

The logo features a golden silhouette of a person in a dynamic pose, holding a bow and arrow, set against a dark red background.

dronacharya

FOR
CA INTERMEDIATE

2024

GST

Lecture – 03

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Topics *to be covered*

1. Registration
2. E-way Bill
3. Returns Under GST
4. Payment Of Tax
5. Tax Invoice/Dr. Note/Cr. Note\
6. Accounts & Records

REGISTRATION UNDER GST

As per Charging Section of GST "Taxes Shall be collected & paid by taxable Person"

- **Taxable Person**
 - Any Person who is Registered or liable to Register
 - Hence even
 - ✓ Unregistered person is also a taxable Person if → liable to Register
 - ✓ Voluntary Registered person shall also be a taxable person even not liable
- **Who is liable to Register**
 - Sec-22 - Person liable for Registration
 - Sec-24- Person liable for Registration Compulsorily

Section 22 Person liable for Registration

1. Every Supplier of Goods / Services obtain Registration
 - State from where taxable Supplies are made
 - If Aggregate T/o Exceed Specified limit in a financial year
2. **Aggregate Turnover**:- On all India basis of Person having Same PAN. It Includes

Taxable Supply
Exempt Supply
Export of Goods & Services
Supply to DP having the same PAN

➤ **Excludes**

- Inward Supplies under RCM Supply
- Taxes including cess under GST

3. **Specified limits of Aggregate T/o for Registration**

States		Limit	Limit
		Exclusive supply Of Goods	Otherwise
(i)	Manipur / Mizoram / Nagaland / Tripura (MMT-N)	10 Lac	10 Lac
(ii)	Arunachal Pradesh / Meghalaya / Sikkim / Uttarakhand / Puducherry / Telangana (Arun-STUMP)	20 Lac	20 Lac
(iii)	Other States	40 Lac	20 Lac

Notes

- Person Considered making only Supply of Goods even supply of Services Provided by way of Interest/Discount

- 40 Lac threshold not available if Person is engaged in making Supplies of following items
 - ✓ Edible Ice/Ice Cream
 - ✓ PAN masala/Tobacco Products/Substitutes
 - ✓ Fly Ash bricks / Building bricks/ fossil meal bricks/ Earthing roofing tiles
- If Operating from more than one state including Specified State then lower threshold limit shall be applicable. However if person is engaged in making exempt supplies from specified state, then lower threshold shall not be applicable
- Registration required to be taken only from state from where taxable Supplies are made.

Section 24 Compulsory Registration

Compulsory registration is required in following cases even if Turnover doesn't exceed the threshold:

- (i) Person making Inter State taxable Supply of Goods
Except: limit of 10 lac/20Lac available for Notified Handicraft goods & Handmade goods Interstate Supply
- (ii) Casual taxable Person making taxable Supply
Except: Limit of 10 Lac/20Lac available for Notified Handicraft goods & Handmade goods Interstate Supply
- (iii) Person liable to Pay tax Under RCM (Inward Supplies)
- (iv) Non-Resident taxable Person
- (v) Eco Required to Collect TCS U/s 52 or liable to pay tax u/s 9(5)
- (vi) Person Supplying inter state goods through ECO. (Sec.22 shall be applicable where person make Intra state supply of goods through ECO)
- (vii) Person Required to deduct TDS u/s 51
- (viii) Person acting as an agent for taxable Person

Section 23 Person not liable for Registration

- (i) Person engaged Exclusively in non-taxable & Exempt Supply
- (ii) Agriculturist, to extent Supply of Produce from Cultivation of land
- (iii) Person making only RCM Supplies (outward Supplies)
- (iv) Person making Inter State Supply of Services upto 20 lac/ 10 lac
- (v) Person / CTP making Inter State Supply of notified Handicraft/Handmade goods upto 20 Lac / 10 lac. Provided Person must have PAN & generated E-way bill.
- (vi) Person making Supplies Services through ECO (other than Sec-9(5)) with Aggregate T/o Upto 20 Lac

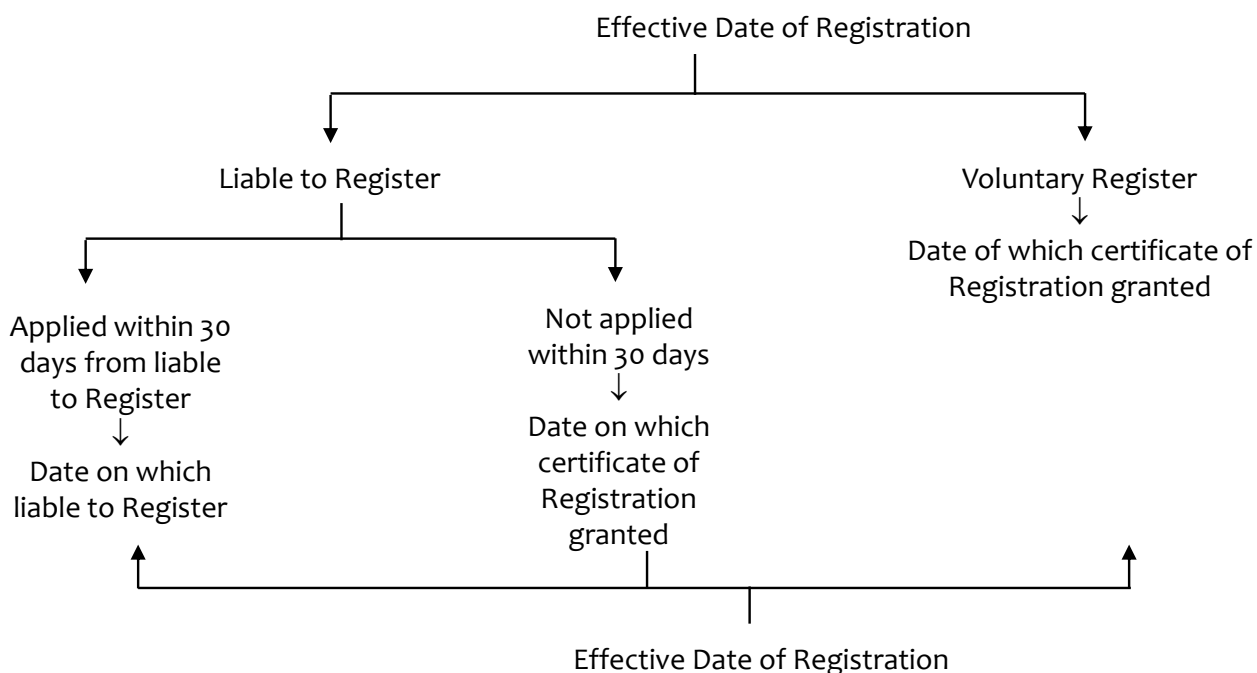
Special Points– Registration

- **GSTIN- Unique No. in GST to identify tax payer as pan in Income Tax**

State Code		PAN										Entity Code		Check

- **Registration required state wise-not a centralized one.**
- **More than 1 place in single state then person has option either to take:**
 - Separate registration**
 - Single registration**
- **PAN is mandatory for Registration except NRTP can get passport based Registration**
- **If one unit in SEZ & another in non SEZ area in Same state then Separate Registration is Required**
- **When to apply for Registration**

Person Liable to Register Under Section 22/24	Within 30 days from date of become liable to register
Casual taxable Person (CTP) / Non Resident taxable person	At least 5 days prior to commencement of Business



Procedure of Registration

Declare PAN, Mobile no., Email, state/UT in Part A of GST REG – 01



PAN Validation: From CBDT Database & OTP Based Validation

Mobile no & Email : OTP Based Validation



Temporary Reference no. Generated (TRN)



Use TRN to fill Part B & Provide Specific Documents & Aadhar authentication

Using CTP – Additionally deposit Advance Tax



Acknowledgment generated & application forwarded to proper officer

Note:

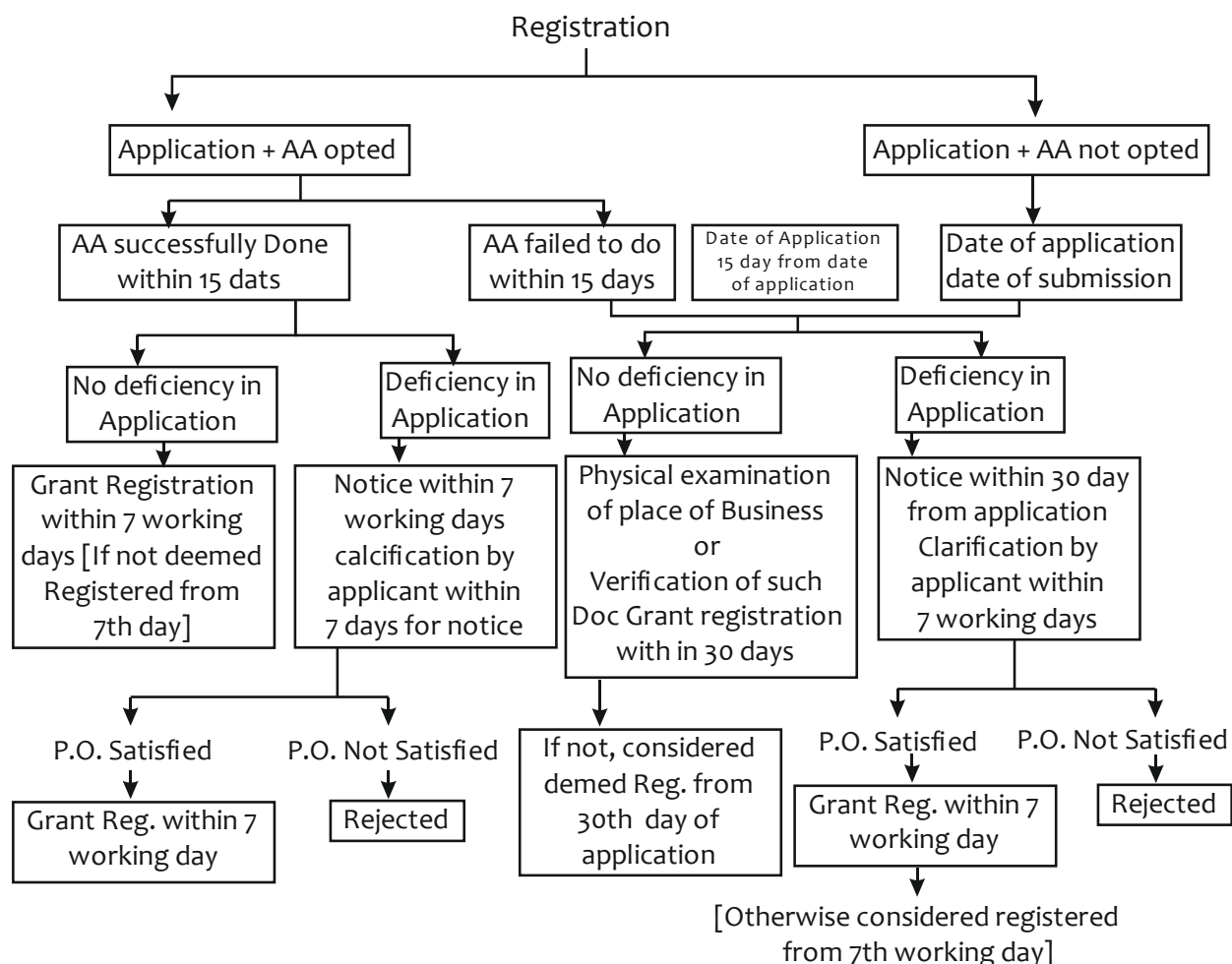
Details to be Provided in Part B Includes Bank A/c details. However bank A/c details can be provided within

- a) 30 days from Date of Grant of Registration
- b) before filing of GSTR- 1/ IFF – whichever is earlier

If such RP fails to furnish bank details within the time prescribed above then his registration shall be stand suspended and suspension shall be automatically revoked when valid bank details are furnished.

However Following Person is required to provide Bank Details at the time of registration

- a) TDS deduction
- b) TCS Collector
- c) Dept Driven Registration



Registration certificate to be issued in form GST REG – 06 showing Principal & Additional place of business.

Aadhar Authentication:

Taxable Person applicant	Aadhar Authentication of
Individual	Himself
Other than Individual	Karta/MD/WTB/Partner/Board of trustee & Authorized Signatory

Special Provisions Related to CTP/NRTP:

CTP	NRTP
A Person who occasionally undertake transaction • In state / UT where he has no PoB • In course or furtherance of Business	A Person who occasionally undertake transaction But no fixed POB or Residence in India

Registration: Compulsory Registration U/s 24 Form REG -01 PAN required Registration 5 Days before comment of Business	Registration: Compulsory Registration u/s 24 Form REG – 09 Passport Required Registration 5 Days before comment of Business
Composition Scheme → Not available ITC on Input/Services/Capital Goods available	Composition Scheme → Not available ITC only on Imported Goods
Required to submit Advance tax at time of submitting application	

Registration Valid for:

a) Period for which reg is seek

OR

b) 90 Days

(Further extendable by 90 days)

Section 28 - Amendment of Registration

a) **Non-core fields:** Email Id, Mobile no, Authorised Signatory etc

b) **Core fields:**

- Legal Name of Business
- Address of Principal/Additional Place of Business
- Addition /Detection in main patterner/ Karta/MD/BOD etc

c) Submit application within 15 days from change

i. For Core Areas on GST common Portal. PO may permit Amendment within 15 days from application

ii. For Non-Core areas, Amendment to be made on GST Portal without permission of PO by doing OTP verification

d) Amended Registration Certificate granted

e) If there is change in the constitution (i.e. change in PAN) or change in state then existing registration shall be cancelled and new registration has to be taken.

Cancellation of Registration

1. Voluntary Cancellation (By registered Person)

Circumstance to cancel Registration (Apply within 30 days)

- a) Business Discontinued / Transferred / Armed Granted / Merger / Demerger / Disposal / Death of properties
- b) Change in Constitution of Business
- c) No Longer liable to register u/s 22 or 24
- d) Opt out of voluntary Registration

2. Circumstance when POcancel Registration:

- a) Registration obtained by Means of Fraud/willful misstatement/supersession of facts
- b) Voluntary Registration person not commenced business within 6 months from Registration
- c) Not File return by composition supplier beyond 3 months from due date.
- d) Not file return by normal supplier
 - i) Monthly Return - For continuous 6 months
 - ii) Quarterly return - For 2 tax periods
- e) If contravened following Provisions:
 - i) Doesn't conduct Business from Registered place
 - ii) Violate Provision of anti-Profiteering
 - iii) Doesn't Provide Bank A/c details within time
 - iv) Issue Invoice / Bill without supply of Goods & Sources
 - v) Avail ITC in Violence of Act
 - vi) Violates rule 86 B (Maximum ITC allowed 99%)

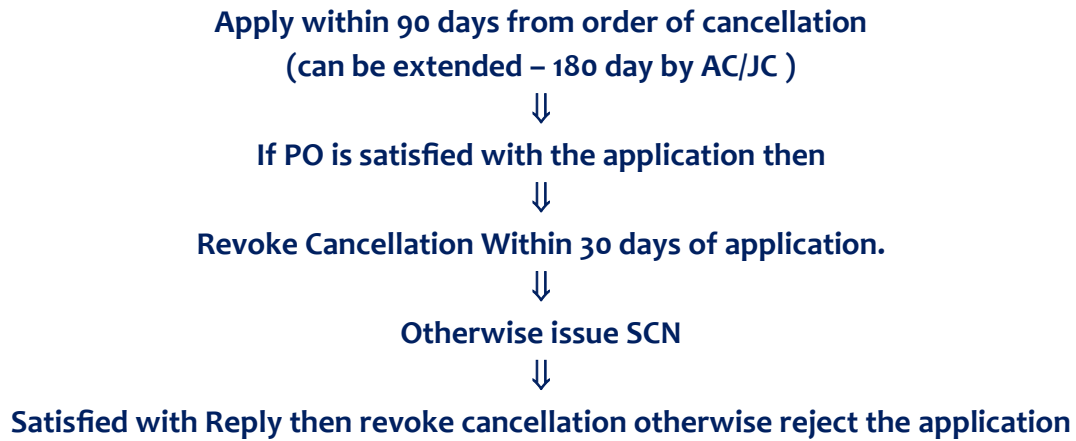
Suspension of Registration

1. While Pendency of cancellation proceeding, registration shall be suspended. Suspension shall come into force as follows:

Scenario	Effective Date of Suspension
Registered Person applied for cancellation	Date of Submission or Date from which cancellation Sought - Whichever is later
PO cancelling registration Sou-Moto	Date determined by Proper officer

2. While registration suspended, such person shall not allowed to:
- a) make taxable supply (i.e. shall not issue Tax invoice)
 - b) Shall not furnish any return
3. On completion of cancellation proceedings, suspension shall be revoked with effect from suspension date (Provision of revised tax invoice & first return applicable)

Procedure for Revocation of Cancellation (By Dept)



UIN – Unique Identification Number

1. Who shall apply:

- Specialized Agency of UN or any financial institution of UN
- Consulate
- Embassies

2. Purpose- To obtain refund of tax paid on Supplies of GIS supplied to them

Note:

- It is Centralized number not state wise
- UIN Holder not registered person hence not taxable

E-WAY BILL

1. Background

- In normal sense way bill is a receipt or document by carrier giving details of shipment including details of consignor / consignee and origin / destination.
- E-way bill is a electronic document generated on GST portal to intimate the govt regarding movement of goods.
- E-way bill is generated before the commencement of movement of goods.
- E-way bill is generated in form GST-EWB-01 on common portal.

2. When E-way Bill needs to be Generated

- Every registered person who cause movement of goods, where consignment value exceeds 50,000/- [Including GST excluding exempt supply]
 - In relation to supply.
 - For reason other than supply.
 - Inward supply from unregistered person.
- E-way bill required compulsory irrespective of consignment value.
 - Inter state transfer of Goods by Principal to Job worker.
 - Inter state transfer of handicraft goods by person exempt from obtaining registration.

3. Who Will Generate E-Way Bill

Part	Details	Person Responsible
Part-A	Details of Goods supplied GSTIN of supplier & recipient, place of dispatch & delivery, doc no., date, value etc.	Person causing movement • Reg. Supplier & undertake transport → Supplier. • If recipient arranges transport – Recipients. • Unregistered supplier to registered recipient – Recipients. • Transporter, E-commerce, courier agency, if authorized by consignor.
Part B	Transporter details, Transport Doc no. Vehicle No.	• In case transport through road by transporter → Transporter • Transport in own conveyance/hired conveyance/ public transport → Person causing movement • Transport through rail/air/vessel → Person causing movement

In case Bill to Ship to Model

As there are 2 supplies involved but single movement of goods involved. Single E-way bill need to be generated in such case. Supplier or intermediate supplier can generate E-way bill.

- ❖ Normally E-way bill valid only if Part-B is filled.

Exception

Goods transported for distance upto 50 km within State/UT.

- Consignor place to transport place.
- Transporter place to consignee place.

4. Process of E-way bill Generation

Part A filled with consignor / consignee [slip generated and temporary no. generated].

↓

Part-B – Transporter / supplier fill details.

↓

Generation of E-way bill.

Transporter needs to take enrollment on e-way bill portal if unregistered called transporter ID (similar to GSTIN). However, if transporter is registered and registered in more than 1 state then he may for unique enrollment number by submitting details of All GSTIN.

5. Validity period of E-way bill.

Transportation Through	Validity Period
Normal Cargo	1 Day for every 200 km or part thereof
In case of over dimension cargo or multimodal shipment in which atleast one leg involves transport by ships	1 Day For every 20 km or part thereof

Note: Date of E-way bill generation period shall be counted from mid-night day on which bill generated.

i.e. E-way bill generated 2.00 pm of 19th april for Journey of 500 km so validity would be 3 days, from 12.00 am of 19-20 april that is 12.00 am of 22-23 April.

6. Transfer / Extension / Cancellation

- In case of transfer of goods from one conveyance to another.
Person making movement / transporter can update conveyance details in Part-B (any no. of times).
- E-way bill can't be edited / modified it can be cancelled.
- Cancellation of E-way bill.
Goods not transported or not transported as per details.
E-way bill can be cancelled within 24 hours of generation.

7. Blocking of E-way Bill

Following person can be blocked from generating E-way bill (as a supplier) [No registration on inward supplies].

- Composition tax Payer not furnished statement for 2 consecutive quarter.
- Regular tax payer not furnished return for 2 tax periods.
- Regular tax payer not furnished GSRT-I for 2 consecutive month / quarter.
- Whose registration suspended.

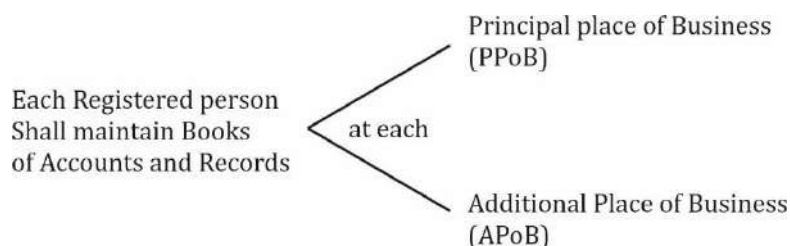
Commissioner may allow generating E-way bill.

8. Situation where E-way bill not required

- i) Transport of specified goods.
 - LNG for supply.
 - Kerosene oil for PDS.
 - Postal baggage by postal department.
 - Pearls, semi precious, precious stones.
 - Jewelry gold / silver smith except imitation jewelry
 - Currency
 - Used personal / household effect
 - Coral – worked / unworked
- ii) Transport on non-motored vehicle.
- iii) Goods transported except from GST
- iv) Alcoholic liquor for human consumption, 5 petroleum product.
- v) Goods transported to \ from Nepal \ Bhutan.
- vi) No supply item under schedule-III.
- vii) Movement of goods by Defence Ministry.
- viii) CG \ SG \ LA for transport of goods by rail.
- ix) Empty cargo container.
- x) Empty cylinder for packing LNG other than supply
- xi) Goods transported within 20 km from weight.
- xii) Good transportation
 - From custom port / airport to ICD / CFS.
 - ICD / CFS to port / airport / custom start on.

Accounts & Records

Accounts & Records to be maintained by various person



Accounts & Records To Be maintained

The Following items of true & correct accounts shall be maintained

Production or manufacture of Goods	
Inward Supply of Goods / Services	
outward Supply of Goods / Services	
Stock of Goods	Following items not required to be maintained by composition taxpayer
Input tax Credit	
Output tax payable & paid	

Accounts to be maintained by specific person

Person	Records to be maintained
Manufacturer	monthly Production A/C Showing Quantitative Details of Inputs used & Quantitative Details of Goods Produced Including Waste
Service Provider	Quantitative Details of Goods used in Provision of Service Including Input Services utilised & Supplied
Agent	➤ Authorisation Received by him from each Principal to Receive / supply goods ➤ Particulars Including Description, Value, Quantity of Goods Received / Supplied on Behalf of Principal ➤ Details of Accounts Statement Issued to Principal ➤ Tax Paid on Receipt/ Supply of Goods/services on behalf of Principal
Work contractor	➤ name & address of person on whose behalf work executed ➤ details of goods received i.e. description, quantity, value

	➤ Details of goods/service utilized i.e. description/ quantity/value ➤ Details of payment received ➤ Name & address of supplier from whom goods/services have been received.
Godown warehouse owner transporter operator	➤ Book of accounts for period during which goods remained in warehouse including dispatch, receipt movement, disposal ➤ Records of goods transport, delivered & goods stored along with GSTIN of consignor & consignee ➤ if transporter / warehouse owner/ operator is not already registered, still have to keep records ➤ Obtain unique Enrollment no.
Custodian/ clearing and forwarding agent	➤ Detail of goods handled on behalf of registered person and ➤ Provide details whenever registered by proper office

Manner of maintaining Accounts & Records

- Books can be stored in electronic mode as well as authenticated through digital signature
- Proper backup should be maintained in case destruction of records
- Records should not be erased/overwritten
- Audit trails to be maintained for any change or edit in data

Period of Retention of Records

- 72 months from due date of annual return of F.V. to which records relates
- If Registered person is subjected to any appeal / Proceeding/court case etc. till:-
 - 1 year from disposal of Such appeal | proceeding | case or
 - 72 month from Due date of Annual Return

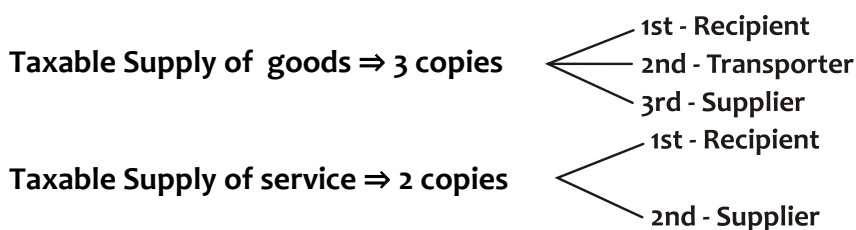
Whichever is Later

Tax Invoice / Dr. Note /Cr. Note

1. Time Limit for Issue of Invoice – Time of Supply Chapter
2. HSN Code – Code Used to Identify Goods / Services (8 Digit Code)

Supplies T/o in Preceding FY	No. of Digit to mention on Invoice of HSN code
Aggregate Turnover $\leq$ 5 crore	B2C Supply – 4 Digit B2C Supply – 4 Digit (Optional)
Aggregate Turnover $>$ 5 crore	6 Digit

3. No. of Copies of Invoices/Delivery Challan to be issued



4. Registered Person may not Issue tax Invoice if following 3 Conditions fulfilled:

- Value of Supply is less than 200/-
- Recipient is unregistered
- Recipient doesn't Require invoice

for these type of supplies during the end of the day a Consolidated Invoice can be raised

however above provisions are not applicable to Service through admission to exhibition/ cinema/multiplex.

5. Bill of Supply

Composition Supplier and the Supplier of Exempted Goods shall not allowed to issue tax invoice. Instead they issue Bill of supply.

6. In Case Supplier making taxable & Exempt Supplies together

No need to issue Separate tax Invoice for taxable as well as Exempt Supply. Supplier can issue Invoice Cum Bill of supply

7. For Receipt of Advance – Receipt Voucher for Refund of Advance – Refund Voucher

8. At the time of Receipt of advance

- rate of tax not determinable – @ 18%
- nature of Supply not determinable – Inter State Supply

9. E-Invoicing [Invoices / Debit Note / Credit Note]

- Supplier is notified Person
- Supply is B2B or Export [even to Unregistered]
- Notified Person– Registered Person having Aggregate T/o > 5 cr [In any Preceding FY from 2017-18 Onwards]
- E-invoicing doesn't mean generating Invoice on Govt. Portal its just Reporting Invoice on Govt. Portal (Invoice Registration Portal) "IRP"
- E-Invoicing Not applicable on following:
 - i) Input Service Distributor (ISO)
 - ii) SEZ units (not developers)
 - iii) Insurance / Bank / Financial institution / NBFC
 - iv) Goods transporter agency (GTA)
 - v) Passenger transportation services
 - vi) Admission to Exhibition, Cinema, Multiplex
 - vii) Govt. Department Local authority
- However If E-Invoicing applicable and RP doesn't issue E-invoice then it shall be Considered that no Invoice has been Issued (i.e. normal invoice shall not be considered as valid invoice)

10. E-Invoicing In Case of Supplies under RCM

- **Supplier is a notified person** → E-Invoicing Applicable
- **Supplier is URP & Recipient is notified person** → E-Invoicing Not applicable

11. Revised Tax Invoice

Every Registered Person who been granted Registration Certificate from retrospective effect, Shall Issue "Revised tax invoice" (within 1 month from Date of Issue of Registration Certificate. For Period from effective date of registration to the date of receipt of registration certificate.

Eg. Person Crossed TO of 20lac on 02/04/24 he applied for Registration on 25/04/24 & Granted Registration Certificate on 04/5/24.

A Shall Issue Revised tax Invoice till 03/6/24 for Period 02/04/24 – 25/04/24.

12. Consolidate Revised tax Invoice can be issued only if

- **Inter State B2C is less than Rs. 250000** → State wise consolidated invoice
- **Inter State B2C is Rs 250000 or more** → Recipient wise consolidated invoice
- **Intra state B2C (for any value)** → Consolidated Invoice

13. Document other than Tax Invoice Permitted

Supplier	
1. Insurance / Banking co. / F2 / NBFC	• Monthly Statement can be issued

2. GTA for transport of Goods through road	• Gross weight of consignment • Name of Consignor /consignee • Registration no. of Carriage • Details of Goods • GSTIN of Payee • Other Info Same as Tax invoice
3. Passenger transportation	Tickets can be issued
4. Service by way of Admission to exhibition / cinema / multiplex	E-ticket can be issued

14. Credit Note

In following cases credit note get issued

- Supplier Declared Value > Actual Value of Supply
- Supplier declared High tax rate than applicable
- Quantity Received lower than Quantity mentioned in invoice
- Quality of Supplied Goods Services not satisfactory hence required Partial / total Reimbursement of Invoice Value
- Advance Received & Invoice issued, now Re-finding amount
- Credit note Issued by Supplier will reduce his tax Liability.

Declaration of credit note in Return.

Any Registered Person who issues credit note shall declare details of such Credit note in return of month in which Credit note issued but not later than

- 30th of November following end of FY to which original supply Relates
- Date of furnishing Annual Return

Whichever is earlier

15. Debit Note

In following Cases Debit note get issued

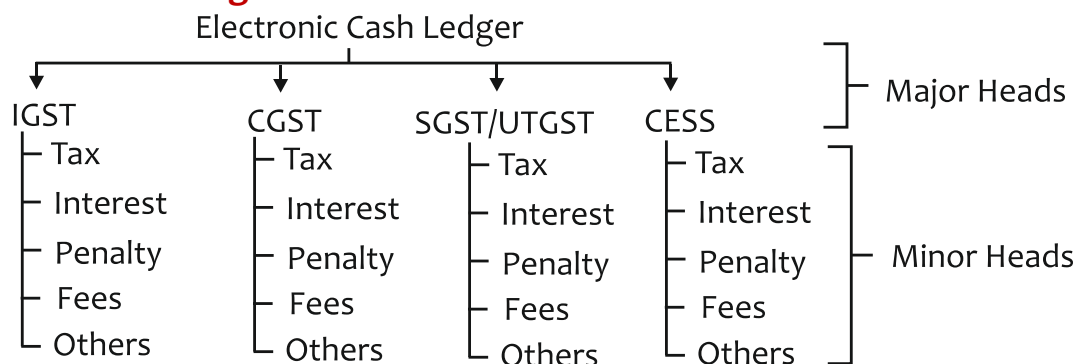
- Supplies Declared Value < Actual Value of Supply
- Supplier declared Low tax rate than applicable
- Quantity Received higher than Quantity mentioned in invoice
- Debit note Issued by Supplies will Increase his tax Liability
- Declare in Return of month in which Debit note issued
[No maximum time limit in Case Debit note]

Payment Of Tax

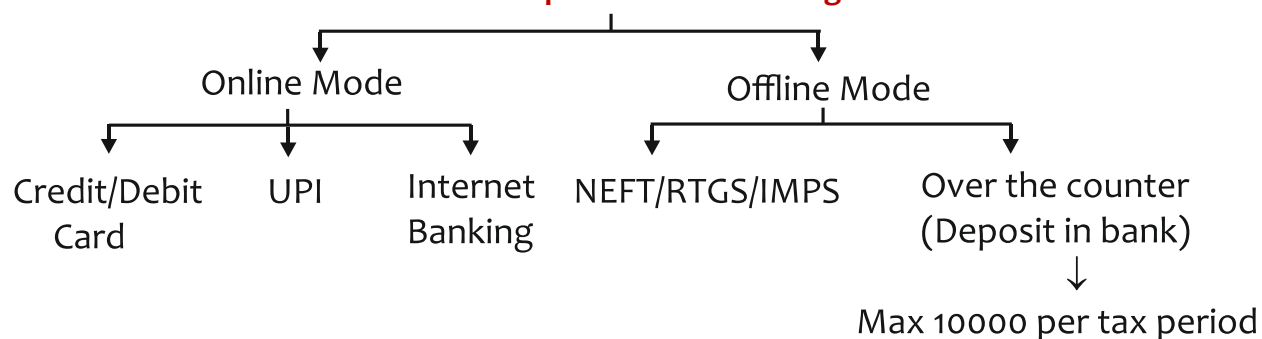
Ledgers on Common Portal

- ❖ Electronic Cash ledger – Cash Balance with GST Dept.
- ❖ Electronic Credit Ledger – Credit Balance with GST Dept.
- ❖ Electronic Liability Ledger – Liability with GST Dept.

Electronic Cash Ledger



How to Deposit tax in Cash Ledger



Notes

- ❖ Only E-Challan allowed, Validity 15 days
- ❖ Deposit made Pay Liability will be Credited to Cash ledger, can be used to pay any liability
- ❖ Amount available in one major head/minor head can be transferred to Other major/minor head using form GST PMT-09 if available.
- ❖ A Registered Person can transfer any amount of Sum available in Cash ledger to Distinct Person's Cash ledger. Only if Such Registered Person doesn't have any liability in E-Liability Ledger.
- ❖ Over the Counter maximum 10000 can be Deposited
Except:-
 - Govt. Department or person notified by Commissioner

- P.O. authorised to recover dues from Person including recovery through Sale of Property during investigation etc.
- Any refund claimed from Cash ledger Debited to cash ledger & if Rejected, amount debited earlier shall be Credited again to Cash ledger.

Electronic Credit Ledger

- Amount Credited to credit ledger on availment of credit in return
- Amount in Credit ledger Can be utilised to pay "output tax". [Hence can't be used to Penalty, Interest & Liability under RCM]
- RCM payable on inward supply is paid through → El. Cash Ledger.

Electronic Liability Ledger

Order of discharge of tax & other dues

- Self Assessed tax & other dues for Previous tax Period
- ↓
- Self Assessed tax & other due for Current Period
- ↓
- All dues including demand determined u/s 73 & 74.

Section 50 Interest On Delayed Payment

If GST Return and Tax Both are delayed

$$\text{Int u/s 50} = (\text{Output Liability} - \text{ITC}) \times 18\% \times \text{Delayed Days} / 365$$

If Tax is paid after filling of GST return or Due to demand u/s 73/74

$$\text{Int u/s 50} = \text{Output Liability} \times 18\% \times \text{Delayed Days} / 365$$

Utilisation Of Wrongly Availed ITC

$$\text{Int u/s 50} = \text{Excess ITC Utilised} \times 18\% \times \text{Delayed days} / 365$$

Excess ITC Utilised = ITC Wrongly Availed – ITC Balance in Credit Ledger