- All Taxable Supplies
- Exempt Supplies
- Export of goods and services
- Interstate supply of goods between person having same PAN
- Supplies made on account of all principals

Exclude

- Inward supplies on which tax paid on reverse charge basis
- CGST / SGST / IGST / UGST
- Supply of goods, after completion of job-work, by a registered job worker shall be treated as the supply of goods by the principal

Person not liable for Registration

- Agriculturist to the extent of supply of produce out of cultivation of land.
- Any person engaged exclusively in business of supplying goods or services or both that are not liable to tax or wholly exempt from tax under CGST or IGST.
- The Government may exempt a specific category of persons from obtaining registration by a notification.

Persons compulsorily required to take Registration -

1. Existing dealer
2. Persons making any inter-State taxable supply.
3. Persons who are required to pay tax under reverse charge.
4. Person who are required to pay tax being e-commerce operator u/s 9(5)
5. Non-resident taxable persons making taxable supply.
6. Casual taxable persons making taxable supply.
7. Separate Registration for TDS deductor
8. Separate Registration for Input Service Distributor
9. Every electronic commerce operator.

10. Persons who make taxable supply of goods or services or both on behalf of other taxable persons whether as an agent or otherwise.
11. Persons who supply goods or services or both, other than supplies specified u/s 9(5), through such electronic commerce operator who is required to collect tax at source.
12. Every person supplying online information and data base access or retrieval services from a place outside India to a person in India, other than a registered person.
13. Such other person or class of persons as may be notified by the Government.

When to apply for Registration

- a) Every person who is liable to be registered shall apply for registration within 30 days from date on which he becomes liable to registration.
- b) Casual Taxable Person or Non Resident Taxable person shall apply for registration at least 5 days before commencement of business
- c) A person, though not liable to be registered under this act may get himself registered voluntarily, and all provisions of this Act, as are applicable to a registered person, shall apply to such person.

PAN Compulsory!

- Every person shall have a Permanent Account Number issued under the Income tax Act, 1961 in order to be eligible for grant of registration.
- In case of person liable to deduct or collect tax may have a Tax Deduction and Collection Account Number in lieu of Permanent Account Number.

Where to register?

In every such State or Union territory from where he makes taxable supply of goods or services or both.

Format of the GSTIN:

- Two characters for the State code.
- 10 characters for the PAN or TAN
- Two characters for the entity code.
- One check sum character.

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GST ON REVERSE CHARGE BASIS

Introduction

Meaning - Person liable to pay

Normal Mechanism Vs Reverse Charge

Compulsory Registration for specified goods and services 9(3)

Exemption from Registration to Supplier - Notification 5/2017

Self Invoice Generation

HSN Code required

9(4)

PROCUREMENT FROM UNREGISTERED DEALERS (URD)

Bare Act

Section 9(4) of the Act provides that:-

"The central tax in respect of the supply of taxable goods or services or both by a supplier, who is not registered, to a registered person shall be paid by such person on reverse charge basis as the recipient and all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such recipient as if he is the person liable for paying the tax in relation to the supply of such goods or services or both."

Analysis

All the four conditions specified above must be satisfied cumulatively.

1. There must be some supply of goods or services
2. Supply must be of taxable goods or services
3. The **supplier** of goods or services is an unregistered person
4. The recipient of goods or services must be a registered person

Exemption

Reverse Charge under Section 9(4) of the Act shall be exempted :-

- ◉ where the aggregate value of such supplies of goods or service or both received by a registered person from any or all the suppliers, who is or are not registered, exceeds five thousand rupees in a day

Set off Availability

- Tax paid on reverse charge will be treated as Input Tax
- Will be subject to Blocked Credits e.g. Rent a Cab, Foods and Beverage etc
- Clause of non payment of 180 days not applicable
- Set off proportionately available if any exempt supply (eg - Interest)

Examples

- Tea, coffee expenses
- Rent
- Labour Charges (eg - Repairs, Pumchar, Hamali)
- Stationery
- Travelling expense
- Reimbursement to employees of food/ transport

9(3)

LIST OF SERVICES UNDER REVERSE CHARGE

SAME

Service

- Taxable services provided or agreed to be provided

Provider

- Any person who is located in a non-taxable territory

Recipient

- Any person located in the taxable territory other than non-assessee online recipient

Exemption

- NA

Service

- Services in respect of transportation of goods by road

Provider

- Goods Transport Agency (GTA)

Recipient

- Any factory registered under or governed by the Factories Act, 1948;
- any society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or under any other law for the time being in force in any part of India;
- any co-operative society established by or under any law;
- any person registered under CGST/SGST/UTGST Act;
- any body corporate established, by or under any law; or
- any partnership firm whether registered or not under any law including association of persons.
- Casual taxable person
- ~~Any dealer of Excisable goods, registered under CBEC or the rules thereunder~~

Relevant Exemption

- Services provided by a goods transport agency, by way of transport in a goods carriage of, -
 - (a) agricultural produce;
 - (b) goods, where gross amount charged for the transportation of goods on a consignment transported in a single carriage does not exceed one thousand five hundred rupees;
 - (c) goods, where gross amount charged for transportation of all such goods for a single consignee does not exceed rupees seven hundred fifty;
 - (d) milk, salt and food grain including flour, pulses and rice;

SAME

Service

- Services by way of legal services, directly or indirectly

Provider

- An individual advocate or firm of advocates

Recipient

- Any Business Entity

Exemption

- a partnership firm of advocates or an individual as an advocate other than a senior advocate, by way of legal services to-
(i) an advocate or partnership firm of advocates providing legal services; (ii) any person other than a business entity; or (iii) a business entity with a turnover up to rupees twenty lakh (ten lakh rupees in a special category state) in the preceding financial year;





**Are you
ready
for
GST?**

THANK YOU

Reach us:

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