

IMPORTANT NOTE : 🌟

Jaha jaha sticky notes lage h
wo sir ne class me nai
likhwaya h I made it own so ,,

agar likhna ho apko to likhe ..
otherwise skip it :)

Date 23/01/25 Lecture - 1.

Chapter 2

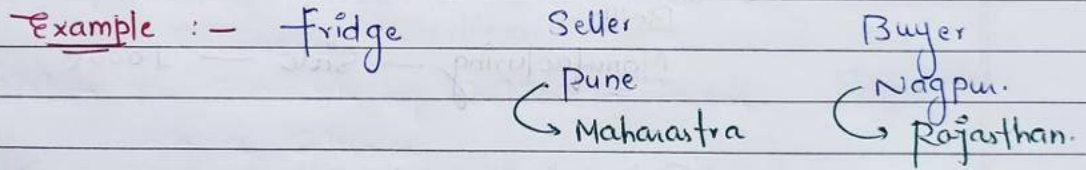
* Supply

IGT = GST

- India effective = 1 July 2017
- J&k late = 8 July 2017
- GST full form = goods & Services Tax
- It is an indirect TAX.

1. OLD Taxes in india before G.s.T

	Taxable Event	Levy	Collect
1. VAT (Value added Tax)	Sale of goods [within Same State] (intra State)	State	State

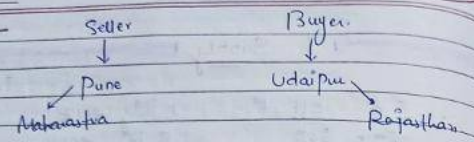


80,000 Cr.
+ 5% VAT + 400 Cr.
84000 Cr.

	Event	Levy	Collect
2. CST (Central Sales Tax)	Sale of goods from one State to another [inter State Sales.]	Parliament	State • Selling • Producing • Origin State

Date / /

Example :-



100,000 Cr.
 + C.S.T 2% 2000
 102000

Levy Parliament Collect C.G

3. Excise Duty Manufacturing of goods in india

Example :-



Manufaturing → Sale → 1000

Sale Value → 1000
 + Excise Duty 10% + 100 → C.Govt deposit
 1100
 + VAT 5% + 55 → State govt deposit.
 1155

Tax on Tax = Cascading effect of TAX

Date / /

4. Service TAX Providing Service

Levy Parliament

Collect C.G

Example :- Software Teaching Restaurant
 Import / Export of Services = Service Tax

Section - 02

5. Introducing GSt through Article :- 246A

Article 265 → Tax → Law

Making Article 246.

↓
Parliament

↓
State legislature.

Gst Introduction :- Article 246A

↓
Simultaneously tax can be levied by Parliament as well as State legislature.

6. What do you mean by GSt / Define GSt.
 • Article 366(12A)
 → it is a tax on Supply of goods or Services or both except any tax on Supply of Alcoholic liquor for human Consumption.

Date ___/___/___

→ Example :-

wine / whiskey / Rum etc → GST X
 • state Excise Duty ✓
 • VAT / CST ✓

- Deodorant
 - Sanitizer
 - After Shave gel / Lotion
 - Thinner
 - Medicines.
- } GST ✓

• Tobacco → Central Excise Duty + GST ✓

Lecture - 03

25/Jan/25

7 Number of States & Union Territories in India.

↓
28

* UT :- State name Jayega.

- J&K
- Andaman & Nicobar
- Chandigarh ✓
- Delhi
- Lakshadweep
- Puducherry
- Dadra & Nagar Haveli
- Ladakh ✓
- Daman & Diu

Merge.

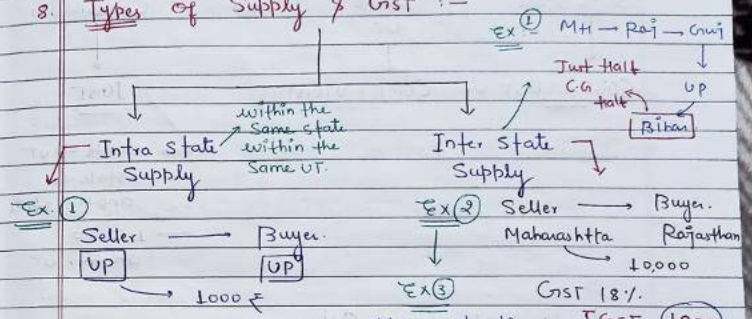
✓ : UT = 5

Red Tick : state Mana UT ko = 3

Date ___/___/___

stats	UT
Constitution	28
GST Law	31
	8
	5

8. Types of Supply & GST :-

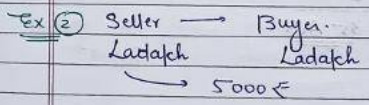


GST 12%

CGST 6% : 60 ₹

SGST 6% : 60 ₹

120



GST 12%

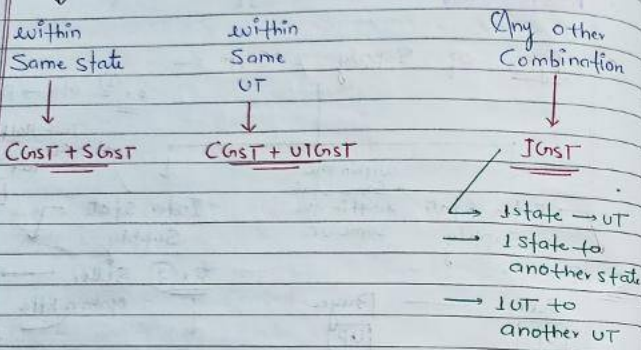
CGST 6% : 300

UTGST 6% : 300

600

Conclusion :- within the UT
CGST + UTGST

for division :- Summarise flow chart.



9. Number of Gst Acts :-

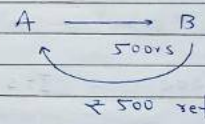
Total No.

- 1. CGST Act → 1
 - 2. SGST Act → 31
 - 3. IGST Act → 1
 - 4. UTGST Act → 1
 - 5. Compensation to States Act → 1
- "35 Acts"

* Definition of Goods 2(52) (CGST Act)

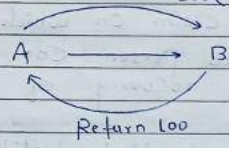
- Means Movable Property anything which is of value.
- Excluding
 - Money
 - Security (Securities)
- Including Actionable claim / Growing Crops
- Grass etc.
- thing attached to or forming part of the Land.
- Severed under a Contract of Sale.
- Money

Example 1



- This is a pure transaction in money
- Not Covered in Goods.
- So No GST.

Example 2



- Transaction in money but it has a Separate Consideration [int.] of ₹ 100.
- It is a Supply of Service.

- GST Should have been changed but it is exempt. (we will study in chapter)
- Money held for its Numismatic value [old coins/notes] which are not in circulation
→ Goods ✓ GST ✓

* Securities → is not goods.
↓
[Shares / Deb. / Bonds / Mutual fund units etc.]

Example → HDFC Bank Share Purchased for ₹ 1500
Commission paid is ₹ 20.

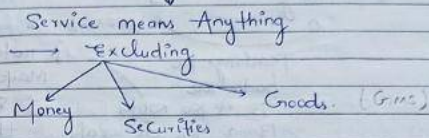
- On 1500 = No GST → Not Covered under Goods.
- on 20₹ = It's a service → GST will be charged.

Imp * Actionable claim. [Section 3]

- A claim on which action can be taken i.e. a person can approach the court for recovery of money.
- Court finds Valid grounds for the recovery. → Reasons.
- The claim should be unsecured.

Eg:- 1. Debtor 3. Betting 5. Casino
2. Lottery 4. Bills receivable etc. 6. Gambling

* Definition of "Services" :- Section 2(102) of the CGST Act.



But including any transaction in Money for which a separate consideration is charged.

Example → Money Changer / Dealer

1 \$ (dollar) = ₹ 84
Per 1 \$ = 87₹

RBI } ← 3 Profit
 } ← Commission
 } ← Kamaya i.e. Supply of Service.

→ transaction in Money ✓

→ Separate Consideration?

→ yes =

(In short → if main Asko paisa de raha tu, Atse paisa le raha hu, lekin kuch extra charge le raha tu to fir i.e. supply of service)

* Definition of "Consideration" :-

→ Any payment in Money or Otherwise. [kind]

Eg:- Teaching → Home Mit rahi

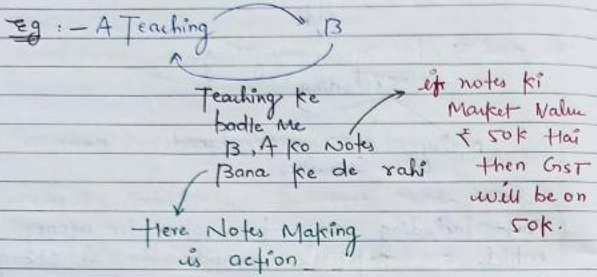
Consideration

- is something which is received in cash or in kind as well.
- it can be any kind of act or forbearance.
- By the service receiver or any other person.
- Excluding subsidy given by Central/State governments.

iske Badle Me Humne paisa diya ya gold coins diye.

Date: / /

→ includes Monetary value of any act or forbearance.



Eg: - Postpaid Mobile Connection.
 Payment due date = 5 feb
 if late to pay = 100₹ Per day charges

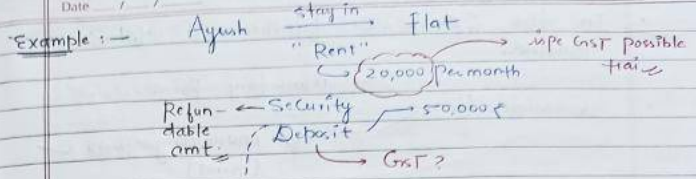
And i pay money 6 days late = 600₹ charges apply

→ Co. Delay Sehan Rahi Per Badle Me Charges le Rahi Hai.
 → i.e Forbearance.

→ It Can be received from a recipient [Service receiver] or any 3rd person.

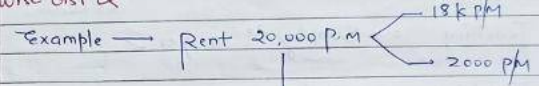
→ Security Deposit is to be Considered as a Payment. Only if the Supplier is going to use such Security deposit for the Supply.

Date: / /



Note: - 30k 30k use karne wale E Rent Man ke - GST otherwise GST x

Supplier 30k is use Security Dep ke amt ko use karta hai then it is Considered as "Consideration".



direct 20,20 Nahi landlord se dimi 2k-2k pe ayegi. 1st Month 18k-18k dena hai 2nd Month 30k use 50k Security Deposit se 2000-2000 Minus karke adjust kar lenge.

then it is Considered as "Consideration".

→ Subsidy from Govt. is to be excluded [Deducted]

* Concept of Supply → CGST ACT → Section 7(1)(a) *

- Supply includes
- Any kind of Sale / Barter / Exchange / Disposal / Transfer etc.
- It should be done by a person for a Consideration.

- In the Course or furtherance of Business.
- Consideration
 - Monetary form ✓
 - Non monetary form ✓
(kind)

b) Course or furtherance of Business
 ↳ Related to the business.

Lecture - 06

Examples :-

① Teaching = Supply? = Yes ✓

② Teaching = Projector = Yes ✓
sell

Benches = Yes ✓
sell

Sofa = Yes ✓

Chair = Yes ✓

③ Ghar ka Sofa = No.

④ Car = Yes

⑤ XUV 700 = No

↳ For personal use.

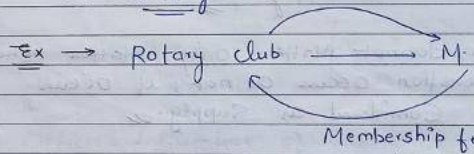
NOTE :- 2nd Hand saman bhi agar business related hai then GST ayegi ✓

* Section 7(1)(a) Concept of Supply

	I	II	III	
Consideration	✓	✓	⊕	} Down Condition + Hava Must E
Business	✓	X + Hava	✓	
Supply	✓	X	X	

* Section 7(1)(aa) Group & Members ko Separate Person Manenge

• Transactions between persons & it's members
 ↳ for a Consideration. Other than individual.
 ↳ is "Supply"



Group & Members = Separate Person.

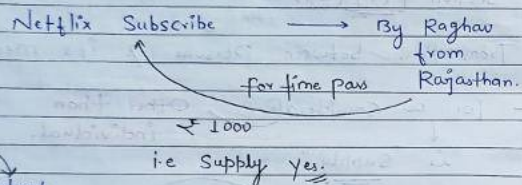
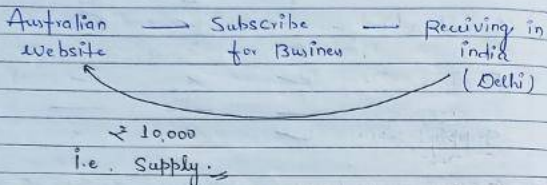
* Section 7(1)(b) (30% 314 India ke bahar ki Services Manga Rahe hain paani 314 diya E (Consideration) Business ko given E or not E)

- Import of Service (Don't Matter, Hum Supply Manenge.)
- for a Consideration.

• whether or not in the Course or furtherance of Business.

Date / /

Example →



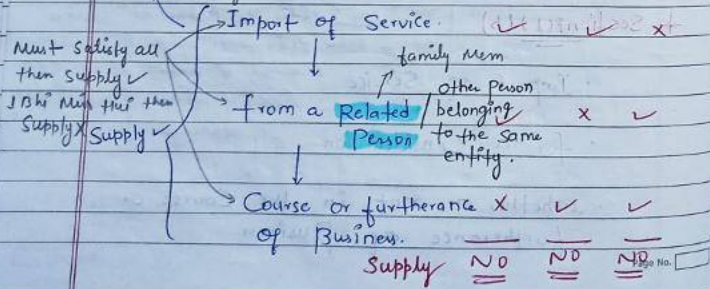
S.N. Import.

Business doesnot Matter, only Matter the Consideration occur or not, if occur than Considered as Supply.

Schedule I = Deemed Supply.

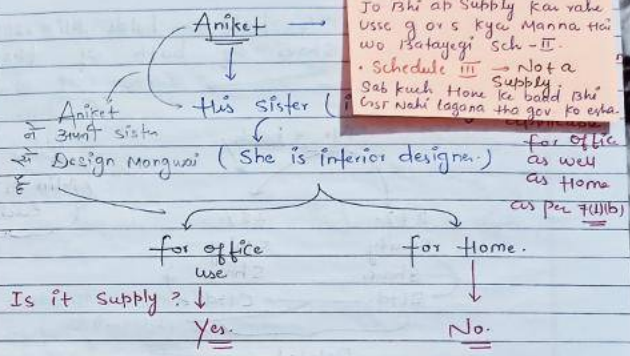
↳ if Consideration is Missing Considered as Supply.

Consideration x Missing



Date 31, 1, 25 Lecture - 07

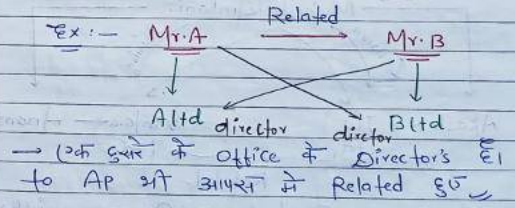
Example :-



Schedule I - Deemed Supply
 ↳ Means Consideration Nahi Bhi hai to Bhi GST laga dengs Supply Man lenge ✓
 • Schedule II - Bifurcation of goods or Services. To Bhi ab Supply Ka value Use q or s kye Manna hai wo Bhatayegi Sch-II.
 • Schedule III - Not a Supply. Sab kuch Home ke baad Bhi GST nahi lagana tho gov. ko estab. for office as well as Home cus per 7(1)(b)

Related Persons :- [Explanation to Sec-15 CGST Act]

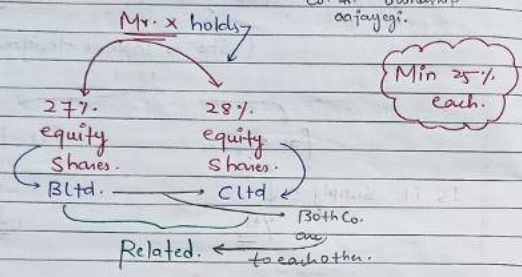
i. Officer's / Directors of one another's business.



ii. Partnership firm. Partner (310K 3114 P. firm 24 LLP in of same of Partner's they are related.)

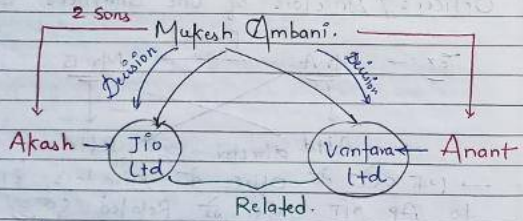
iii. Employer & Employee.

iv. if a person Controls or holds Min 25% of equity shares of both of the Companies.



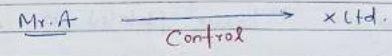
di shares jinko khairidenge to Co. ki ownership aa jayegi.

v. 3rd person Controls Directly / Indirectly both of them.

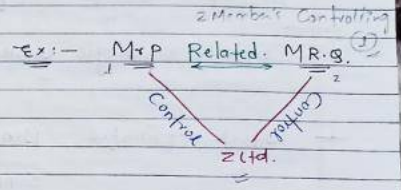


if 3rd person Controls 2 Persons without any equity shares. then it is also related.

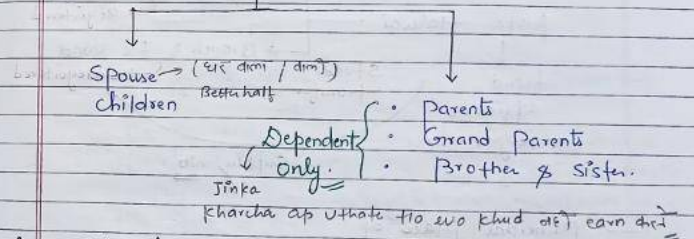
vi. One person Controls another. 1 sub-10



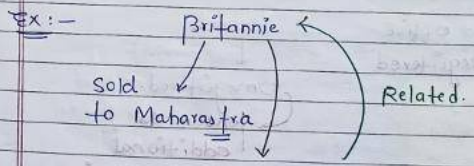
vii. Such persons together Control a 3rd person.



viii. family members



ix. Sole Agent :-



Swatik Trader -> Mumbai. Pune MH Me Britannie ko Sale karne inshort, Big statu) di nhi dechega. Me Single Bando ko agent Bana diya for whole work.

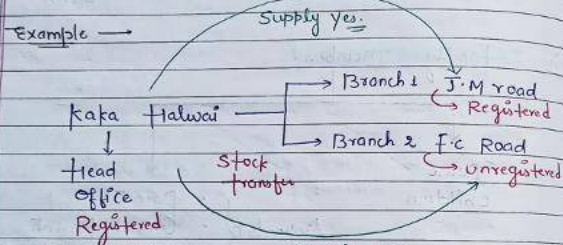
Employee to Employee
 gift upto ₹ 50k in 1 yr & supply
 if > ₹ 50k full amt is supply

Schedule I → 2nd point.

Transaction between Related or Distinct Person in the Course or furtherance of Business.

Lecture - 8
 Distinct = Single owner Multiple registration.

Stock transfer, Branch Transfer.



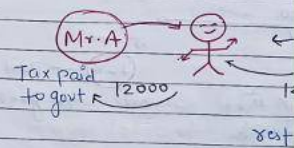
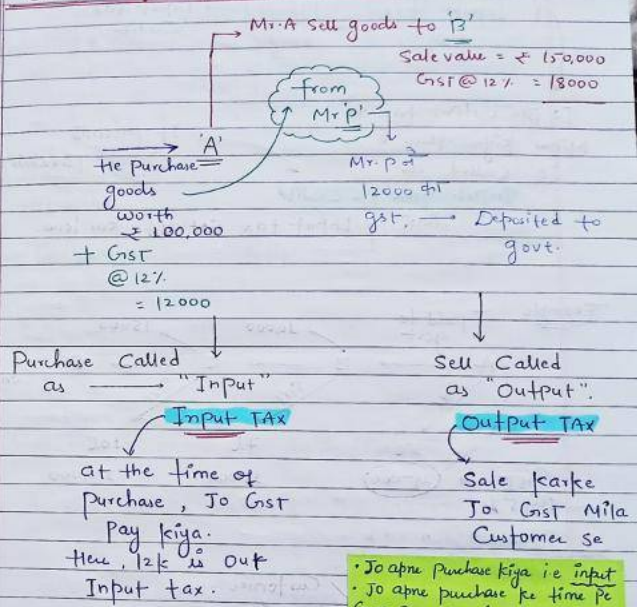
To Jagah reg Nahi hofi to Main jagah kobotke E

Principal place of Business (P.P.O.B)



Distinct Person
 if a person has taken Multiple Registration or is required to take Multiple Registration (Gst) then for each such reg. that person is called as a Distinct Person.

Date: / /
Concept of input Tax Credit :-



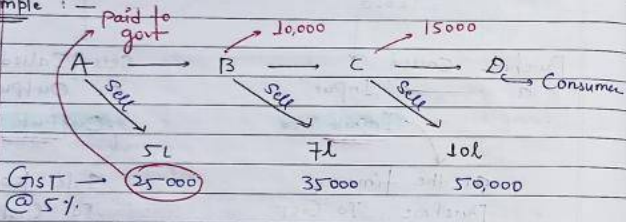
• Jo apne Purchase krja i.e. Input
 • Jo apne purchase ke time pe GST pay krja i.e. "input Tax"
 • Jo becha = output
 • uspe Jo tax aya at the time of Selling = output tax
 • output tax me se input tax ko minus kar dena is called as input tax ka Credit lena.

Output tax	18000	
Input tax	(12000)	→ Input tax Credit
pay	<u>6000</u>	

Jo bhi output tax hai
Ming kiya hua E
ie called as
Input tax ka Credit
mahi / Input tax Set off ka lena.

It prevents
Double Taxability

Example :-

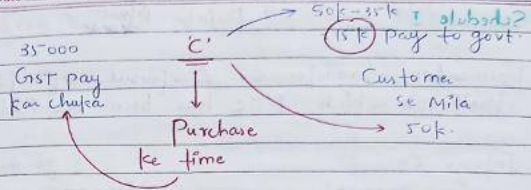


'B' Customer se Mila

25000 already paid kar chuka hua govt ko

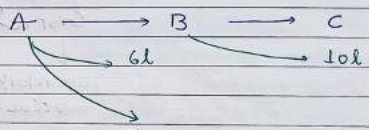
35000 → 35 - 25 = 10k → paid to govt.

Pocket me date



Lecture - 09
3/feb/25

Tax on value addition :-



GST @ 12%: 72000 → 12% of 120,000

A = 72000	Input tax	120,000
B = 48000	Output tax	(72000)
<u>120,000</u>	Pay	<u>48000</u>

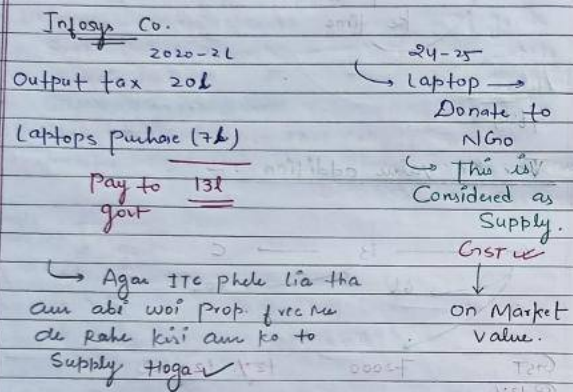
A) Value addition = 6L x 12% = 72000

B) P Sales 4L x 12% = 48000

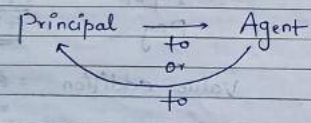
Date: / /

* Schedule I → 3rd point **Most**

→ Permanent transfer or Disposal of Business Assets on which I.T.C has been availed.



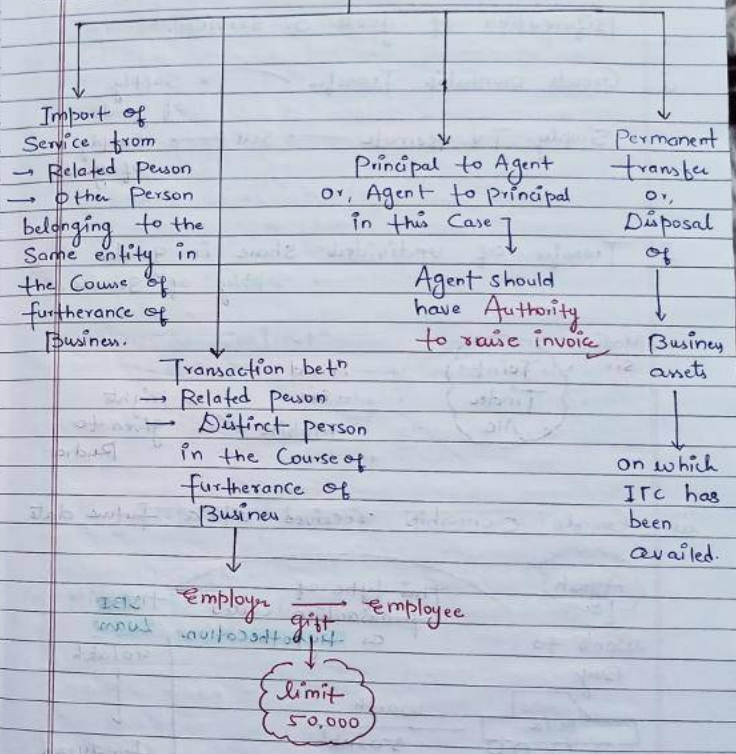
* Sch I → 4th point
4 Transaction Between :-



→ Principal & Agent gets Covered under this point only when agent has the authority to raise invoice on behalf of the principal.

Date 4, 2, 25 Lecture - 10.

Revision → Schedule I → flow chart.



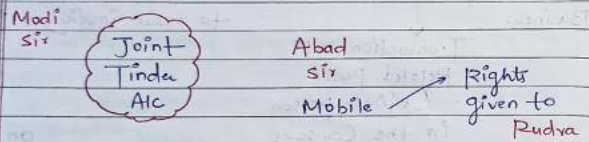
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Schedule - II

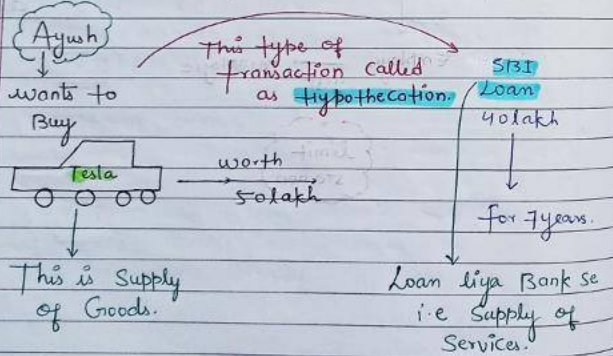
Bifurcation of goods or Services.

i. Goods ownership Transfer → Supply of goods.
Simply TV Remote → Sell → Supply of goods.

ii. Transfer of undivided share in goods.
• Supply of Service.



iii. Goods ownership received at a future date

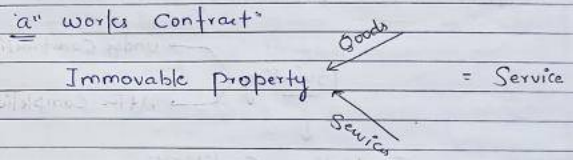


Date / /

- iv. Land Lease = Service
v. Building Lease = Service
vi. Immovable prop on lease = Service
vii. Goods → Treatment/Process = Service

ex → Active → Servicing
4000 ₹ { oil, cleaning, wires change, Labels changes

viii. Composite Supplies → Supply of Service

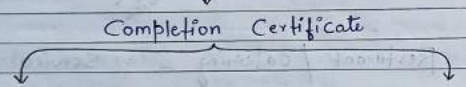
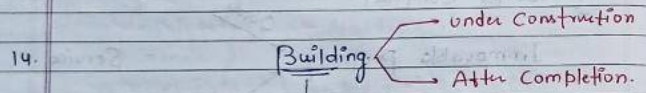


b. Restaurant / Catering = Service.

ix. Right to use in goods

Date ___/___/___

- 10. Transfer or Disposal of \rightarrow Goods. Business Assets
- 11. Use of Assets for \rightarrow Service non Business Purpose
 ex \rightarrow chairs given for use for a Birthday event at home.
- 12. Temporary use of Intellectual Property rights \rightarrow Supply of Services.
 ex \rightarrow Copyrights
- 13. Software Develop, Modify \rightarrow Service.



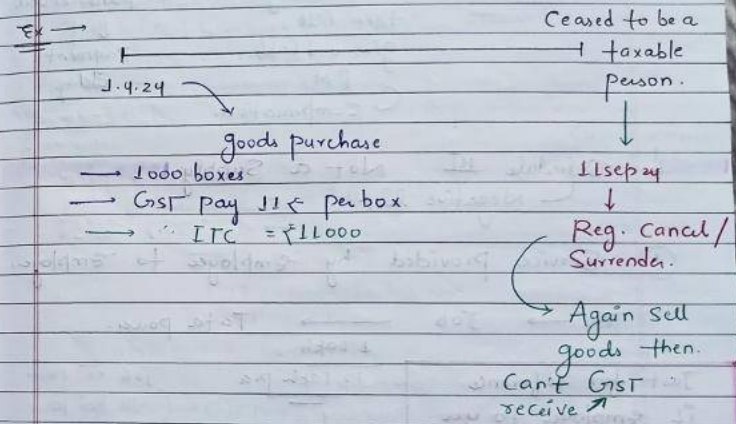
- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before Completion Certificate • Supply of Service • GST | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After Completion Certificate • Schedule II • Not a Supply • No GST |
|---|---|

Date 5, 2, 25 Lecture - 11

15. Cease to be a taxable Person :-

Taxable Person? \rightarrow Already registered or liable to be registered

Turnover Limit
> 10L / 20L / 40L



\rightarrow It will be deemed goods were sold before 11th Sep.

* Above points will not be applicable :-

- a. Sell as a going concern.
- or,
- b. To legal heir (i.e) father death \rightarrow son.

16. To do an act / To refrain from an act / To tolerate an act.

Service ↓ [सर्विस] ↓ [हानि] ↓ [सहन] ↓

like Teaching. Ex → not to teching academy then i'll give u 1 lakh P.M. Compensation.

Ex → Post Paid mobile ↓ Payment delay.

* Schedule III Not a Supply. Negative list

① Service provided by employee to Employer.

Ex → Job → Tata power. 1 lakh

Just for reference if Employee to you. Sch I → Gift 50,000

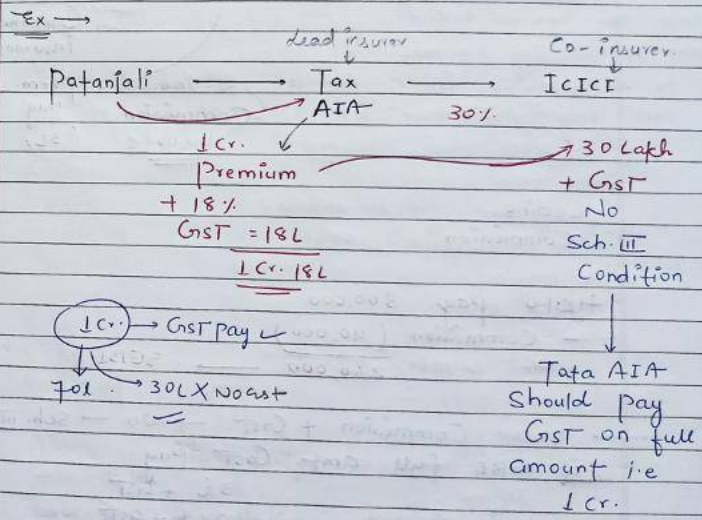
12 lakh p.a. Job ki Hatt Ke koi kam Kiya GST Supply

NOTE Services provided by Employee to Employer other than in the Course of employment may be considered as supply.

② MP / MLA / RISI Governor / PM / C.M etc. ← Salary received

Sch-III Not a Supply.

*** ③ Amount paid by Lead insurer to Co-insurer will not be supply if Lead insurer has paid GST on whole amt. received from the client [insured]

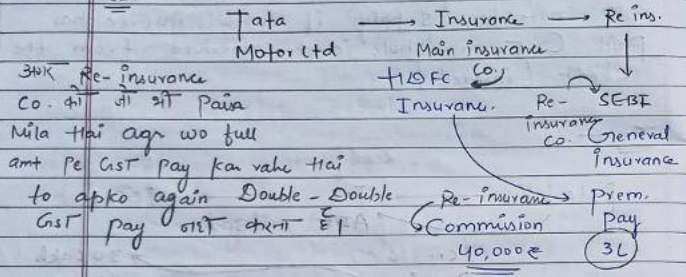


Saathi

Date / / 40,000

④ No GST on Re-insurance Commission paid by insurance Co. to Re insurance Co. if Re-insurance Co. is paying GST on full amt. received from the insurance Co. HDFC.

Ex:-



Ceding Commission

HDFC pay 300,000 - Commission (40,000) = 260,000 → SEBI

→ 40,000 Commission + GST → No → Sch. III if SBI full amt GST pay 3L + GST 2.6L + GST

Saathi

⑤ funeral, Burial, Crematorium, Mortuary & Transportation of the Deceased. Dead body transport from Sankar lake ya other

⑥ Services by Court or Tribunal } Sch III Not a Supply (Proving service, received fees)

NOTE:- Services by Liquidator are also Covered Under Sch. III

⑦ Actionable claims Except → Specified actionable claims. Lottery, Betting, Gambling, Casinos, Online money Gaming, Horse Racing.

⑧ Sale of Land } Sch III Not a Supply GST x Sale of Building



Date / /

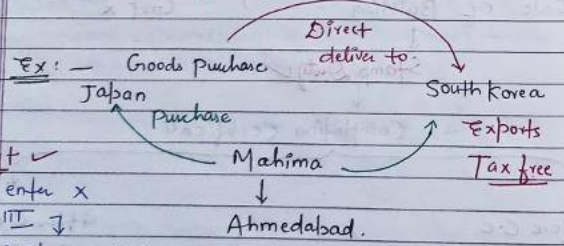
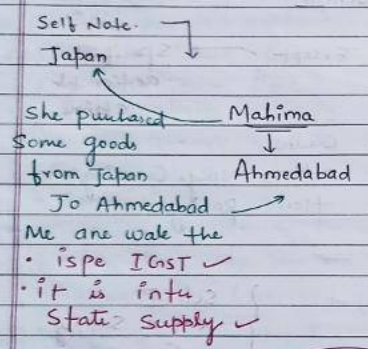
Supply of Service (sch III)

GST ✓
Stamp Duty ✓

Not a Supply
GST x
Stamp duty ✓

Lecture - 13
7/feb/25

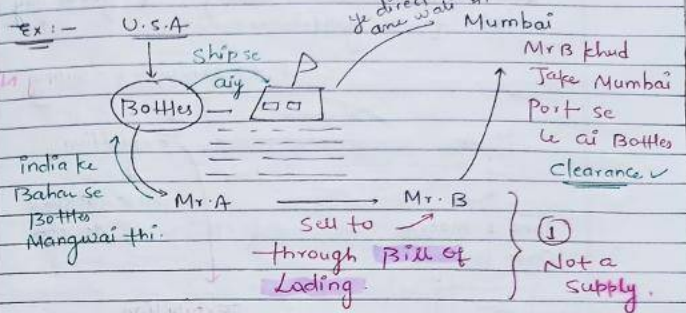
⑨ Third Country Exports :-



Import ✓
india enta x
Sch III ✓
Not a supply
GST x

Date / /

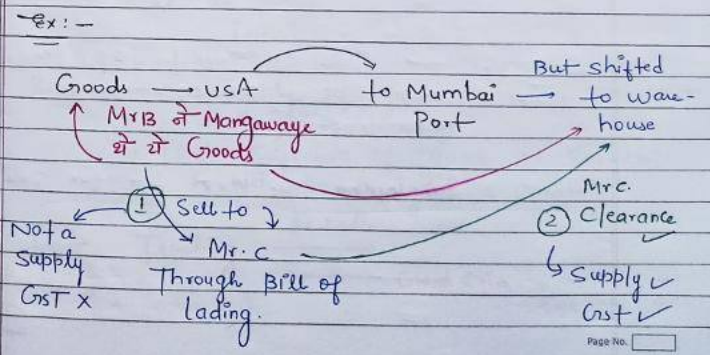
⑩ High Sea Sales :-



i) Mr. A sell to Mr. B
↳ Not a Supply. GST x

ii) Jab Mr. Clearance karwane Jayegi goods ki then GST ✓

⑪ Sale of warehoused Goods :-



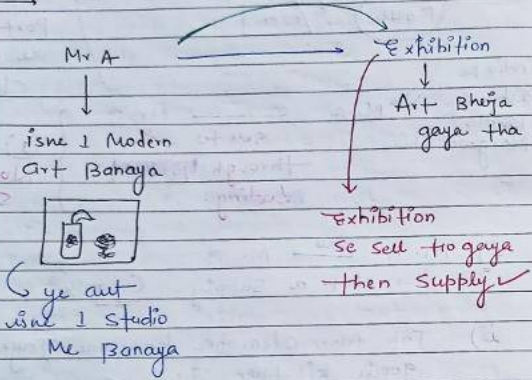
Not a Supply
GST x

Mr. C
② Clearance
Supply ✓
GST ✓

Date / /

* Treatment of Supply by an artist in various states and supply of goods by artist from gallery

Send to exhibition = supply Nox



Sell

* affording = genuine reason. Ground

Wife of Mr. A (Sona) is to

Date 8, 2, 25 Lecture - 14

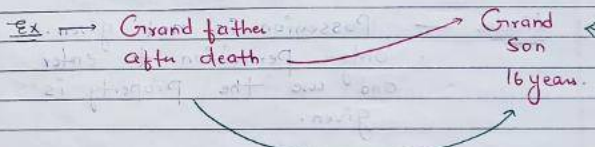
* Meaning of few terms under Supply :-

i) Sale -> Transfer of Title -> in goods -> for monetary consideration -> Valid Contract

No rights are left behind with the seller.

ii) Transfer -> Conveying of Property

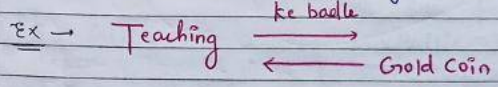
Consent of transferor & Capacity of transferee need not be required



iii) Intestamentary property by default transfer to it is valid Transfer

iv) Barter -> Supply of goods / Services without Monetary Consideration.

Both Supplies of goods or Services is to be analysed separately.



Date: / /

iv) Exchange → Getting Immovable Property in return without monetary Consideration.

v.) Rental → This term is generally used for Movable Property.

vi.) Lease → This Term is generally used for immovable Property.

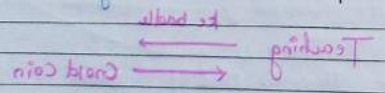
• Possession as well as Right to use is transferred in this case.

vii) License → Possession is not given. Only permission to enter and use the property is given.

Ex → Gym Membership, Library membership

viii) Disposal → Sale or Transfer of Property. Doesn't possess merchantable warranty.

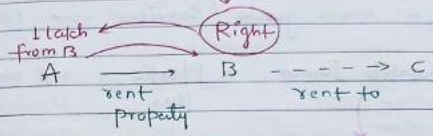
• Means which are not fit for sale.



Date: / /

* few clarifications

1. Tenancy Rights →

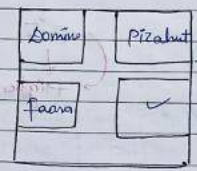


Tenancy rights? Supply → Yes

in short it Means, (A) Ne apni property rent pe di (B) ko and (B) o age rent o rent (C) di ye rights mot o mu B o A di ↓ Latch B o

2. cloud kitchen / central kitchen.

↳ cur se bahar dal - dal ke Swiggy, Zomato o list ke liye



→ Central kitchen.

↓
Bade Bade brands ke liye lim ke ↓ Jagah kitchen open hai
↳ Sawe foods wohi ↓ specific Tagh se deliver ho sake.

5% GST ✓

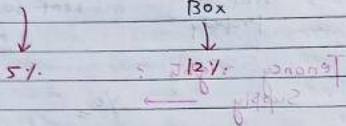
Date: / /

Section 8 CGST Act [Composite & Mixed Supply]

Ex 1.

2 or more goods / services → Bundle.

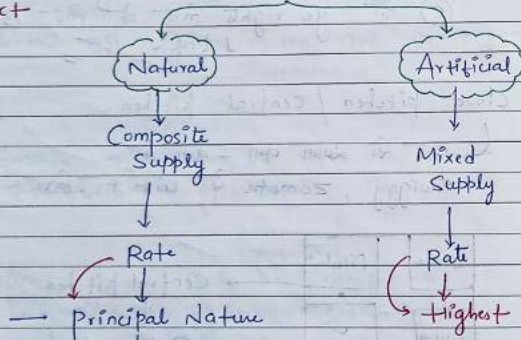
Gulab Jamun + Plastic = ₹ 400



Sec 8

CGST Act

Composite & Mixed Supply Bundle



400 ₹
+ GST 20
@ 5% 420

Date: / /

Example :-

- i. Mobile + charger → Natural
- ii. shirt + packing box → "
- iii. Air + food → "
- Ticket
- iv. Daru + chakhna → Artificial
- v. TV + Radio → "
- vi. Santoor + Nihar Soap oil → "

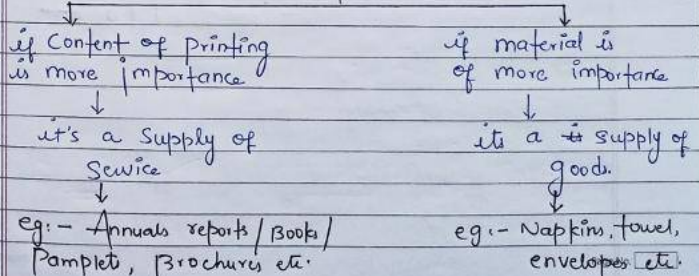
Lecture - 15

10/2/25

* few Clarification regarding Composite & Mixed Supply.

1. A printing of Books / Pamphlets / Boxes / Tissue Papers etc.

it is a Composite Supply [Natural Bundle]



Date 10, 2, 25

Saathi

2. Retreading of Tyres :-

Tyre is given by Consumer to the Shopkeeper for retreading

↓
it is a Supply of Service
[Sch II → Processing goods.]

Tyre is purchased by shopkeeper himself from the market → He himself retreads it & sell it to the Customer.

↓
Supply of goods.

3. Supply of food & Beverages at Cinema halls.

P.T.O →

Saathi

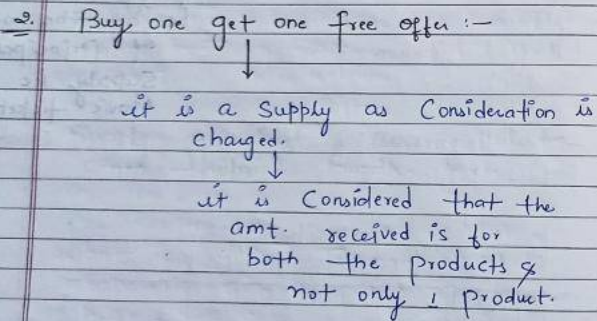
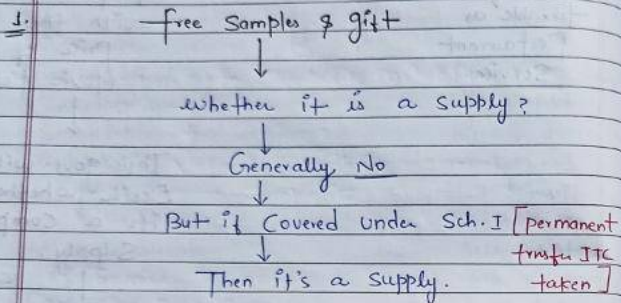
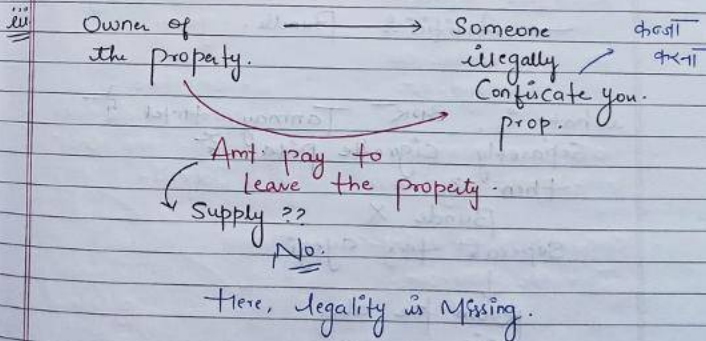
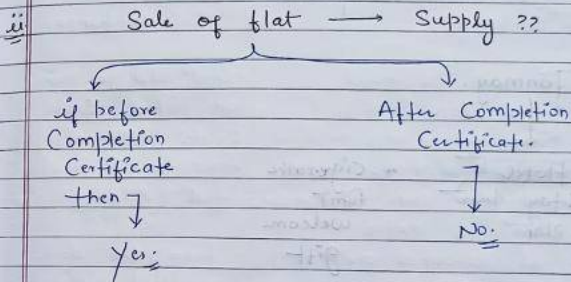
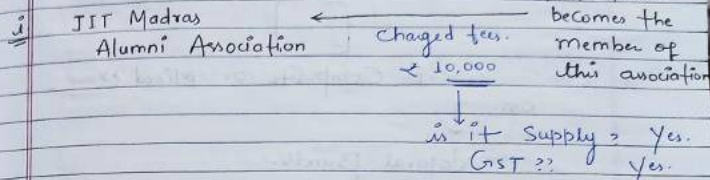
Date / /

Normally taxable as Restaurant Service.

if Bundled with the price of Movie ticket


↓
Then govt. will Decide whether its a Composite Supply.

↓
if Yes, tax will be at the rate of principal Supply i.e. Movie ticket.

* few clarifications [Pg - 2.27 of Notes.]* Case laws Summary

Date ___/___/___

4. आवाज → संलग्न
water Becha → Can में



→ ₹ 100

is it Composite or Mixed??

Ans. ↓
 Natural Bundle
 → Composite

5. Tanmay.
 ↓
 1 Hotel में + Cigarette
 stay tax limit
 अलग welcome
 गिट्ट

→ Artificial Bundle.

what if, अगर Tanmay Hotel में
Separately Cigarette pita है
 then ?
 Bunde X
 Seperate tax ayegi
 ↓
 Room ka alag
 cig. " "

Date ___/___/___

6. Box = Pencil, eraser, Scale etc.
 Contains.
 it is Mixed Supply.

→ Done is ←

Date 12, 02, 25

Saat

Chapter - 03

Lecture - 1 * Charge under GST & Composition levy.

* Charging Section of CGST Act = Section 9.

Section 9.

Sub Section (1)

- CGST will be levied
- On Intra State Supplies
- of goods or services or both
- Except on alcoholic liquor for human consumption or

Un-denatured extra neutral alcohol or Rectified Spirit.

- on the value as per Section 15.
- at such rates not exceeding 20%.
- Collected & paid by a Taxable person.

Sub Section (2)

• GST will be levied on petrol, Diesel, Crude, Natural gas, Aviation Turbine fuel (ATF)

• from the date notified by the govt.

• on the recommendations of the GST Council.

* charge unde

Date ___/___/___

Salary

forward charge.

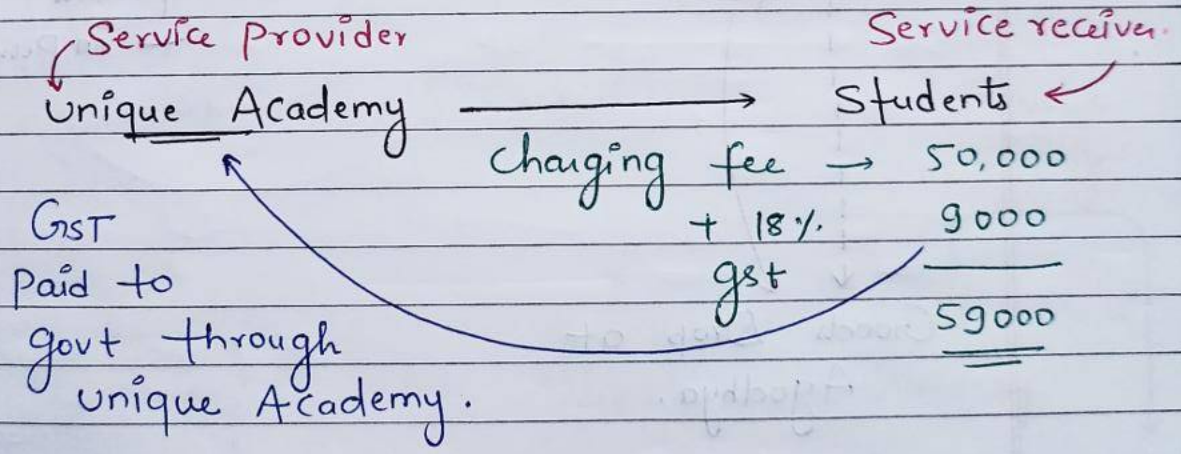
Reverse charge.

9(3)
List

9(4)
↓

Unregistered Seller to Registered Buyer.

Example :-



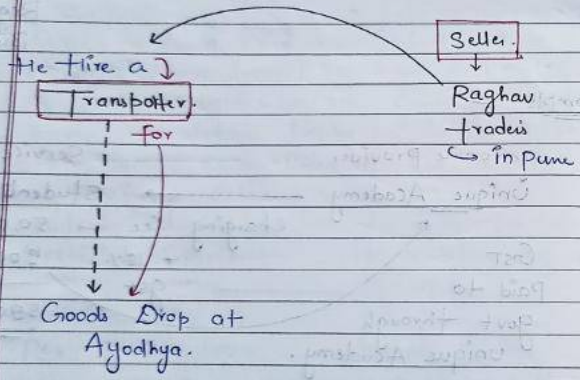
* forward charge → seller GST govt karwaye.

* Reverse charge → Buyer GST karwaye.

* **Forward charge** → when the supplier is obliged to deposit tax with the govt.

* **Reverse charge** → when the obligation to deposit GST with the govt. is of the service receiver/buyer.

Example →



Service Provider = Transporter
 Service Receiver = Raghuw Traders

Services Amount → 3000
 + GST @ 12% = 360
 Total = 3360

Receiver will directly deposit GST with the govt.

Revenue charge

* **Section 9(3)** → Specified Services under Reverse Charge.

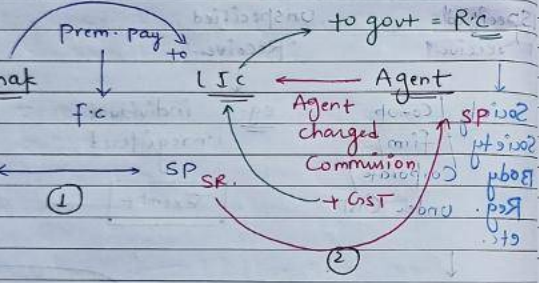
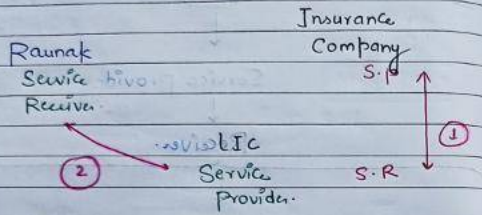


[Contract value > 2.5L TDS @ 2%]

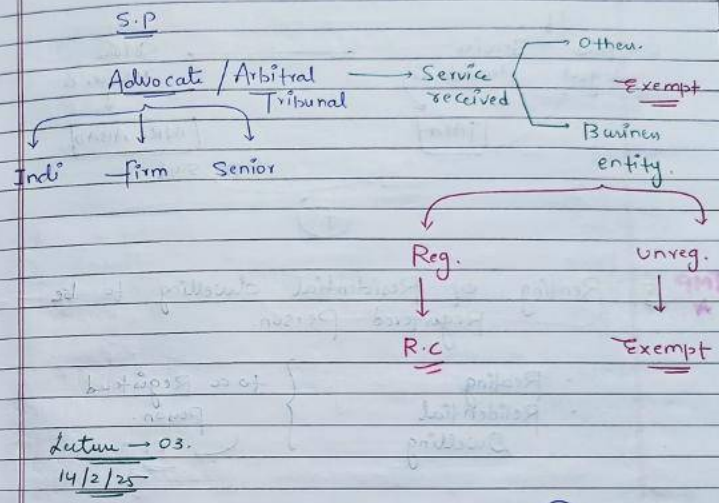
exempt Page No. [9]

2. Insurance agent To Insurance Company

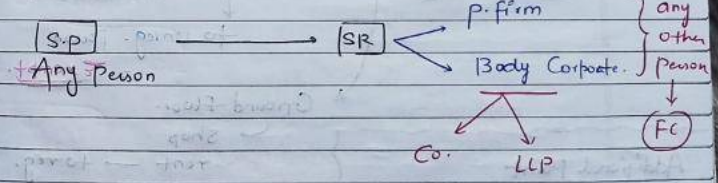
eg:-



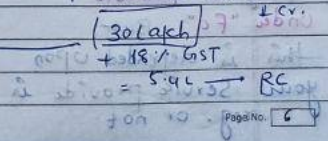
3. Services by Advocate / Arbitral Tribunal :-



4. Sponsorship Services :-

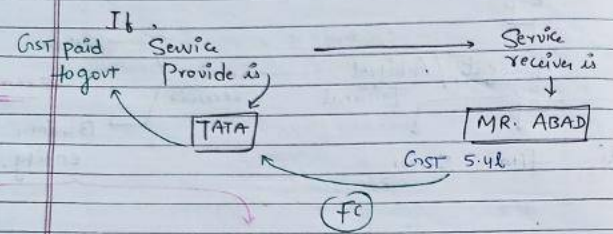


eg:- Fata Sewia provide. unique Academy Ticket sale 30% share



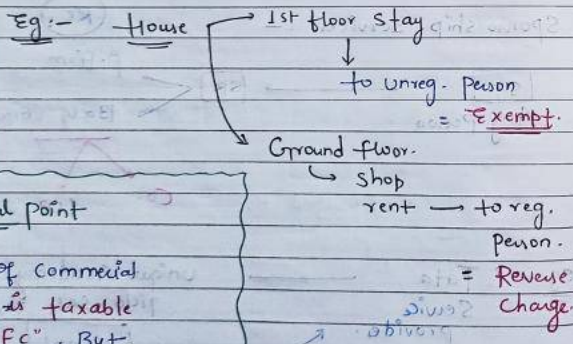
Date ___/___/___

Case 2.



5. Renting of Residential dwelling to a Registered Person.

- Renting Residential Dwelling } to a Registered person. → "FC"

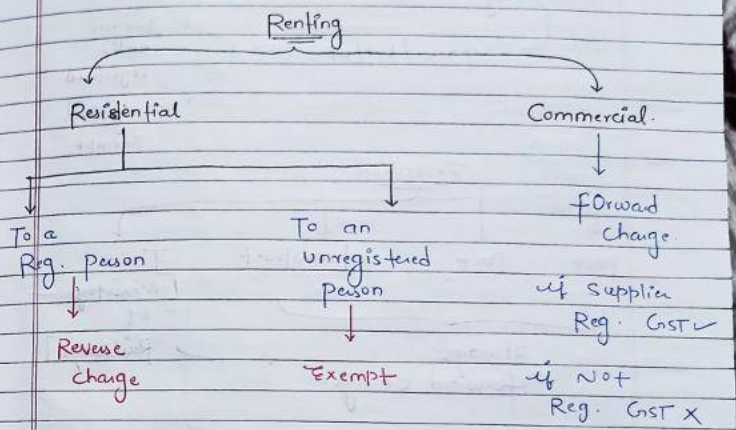


Additional point

→ Rent of Commercial Property is taxable under "FC", But this is depended upon your service provide is reg. or not.

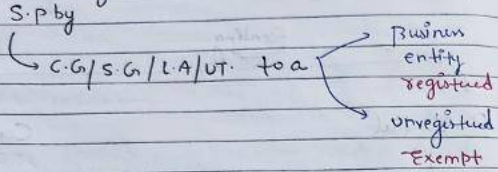
Date ___/___/___

Revision Purpose → flow chart ↓

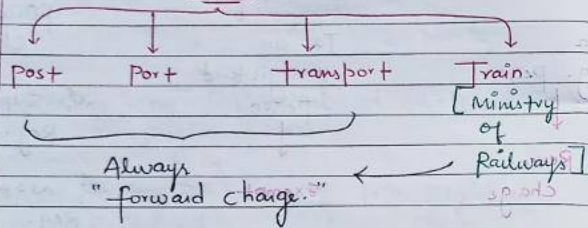


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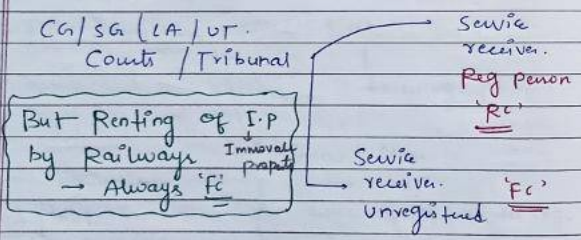
6. Services by Govt to Business Entity.



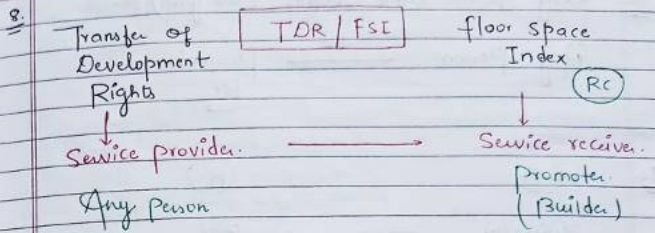
Exception.



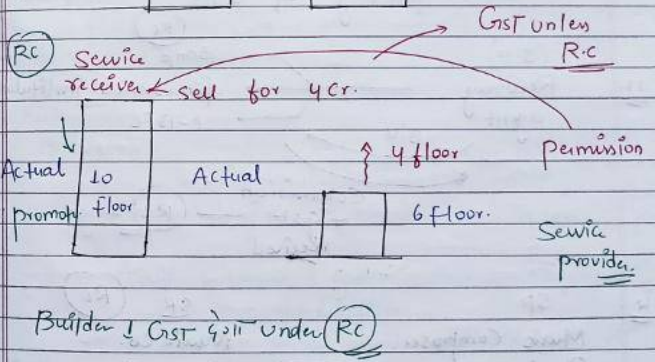
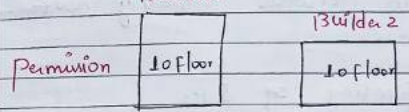
7. Renting of Immoveable Property.



Date 15, 2, 25 Lec 10-04



eg: ->



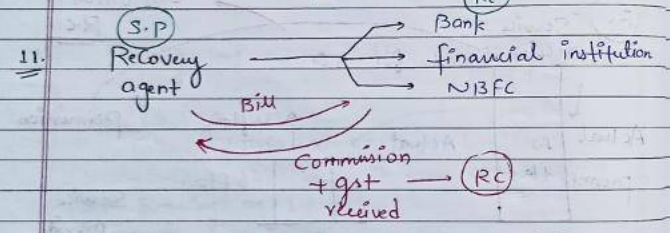
Date / /

9. Long term Land lease (30 yr.)
Any Person to Promoter
RC

10. S.P. (RC)
Director to Body Corporate

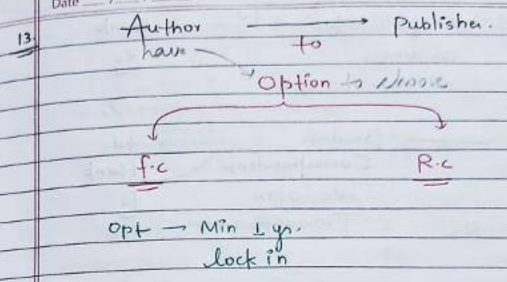
but, sp in personal capacity Not Under RC.

Ex - Renting of I.P.



12. SP (RC) Music Composer, Photographer, Artist → Music Co. (SR) → Producer.

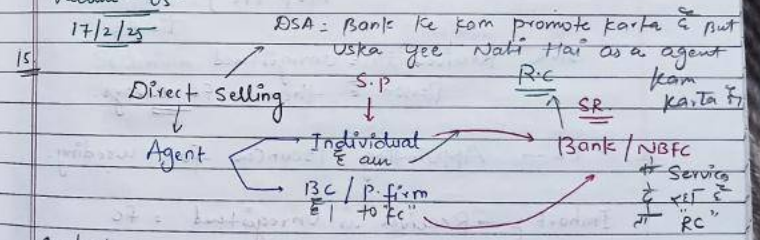
Date / /



+ Declaration of invoice that author has chopted for fc

14. Not so Imp ↓ (RC)
RBI Overseeing Committee → To RBI

Lecture - 05
17/2/25



in short i.e. (if Direct selling agent gives service to Bank/NBFC then it will be considered as RC but direct selling agent must be an individual)

(DSA = Jo Bank ke behalf RC logo ke A/c open karwata hai loan logo ko diwata hai / trustee of loan)

Date 17/2/25

Saath

16. Business facilitator awareness. → Bank RC

17. B.C. → Business Correspondent → Bank RC. Includes: Awareness + transactions etc. (Kavayee te daga), A/c o/pn, Transaction etc.

18. Security Services. ie fc. Service provide. → B.C. (Co./LLP) → Providing service to Registered Person. Other [Individual, P. firm, Huf, AOP etc.] → ie RC.

310K Receiver Hi = Unregistered Person & then = fc always.

Ex → Appointing Bouncer for wedding.

Inshort Receiver is Unregistered = fc. Receiver " reg.]

then check who is your Provider.

if Provider is

B.C. = fc, Other = RC

Saathi

Date / /

→ No RC if Services Provided to :-

Govt Department, Local Authority, Govt agency registered because of Sec 51-TDs.

19. Renting of Motor vehicle inclusive of fuel :-

Service provide → Service receive. B.C. (or) Indiv. / Huf / P. firm / etc. Must have to d B.C. Co. LLP

20. Lending of Securities :-

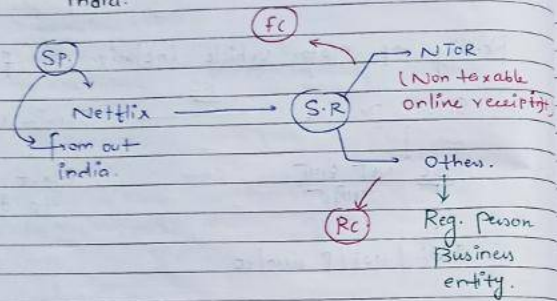
Lender of Securities → Borrower. Service Provider → Pay amt + GST → Service Receiver (RC)

Date / /

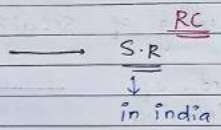
+ Reverse charge entries under IGST act :-

IGST Act 5(3)

1. Any Service provided from outside India.



2. Transportation of goods by vessel means ship

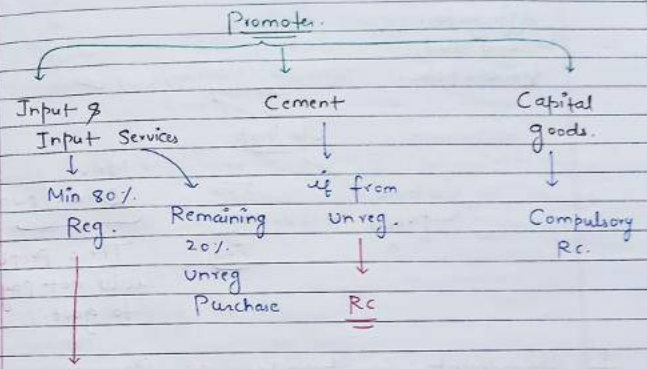


Date / /

Section 9(4)

Seller ————— Buyer

Unregistered Person Reg. Person



if Shortfall → RC

Ex → Purchase - 100€

• Reg. → 75€

Target = 80€ [80%]

Short = 7€

Fall ↓

RC pay.

Date 17, 2, 25 Lecture - 06.

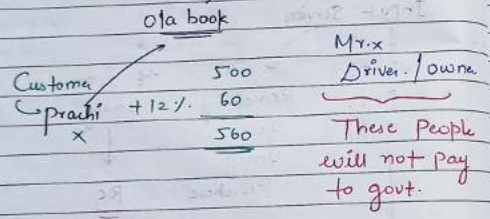
Section 9 (5) :-

* "Specified" E-Commerce Operation.

1. Ola/Uber "Transfer of Passenger"

Aggregator word used for Ola/Uber.

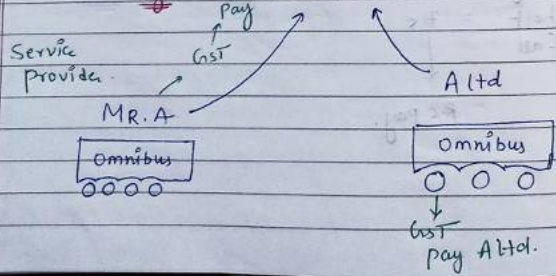
E-Commerce Operator



* Amendment in transfer of Passenger (Ola/Uber)

Customer booked omnibus through E-Commerce Operator.

eg:- "Graadiwala.com"

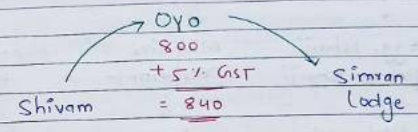


Date / /

2. Accomodation Services :-

Oyo / Bookings.com / Trivago etc.

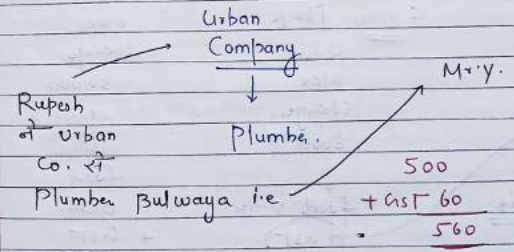
Accomodation Services :-



if hotel registered -> Hotel GST Deposit

if hotel unregistered -> E-Commerce Oyo -> GST Deposit

3. House keeping Services :-

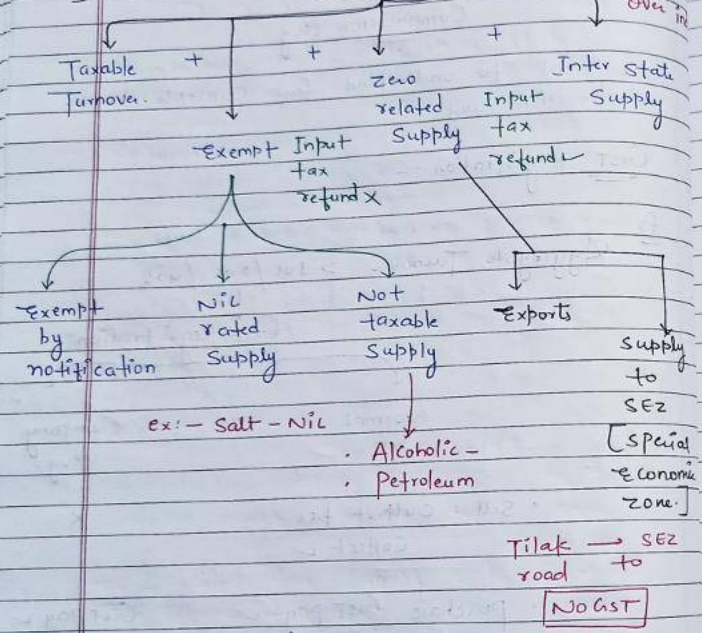


if Plumber reg. -> GST Deposit

if Plumber unreg. -> Urban Co. -> GST Deposit

Date: / /

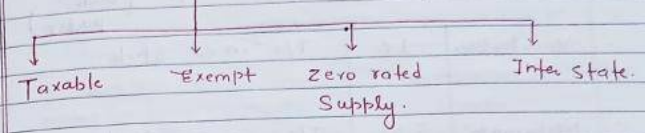
Aggregate Turnover. (PAN index basis / PAN over the



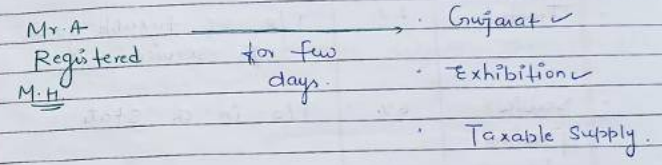
- Self note :- Manipal
- i) Tri Na MAMA = Limit = 10L
 ↳ Tripura, Nagaland, Mizoram
 - ii) 20L for = Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh
 ↳ Khayasi aur gana ganyasi, Uttarakhand, Telangana
 - iii)

Date: 19, 2, 25 Lecture - 08

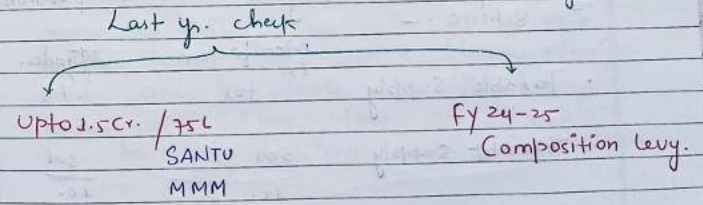
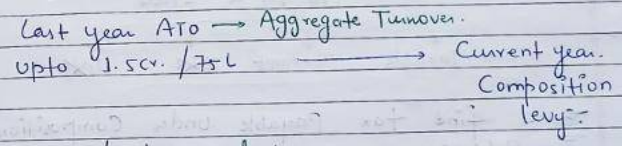
3. Turnover in a State :- State wise x Shop wise



4. Casual Taxable Person :-

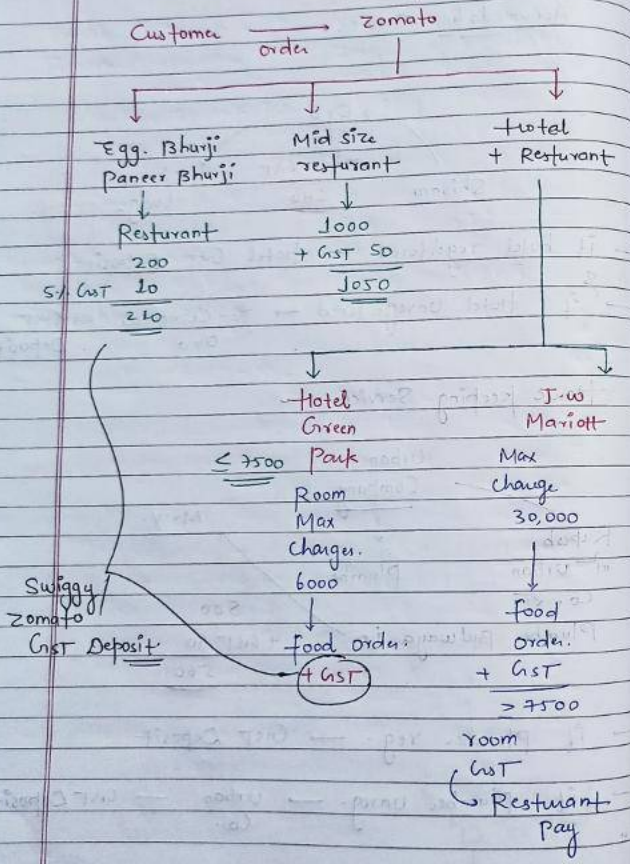


1. Eligibility for Composition Levy :-



Date: / /

4. Zomato / Swiggy (food delivery)



Date 18, 2, 25 Lecture - 07

Section - 10

Composition Levy

We need to understand few concepts before Composition Levy.

1. GST Registration :-

fy $\frac{\text{Sales}}{\text{do i.e.}}$ $\frac{\text{Aggregate Turnover} > 10L / 20L / 40L}{\text{do i.e.}}$ \downarrow GST Registration

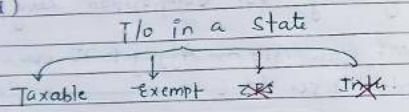
- 3000 ek shop ka aag aag dekha to Turnover in a State
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|--------------------|
| Normal reg. | Or. | Company Levy. |
| • Sell : Output tax Collect ✓ | | X |
| • purchase GST pay ✓
ITC ✓ | | GST pay ✓
ITC X |
| • Compliance (↑) | | (↓) |

Saathi

Composition levy opt ✓ GST pay →
To in a State x % (own pocket)

- Manufacture 1% T/o in a State
- Resturant 5% T/o in a State
- Trader 1% T/o of taxable goods & services.
- Service provide. 6% T/o in a State.

(ATO = 30L)



Ex:- find tax Payable under Composition Scheme :-

	Manufacture	Trader.
Taxable Supply	70L	70L
Exempt Supply	30L	30L
	<u>1Cr.</u>	<u>1Cr.</u>

NOTE → Interest wagne Pure Composition Levy
Me Ignore karna hai ab use of int ← Saathi

Manufacture 1% T/o in a state = Taxable + Exempt
70 + 30 = 1Cr x 1% = 100,000

Trader 1% T/o of taxable goods & services 70L x 1% = 70,000

Example 2.

→ Resturant taxable 1.10 Cr. Exempt 30L
1.10 + 30L = 1.40Cr x 5% = 70

Ex. 3.

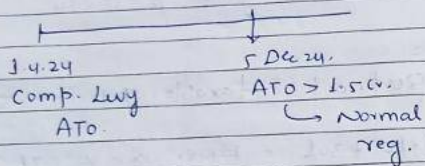
Trader Taxable 90L Exempt 50L
90L x 0.5% = 45000
0.5% = 45000
= 90,000

3. if a person has Multiple Shops all over india and he wants to opt for Composition scheme then all the Shops will have to be reg. under Composition Scheme only.

Date / /

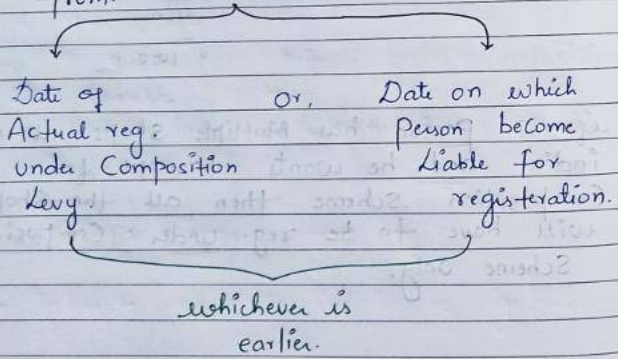
4. Day Limit > 1.5cr / 7st / 50l
Exceeded immediately

Composition Levy → Normal registration.



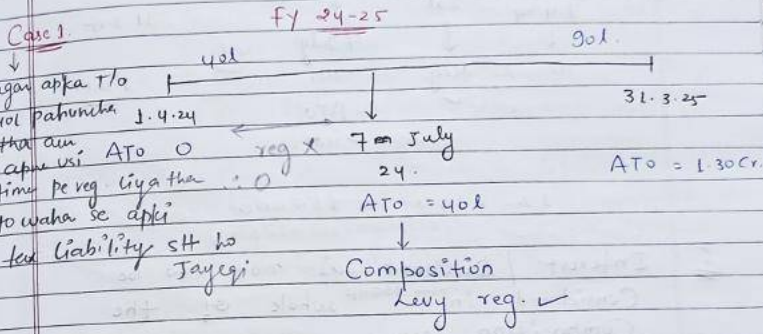
Lecture - 9
20/2/25

5. GST under Composition Levy is to be paid from.



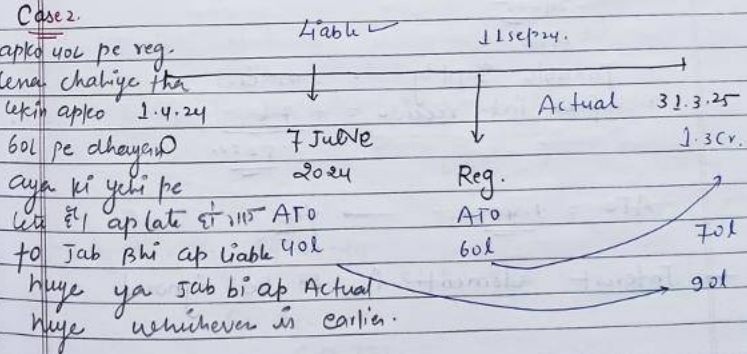
Date / /

Example → Goods Seller
Maharashtra.
Normal reg. limit = 40l.



GST Pay 1% x 90l = 90,000

45k 45k



1% x 90l = 90,000 ✓

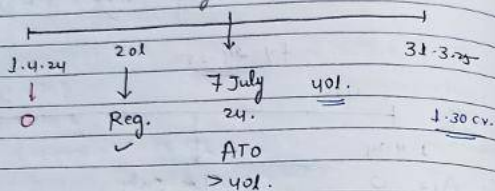
Date: / /

Saa

Case 5

5 May 24.
ATO.

→ Jane hi ab 201 Pe prahumet
apne reg le liya to abhi Actual
ya liable (earlier)



$$1\% \times 100\text{ cr.} = 110,000$$

$$\hookrightarrow 11000000 (201 - 1.30\text{ cr.})$$

6. Interest / Discount is not to be considered in ^{Bank} whole of the Composition Levy.

eg →

Restaurant ✓
fy 25-24.

fy
24-25
ATO

- Taxable Supply = 1.45 cr.
 - fD int. receive = ₹ 7 l
- 1.52 cr.

ATO = 1.45 cr. → Yes.

→ Interest element is to be ignored.

Saathi

Date: / /

Example → find tax Payable under Composition Levy.

Restaurant fy = 24-25

- Taxable Supply = 90 l
- Exempt Supply = 23 l
- fD Interest = 10 l

Restaurant 5% on T/O in a state

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Taxable} &= 90\text{ l} \\ + \text{Exempt} &= 23\text{ l} \\ \hline &1,13,00,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2.5\% \text{ CGST } 282500 &\times 5\% \\ 2.5\% \text{ SGST } 282500 &565000 \end{aligned}$$

7. Services that can be provided by Manufacturers / Traders under Comp. Scheme.

Limit Last yr. (Turnover) T/O
T/O in a state or 5 l
× 10%.

Higher.

Example → fy 23-24

T/O in a state 85 l

fy 24-25
S.P ???

$$\begin{aligned} 85\text{ l} \\ \times 10\% &\text{ or } 5\text{ l} \end{aligned}$$

850,000

Higher = 850,000

Date ___/___/___

Ex 2.

fy = 23-24.
T/o in a state 43L
fy 24-25
SP ???

43L
x 10%
43000 Or 5L

Higher = 5L

8.

Composition Levy
 → Payment Quarterly
 → Return Annual

form no. CMP-08 → 18th of the next month

GSTR 4 → 30 April

GSTR 9A → 31 Dec.

• Eligible	ATO	Last yr.
• Tax pay	T/o in a state	Current yr.
• Sewice provide	T/o in a state	Last yr.

Chapter - 4

* Exemptions

Lecture - 4

8/4/25

Contract Carriage

A.C

↓
Taxable

Non A.C

Other

Exempt

↓
eg:- pune - Mumbai

↓
Non stop
A.C x

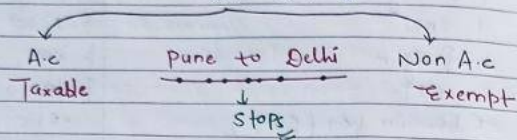
Radiotaxi /

Chartered /

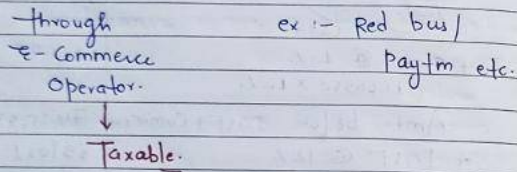
Hired /
Conducted.

↓
Taxable.

* Stage Carriage.



* Contract Carriage and stage Carriage.

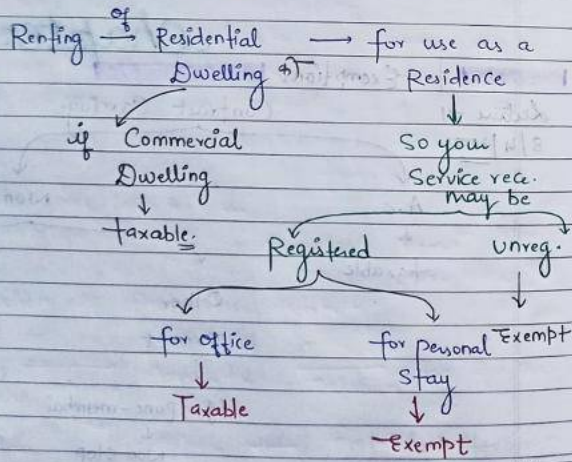


lecture - 6

8/4/25

Pg - 4.76

Entry 12

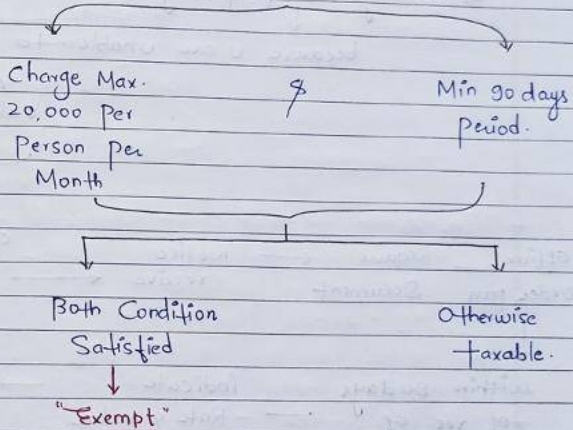


New Point added :- "taxable"

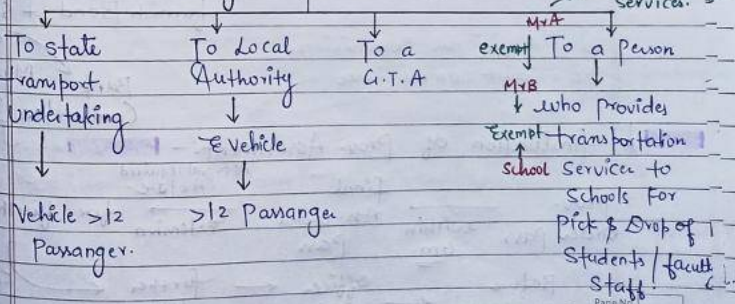
- i) Accomodation for students in student Residence.
- ii) By hostels / Camps / paying Guest (PG)

ENTRY 12A

Accommodation Services.



* Giving Vehicles on Rent



IMPORTANT NOTE : 🌟

Jaha jaha sticky notes lage h
wo sir ne class me nai
likhwaya h I made it own so ,,

agar likhna ho apko to likhe ..
otherwise skip it :)

Saath

Date 21/2/25 Lecture - 01.

* Time value

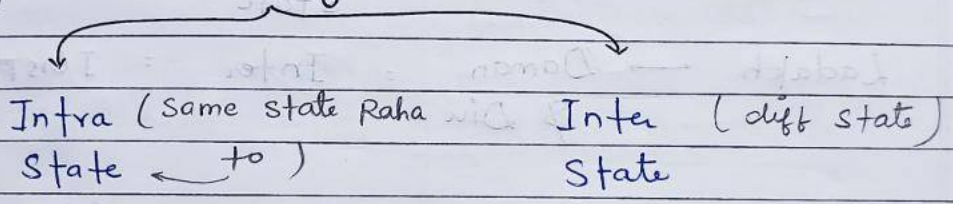
chapter - 05

* Time value and place.

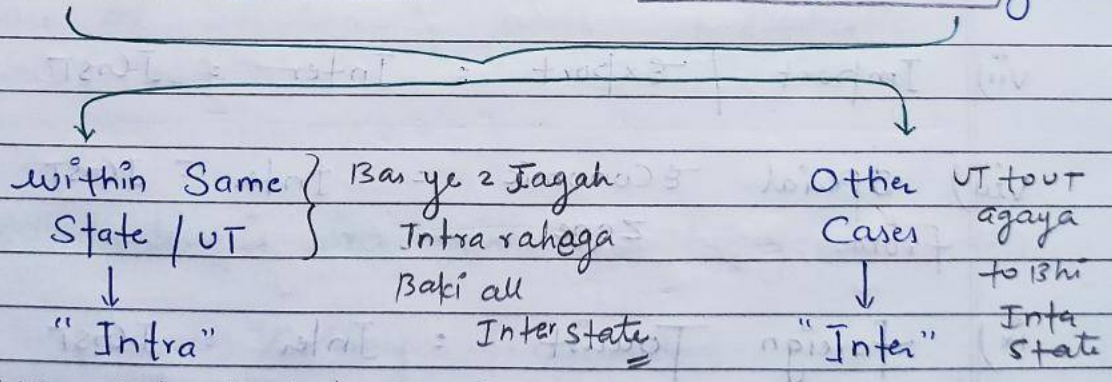
1. Place of Supply :-

	<u>CGST Act</u>	<u>IGST Act</u>
Section 7	Supply	Sec 7 Inter State
8	Composite & Mixed	8 Intra
9	Charging Sec.	9 Territorial waters.
10	Composition Levy.	
11	Exemption.	

2. Types of Supply.



Location of Supplier and place of Supply.



- within states (Intra) → CGST + SGST
- " UT → CGST + UTGST
- Intra states → 13y Default IGST.

* Location of Supplier and place of Supply.

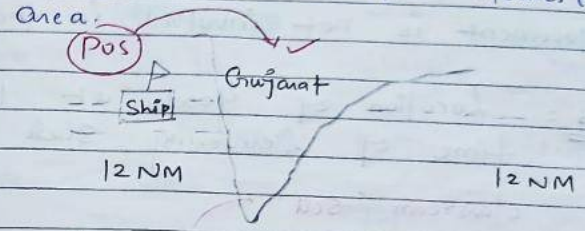
Examples :-

- i. MH → MH = Intra State = CGST + SGST
- ii. Laksha → Laksha = Intra State = CGST + UTGST
DewEEP DewEEP
- iii) MH → Mp = Inter State = IGST
- iv) MH → Ladakh = Inter State = IGST
- v) Ladakh → Daman & Diu = Inter State = IGST
- vi) Delhi → Delhi = Intra State = CGST + SGST
- vii) Import / Export = Inter State = IGST
- viii) Special Economic Zone = Inter State = IGST
from
- ix) Foreign Tourist ≤ 6m. = Inter State = IGST

* Section - 9

Territorial waters.

The location of Supplier or place of Supplier will be the nearest Coastal area.



Pos = Nearest Coastal Area.

Lecture - 02
24/2/25

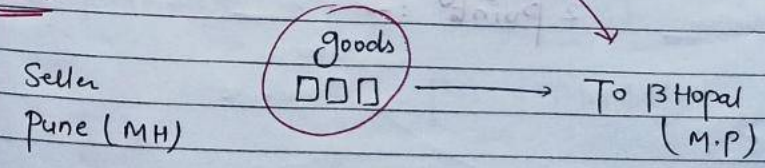
* IGST Act (Section - 10)

Place of Supply of goods [Domestic Supply]
(Pos)

a) Movement is involved in the goods.

Pos = Delivery terminate

Case 1.



Date 24/2/25

Pos = Bhopal.

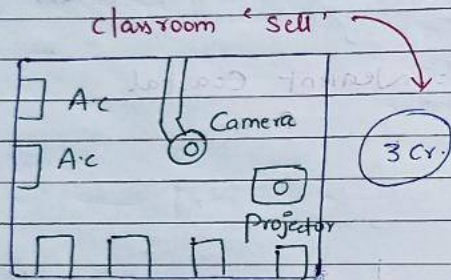
Location of Supplier (MH) } Inter = IGST
P.O.S (MP)

Case II.

B.

Movement is not involved in the goods.

Pos = Location of goods at the time of Delivering such goods.



Classroom is in Delhi

• Electronics / Benches → Pos = Delhi

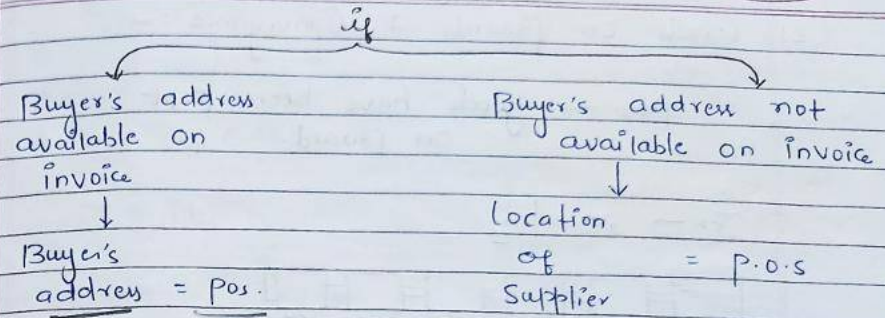
C. Buya of goods → Unregistered.

Not with standing the above
2 points :-

Saathi

Date 24/2/25

Saathi



Ex → vijaya sales =
Mumbai

Buyer's address not available
Loc = P.O.S Mumbai

- Customer = Unregistered ✓
- Address = Tamilnadu ✓

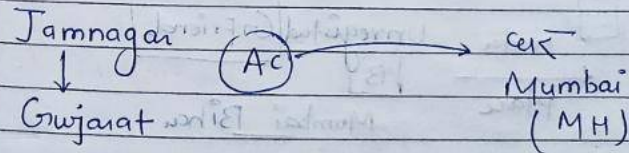
∴ Intra state ✓
CGST + SGST

Add avail ✓ Pos Tamilnadu

Los Mumbai (MH) → Inter

d) Installation / Assembly of goods -

Pos = Installation / Assembly.



Pos = Mumbai

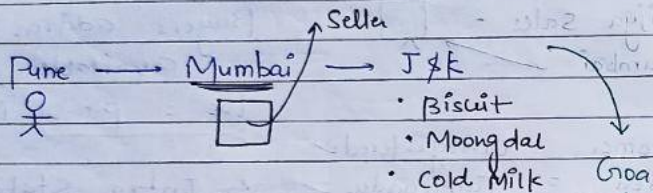
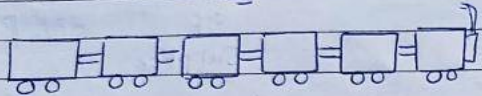
Date 24/2/25

→ ^{unit} ^{ss} ^{unit} ^{it}
goods bechne Saan

e) Goods on Board a Conveyance :-

Pos → goods have been kept on Board.

Ex → Mumbai



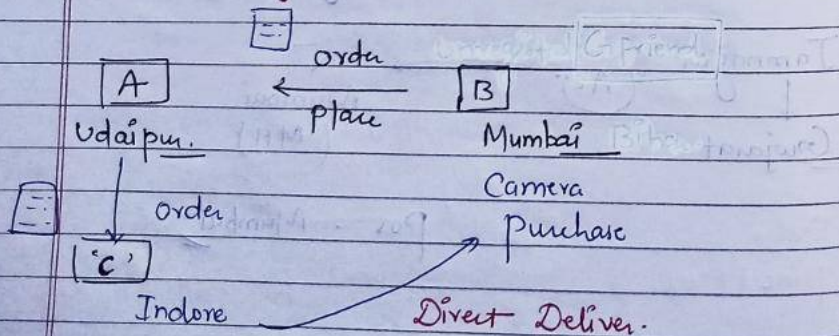
Chandigarh

Kanya Kumari

Pos = Mumbai me Rakha gaya ∴ Pos is Mumbai

f) Bill to ship to Model.

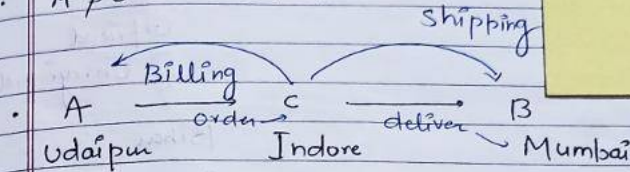
[Other than Through E-Commerce Operator]



Date / /

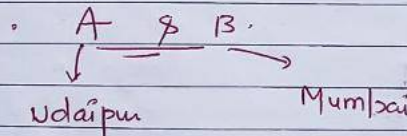
Bill

- A & B A to B
- A & C C to A



Pos = Loc. of 3rd party.
Location

[The person who has given the instructions]
i.e 'A'
"Udaipur"



goods Delhi Terminate = 'B'
Mumbai.

Los 'A' Udaipur. Pos Mumbai

- Pos = Location of the 3rd party
- given the instructions /
- Billing address.

* foreign tourist ko saman becha hai to "Intra state" & IGST applies.

* Foreign tourist Jo India me ghumne aye for Max 6m

• SEZ ko becha = Intra = IGST

Date ___/___/___

Section 12(2)

General

Section

Service

Receiver Registered

Reg address is Pos

Pos

unregistered

if

address available

Pos = Such address

add. not available

Pos = Location of Supplier

eg:-

Unique Consultancy firm in Pune.

Came to Pune for Consultancy.

Reg. in Hyderabad

Pos = Hyderabad [Because Receiver is Registered.]

* if Receiver is unregistered

Consultancy firm Pune

for Consultancy Arya Unreg.

Date ___/___/___

Pos -> Pune

Case 1. if Receiver address is of Indore & we have the address.

Pos = Indore

Los = Pune (MH)

Pos = Indore (MP)

Inter.

IGST

Case 2. If receiver address is not available

Pos = Loc. of Supplier.

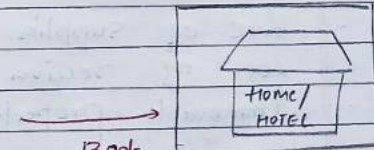
Los = Pune } inter = CGST

Pos = Pune } + SGST

Case 3 ↓

+ 12(3) Services relating to immovable property

- Interior Designing
- Architect
- vastu Consultancy
- Pandit ji
- Agent



Loc. of

Pos = Immoveable Property

eg:-

Shubham (Pune)

Agent Mumbai

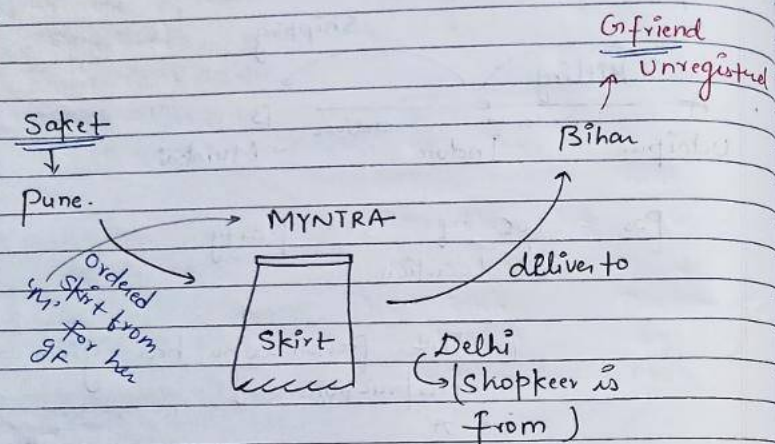
Hotel book

Pos = kedarnath

kedarnath

IMP Date ___/___/___

★ Q.) Bill to ship to Model :-
[Through E-Commerce Operator]



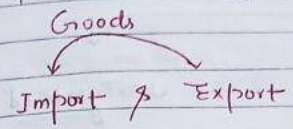
Juice name pe billing hai ie your pos

Pos → Bihaan
↓
address of Customer.

Loc supplier → Delhi } Inter State
Pos → Bihaan }

Date 25/2/25 Lecture - 03

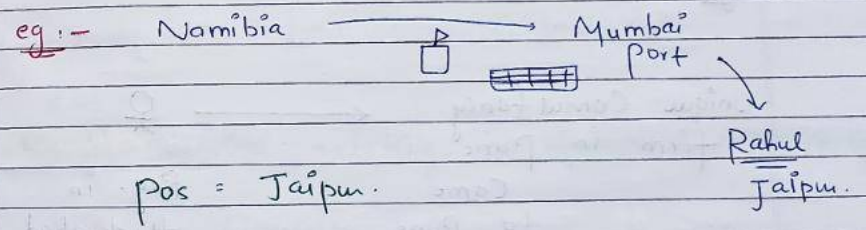
★ Section 11 of IGST Act.



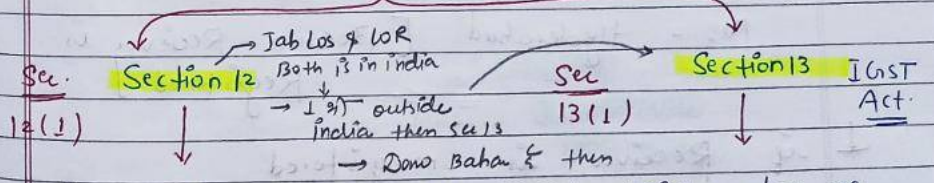
i) Export Seller India → to South Africa.

Pos? S. Africa.
↓
Outside India.

2. Import = Pos = Location of importer.



★ Place of Supply of Service. → Covers under IGST Act



Loc. of Supplier & Loc. of Receiver. Either Loc. of Supplier or, Loc. of receiver is outside India.

Date / /

Case 2.

Shubham
(Pune)

Agent
Mumbai

Hotel Book

Punjab
5 days

Kashmir
3 days

Pos = Both ✓

Proportion
= 5:3

Case 3.

Abad
Sir
(Pune)
SR.

SP
Agent → Akola

Honeymoon
resort

in Mauritius.

- Loc. of supplier = in India.
- Loc. of receiver = in India.
- Immovable property = outside India.

Pos = Loc. of receiver.
= Pune.

Date / /

Section 12(4) :- Beauty parlour, Cosmetic Surgery, Restaurants, Catering, fitness.

place of performance.

→ Means Jaha kam ho raha hai

Section 12(5) :-

Training Provide

Service Receiver

Jiska saath apka Contract hua hai

S-R

Registered

if wo reg.

if unreg.

unregistered

Pos = Reg. address

Pos = Location of training.

Ex:-

Sarita Corporate
Trainers
(Pune) MH.

appointed by
Trent Ltd Reg.
in Mumbai

To provide
Training at
Indore (M.P)

1) If pos Trent Ltd is → pos → Mumbai
Registered i.e Reg. Address.

Date: / /

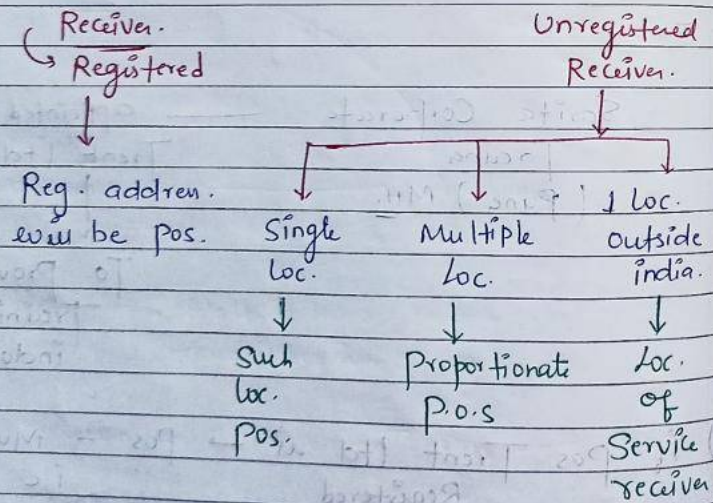
ii) Trent Ltd → Pos = Indore (MP)
 unregistered

i.e. location of providing training.

* 12(6) → Admission to Events = Means ticket mē det mt ill de then uska Pos.
 Pos = location of such event.

Ex → Movies, Sports, Concerts etc.

* 12(7) → Organization of Events.



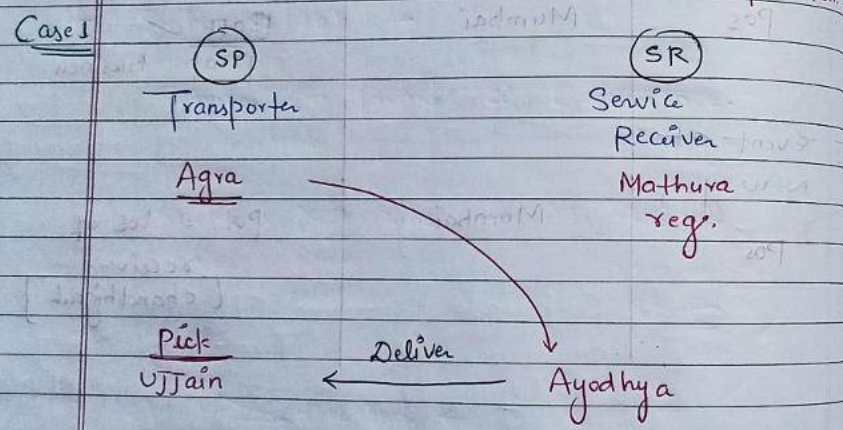
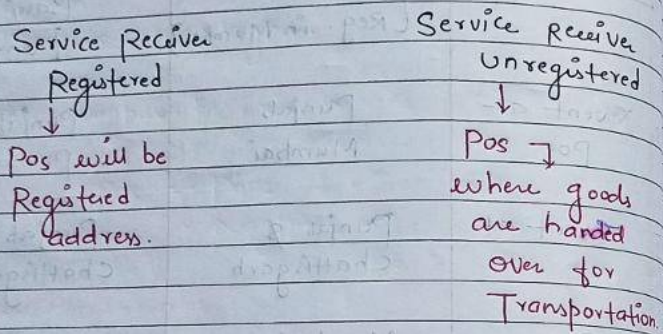
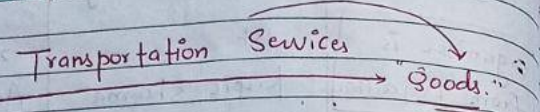
Date: / /

Example :-

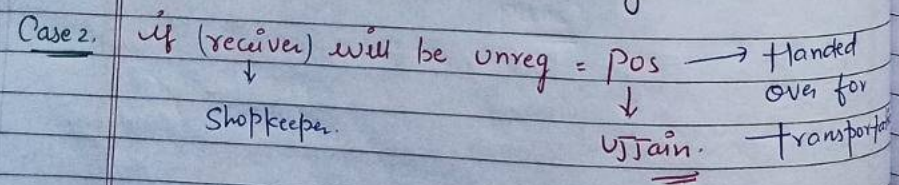
Events organisation for

	organiser is from Rajasthan	1st Kapil sharma [Reg. in Mumbai]	2nd Anubhav singh Bassi [Unreg.]	from Chandigarh.
I	Event at Pos	Punjab Mumbai	Punjab Punjab	
II	Event at Pos	Punjab & Chattisgarh Mumbai	Punjab 3 events & Chattisgarh 2 events	Both ✓ prop. business.
III	Event at Pos	New York Mumbai		Pos = loc of receiver. [Chandigarh]

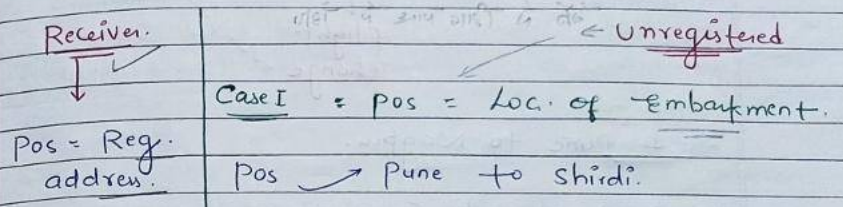
* Section 12(8)



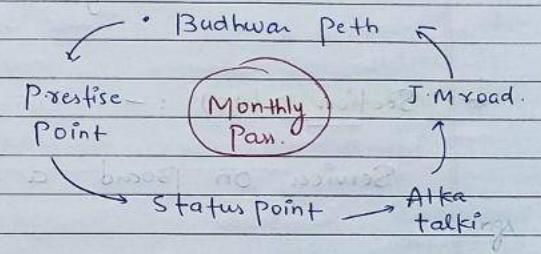
Pos → "Mathura"
Coz receiver = reg.



* 12(9) :- Transportation of Passanger :-



Case 2. Loc. of Embarkment not known.

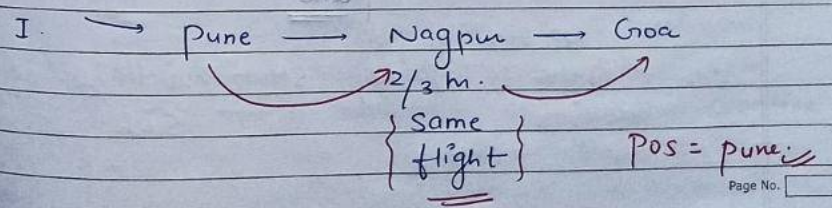


Pos = General Section.

Address Avail → add → pos ✓
address Not avail → Los = pos ✓

Case 3. = Unregistered

Continuous Journey → Stop over x 24hrs



Date / /

Saathi

II.

Pune

→

Nagpur

stop over ✓

flight change

Goa

↓ Pune to Nagpur.

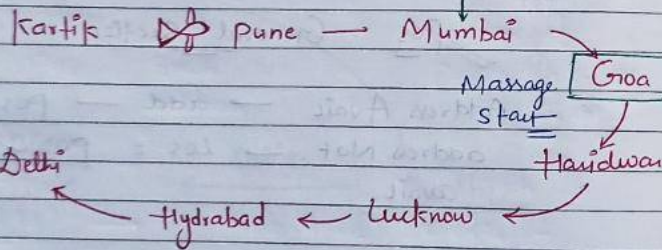
↘ Nagpur to Goa

Pos = Pune ✓
Nagpur ✓

* Section 12(10) :-

Services on Board a Conveyance.

Air Hostess.



Pos = first Scheduled point of Departure.

"Pune"

wo starting point
Jaha se Journey start hui hai

Page No. []

Date / /

Direct to HOME

Saathi

* Section 12(11) :-

D.T.H / Recharge / wifi / Voucher.

a) wired Connection = Pos. Location of Installation.
[Tata Sky / wifi etc.]

b) Postpaid Services = Billing address of Receiver.

c) Prepaid Payments

if agents / distributors address is available

Pos = address of Such Distributor.

if address is not available

Pos = Location where amount is received or Vouchers are Sold.

eg:- Voda idea
Mumbai ← Agent from Lucknow
Come to Purchase Vouchers.

if address is available = pos Lucknow.

if address not available = P.O.S = location of Supplier.
where amt is received or Voucher is Sold. i.e Mumbai

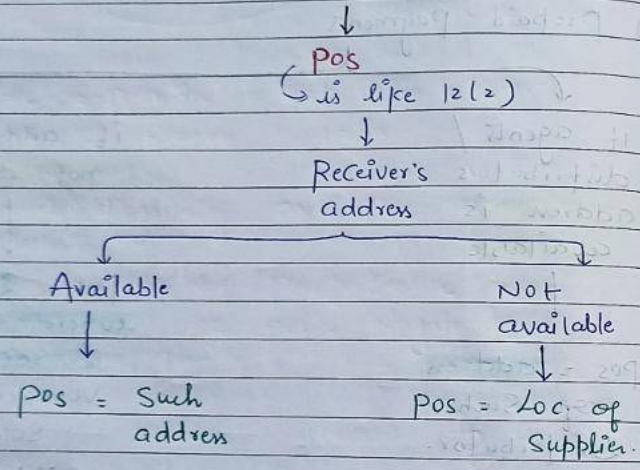
Page No. []

Date / /

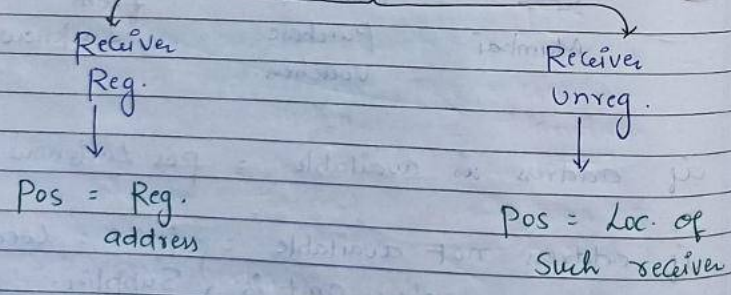
d) online Recharge = p.o.s will be address of receiver available with the Supplier.

Lecture - 05
27/feb/25

* 12(12) → Banking / financial / stock broking Services.

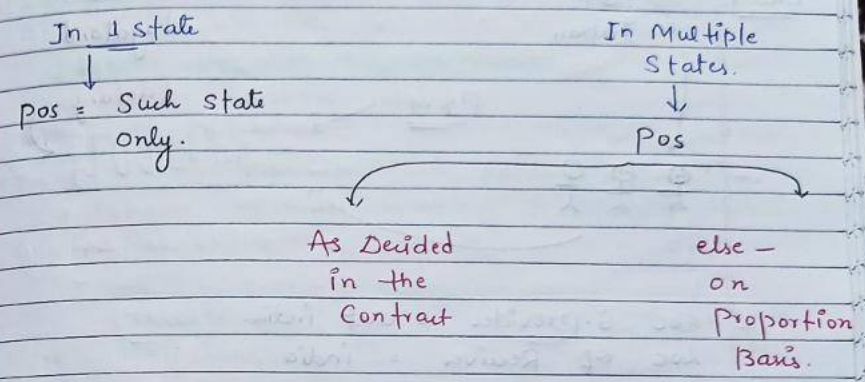


* 12(13) → Insurance Services:-



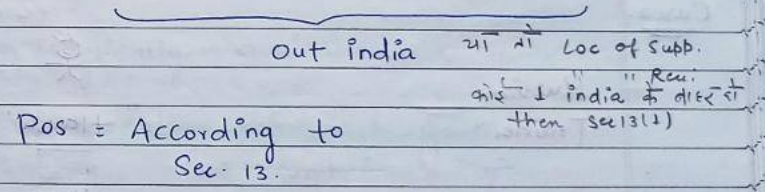
Date / /

* 12(14) → Advertisement Services to govt.

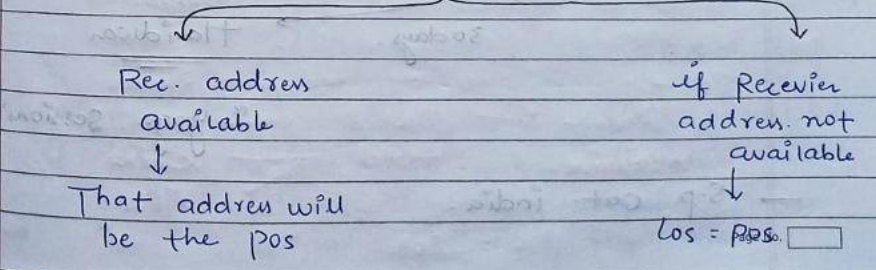


* Section 13 (IGST) Act

* 13(1) → Either Loc. of Supplier or Loc. of Receiver.



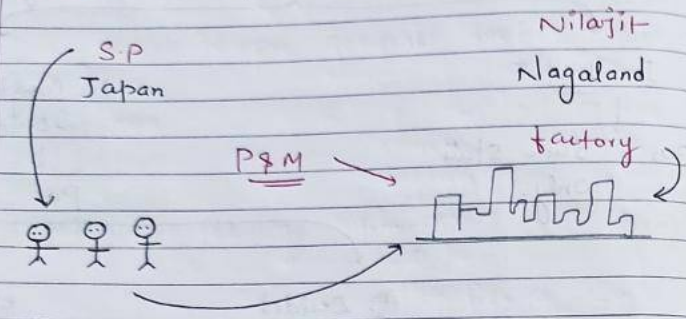
* 13(2) → it is general Section



Date / /

13(3) :- Specific Cases :-

Case 1

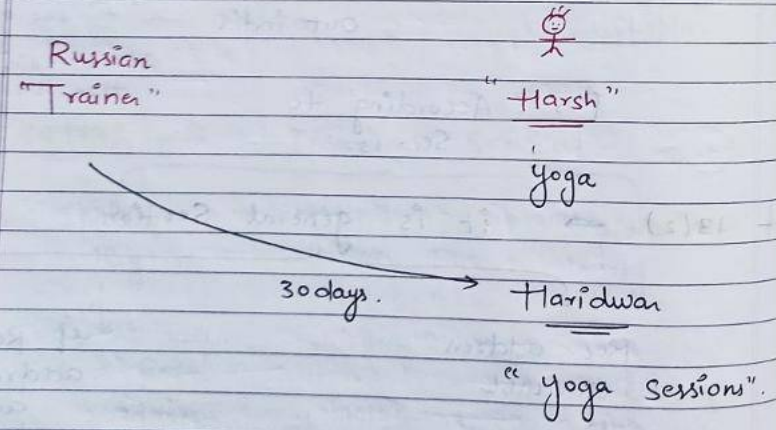


Loc S-provider = out India.
 Loc of Receiver = India.

Goods Physically available

Pos = Loc. of Performance
 i.e pos = Nagaland

Case 2



S.p out India.

Date / /

S.R in India

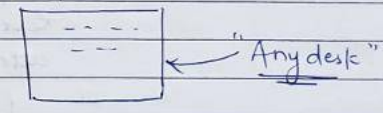
person Physically available

Pos = Loc. of Performance
 = Haridwar.

Case 3

Jahan pe goods katche huye the at the time of Repairing
 Ishaan. ie Pos. Spain
 Mumbai "Johnny"

Mobile "Application"

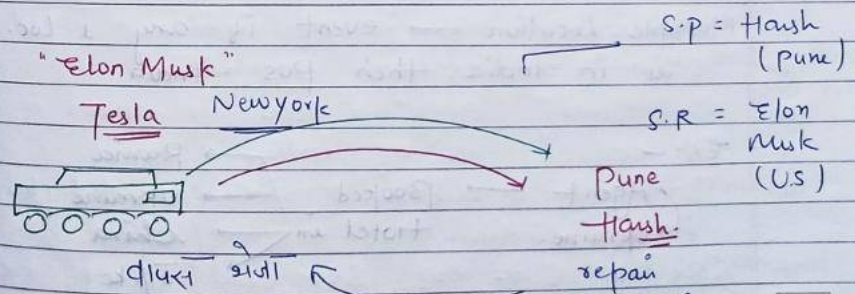


Los Provider = outside India.
 Los Receiver = India.

Goods Physically available x

Pos = Location of Such goods.
 i.e Mumbai.

Case 4



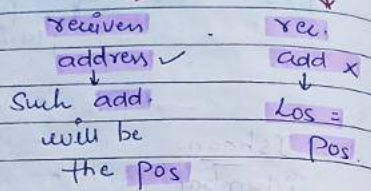
S.p = Harsh (Pune)

S.R = Elon Musk (US)

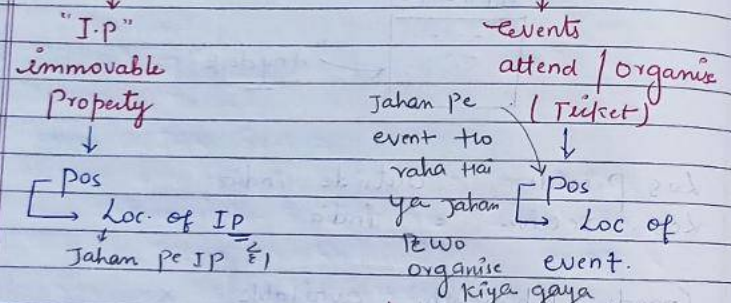
Harsh. repair

Pos. \rightarrow
As per general section \rightarrow 13(2)

13(6) :- 13(3), (4), (5)
ye 3 sections agar Multiple Loc. pe hote aur agar usme se 1 Bh' Loc. agar India me hai then India wala Loc. usi Pos. if pos 2 hai (sec 13(7)) then proportionate me Batt denge.



* 13(5)

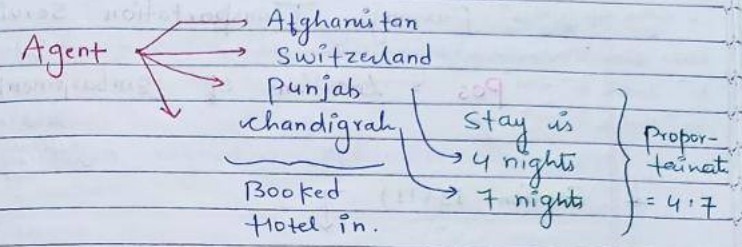


* Section 13(6)	13(3)	13(4)	13(5)
Specific Cases	I.P	Admission to events	organisation of events.

Multiple Location \rightarrow event if any 1 Loc. is in India then pos = India

Ex: -
Agent \rightarrow Booked Hotel in \rightarrow Russia, Ukraine, China, J&K
 \therefore Pos = J&K (cos J&K is in India)

* Section 13(7) \rightarrow Multiple Loc. \rightarrow Also in India, Multiple Loc.



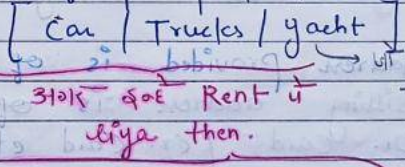
* Pos = India = Proportionate Basis

* 13(8) \rightarrow Banking Service | Intermediary agent.

Pos = Location of the Supplier.

Rent Aircraft / Vessel = then pos is As per General Section i.e 13(2)

On Rent means of Transport including



upto 1 month ke liye liya
 \downarrow
Pos = Los.

More than 1m
 \downarrow
As per general Section 13(2)

Small boats put boats

* 13(10)

• agar ap flights passenger Transportation Service books kar India ke liye.

Pos = Location of Embarkment.

→ jaha pe wo banda gadi me barhega. wo Pos.

* Section 13(11)

Services on board a Conveyance

Pos = first Scheduled point of Departure.

→ Starting place of Journey will be your Pos.

* 13(12)

online, online gaming, netflix services **OIDAR Services**.

Pos. then pos Online info & Database = Location will be = Loc. accen or Retrieved of Receiver Services.

but → Location of Receiver will be Considered Must satisfy as india if any 2 of the below any 2 conditions get satisfied.

- i. Address provided is of india.
- ii. Billing address is of india.
- iii. Dr. Card / Cr. Card etc is issued in india.
- iv. IP address is of india.
- v. Bank from which amount is deducted is of india.
- vi. Country Code of SIM card is of india.

vii. fixed land line through which Service is received is of india.

• SIM Card → Subscriber Identity Module Card.

Unique pg = 5.14

* Clarification regarding Advertisement :-

Scenario A

Scenario B

Sale of advertising space or Rights to use space.

Display of Advertisement by Vendor.

Pos will be Location of hourding [Immovable Property]

• Vendor → to Providing adv. Service Co. [Hourding Owner]

• without transferring rights to use the space.

Sec 12(3)

• It is Considered as advertising Service

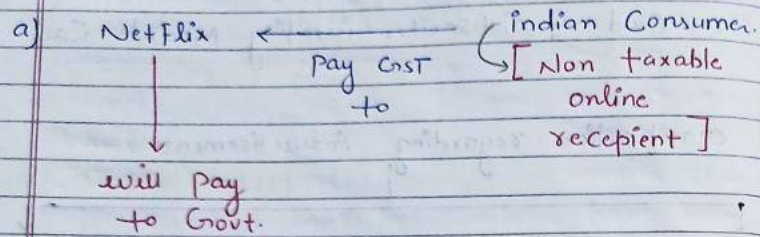
Ex →

Customer → Hourding Vendor Directly

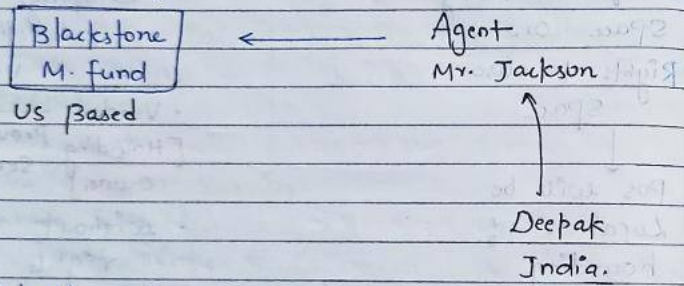
Pos = 12(2) [General sec]

Immovable Property =

* Section → 14. Payment of OIDAR



b) Intermediary Responsible



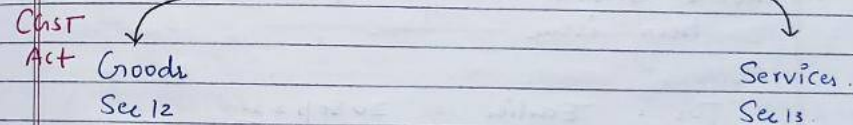
• Ideally GST pay. Responsible = Agent ✓

c) Agent not responsible if :-

- Decision Making authority x
- Amount change x
- Allotment Decision x
- Deliver x

- Terms & Conditions etc x
- then Blackstone Mutual fund is held Responsible.
- d) OIDAR to register itself in India through Simplified Reg. Scheme.
- e) If OIDAR → India Physical Presence x
- ↓
- then his Representative will pay GST.

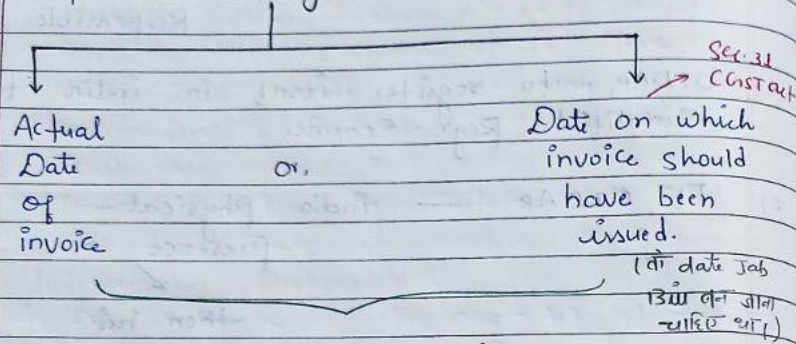
* Time of Supply.



Date ___/___/___

* Time of Supply of goods :- (Tos)

1. Forward charge :-



T.O.S = earlier.

Actual invoice 5 Oct 23 ✓

invoice should have been issued 20 Sep 23 ✓

Tos = Earlier = 20 Sep 23.

Section 31. Date on which invoice should have been issued goods.

A. Movement is involved in the goods. → Time of Removal of goods from the premises.

Date ___/___/___

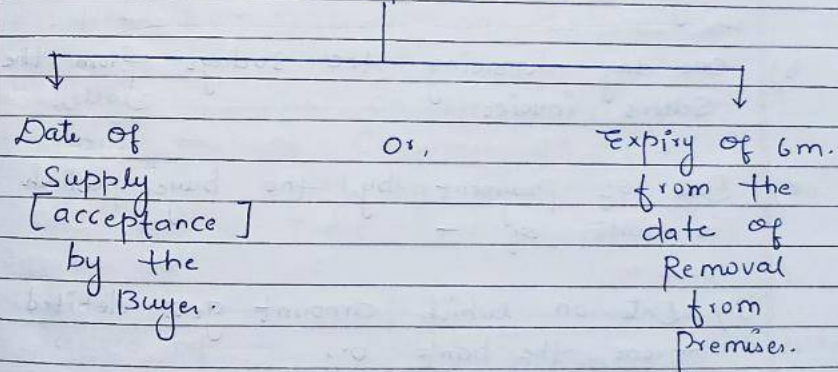
B. Movement is not involved in the goods. → Time of handling over possession of the goods.

C. Continuous supply of goods.

Date of successive Payments or, Date of successive Statement. earlier

Newspaper 15 days or, 25 days. Pay - 15 days.

D. Sale or approval basis.



Earlier.

Date 3/3/25 Lecture-07

Ex:- Goods are sold on Reverse charged basis
• Goods were sent to the consumer on 23rd June 2024.

- Rec by the Customer on 28th June 24.
- Bill was raised on 22nd May 24.
- Bank Dr. of Customer 3rd July 24.

• Payment entry by Customer 6th July 24.
find T.O.s of goods.

• As per Section 12 of the CGST Act, if the goods are sold on Reverse charge basis the T.O.s will be earlier of :-

a) Date on which goods are received by the buyer.

b) One day following the 30 days from the Seller's invoice.

c) Date of payment by the buyer which is earlier of :-

i.) Date on which amount gets debited from the bank or,

ii) Payment entry passed by the buyer.

Now in the given case the goods are sold on R.C basis so the T.O.s will

Date / /

be earlier of :-

a) Goods received by buyer = 28 June 24.

b) 31 days from Seller's inv. = 22 June 24.
22 May 24 + 31 days.

c) Date of payment, earlier of - 3rd July 24.

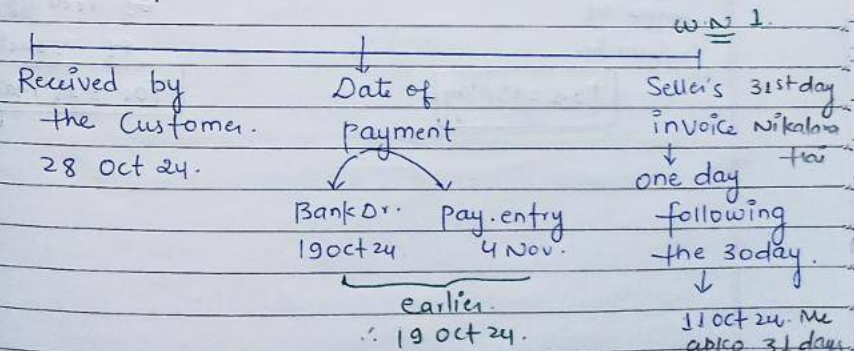
- i. Bank Debit = 3rd July 24.
- ii. Payment entry = 6 July 24.

∴ T.O.s is earliest of above 3 Date i.e 22 June 2024.

Ex:- Goods sold on R.C Basis.

- Sent to consumer on 17th Oct 24.
- Rec. by Customer on 28th Oct 24.

- Seller's invoice on 11th Oct 24.
- Bank Dr. of Consumer 19 Oct 24
- Payment entry by Customer = 4 Nov 24.
find T.O.s.



Page No. 11 Nov Tak Jandhi

Date / /

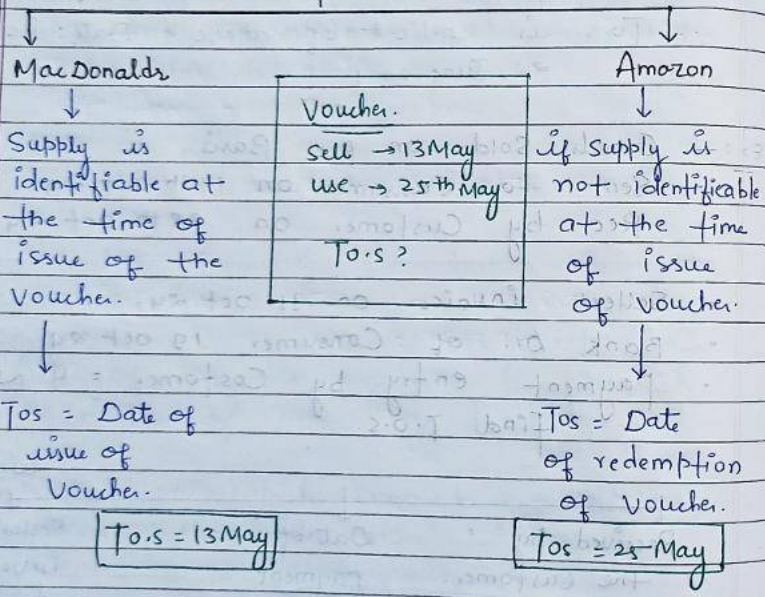
WNL Oct 31 days - 11 = 20 days

Nov Me = + 11
Kitna add 31 days.

Kaenge ki 31
days total 110 days.
= 11

Scenario - 3

Voucher's sold



Date / /

Scenario - 4

Residual Case [Tax evasion]

Person registered
(Tax Month ki Chori & uska Due date)
Tos = ??

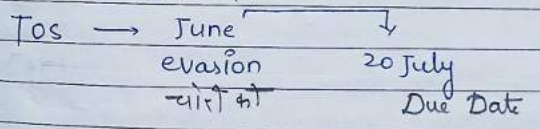
Monthly / Quarter → Tax evasion

Due Date of return filing i.e. GSTR 313

Generally = 20th of the next month.

Ex:- June 2024 GST evasion.

Notice = Nov 24.



Person Unregistered.

Tos = Date of Payment
(Tax Bhi payment kaenge that will your Tos)

Ex:- June 2024 = Tax evasion

• NOV = Notice 24

• 11 Dec = Payment

Tos = 11 Dec

Date ___/___/___

Scenario - 5

Late fee / int. / Penalties.
T.O.S = Actually Receive.

- Ex → • Goods ₹ 5L
- GST @ 12%
- Amount received late from the Customer and he also paid interest of ₹ 15000 on 11th Nov 24.
- Goods were sold on 5th Aug 24. find T.O.S. ✓

GST Amount (Inclusive)

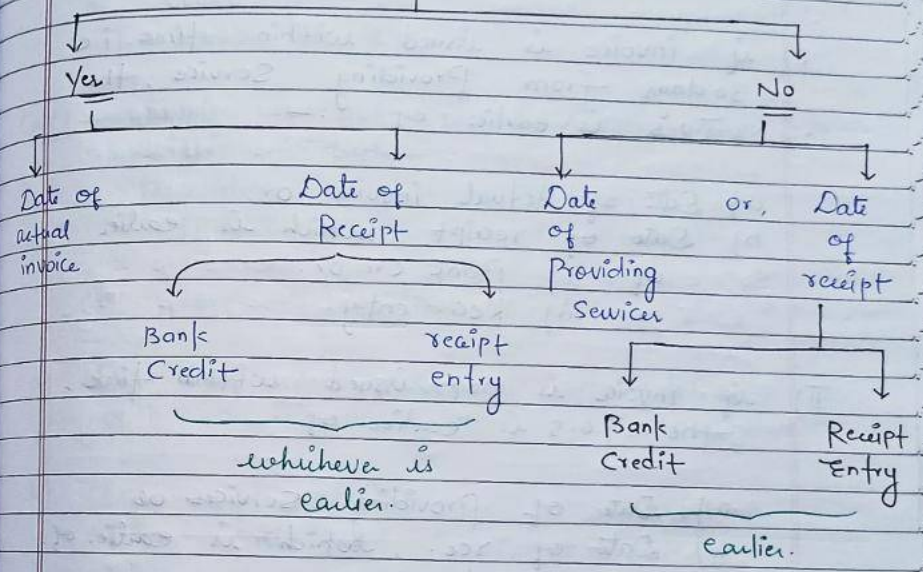
15000 → 13392.85
112%

Difference 15000 - 13392.85
GST = 1607.15

Date 4/3/25 Lecture - 08

Services forward charge.

whether invoice is raised within time ???
[30 days / 45 days]
Banks / NISFC's



Ex → 1. Services of A.c repairing provided to Unique on 4th feb 25 by L.G service Centre.

- Bank Cr. on 23rd feb 25
- Receipt entry on 1st March 25

find T.O.S if invoice is issued on :-

- Case 1 - 25th feb 25
- Case 2 13th March 25

As per Sec 13 of the CGST Act, 2017 in case services are provided on f.c basis the T.O.S is dependent upon whether the invoice is issued within time as given in Sec 31 of the CGST Act.

I) if invoice is issued within time i.e. 30 days from providing service, the T.O.S is earlier of :-

- a) Date of Actual invoice or,
- b) Date of receipt, which is earlier of
 - i) Bank Cr. or
 - ii) Rec. entry.

II) if Invoice is not issued within time, the T.O.S is earlier of :-

- a) Date of providing services or
- b) Date of rec., which is earlier of.
 - i) Bank cr. or
 - ii) Rec. entry.

Now in the given case :-

Case 1. Service provided on 4th feb 25.
• Invoice issued within time i.e. 30 days from providing services.

∴ T.O.S will be earlier of :-

a) Date of invoice = 25 feb 25
or,

b) Date of receipt = 23 feb 25
earlier of

- i) Bank Cr. = 23 feb 25
- ii) Rec. entry = 1 march 25

T.O.S = 23 feb 25.

Case 2. Invoice is not issued within time i.e. within 30 days.

- providing services = 4 feb 25
- Invoice = 13 March 25

∴ T.O.S is earlier of :-

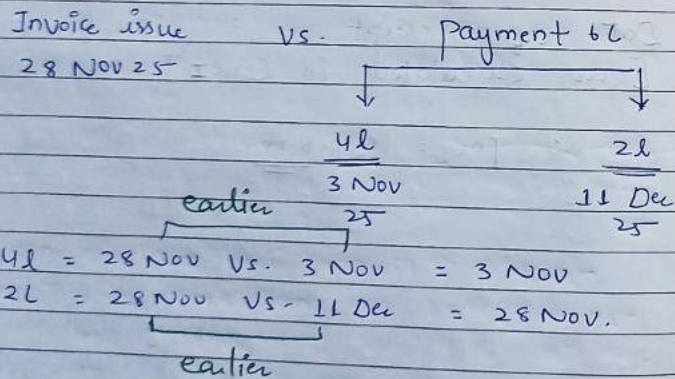
a) Date of prov. services = 4 feb 25
or

b) Date of receipt = 23 feb 25
[as calculated in case 1]

∴ T.O.S = 4 feb 25.

Ex-2 Multiple Payments

- Service provide on 11 Nov 2025 ₹ 6L
- Invoice issue 28 Nov 25
- Payment receive 4L 3 Nov, 2L 11 Dec.
- Service provided on 11 Nov & invoice is issued within time i.e within 30 days.
- So, earlier of Date of Invoice & Date of Payment will be the T.O.s
- But Multiple payments have been made. So T.O.s



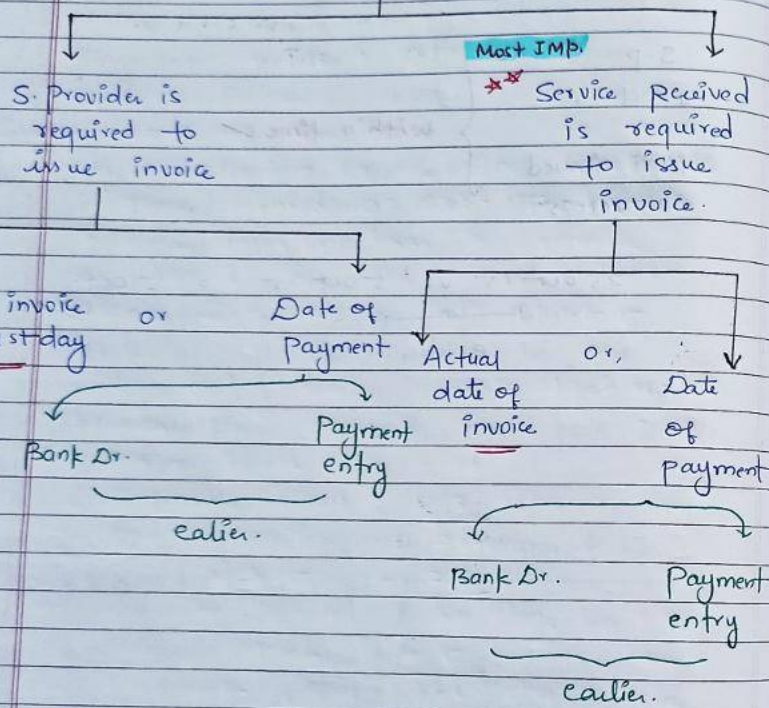
Ex 3 S.P on 11 Oct 25
 Receipt entry 13 Oct 25
 Bank Cr. 5 Oct 25
 Invoice issued on 25 Oct 25
 find T.O.s

S.P 11 Oct 25
 Bill issued 25 Oct 25
 within time ✓

25 Oct 25 vs 5 Oct 25 = 5 Oct
 earlier ✓

Scenario 2.

Tos of Services = Reverse charge.



Ex 1 S.P on R.C basis on 17th July 25
 • Invoice raised on 10th July 25 by supplier
 } yaha se 61st day
 • Bank Dr. of receiver. 17th sep 25 }
 on }
 Pay. entry of receiver 20 sep 25 }
 find T.O.s } earlier.

July = 31 days
 (10) Invoice raised

July 21 days
 Aug = 31 days
 52

Sep. + 9 → 61 ^{70 ka like odd kha}
 62 days, _{No logic only, common sense}

9th Sep. Vs. 17th Sep. 25 = 9th Sep. earlier.

Provision :-

- As per Sec. 13 of the CGST Act if the service is provided on reverse charged basis Time of Supply will depend upon invoice is issued by the supplier or the receiver
- in case when invoice is issued by the supplier Tos will be earlier of,
 - a) one Day following the 60 days from the seller's invoice.
 - b) Date of Payment, which is earlier of:
 - i) Amount Dr. from the Bank or,
 - ii) Payment entry charged by the Buyer.

Now, in the given case services are provided on R.C basis & invoice is issued by the

Date ___/___/___

Saathi

Supplier so, T.O.s will be earlier,
of

i) Bank Dr. = 9th Sep. 25

ii) ^{payment entry} Bank Dr. of receiver = 17th Sep 25

∴ T.O.s = 9th Sep. 25

Ques 2. S.P of R.C basis.

Invoice issued on 3rd Jan. 25
by supplier.

Bank Dr. on 6th March 25

Pay. entry on 1st March 25

Jan = total Day = 31

Invoice issued = (3)

28

Feb 25 + 28

56 days

March + 5

61st day.

5th March vs. 1 March = 1 March.
earlier.

As per Section 13 of the CGST Act
if the Services have been provided
on Reverse charge basis & the
invoice is issued by R.C basis the

Page No.

Date ___/___/___

Saathi

Service provider, then the T.O.s will be
earlier of :-

a) One day following the 60 days from the
date of Seller's invoice.
or,

b) Date of Payment, which is earlier of:

i. Date on which amount got Debited from
the Bank.

ii. Date of Passing Payment entry.

Now in the given Case the Services are
provided on R.C basis & Invoice is issued
by the Supplier, so the T.O.s will be
earlier of :-

a) 61st day from Seller's invoice.
3rd Jan + 61 days = 5th March.

b) Date of Payment which is 1st March
earlier of

i.) Bank Dr. = 6 March

ii.) Payment entry = 1 March.

∴ T.O.s will be 1 March 25

Page No.

Ques S provided on R.C basis by Aditya to Devang on 7th Oct 25. The invoice is issued by Devang on 17th Dec 25.

Pay. entry by Devang on 24 Dec 25/26
Bank Dr. of Devang is on 3rd Jan 26.

Find T.O.S.

As per section 13 of the CGST Act, 2017 if service are provided on Reverse charge basis & invoice is issued by the receiver, then T.O.S will be earlier of :-

a) Date of Actual invoice of the receiver or.

b) Date of payment by the receiver, which is earlier of :-

i. Amount Debited from the bank or,

ii. Payment entry passed by the buyer.

Now, in the given case services are provided on R.C basis & invoice is issued by the receiver, therefore, T.O.S will be earlier of :-

a) Actual Date of invoice 17 Dec 25

or,

b) Date of payment, earlier of 24 Dec 25

i. Bank - Dr. = 3 Jan 26.

ii. pay entry = 24 Dec 25

∴ T.O.S will be 17 Dec 25

Lecture - 9.

5/3/25

* Advance amount upto ₹ 1000 :-

• In case of services, if advance is received upto ₹ 1000 then the T.O.S will be at the option of the service provider :-

either Date of receipt of advance or Date of Next Bill

• if advance > ₹ 1000, Date of receipt will be T.O.S

Ex - Bill issued for providing service.
₹ 7700

• Payment received from customer ₹ 8000 on 11 Nov 2025

• Next Billing date is 5 Dec 25
find T.O.S of advance amount.

Date / /

Advance amount = 300
 less than equal to 1000 = Yes

Tos is at the option of the Supplier.

Receive 11 Nov 25

or

Next Bill 5 Dec 25

Ex 2 If in the above case payment would have been ₹ 9000. find Tos of advance asset.

Advance $9000 - 7700 = 1300$
 > 1000
 Tos = Date of receipt 11 Nov 25

*** Section 14 of the CGST Act**

Tos in case of change in rate of Tax

Scenario 1

Dry fruits goods

if supply ke	12%	1 Dec 25	5%
Sath majority	[S]	[J]	[P]
ali Hai to supply ke	[S]	[J]	[P]
date Nahi	[S]	[P]	[J]
Delhni Hai	[S]	[J]	[P]

Majority jidhar waha earlier.

Date / /

Scenario 2.

	12%	1 Dec	5%
J	[I]	[P]	[S]
II	[P]	[I]	[S]
III	[I] [P]		[S]

earlier.

→ Date of payment in case of change in Rate of tax [cheque clearance] :-

If Cheque gets cleared within 4 working days of change in rate of tax then the date of receipt of change will be the Date of payment.

If it gets cleared after 4 w. days of the change in rate of tax, then Date of receiving the payment will be considered as Date of payment.

eg:- change in rate of tax on 1st of July 24.

Cheque received on 28th June 24

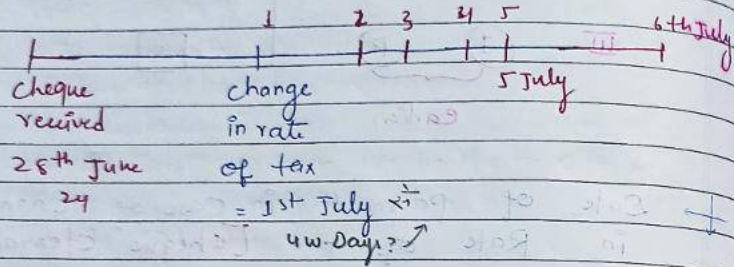
Date / /

Saathi

Case I. cheque gets cleared on 3rd July 24.

Case II. cheque gets cleared on 7th July 24.

find Date of payment?



Case 1 → 28th June

Case 2 → 7th July

Que. Service provided on 2nd March 25
Amt ₹ 300,000

Bill raised on 21st March 25

Payment received ₹ 190,000

18 March 25

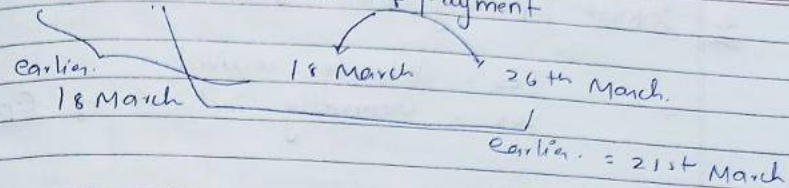
₹ 110,000 26th March 25

find T.O.s

Date / /

Saathi

21st March 25 Vs. Date of payment



VALUE OF SUPPLY

I* Section 15 of CGST Act :-

Que. find Value of Supply if :-

- Sale Price = ₹ 80,000
- Transport charges = ₹ 1500
- Packing Charges = ₹ 800
- Local tax = ₹ 1300
- Certification charges = ₹ 2000
- GST Amount = ₹ 11000

Sale Value = 80,000

+ transport = 1500

+ Packing = 800

+ Local tax = 1300

+ Certification = 2000

Transaction Value = 85600

Date 6, 3, 25 Lesson - 10

Saathi

2. Interest / Penalty / Late fees.

Tos = Actually received.
Vos = Generally inclusive of GST.

Ex → Goods = 2L
GST = @ 18%
Late payment received
Interest charged = ₹ 10,000

— find GST amount in interest charged.

Goods 2L
+ × 18% 36000
GST 236000

Int = 10,000 [inclusive of GST]

$$\frac{10,000}{118\%} \times 18\% = 8474.57 \times 18\% = 1525.42$$

$$= \frac{10,000}{118\%} = 8474.57 \text{ Interest}$$

5%	12%	18%	28%
xxx	xxx	10,000	xxx
105%	112%	118%	128%

of writing = 15(2) (a)

Date / /

Saathi

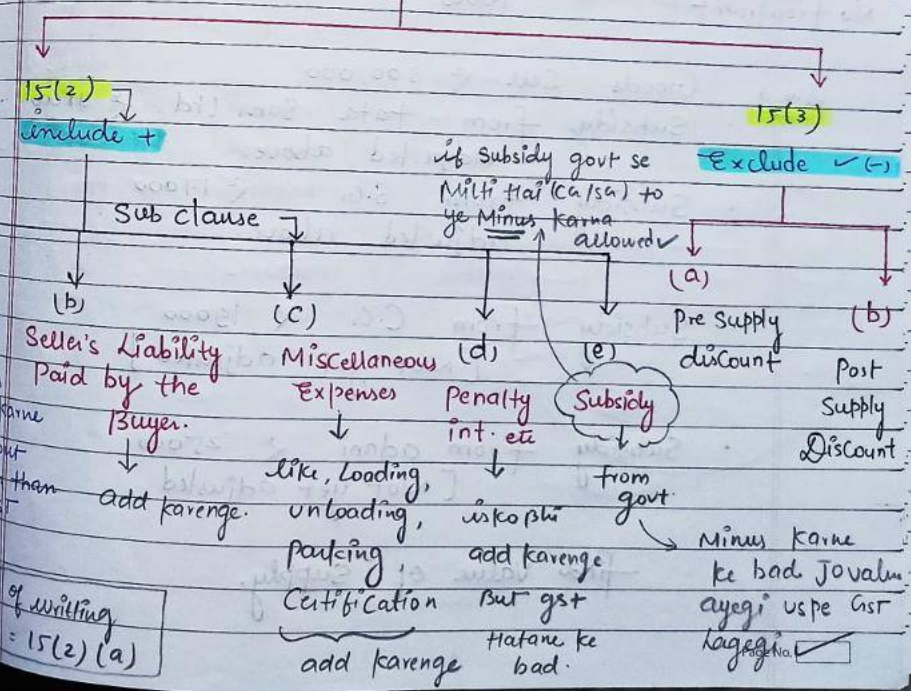
3. Seller's Liability paid by the buyer → added in V.O.S

Ex → Sale value = 500,000
Packing = 9000
Selling Commission paid by the buyer 20k
find Vos.

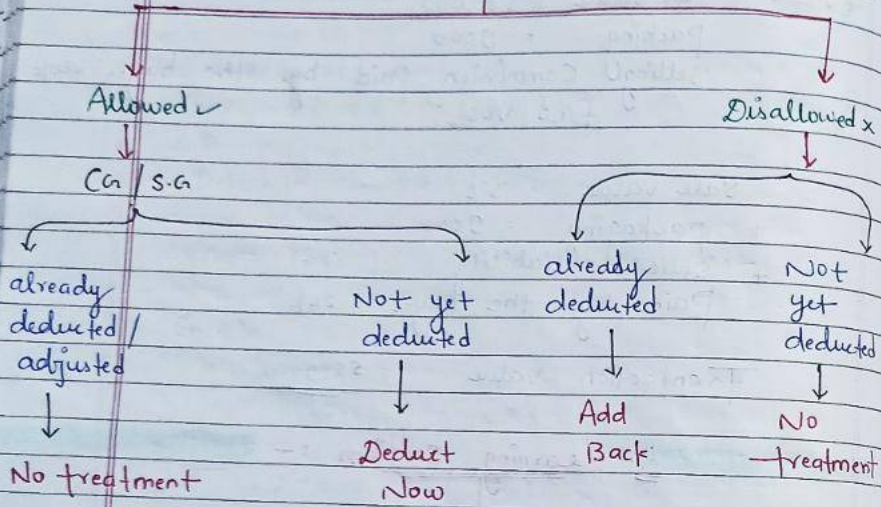
Sale Value = 5L
+ packaging = 9000
+ Seller's liability
Paid by the buyer = 20k

Transaction Value 529000

4. Learning Sections :-



5. Subsidy received with respect to the price.

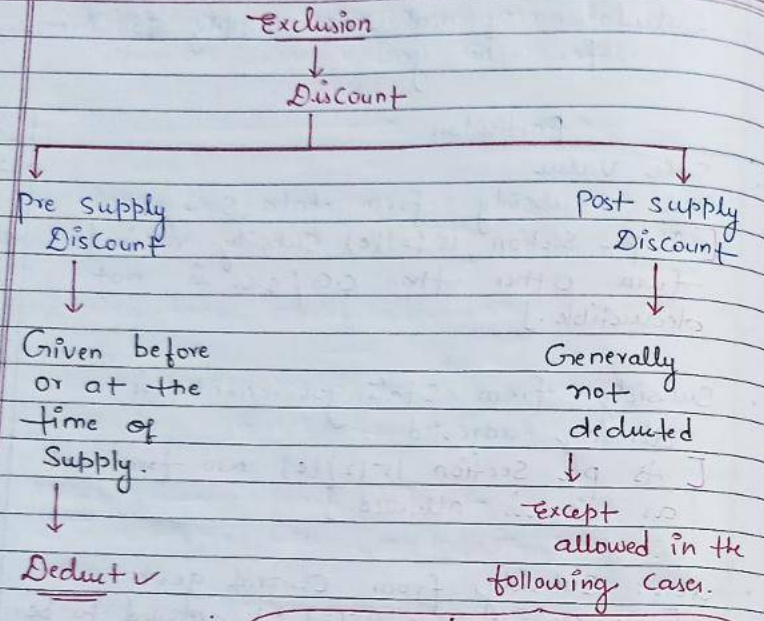


- Que 1. Goods Sell ₹ 300,000
- Subsidy from tata Sons ltd ₹ 11000 adjusted above.
 - Subsidy from S.G ₹ 17000 adjusted above.
 - Subsidy from C.G ₹ 19000 [Not yet adjusted]
 - Subsidy from adani ₹ 25000 [Not yet adjusted]
- Find Value of Supply.

Calculation of Value of Supply for Mr. _____ for the year _____

Particular

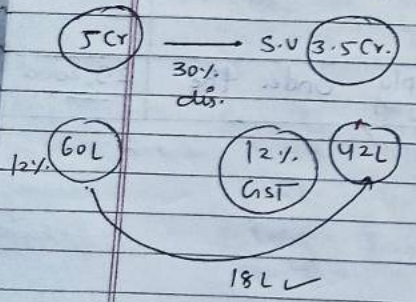
Particular	Amount
Sale Value	300,000
Add: Subsidy from tata Sons	11,000
[As per Section 15(2)(e) Subsidy received from other than C.G / S.G is not deductible.]	
Subsidy from state government is already adjusted.	-
[As per Section 15(2)(e) No treatment as it is allowed.]	
Less: Subsidy from central govt.	(19,000)
[As per Section 15(2)(e) allowed to be deducted]	
Subsidy from Adani is 25000	
[As per Section 15(2)(e) Not allowed, no treatment]	
Value of Supply	29,2000



Pre decided as per the agreement

Seller should indicate the invoice on which discount is given.

Buyer has to reverse the I.T.C [Remove I.T.C]



Case 1. Purchase 100,000
 pre known Dis 15% (15000)
 Vos 85000 + GST ✓

Case 2. post supply Discount :-
 Ex → T. over Discount / year end Discount
 [Targets achieve]

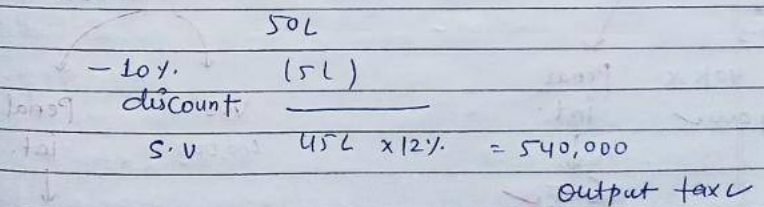
Ex → Seller.

Invoice	1	15 L	GST 12%
	2	10 L	50 L
	3	25 L	x 12%
		50 L Target ✓	<u>6 L</u>

Seller = 50L + 6L GST = 56L

Seller output tax = 6L
 then

buyer. Input tax = 6L
 later on Discount 10%.

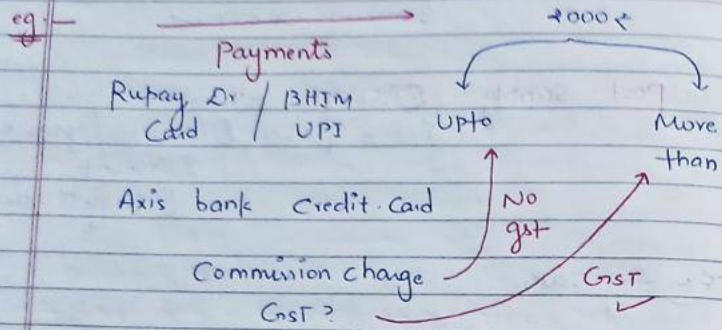


So, Buyer = I. tax = 6L

I. tax Reverse = (60,000)

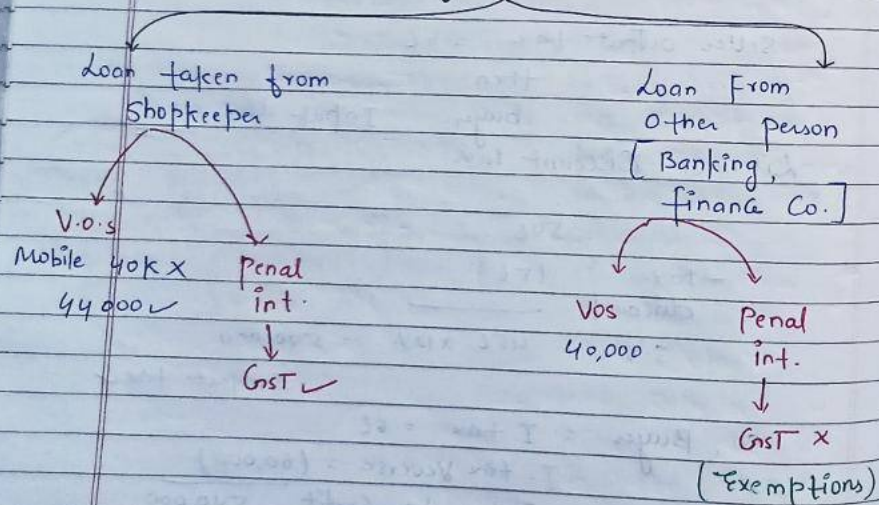
Input tax Credit 540,000

- Clarification on GST on Rupay Dr. Cards & Low value BHIM UPI.



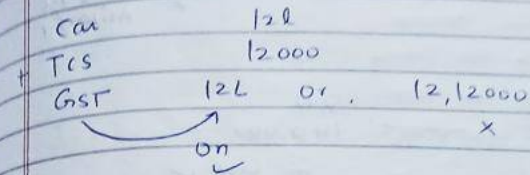
* Mobile → Penal interest whether to Consider in value?

Ex :- Mobile purchase 40,000
EMI facility 1000 x 4m.



Date / /

No GST on Tcs :-

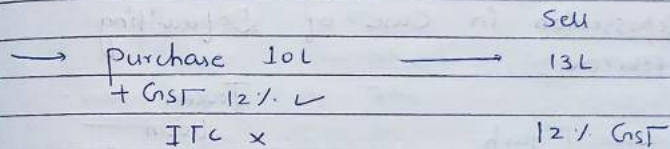


Rule 32

↓ 2nd hand goods.

i) ITC x ←

2nd hand Cars Deal



Vos ?

Value addition / Margin Scheme

Vos = 3L	I.T.C x
J.T.C	Ex 1.
	Car purchase 10L
	Sell 8L
	Vos = Nil
	NO GST

Scenario II

I.T.C ✓

Jitne pe apne Becha hai woi apka Vos Hoga if I.T.C mila E!

eg - 1

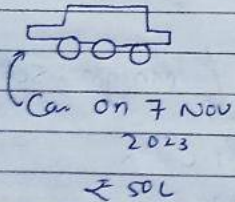
Camera ——— Sell
 IL ——— 140,000
 GST 12% ——— + GST ✓

Vos = 140,000

eg - 2 if S.V = 70,000 then Vos = 70k

* Repossession in Case of Defaulting Borrow

eg - Piyush bought



Taken Loan from "SEBI"

[8 Aug 25th Sai Emi Bhai Piyush & uske Bad Default kar diya.]

Here, Vos will be ???

• After Default
 → Bank Reposses the Car & Sell it in the Market for worth ₹ 40L
 Means utha ke leke gaye.

In this Case if ITC availed ✓

↓
 Value of supply will be selling price i.e 40L

→ if ITC not availed x

↓
 then Calculate Value addition

⇒ Sale value = 40L
 - Purchase = (30L)
 Value

W.N1

Calculation for purchase value.

Value add. 10L
 ↓
 Vos

Purchase = 50L

(-) 5% Per Quarter Or = 40% W.N2
 part of the Quarter.

20L gaye to bahe 30L

∴ NOV 23 to Aug 25

W.N2

2023 = Oct | Nov | Dec = 1 Quarter.

2024 = J to M | A to June | July to Sep | Oct to Dec = 4 Qs.

2025 = Jan to March | April to June | July to Sept = 3 Qs.

Total 8 Qs

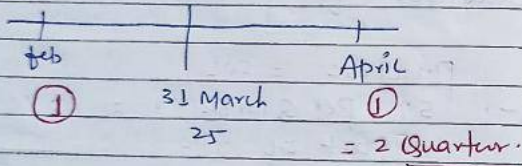
∴ 8 x 5% = 40%

* Quarter :- Quarters are fixed in GST

- Jan to March
- April to June
- July to Sep.
- Oct to Dec.

Ex:- Calculate number of Quarter Below :-

P&M → Sell
1 Feb 25 → 25 April 25



To find purchase value → when ITC is not available.

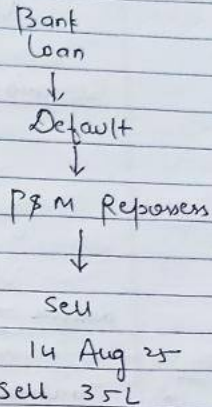
den: $\frac{\text{Actual / original Price of the Asset} \times \text{xx}}{5\% \text{ per Quarter Or for a part of the Quarter} \times \text{xxx}}$
Purchase value for Bank = xxx

∴ Value addition = Sale value - purchase Value.

ex → Mr. Lalitn, defaulting Borrower, ITC not available

2nd hand
P&M

- 1 July 2023
- Value Cost 50L



→ find purchase value & value addition

$$\begin{matrix} \text{Vos} = \text{ITC} \times & \rightarrow & \text{value addition} \\ \text{Bank} & & \text{S.V} - \text{Purchase value} \\ & & 35 & & ? \end{matrix}$$

- P&M purchase → sell ✓
- No of Quarter
- 5% reduce

10 Aug 23
1 July 23 to 14 Aug 25

- 2023 = 2 Q.
- 2024 = 4 Q
- 2025 = 3 Q

Quarter.
9 Q x 5%
= 45%

(Lalitn)
Purchase 50L
45% (22,50,000)
Current value = 27,50,000
↓
Purchase price of Bank

Date ___/___/___

Saathi

Profit S.V = 35L
 Purchase = (27.5L)
 Vos = 7.5L → Vos.

Scenario 2.

what if in the above case ITC is available?

Vos = 35L

date - 13

7/3/25

2. Purchase / sale of foreign Currency :-

RBI Reference rate or Slab rate

I. RBI Reference Rate :-

Case 1. RBI ref. Rate available = Diff = Vos ✓

RBI Rate 1\$ = 82₹
 Purchase 3000\$ @ 85₹/- dollars.

Solⁿ → Vos = 3₹ × \$3000
 (85 - 82) Vos = 9000₹

Date ___/___/___

Saathi

Case 2. RBI Ref. rate is not available.

₹ 120,000 → then Indian ₹ @ 1%

100 pounds purchase.

Solⁿ → INR × 1% = Vos.

120,000 × 1% = 1200

Case 3. Both Currencies are of foreign Countries.

Ex: - \$ 200 → then Both Currencies to Indian rate we convert karo

150 pounds purchase.

1\$ = 90₹
 1 pound = 110₹

Solⁿ → • Convert both into INR
 • Lower value × 1% = Vos.

• \$ 200 × 90 = 18000
 • 150p × 110 = 16500

lower = 16500 × 1% = 165 Vos.

Date / /

Slab

- 1L - 1L = 1%
- > 1L - 10L = 0.5%
- > 10L = 0.1%

Min 250

Max 60,000

Case 1:- Money changing = ₹ 50,000

Vos = 50,000 x 1% = 500 Vos.

Case 2:- Money changing = ₹ 19000

Vos = 19000 x 1% = 190

Case 3:- ₹ 130,000

10L	}	1L - 130,000	
1L		= 30,000 x 0.5%	150
0	}	1L x 1%	+ ₹ 1000

Case 4:- 8,80,000

10L	}	1L - 8,80,000	
1L		= 7,80,000 x 0.5%	3900
0	}	1L x 1%	+ ₹ 1000

Case 5:- 13,00,000

Date / /

13L	}	3L x 0.1%	= 300
10L		9L x 0.5%	= 4500
1L	}	1L x 1%	= 1000
0			

Case 6:- 7 Cr.

7 Cr.	}	690,00,000 x 0.1%	= 69000
10L		9L x 0.5%	= 4500
1L	}	1L x 1%	= 1000
0			

As per Rule 32, CGST rules Vos will be Amount Calculated or 60,000, whichever is Lower.

∴ Vos = 60,000

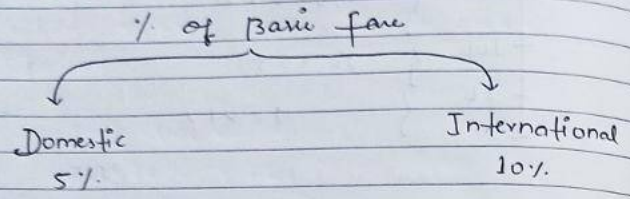
Case 7:- 6 Cr.

6 Cr.	59000
10L	4500
1L	1000
0	<u>64500</u>

but Max upto 60,000.

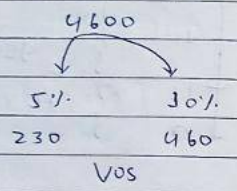
Date / /

3 Booking by Air travel agent :-

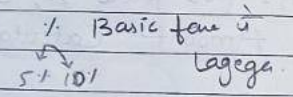


Basic fare amt. on which Commission is given by airlines to agent.

eg - Airlines - Comm. on Basic + Convenience tax



7000	
Basic fare	4000
Convenience tax	+ 600
Fuel surcharge	+ 800
Air hostess maintenance Charge	
	1600
	<u>7000</u>



Airlines pay Comm. on Basic fare + Convenience tax = \therefore Basic fare 4600

5% 10%

Date / /

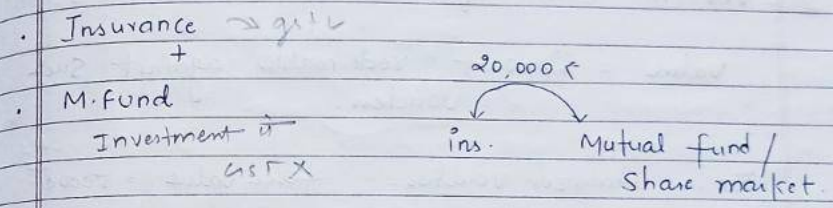
- 1) M fund invest units
- 2) Term insurance

Lecture - 14

8/3/25

4. Life insurance Business :- MF + Invest + Insurance

ULIP \rightarrow Unit Linked Insurance plan.



I. Life insurance Premium Pay 30,000

II. Life insurance + Mutual fund = ₹ 25,000

9000 16000

Company Allocation informed Life Insurance MF

Vos = 5000 ✓

III. Life ins. + MF = 40,000

Allocation not informed.

1st year	25%	Vos	40K x 25% = 10,000
2nd year	12.5%		= 5K
3rd year	12.5%		= 5K
	-		= 5K
	-		-
	-		-

IV Single Premium One time
Continuity policy = Lump sum
Allocation not informed eg:- 20L ₹

10% Vos ✓
20L × 10% = 2L

V Vos in case of Voucher :-

Value = Amount redeemable against such vouchers.

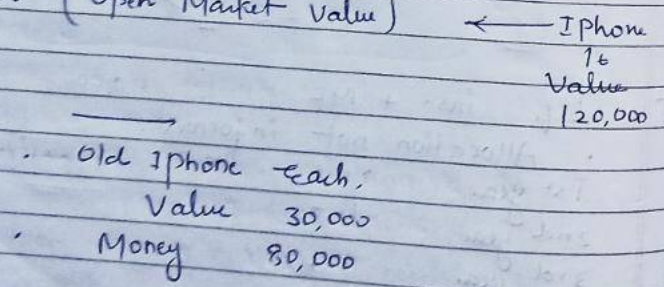
Ex - Amazon voucher face value = 5000 ₹
Sold for ₹ 4000
∴ Vos = 5000 [Redeemable]

* Rule 27 :-

Barter - Exchange

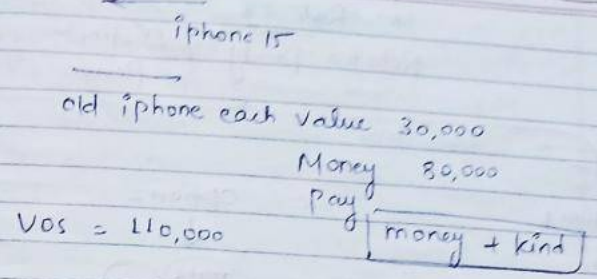
Consideration not wholly in Money.

Case i) O.M.V (Open Market Value)



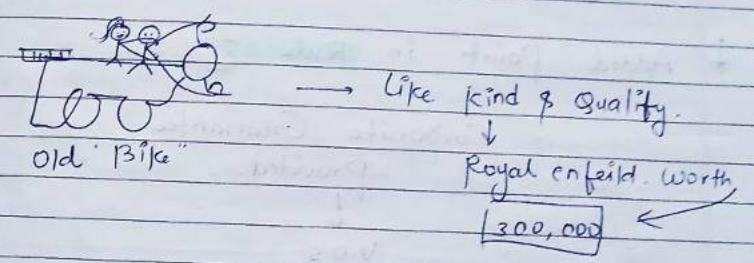
Vos ??? OMV = 120,000 Vos

Case 2 :-



Case 3 :- Like kind & Quality :-

eg:- kishor, 'Modified Bike'



Vos = 3L

Case 4 :-

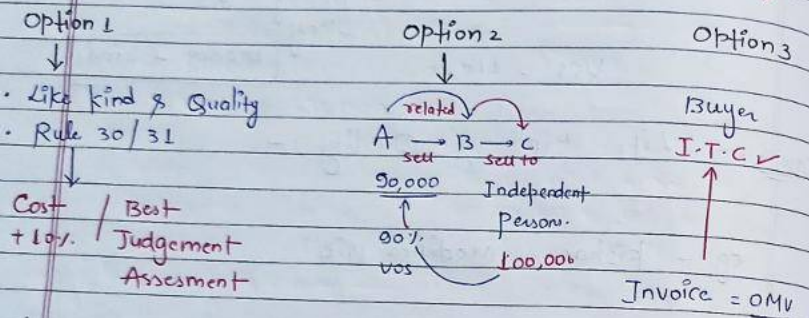
Rule 30 | Rule 31

Cost + 10%
₹L + 10%
₹20,000

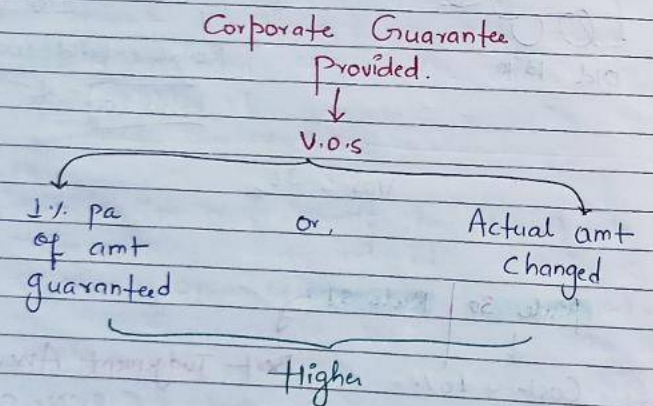
Best Judgement Assessment
[Proper Office will Decide]

Date: / /

Rule 28 → Related Party / Distinct Person
single owner & multiple registration



* Added point in **Rule 28**



Exception: — if Receiver is eligible for I.T.C then Invoice Value = VOS

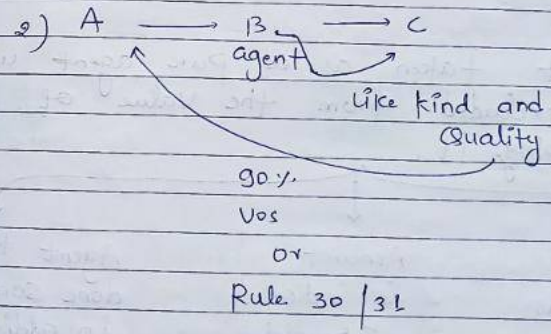
Date: / /

Ex → Guarantee taken on / Aug 2024 for ₹ 10cr. ₹ amt changed for guarantee is ₹ 5L for this year find Vos.

Aug - March.
 $10cr \times 1\% \times 5m = 6,66,667$
12m or
 Amt 5L
 Vos = 666,667

* **Rule 29** → Deal with Agent

Vos = i) OMV
 or

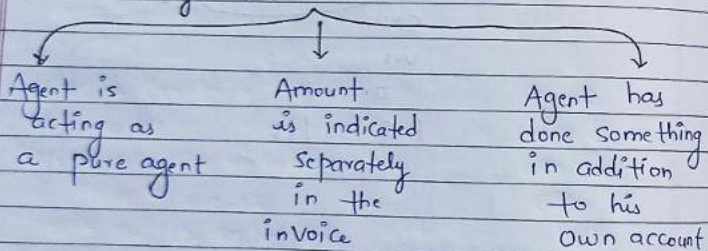


* **Rule 33**
 "pure agent" →
 uAj agent → → agent paid
 nrt ceta agnt ka

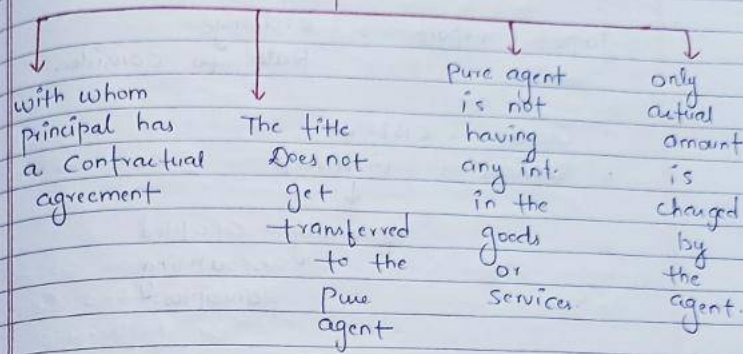
Ex → Executive Classes = 50,000 ₹
 + Scanner / Guide = 3000
 53000

Vos = 50,000 →
 Abad = Vos
 Sir = 50,000
 Commission x
 53000 → Abad = Vos
 Sir = 53000
 Commission

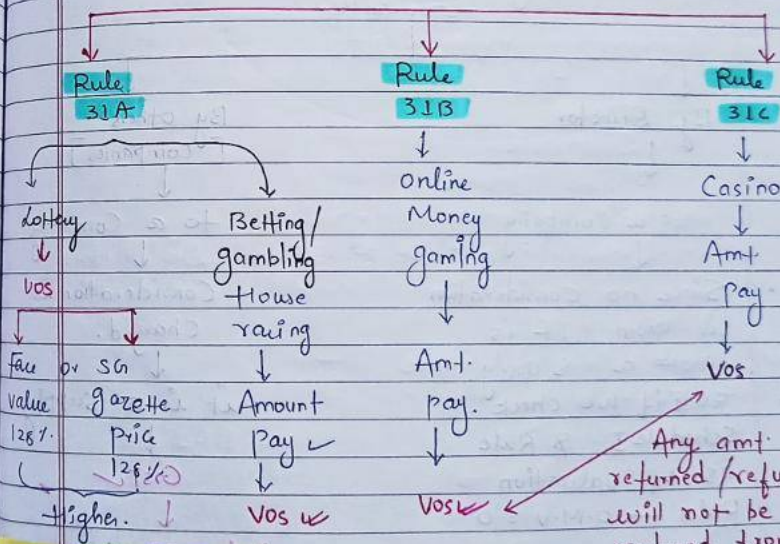
‡ Amount taken as a pure agent will be excluded from the value of supply it.



pure agent means -



* **Rule 31A, 31B, 31C**



fv 1000
 128% or 900
 128%
 781.25
 Vos
 703.125

* Rule 34

Import / export = Exchange Rate to consider.

- Goods = C.B.I.C ✓
- Services = G.A.A.P

generally accepted accounting principles.

* Clarifications :- Notes Pg → 5.24

Personal guarantee & Corporate Guarantee.

By Director

to a Company

- Since no consideration is given, it is not a supply.
- Even if we check Schedule I & Rule 28 of Valuation Rules → O.M.V = '0'

So, No GST.

By others [Companies]

to a Company

Consideration is charged.

it is a supply

GST ✓

Value ?? higher.

1% of amt. guaranteed or, amt. charged

* Clarifications :-

1. Society / Builder → charging expenses for Maintenance + electricity.
 ex IL 20,000
 electricity charged as a pure agent.

Vos? only Maintenance → IL.

2. Given on rent.

Immovable Property + electricity charges to be borne by the Landlord.

→ Composite Supply
 ↓
 Renting → principal Nature.

→ Done :- ←

Date 11, 03, 25

Saathi

Chapter - 06

* ITC and Computation of GST Liability.

Lecture - 1

* Section 16 :-

2 Basic Condition to claim I.T.C

i) Buyer should be registered.

ii) Goods / services should be bought in the course or furtherance of business.

4 Conditions

i) Documentary evidence :-

- in me se kuch ni hai then ITC le sakte
- Invoice
 - Debit Note
 - Revised Invoice
 - Bill of entry [Imports]
 - Document by input service Distributors

ii) Goods, Services receive :-

Exception

↓
[Bill to Ship to Model.]

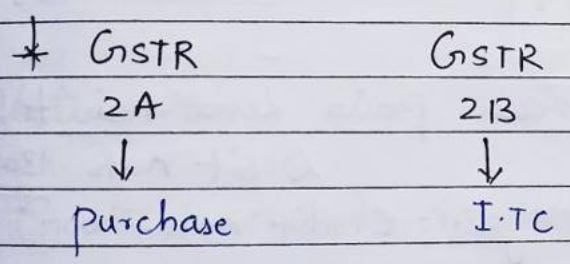
Saathi
2-06

Date ___/___/___

- iii) Buyer has to file GSTR return in form GSTR-3B
- iv) Seller should deposit GSTR with the government.

GSTR RETURN

- i) GSTR 1 → Sales → Due Statement
 Date: 11th of the next month
 ATO upto scr. Quarterly 13th of the next month.
- ii) GSTR 3B → Summary → Return
 Date: 20th of the next month
 Quarterly 22/24th of the next month.

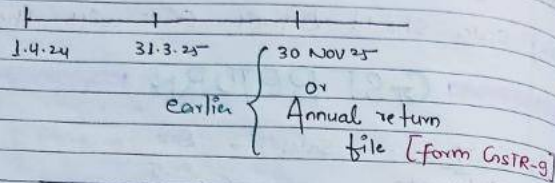


* Time Limit to claim I.T.C :-
fy 24-25

Output tax	4L
Input tax	490,000

Output tax	4L
Input tax	(4L)
pay →	<u>0</u>

I. tax balance = 90,000
 ↓
 Input tax



Knowledge : 31 Dec.
GSTR9 Due
Date

* Invoice & Dr. Note are independent for Claiming I.T.C

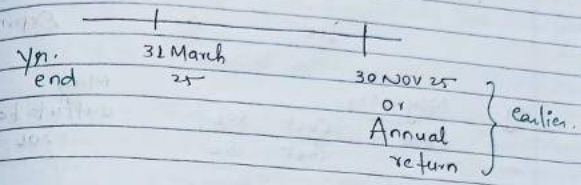
Debit note kab banate hai

- Debtor / Customer se aur paisa lena hai tab Debit note Banate
- Kam paisa lena Hoga = Credit note

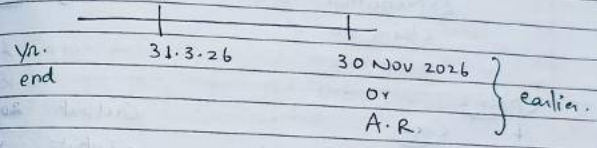
29 March 2025 ← Bill of 2L + GST 20,000

3 April 2025 Dr. Note
→ 40,000 + GST 4000
Buyer I.T.C

1) Bill 29 March 25



2) Cr. Note 3 April 25



Lecture - 02

17/March/25

* Goods received in lots :-

I.T.C = when the last lot is received then you claimed I.T.C.

Ex:- 100 boxes Order

- 1st Lot = 5 sep 20 box
- 2nd " = 11 Nov 30 boxes
- 3rd " = 14 Dec 50 boxes

I.T.C = Dec month

Date / /

(Saathi)

* Asset Purchase → GST Pay.

ITC or Depn

eg. - May 2024.

P&M Cost 50L
GST 8L

May output tax = 20L

Option 1 ITC claim ✓
Income tax P&M Cost 50L
Depreciation claim on

Output 20L (8L)
Pay 12L

Option 2 Pay 12L Depn 50L of Mirega)

Cost 50+8 = 58L
Depn on

Output 20L
- Input tax x
Pay 20L

(Cost Badha do / ITC Mat lo IT minus Mat kro govt ko pura 20L do)

* Amendment Point :-

• Time limit to Avail I.T.C in case Bill is issued by the Receiver

→ Sometime Under Reverse charge = Invoice is to be issued by the receiver

Q then I.T.C claim karne ki last date ??

Date / /

(Saathi)

Ans → Jo Bhi year Hai → Time

Actual bill → uss
raie hua year end se

earlier { 30 Nov or Annual return

eg. - Bill Raised

i). 31.3.25

30 Nov 25 or Annual return

ii). 1.4.25

30 Nov 26 or A.R

year end se
31.3.26

* Buyer to pay to the seller within 180 days from Date of invoice :-

'A' Seller 1 May Credit Purchase → Buyer.

Sell 1L

May Purchase.

5000

Assume output tax 30,000

GST

(5000)

Pay 25000

Now Buyer to pay within 180 days (Pay x)

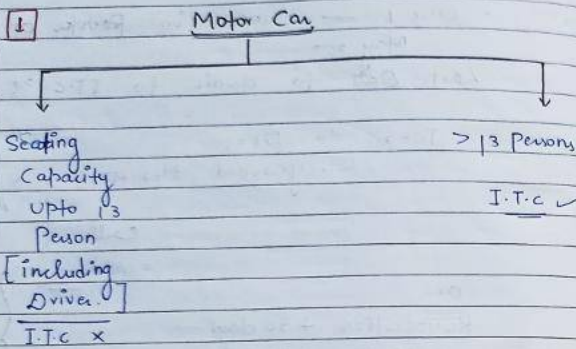
Oct Buyer output tax → Assume 80,000

ITC 80,000

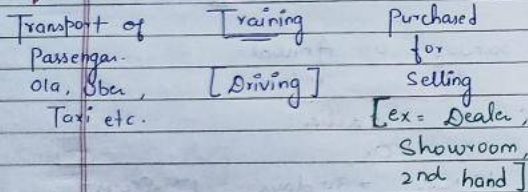
Reverse + 5000

85000 Pay ✓

IMP * Blocked Credits (17.15)

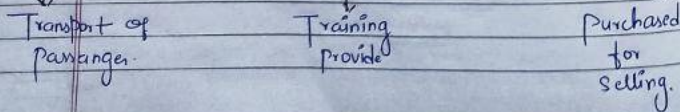


Exception ITC available ✓



2 Ships / Aircrafts
ITC → Generally block

3 Exceptions



3 Insurance / Repairing / Servicing of Vehicles, Ships, aircrafts etc.

Gst pay ITC??

Motor vehicle upto 13. ITC Block then ITC, block ✓

Motor vehicle / ship / aircrafts if ITC is allowed then Misc. ITC also allowed

- 4
- food & Beverages.
 - Catering
 - Beauty treatment
 - Cosmetic & Plastic Surgery
 - Life & Health insurance.
 - Health & fitness.
 - Taking on Rent the vehicles on which ITC is blocked

Generally ITC Block

Exception

Outward Supply or, Statutory obligation

5 Membership of club, fitness Centre etc.

Exception

Generally → ITC Block

Statutory obligation.

6 Travel benefits to employees.

Date ___/___/___

Saathi

Example :- Now Assume in Oct
Output tax = 80,000
Assume Input tax = 50,000

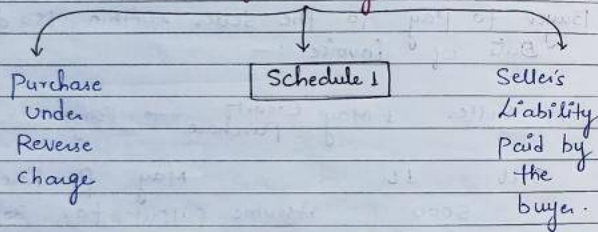
• 5000 ITC Reverse

Option 1

$$80,000 + 5000 = 85000$$
$$- (50,000)$$
$$\text{Pay} = 35000$$

Int. Pay on 5000
@ 18% Pa.

* Concept of 180 days not applicable :-



* Last Date to claim I.T.c in Case of Revocation of Cancellation of Registration

Invoice → Relevant

fy end → 30 Nov

or
Annual return
} earlier.
= amt

or,

Revocation of Cancellation + 30 days = amt

Date ___/___/___

Saathi

eg → Cancellation :-

• Jan 25 to Feb 25
• Case 1 → Cancellation Revoked on 1st May 25
Last Date to avail to I.T.c ??

ans → Jan 25 to Feb 25

→ yearend 31.3.25 → 30 Nov 25
earlier. } Annual return.
= 30 Nov 25

or,
Revocation + 30 days.
1 May 25 + 30 days = 31 May 25 } Later.

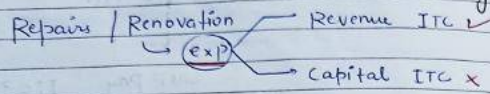
Ans = 30 Nov 25

Case 2 Revocation on 17 Nov 25.

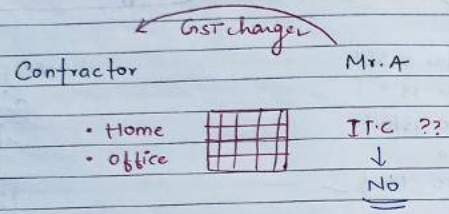
30 Nov 25 or Annual return
earlier.

Later. }
or,
17 Nov 25 + 30 days = 17 Dec 25
= 17 Dec 25 Ans

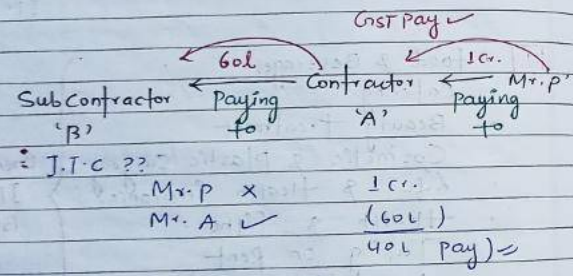
7] Worker Contract Services / Construction activity.



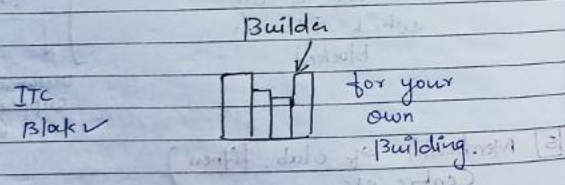
Case I



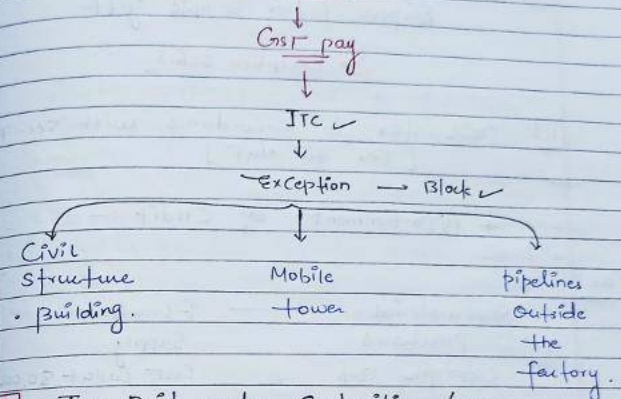
Case II



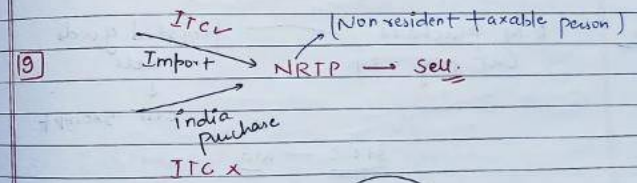
Case III



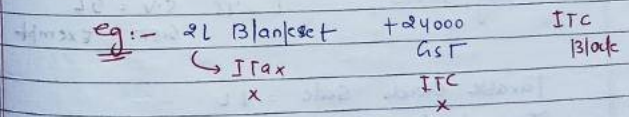
P2M Construct



8] Tax paid under Composition Levy [see 10 CUG Act]



10] Expenses for C.S.R [Corporate Social Responsibility]



11] Goods / services purchase for personal Consumption.

Date / /

12 Goods lost / stolen / Destroy write off /
Dispose / free Sample gift

↳ Exception sch. I.

13 paid tax in accordance with sec. 74
[Tax at 10%]

* Apportionment of Credit :-

Case 1

Raw material Purchased
GST pay 30k

→ f. Goods Supply
GST collect 80,000

ITC → Yes

Case 2

R.M purchased
GST pay = 30k

→ finished goods
sell
↓
GST exempt

ITC? → No

Case 3

RM purchase
GST pay 30,000

→ f.a

→ 'A' S.V = 1L
GST = 12000

→ 'B' S.V = 9L
GST = Exempt

Taxable Goods Sale = 1L

Exempt Goods Sale = 9L

10L

• ITC eligible = $30k \times \frac{1L}{10L} = 3000 \checkmark$

• ITC ineligible = $30k \times \frac{9L}{10L} = 27000 \times$

Date / /

Remaining 27000
↓
Lapse ✓

Case 4

• Asset purchased → use for Home.
• GST pay [Personal use]

ITC ?? No (Coz no business use)

Case 5 :-

R.M purchase / services avail → f.a.
GST pay

↓ Sell R. change ITC?? No

• Zero Rated Supply Exception → Yes

• sch III ex. funeral Burial → Yes

Other

Land & Building property ITC x

warehouse goods sold before clearance x

Date 19, 3, 25 Lecture - 4

Saathi

* ITC for Banking Companies & NBFC's :-

ITC claim

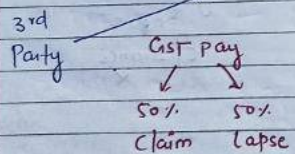
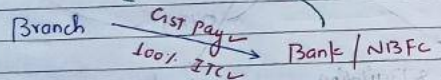
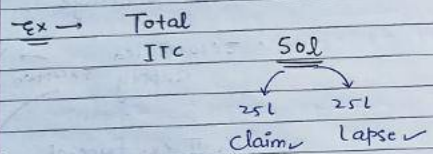
Option 1

Calculation - Proportionate

Option 2

total ITC

50% Claim 50% Lapse



Date 20, 3, 25 Lecture - 5

Saathi

Section - 18

ITC in special circumstances :-

Registration

A.T.O cross ✓
10L / 20L / 40L

Apply within 30 days
To cross 10 July 25

Voluntary reg.

Apply 16 Aug 2025

Certificate recorded 24 Aug 25

Case 1
Apply 5 Aug 25

Certificate receive on 8 Aug 25

within time ✓

Registered → Liable to registered ✓

ie on 10th July 25

ITC ✓
Stock 9 July 2025

Case 2
Apply 11 Aug 25

C.R on 14 Aug 25

Late

Registered → Certi. rece. 14 Aug 25

ITC
Stock 13 Aug 25

Registered ??
24 Aug 25
Stock = 23 Aug 25
ITC

Date: / /

Saathi

In the above case → for ITC of RM/wip/FG

ITC will be Allowed

Capital goods

↓
ITC Not allowed

* Next Cases :-

Composition Levy → Normal registration

Exempt Supply → Taxable now

i) Old RM/wip/FG = ITC ✓

ex:- Composition → Normal Shift
14th Nov 25.

ITC goods → Date?? = 13 Nov 25.

ii) Capital goods ITC allowed → Original Amount of Cost
Reduce 5% per Quarter or for a Part of the Quarter
= Value remaining + 2 ITC claim ✓

Date: / /

Saathi

Ex → Covered under Composition Levy.
5 June 2023

Asset purchase / Cost pay 14L.
Now you shifted to Normal reg. on 7th July 25.

find eligible ITC.

Soln → Calculation of Number of Quarters :-

Date	Period	Quarters
5 June 2023	Apr. to June	3
2024		4
2025	7th July 25	3
		<u>10 Quarters.</u>

10 x 5% = 50%

Cost = 14L
- 50% (7L)
7L eligible ITC ✓

Case :- Exempt Supply

Cap. goods purchase 11 Nov 2021
Cost ₹ 17L

Exempt Supply become taxable on 5 Sep 24
find eligible ITC.

Date 1/1/ Calculation of eligible ITC. (Saathi)

11 Nov 21	to	5 Sep. 24
2021	=	1
22	=	4
23	=	4
24	=	3

$12 \times 5\% = 60\%$

$17L - 60\% = 680,000$ eligible ITC.
10,20,000

start from this

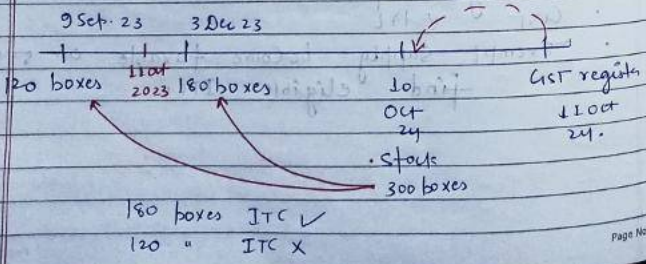
As per sec. 18 of the CGST Act in case exempted goods becomes taxable the I. tax Credit of Capital goods can be taken by reducing the amount of CGST @ 5% per Quarter or for a part of the Quarter from Date of invoice till the Date of exempt goods becomes taxable.

* In special Cases :-

Old WIP / FG / RM → ITC ✓

Max. Lym.

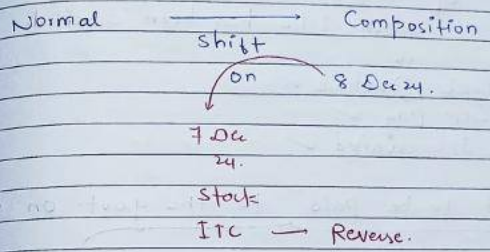
old can be taken



Date 1/1/ (Saathi)

Concept :- Now shifting from taxable to exempt supply.
Normal reg. to Composition Levy.

J. RM / WIP / FG :-



2. Capital goods.

Normal reg.

Capital goods purchase 40L
CGST 12%

Purchase on 5th Oct 22.

Now you shifted to Composition Levy on 7th Oct 2024.

find ITC to be Reversed.

5 Oct 22	→	7 Oct 24.
2022	Oct	1 ✓
2023		4 ✓
2024		4 = 98 × 5% = 4.9%

Date ___/___/___

Saathi

CST 40% x 12%
Purchase 480,000
(216,000)
45%

Taxable to ITC revenue 264,000
Comp. Shift

* Next :- Amount payable on supply of Capital Goods or P&M on which I.T.C has been availed.

- C. Goods Purchase ✓
- CST Pay ✓
- ITC availed ✓

CST to be paid to the govt. on sale

- CST collected from the Customer. or Input tax remaining after reduction @ 5% Per Quarter or Part of the Quarters.

Higher.

Page No.

Date ___/___/___

Saathi

Input tax	IUST	CST	SGST/UTGST
	IUST [1]	Any proportion [2]	
	CST [4]	[3]	[X]
	SGST/UTGST [6]	(X)	[5]

Lecture - 6

21/3/25

Rule - 4.

	IUST	CST	SGST
(70+9)	54000	72000	72000
IUST 70000 →	(54000)		(25000)
Balance 25000	0		
CST 75000	0	72000	47000
(57+18)		(72000)	
Balance 4000 off		0	
SGST 18000			(18000)
			29000 payable.

Input tax
CST 3000 c/f

Page No.

Date / /

Pg: 68 Q. 20.

A. Calculation of output tax :-

Intra State :-

10L — 9% 90,000
 9% 90,000

Inter State :-

8L x 18% = 144,000

B. Calculation of input tax :-

Particulars	Igst	Cgst	Sgst
• Opening	140,000	57,000	60,000
• Intra purchase 2.5L x 18%	+ 45,000 185,000		
• Intra state 3L x 9% 9%		27,000	27,000
	185,000	84,000	87,000

Date / /

	Igst	Cgst	Sgst
Igst	144,000	90k	90k
185,000	(44,000)		
Balance = 41,000	0	(10,000)	(31,000)
		80,000	59,000

Cgst
 84,000 (80,000)
 54,000 0

→ Done ←

IMPORTANT NOTE : 🌟

Jaha jaha sticky notes lage h
wo sir ne class me nai
likhwaya h I made it own so ,,

agar likhna ho apko to likhe ..
otherwise skip it :)

Date 21/3/25 Lecture - 1.

Saathi

Chapter - 7

* Registration, Invoices, Accounts & E-way Bill.

* Registration Requirement's :-

Case 1

- MH
- Goods
- Reg. Limit = 40L

ex :- FY 24-25

□	□
T/o 25L	13L

Solⁿ :- ATO = 25 + 13
= 38L

Limit Cross = No ✓

∴ Reg. = X

Case 2

MH

1)	2)
T/o 30L	12L

ATO = 42L (30 + 12)

∴ Reg → Yes ✓ [Coz Cross Limit
i.e = 42L]

↓
Min 'j'

saathi
- 7

Date ___/___/___

ch
* Reg., Invo

Case 3

Goods

MH

ATO
40L

7

Gujarat

T/O □ □ □ □
9L 7L 20L 30L

Reg → Yes
↳ Mini

Reg → Yes.
↓
Mini.

ATO ?? = 66L

State specific

Concept → once the ATO limit of reg. gets crossed the person has to take reg. in all the states from where he is carrying out taxable supply.

Case 4

Goods

ATO = 10L

ATO = 40L
Limit

M.P

Nagaland

T.O 6L

T.O 5L

Reg ??

ATO = 11L

Both

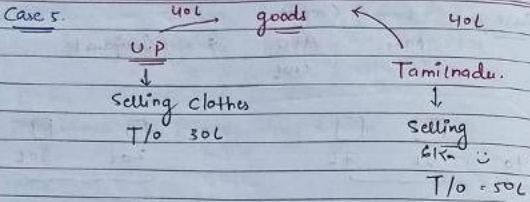
Yes ✓

Lower Limit ✓
is to be checked.

able - 7
 kes, ALC & F-
 way BIR

(Saathi)

Date: / /



Req. ??
 ATO = 50 + 30 = 80L
 → Limit Cross ✓
 → Reg ✓
 → only in UP ✓
 → not in Tamilnadu.

Lecture - 02 22/3/25

* Explanation :-

Person to be Considered Exclusive Supplier of goods only.

eg:- MH
 ↳ footwear.

goods = 35L
 F.D ✓ = 3L
 Int. sec

Reg. limit applicable ??
 Goods or 40L
 + Services 20L

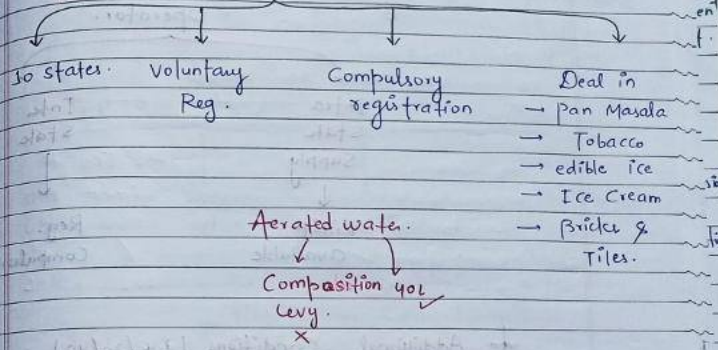
• Person will be an exclusive Supplier of goods.

Page No.

(Saathi)

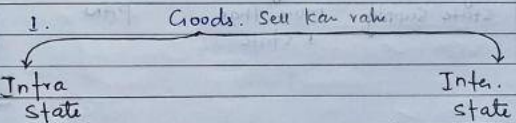
Date: / /

* Persons for which limit of 40L is not available :-



* Section 22 → Registration Limits 10L / 20L / 40L

* Section 24 → Compulsory Registration.



but for edible ice / ice cream, Pan masala, Tobacco, Tiles, Bridges.

40L Limit X
 10L / 20L ✓

Aerated water → 40L ✓

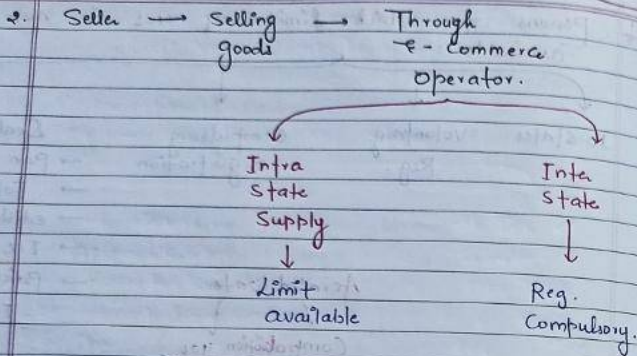
Com. Levy X

Handi Craft Goods.
 or
 CTP + Handicraft goods.
 Limit avail. 10L or 20L

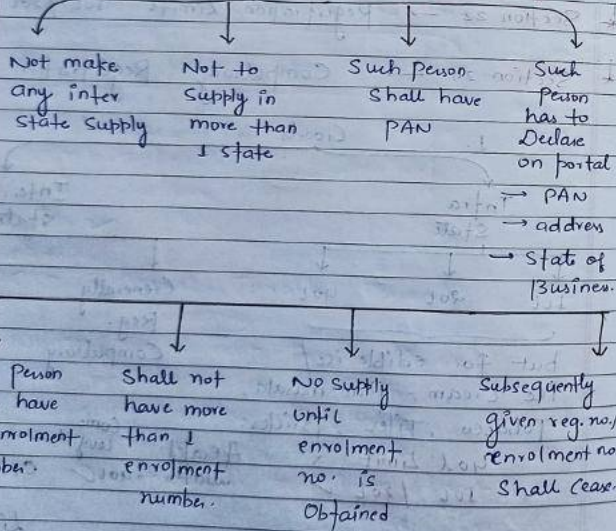
Limit avail. 10L or 20L

Page No.

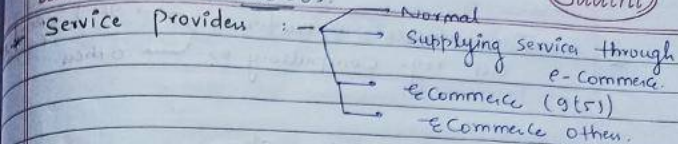
(Saathi)



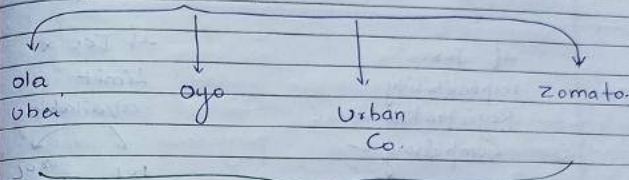
★ Additional Conditions (106/20/40)



(Saathi)

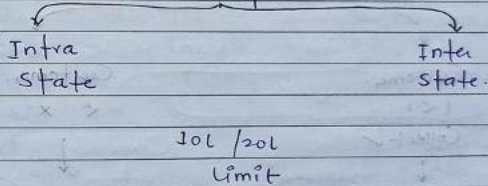


S.P u/s 9(5)



Registration Compulsory

Service Provider.



S. Provide providing services through E-Comm. Operator.

Limit = 106/20 Limit available.

Teaching sell → lecture becho.com

6. E-Commerce Operator
Gst reg. Compulsory??

9(1) - Reg. Compulsory
others

eg :- Book My show

if Tcs
responsibility
Registration ✓
Compulsory ✓

if Tcs x
Limit
available
10L 20L

T.C.S Collect??
E-Commerce Operator.

TCS Rate

Customs.
(x)
Collect ✓
↓
TCS ✓

Customs.
x
0.25% 0.25%
CUST SUST
↓
TCS x

7. CTP (Casual Taxable Person)

8. NRTP (Non Resident Taxable Person)

9. Purchasing under R. charge

10. if principal is reg. → Agent has to
take Compulsory
reg.

- REG 01 = application / CTP
- REG 02 = knowledgegment
- REG 06 = Certificate aa raha
- REG 03 = Notice aa raha
- REG 04 = Reply
- REG 05 = Rejection
- REG 07 = 7 x hit TDS/TCS apply
- REG 08 = Cancellation
- REG 09 = NRTP Submit
- REG 11 = Extension (CTP/NRTP)
- REG 10 = OTDAR / Online

13. J.S.D (Input Service Distributor)

14. Person Liable to Deduct tax [TDS]

15. O.I.D.A.R (online info. & Database access or retrieval Services)

16. Online Money Gaming → from place outside India to India.

Section 23

[Not required to take registration]

Agriculturalist.
Individual / HUF
Selling Products
grown out of
land.

Not
taxable
Supply

Exempt
Supply

Selling
Under
R.C

Basic registration Procen.

REG 12 = Suo moto Reg.

REG 13 = UIN

REG 14 = Amendments

REG 15 = approval of

14th approval ↗

Amendments

ke-11
totally
Door se
+ hua 27/12/17

Date 26/3/25 Lecture - 5

Saathi

* Cancellation or suspension of Registration :-

By Proper officer (PO) or Registered applicant

व्यवसाय तहसे पो अथवा फाउंडर अथवा ऑफिसर इन्हें अप्ली कर सकते हैं

By Proper officer.

Business Discontinue / Amalg. / Demerger / Business Transfer.

Change in the Constitution of Business. ex = Legal heir

No longer Liab. to be registered.

Opting out of Voluntary reg.

Contravention of provisions of Composition Levy

Not filed returns for Continuous Period

Voluntary reg. not commenced business within 6m

Monthly return file

Quarterly return files

Due Date [30 June] + 3 months

Continuous 6 months

Continuous & Quarterly

Reg. by fraud / wilful

NOTE :- Apply for Cancellation → REG 16.

• furnish Details regarding stock within 30 days of the event warranting the Cancellation.

mistatement, suppression of fact.

Date / /

Saathi

* Circumstances where PO can Cancel the registration → Rule 21

Does not Conduct business From the Declared Place

issuing Invoice without Supply of Goods

Violates Prov. of Antir Profiteering measure

Violates Rule 10A [Not uploaded Bank A/c Details]

Tax ↓ Price (↓) X

Avails I.T.C in Contravention of Sec. 16 of CUST Act

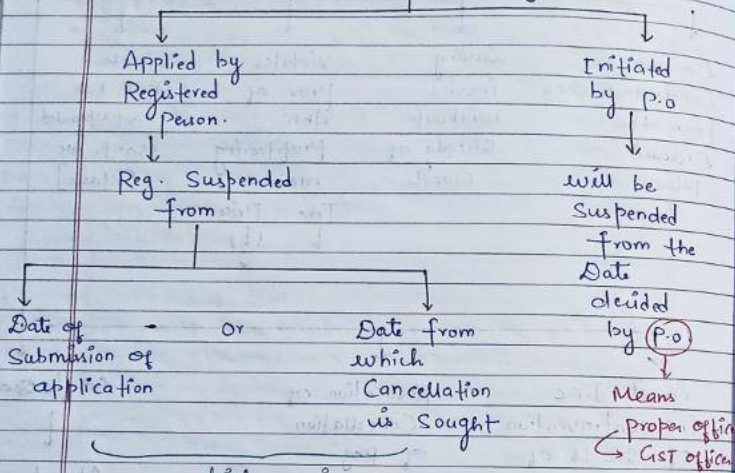
Revocation of Cancellation of Reg → Return not filed within 30 days.

6m / 2 Quarters

Already written above

* Period & Manner of Suspension of Registration

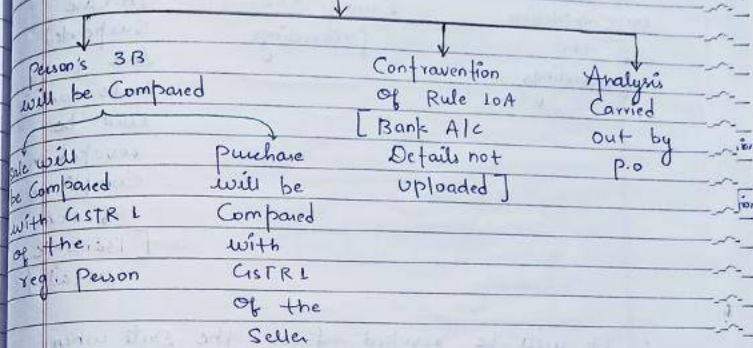
1. Cancellation of Reg.



ex - 5 June 2025 or 3 June 2025

Ans = Later.
= 5 June 25

2. Analysis of Bank Details not updated → Suspension of Registration.



if any differences are found → Intimate Suspension in REG 31 → Person to reply in 30 days.

3. During Suspension Period :-

would not be granted only Refund Person will not be able to make any taxable supply. & would not be able to file GSTR 3B.

[Sale ✓ but GST charge x]

4) Suspension Can be revoked by P.O

On Completion of the proceedings

During the proceedings

In Case Suspended Due to Rule 10A, it will be revoked on Compliance of LoA.

[Bank A/c Details.]

It will be revoked from the Date when the Person was Suspended.

ex:- Suspension 5 May 2015

Revocation Order.

11 July 25 with effect from ??

Issue Revised tax invoice + 3B within next 30 days.

5) Cancellation of REG → Rule 22.

P.O → Notice issue [suspension 41] → REG 17

Reply

REG 18 [7 working days]

P.O

Reg. Cancel REG 19

or

Proceedings Drop REG 20

within 30 days.

6) Revocation of Cancellation of Registration:-

Apply REG 21 → 90 days + extn. 180 days

P.O

Cancellation Revoke REG 22

30 days

S.C.N

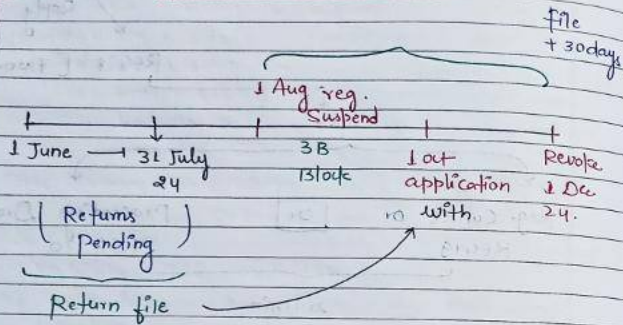
[show Cause Notice] REG 23

Reg. Person has to reply REG 24 in 7 w. Days.

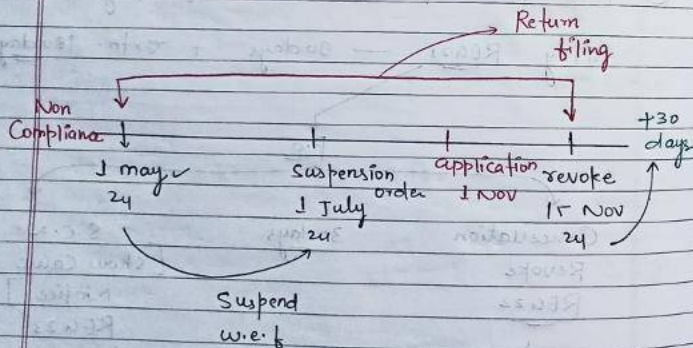
final order by P.O in 30 days.

7) Pending Returns to be filed before Revocation of Cancellation of Reg.

Case 1: Prospective Cancellation.



Case 2: Retrospective Cancellation



8) Physical Verification of Business Premises [Rules]

Verification Required

After grant of Registration
↓
P.O will Verify

then within 15 working days uploaded report with photo in GST REG 30.

Before grant of Reg.
↓
Site Verification required because of 3 reasons:

Aadhar Authentication X
P.O Verify ✓
Common Portal Verify ✓

Time Limit 31 July app. 30 days

5 working days prior.

Date 27, 3, 25 Lecture = 06

Saathi

* Validity of electronic way Bills :-

• 200km or a part of it = 1 day valid.

= 170km = 1 day

= 201 km = 2 days

399 km = 2 days

402 km = 3 days

8743 kms = $\frac{8743}{200} = 44$ days.

• Over Dimensional Cargo $\begin{matrix} 20\text{km} \\ \downarrow \\ 56\text{kms} \end{matrix}$ part = 1 days of it

* Validity till midnight.

200km

Normal Case

25 march \rightarrow 403km

2pm EWB = 26-27-28 March

\downarrow
11:59:59 P.m

Lecture - 7

28/3/25

E - Invoice

Required	Not required
i) ATO > 5 cr. • B2B • Export	i) B2C ii) I.C.O
ii) 9(3) - R.C List	iii) 9(4) R.C Unreg - Reg (Builder) person Bill of entry <input type="checkbox"/>
iii) SEZ Developer.	

Date

Saathi

- ii) Import
- v) SEZ unit
- vi) Bank / NBFC / Insurance
- vii) Cinema theatres.
- viii) C.T.A ✓ [Transporter]
- ix) Passage transport
- x) Govt. dept. & Local Authority.

* Dr. & Cr. NOTE.

Debtor \rightarrow More amt. recd. ✓ Dr. Note.
Debtor \rightarrow Less amt. recd. ✓ Cr. Note.

Debtor
Dr. Balance

Creditor.
Cr. balance.

• Amt. under invoice

• Rate under change.

\downarrow
upload

\downarrow
In the return of the month when Dr. Note was issued

eg: - Dr. Note 17 June 25
GSTR 1 ?? 11 July
3B 20 July

- Sales return ✓
- Service deficiency
- Amt. overcharge
- Rate over charge.

\downarrow
upload fill

\downarrow
Year \rightarrow 30 end Nov

Annual return file (earlier)

Date ___ / ___ / ___

Saathi

Consolidated Dr. / cr. Notes are allowed.

→ Done ←

Chapter - 8

* Returns, Payments, QRMP

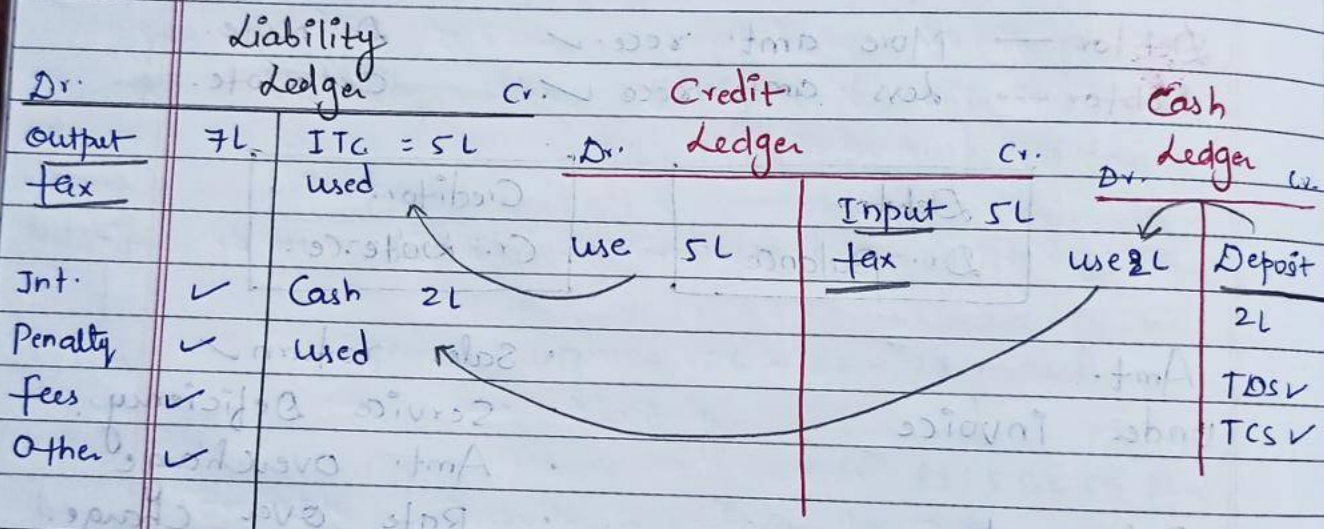
Lecture - 1

29/3/25

Ledger's Under GST :-

eg :-

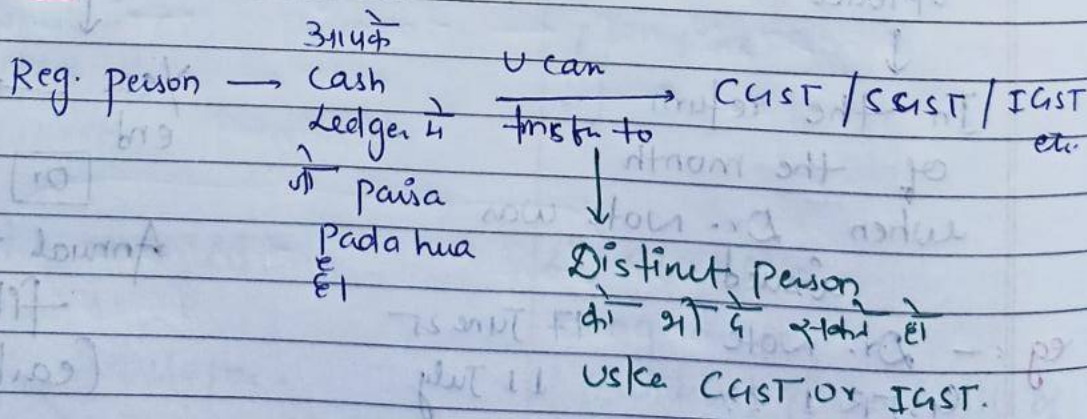
Output tax	7L
Input tax	5L
<u>Cash Deposit</u>	<u>2L</u>



Lecture - 2

31/3/25

* Section 49



Date ___/___/___

* "Rule 86B"

- Monthly taxable T.O > 50L.
- Use Max. 99% I.T.C of output tax.

Ex: Output tax 1L | Input tax 100000
 Max (99000) use
 1000 → use Cash Ledger.

- Limit of 50L is checked every month.

Exceptions

99% restriction is not applicable, Means 100% I.T.C can be used.

i) Person already paid I. Tax > ₹ 1L in Last 2 F.Y's for which Date of I.T.R has expired.

ii) Person claimed Refund under CGT of > ₹ 1L in the Last year because of

iii) The person until the current month has already been paying > 1% Cash in each month.

Ex → Proprietor M.D.
 Any 2 partner / whole time Directors - karta

Export under Letter of undertaking

Invented tax structure

iv) Govt Dept.
 P.S.O
 Local authority
 Statutory authority

Q.R.M.P. Scheme

(Quarterly Returns & Monthly Payments)

1. A.T.O. upto 50% in the preceding year.

QRMP Optional

Monthly or Quarterly

If A.T.O. \geq 50% = Compulsory Monthly basis
[payments as well as returns] Q. end

2. Returns Date = GSTR 1 = '13'

3. Payments \rightarrow Monthly

Example Quarter April to June

April \rightarrow Payment \rightarrow fill 25 May

May \rightarrow Payment \rightarrow fill 25 June

June \rightarrow Payment \rightarrow fill GSTR 3B

4) Payment

Self assessment Method

fixed sum method

fixed Sum Method :-

Ex \rightarrow Quarter \rightarrow April to June

Last Quarter Pay?? Depend upon

Last Quarter \rightarrow Quarterly Payment \rightarrow Pay \rightarrow 35%

1st month
2nd month
3rd month
Balance

eg. - Last time Quarter (3m)

500 175 175

Balance \rightarrow Pay

Last Quarter \rightarrow Monthly Payment \rightarrow Last months

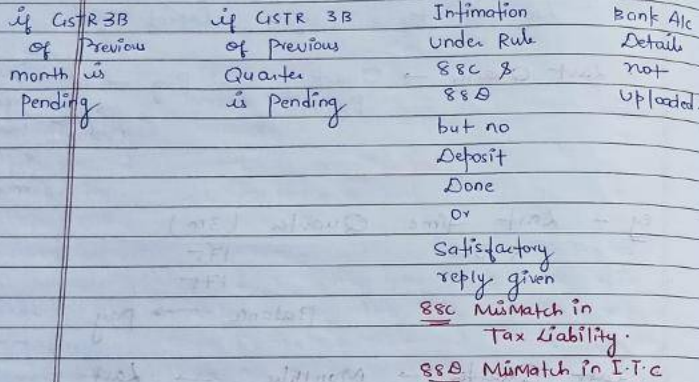
ex: March

March Payment \rightarrow 100% amt. for April

100% May for

Balance June

* Rule 59 → filing of GTR-1 will be blocked.



Section 54(3)

Person may claim Refund.

- ① Because of Export/SEZ
- ② Unpublished I.T.C in case of Export/SEZ
- ③ Inverted Duty structure
- ④ Refund of Cash in electronic Cash Ledger.
- ⑤ on finalization of provision of assessment.

Refund shall not be allowed if

Exports are taxable

Person has claimed

Duty Drawback [Refund under Customs]

Once Refund app. is received the amt. is transferred to Consumer welfare fund. But it will be paid to the applicant if :-

Refund of tax allowed on exports

Refund because of Sec 54(3) → 5 reasons in the Previous Page ←

GST was paid but the supply got cancelled.

→ Done ←

Chapter - 09

* GSTP, Assessment, Demand & Recovery.

* Provisional Assessment :-
↳ Means, Temporary Basis pe Assessment Ho

Q :- why in Temporary Basis ?

because u are unable to Determine

Value ? Rate ?

Application to Officer. → Notice receive → Require Document → Officer Order pass

within 90 days of rec. of application. → indicate Rate & value → basis for assessment &

furnish Bond + Security amt.

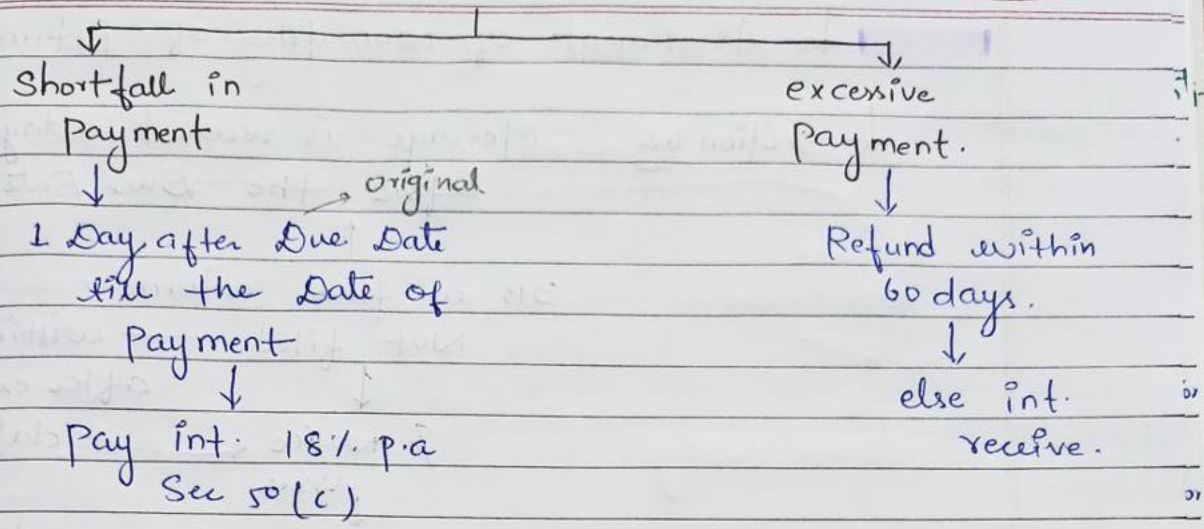
Bank Max 25% Guarantee of Tax amt.

* finalisation of Prov. Assessment :-

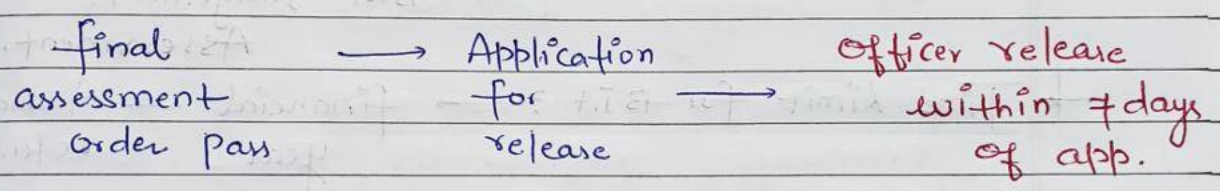
Prov. Order pass → within 6m. → final Ass. order pass → Approval required = A.C./J.C. → extension for further 6m

Before finalisation. ← Officer seek info ← further 9 year. ← Commis. tone

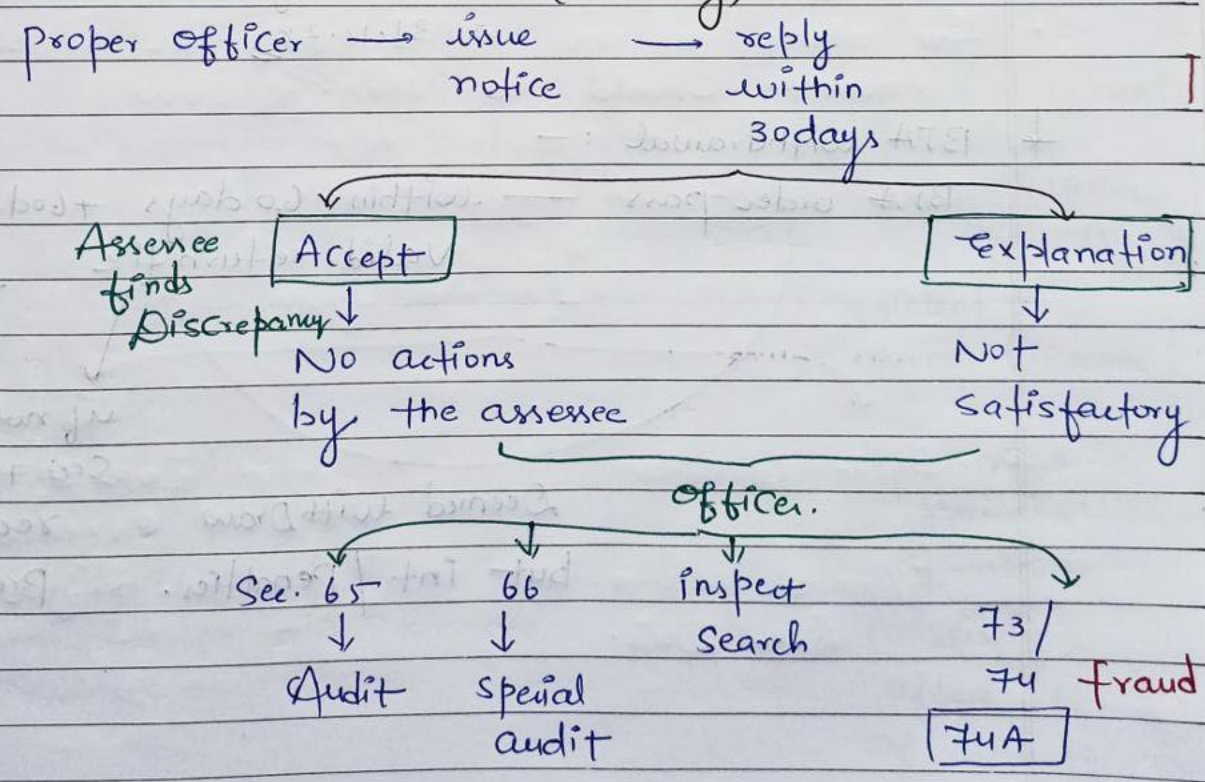
Date ___/___/___



* Release of Security :-

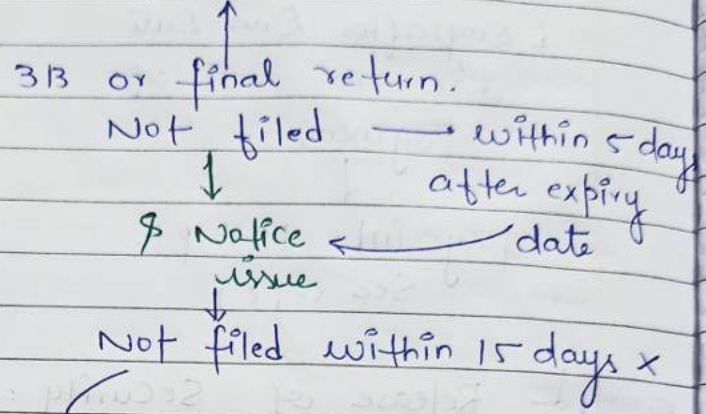


* Sec 61 (Scrutiny) :-



* Assessment of Non files of Return:-

* Section 62 Message is received 3 days before the Due Date



Best Judgement Assessment. (BJA)

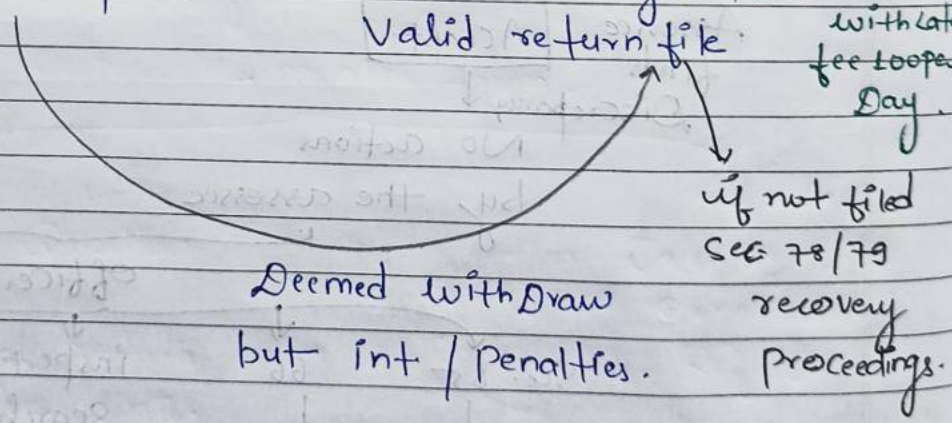
* Time Limit for BJA? → financial year → Annual return

eg:- 22-23 → 31.12.23 + 5y → Due Date → 5 year.

= 31.12.28

* BJA withdrawal :-

BJA order pass → within 60 days + 60d. Extension with late fee 100rs Day.



Date ___/___/___

* Section 63.

Assessment of Unreg. Persons.

Best Judgement Assessment.

failed to reg.

or

Reg. Cancel.

Coz of.

Provision Controvention.

Composition Levy.

3B

Voluntary reg.

Suppression of facts registration.

But list return not filed for 3 year.

6m file X

6m.

Commence. X

BJA -> Notice -> reply 15 days.

BJA order -> year -> Annual return Due Date + 5 years.

* Section 64. [Summary Assessment]

why S.A? -> to protect the int. of Revenue.

A/c/J.c Permission.

Means

GST Depart.

Evidence

Sufficient Grounds (reasons)

Liability for tax payment arise.

Assessment Delay.

adversely affect the int. of the revenue.

* withdrawal of Summary Assessment :-

↓
Required A.c / Joint C. Approval

Assessee application
↓
GOIT

↓
within 30 days.

Officer own motion,
↓

Order erroneous & may go for Sect 74/74A.

* Summary : Demand & Recovery.

Section 74A :- Tax not paid, short paid, erroneously Refund, or I.T.C wrongly availed or utilised.

- for above reasons notice will be issued but amount should be Min. ₹ 1000
- Time limit to issue notice

↓
42 months from.

fy in Question
↓
Annual return Due Date.

Date of erroneous Refund

• Penalty

Other than
fraud

↓
10% of tax due

or

₹ 10,000

} Higher.

fraud

↓
100%

of tax
Due

Also if
tax collected or
self assessed
tax is not paid within
30 days of Due Date.

* officer to issue order :-

Notice + 12m + 6m extension.

penalty

	Other than fraud	fraud
1. Pay after pre show Cause notice but before notice	pay tax + Int. No Penalty	Tax + Int. + 15% Penalty
2. Pay after Notice	if paid within 60 days → No penalty	if paid with 60 days. ↓ 25% penalty.
3. Pay after order	10% of Tax Due or ₹ 10,000 Higher	pay within 60 days ↓ 50% penalty.

General Provision. Not *

Sec. 75 → Determination of tax.

• Stay order period to be excluded → while counting limitation period.

• 75(2) → charges of fraud → Court could not find fraud → then case of other than fraud.

• Order required to be issued because of → Appellate Authority / Appellate Tribunal / Court → within 2 years ↓ from Communi-
- cation of such order.

• OOBH should be given.

• Hearing adjournment allowed → Max 3 times.

• Adjudication order → Must be speaking order.
Means with Reasons.

• Demand amt in Orders → should be less than equal to → Demand amt in notice.

• Payment of int. is Mandatory → even if not mentioned in adjudication is completed.

• once penalty imposed u/s 74A → No other penalty for same offence.

* Section 76 → tax collected but not Deposited.

→ Based on principle of unjust enrichment

→ Means getting rich @ cost of others.

→ p.o issue ScNotice + 100% Penalty.
if not →

→ Person to pay int → Sec 50 → 18%.

↓
Date
Date of Collection to Deposit with govt.

→ OOBH

→ issue order 'speaking' → S.c Notice + 1 year.

→ * Section 77 ←
wrongfully collected & paid to CA/SA.

• No tax was Due → But still paid → Refund application. Can be filed

• Actual IAST to be payable → But paid → CAST ; SAST will get refund.

• No int. payable on Deposit of IAST.

→ Recovery Proceeding Sec. 78 & 79 : -

Section 78 : - Initiation of recovery proceedings.

Amt. Payable because of an order → Pay in Date of order + 3m → This 3m. period can be reduced.
↓
if failed / start recovery proceedings

→ * Section 79 → Recovery of tax ←

P.T.O →



Proper office can adopt one or more of the Methods for recovery of the amounts payable.

- > Deduction out of any money owing to Defaulter.
- > By Detaining and selling the goods belonging to the Defaulter.
- > Recovery from any other person who owes money to Defaulter.
- > Collection by Detention of any movable or immovable property.
- > Recovery through District Collector.
- > Recovery through Magistrate.

Bonds or any other instruments may be executed towards amt. Due.

Bonds or any similar instruments may be executed towards the Amount Due.

By way of an explanation the scope of Sec. 79 has been expanded to include distinct person, which means that recovery proceeds can be instituted against any of the person falling under the same PAN.

P.T.O →

Modes of recovery.
Section 79.

(1) (a)
Deduction from
money owned
by 1st Department.

(1) (b)
Sale of Goods under
P.O

↓
Detaining &
Selling goods.

↓
Auction / e-
auction.

↓
P.O Prepare
Inventory &
estimate M. value

↓
Sell only required
Quantity of goods

↓
if Person pays
amt before
notice of
auction

↓
Cancel auctions &
release the Goods.

* 79(1)(c) → Garnishee Proceedings :- recovery from
3rd person.

• P.O → notice in writing to another person.

from whom
money is Due
to such person.
(Debtor)

or holds / subsequently
holds.
↓
Money for
Such Person
(Bank A/c)

if future Money
becomes Due to
Such person.
(M.F Invt. / Insurance)

- if notice issued to post office / Bank, Insu. Co. then,
 - No need to produce any passbook, Deposit receipt etc.
- if person receiving notice → fails to pay → Deemed to be Defaulter.
- officer issuing notice → Amend / revoke / extend order.

→ Person Discharging Liability → to person in Default

ex → Debtor.

↓
be Personally Liable

↓
to Govt.

Upto Liability
Discharged

or

Tax + int +
Penalty.

Lower.

→ Person to whom notice is given → proves nothing is Due.

↓
sec. Does not apply to him.

→ officer to issue Certificate to payer.
Mentioning Details.

* 79(1)(d): — Recovery by sale of Movable / Immovable property.

→ P.o may Detain → if Property is Detained & Cost of keeping prop. is not Paid.

Sell through
Auction / e-auction → within 30 days.

* 79(1)(e) → Recovery as arrears of Land revenue

P.O Prepare Certificate → Send to Collector → shall proceed to recover.

* 79(1)(F) → Recovery of fine imposed by Magistrate :-

P.O + app. to → Magistrate.

* RULE 146 → Recovery through execution of a Decree

Amt Payable to Defaulters Under Decree of Civil Court

→ P.O Send request to Court

ex → Defaulter Court Case Teet gaya.

* RULE 157 → Recovery through Surety

* RULE 160 → Recovery from Co. in Liquidation

↓
notify liquidator.

Pay of Tax & other Amt in Instalments [Sec-80]

Application to Commissioner → Allow max 24 monthly Installation + int

↓
Call report from Jurisdiction → financial ability.

whole amt becomes Due immediately.

Default in any instalment

then,
 deposit
 emed to
 e Defaulter.
 extend order.
 n Default

→ p.o → Prepare list
 M.P. + Immovable prop. → estimate value as per
 M.V
 ↓
 order for attachment

In case of attachment / Distraint of:	
• an Immovable Property	Order shall be affixed on the prop. till the Confirmation of sale
• A Movable Property	Proper officer shall seize the prop. & take its Custody.

→ Any Person raises Dispute → His Interest
 ↓
 in prop. to be auctioned
 P.O to investigate & Postpone sale
 then may release prop. or reject the claim.

→ Defaulter payes
 before notice for auction → Cancellation.

→ Amt. recovered from Auction - Apply towards.

- i) Admin Cost
- ii) Amt to be recovered
- iii) Amt Due & CUST/SCIST etc
- iv) Surplus to Default - er.

→ if property to be sold → Neg. instrument or share
 ↓
 May sell such through broker.

- Officer selling Can't acquire int in it.
- No selling on Sunday / General holiday.
- May seek assistance from police station.

nt +
 nalty.
 t apply
 m.
 ned &
 not
 8.

* Instalment's not allowed :-

Person already defaulted on GST & recovery process.

Person not allowed installment in preceding fy.

amt is < ₹ 25000

* Section 81 :- Transfer of property → valid/void.

Situations / Cases → valid	Situations / Cases → void
i) Made for adequate consideration	i) Creates a charge on it.
ii) without notice of the pendency of proceeding	ii) Parts with the property.
iii) without notice of such tax or other sum payable by the said person.	
iv) with previous permission of the proper officer.	

* Sec. 82 → tax to be first charge except in case of IBC [insolvency & Bankruptcy Code.]

* Sec 83 → prov. attachment to protect Revenue in certain cases.

prov. attachment → cease in 1 year

Cust Rates

* 159 → prov. attachment of property.

Commissioner Decides → Pass on order → Send a copy to

To be removed on writing instructions.

Place encumbrance

revenue or concerned authority

* RULE 153 → Attachment of Int. in Partnership :-

P.O → May Order

→ charging the Partner's share

→ also may appoint a receiver.

↓
to recover from Assets & Profits

↓
already Declared or accruing.

* Section 84 :-

Continuation & Validation of Recovery Proceedings.

↓
Notice of Demand served

↓
& Appeal / Revision is filled then,

Govt. Dues are enhanced

↓
Commissioner serve another S.C.N & start recovery proceeding.

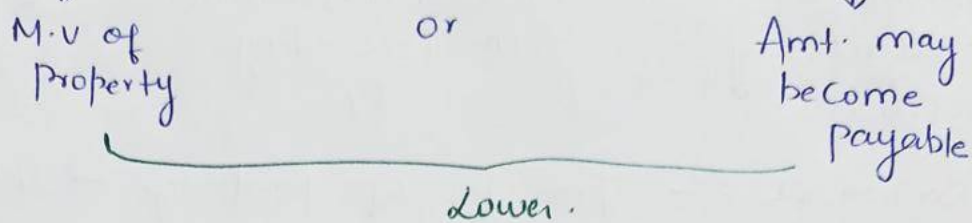
Govt. Dues are lowered.

↓
Commissioner to intimate regarding Deduction to assessee & appropriate authority.

→ 10 April 25 →

→ TDT Done :- ←

Property Hazardous nature → person payes → it Doesn't pay → Comm. May Dispose.



then release prop. → on proof of payment.

Prop. attached → file objection → At the any time.

RULE 151 → Attachment of Debentures & shares.

• May attach → Prohibiting.

→ In case of Debt / creditor to recover.
& Debtor to pay.

• Share → from transferring.

• Movable prop. → giving possession to Defaulter.
→ copy of orders to be sent to such person.

RULE 152 → Attachment → Custody of Courts or Public officer.

P.O → to send → order of attachment → requesting to hold such prop.

↓
fill the amt
is recovered.

Lect-1 from book
Lect-2

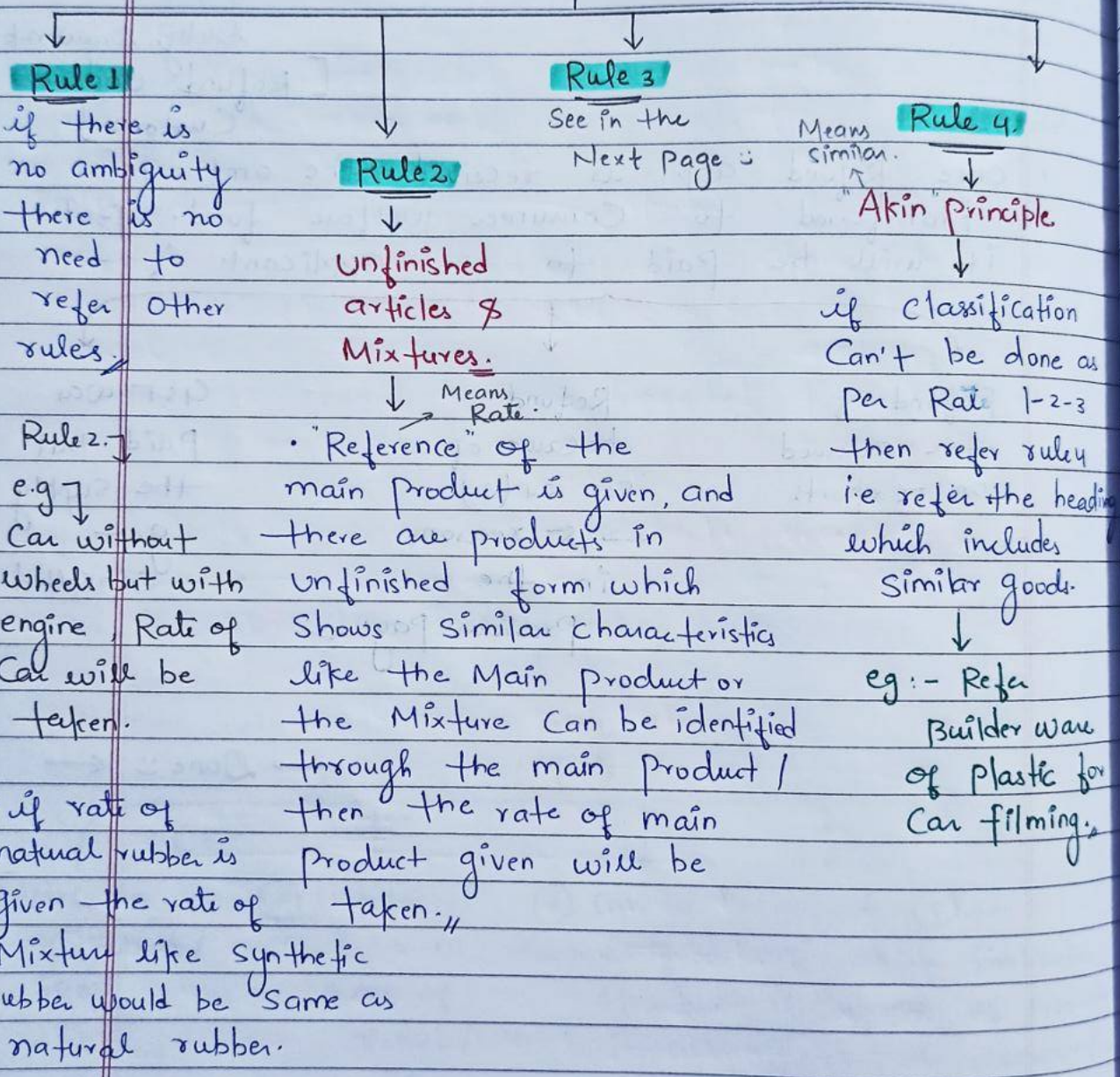
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Chapter - 11

* Customs:

Interpretation Rules:



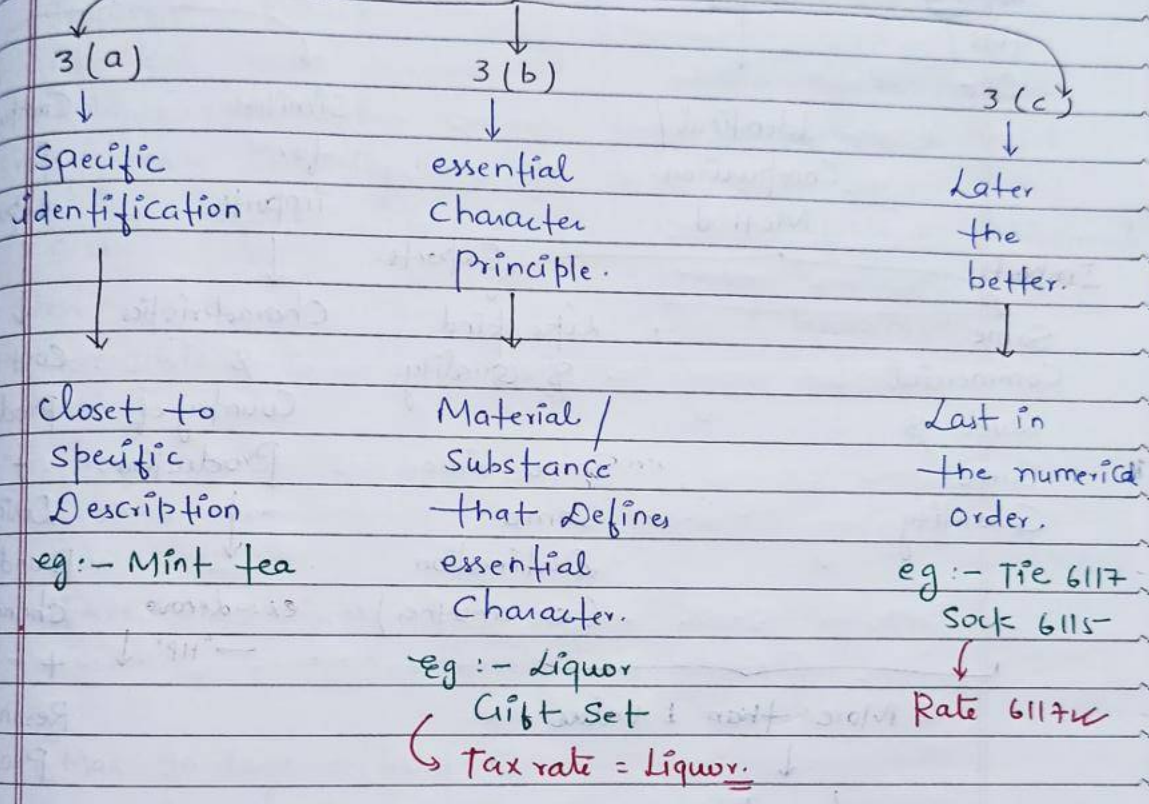
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Date ___/___/___



Rule 3:

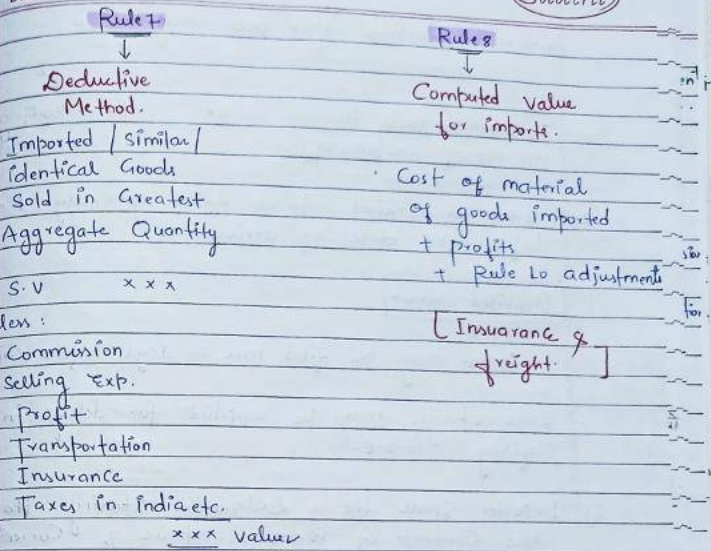
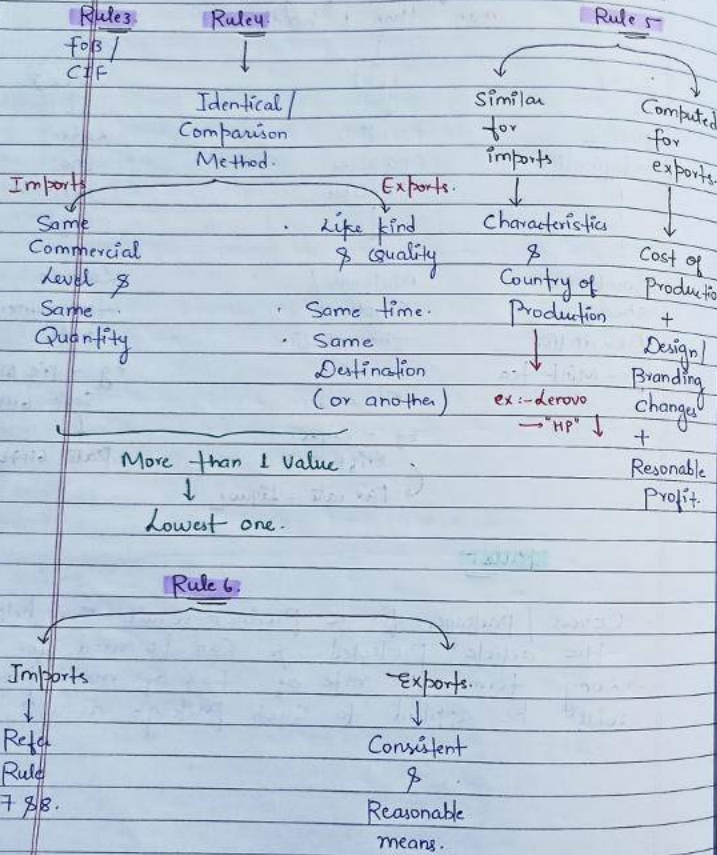
Classification of goods in more than 1 head.



Rule 5:

Covers / packages for a product which can help the article protected & can be used for long term the rate of tax of main product will be applied to such package as well.

Valuation Rules :-



[Max 90 days after importation.]

Lecture - 3 4/4/25
* Section 46. [Entry of Goods on Importation.]

- i) file Bill of Entry (B.O.E) electronically by home Consumption or warehousing.
- Principal Commissions may allowed B.O.E in other form as well.
- if buyer is not able to file B.O.E because all details

are not available then p.o may allow -

To examine goods in presence of Customs officer. or To deposit goods in warehouse.

2) B.O.E is required to be filed generally 1 day before the date of arrival.

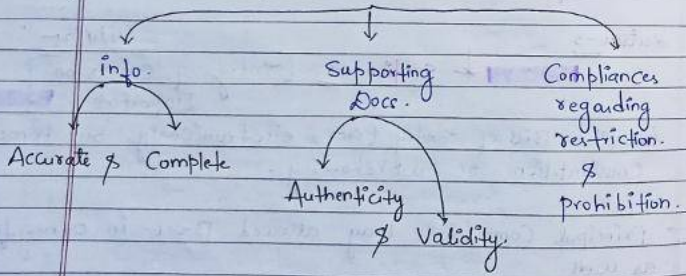
Provided that

B.O.E may be filed max 30 days before arrival.

Late charges may be applied for delay in filing B.O.E.

3) Importer shall file a Declaration stating that the Content of B.O.E is true & correct as per his knowledge.

4) Importer needs to ensure:



Baggage [Duty free allowance]

Rules

Indian resident ✓
foreigner - residing in India ✓
Indian = Tourist ✓
Origin ✓

314 Bhur
N B M
नेपाल भूटान 314 नेपाल

then 314
50,000 INR
Duty free goods

Proviso to Rule 3

foreign original - Tourist

N B M X

50,000

Rule 4

IR
foreigner Residing in India
Any Tourist

N B M

15,000

Rule 5

Passenger residing abroad > 1yr
in Any country

Gen's Latics

2 limit 4 limit

or
Max Upto 10000
LL lower

* Calculation of Duty Drawback

ex :- Laptops imported.

1st June 24

Tax pay = ₹ 6L

even used & exported on 4th Aug 25 find DDB amt. which can be claimed.

Soⁿ → June 24 to Aug 25

June 2024 to May 25 = 12 months

June July Aug = 3m = > 12m to 15m

Date / /

6L x 65% = 390,000
DDB can be claimed. = 65%

IMPORT

Car purchase on 1 Aug. 2024
Tax pay 9L
Car export on 5 Dec 25
find Drawback amount?

Aug 22 to Dec 23

- Aug 24 July 25 = 1 year = 4 Quarters.
- Aug 24 } + 1 ✓
- Sept 25 } + 1 ✓
- Oct 25 } + 1 ✓
- Nov 25 } + 1 ✓
- Dec 25 } + 1 ✓
- Jan 26 } + 1 ✓

6 Quarters.

100% }
- 4% }
- 4% } 6 Quarters.
- 4% } = 9L x 78%
- 4% } = 702000
- 3% } DDB
- 3% } eligible.
78% }

Lecture - 4

4/1/25

No = Duty Drawback (DDB)

if amt is less than 1% of FOB = not allowed.
but if > ₹500 → allowed.

In other words it should be either 1% or > ₹500, then DDB will be allowed.

Date / /

eg. → 1) FOB = 60,000
DDB claimed = 500 allowed or not?

Yes allowed.
= 60,000 x 1% = 600
below 1% = Not allow
but > ₹500 Allowed ✓

eg 2 → FOB = 40,000 | DDB claimed 470 | Allowed?
40,000 x 1% = 400, below 500
but Min 1% allowed.

- 2) below ₹50 then No DDB X
- 3) DDB application > 1/3 of MV X

eg. DDB = $\frac{MV}{9L} \times \frac{1}{3} = 3L$ (3L < 4L Min 1% = 4L ∴ No DDB)

4) Import value > Export value No DDB X.

* Valuation under Customs

Seller: FOB
 ↓
 freight on Board
 s.v. → Seller to Port to Buyer.
 CIF / A.V. Value
 ↳ Cost Insurance freight

Exp. in FOB + freight + Insurance Port to
 Mumbai aya.

FOB includes:
 + Seller Salevalue
 + Designing charges.
 + transpor. "
 + Certificate "
 + Miscelleneous "

+ Seller's Liability paid by buyer.
 So: Buyer to Port to Exp. in CIF

* FOB + Insurance + freight = CIF

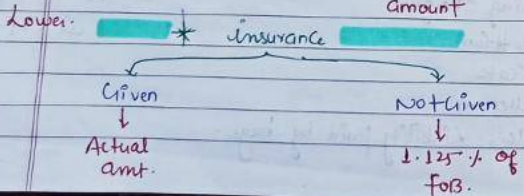
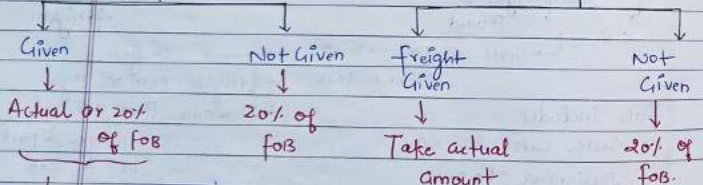
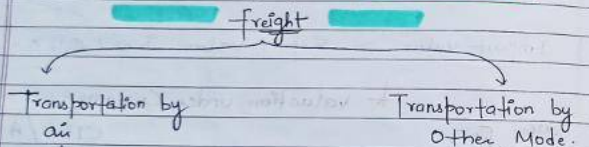
ex → FOB = 50L + Ins = 10L + freight = 6L = CIF = 66Lakhs

Case 1: Insurance = 7L, A value = 1cr. (CIF), freight = 9L. find FOB.

FOB + freight + Ins. = 1cr.

FOB = x + 16L = 1cr. x = 1cr - 16L = 84L

* Insurance & freight are Missing in the Question.



Case 1: Goods import, Insurance 70,000, FOB 8L. find CIF.

FOB (Given) 800,000
Insu. (Given) 70,000
freight (Not Given) 160,000
FOB x 20%
8L x 20%
CIF 10,30,000

Case 2: Goods imported by air, freight = 4L, find C.I.F. = 16L

By air = 16L

FOB

+ freight Actual 4L + 320,000
Or 20% of FOB
∴ 20% of 16L

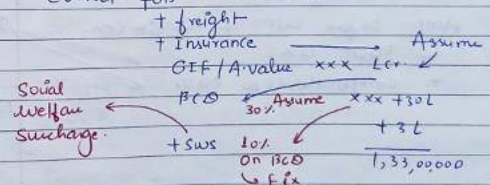
+ Insurance + 18,000
FOB x 1.125%
16L
1938000

Case 3: Goods imported, FOB = 40L, find CIF?

FOB = 40L
+ freight = + 8L
+ Insu. + 45000
1.125%
CIF 4845000

Lecture - 5

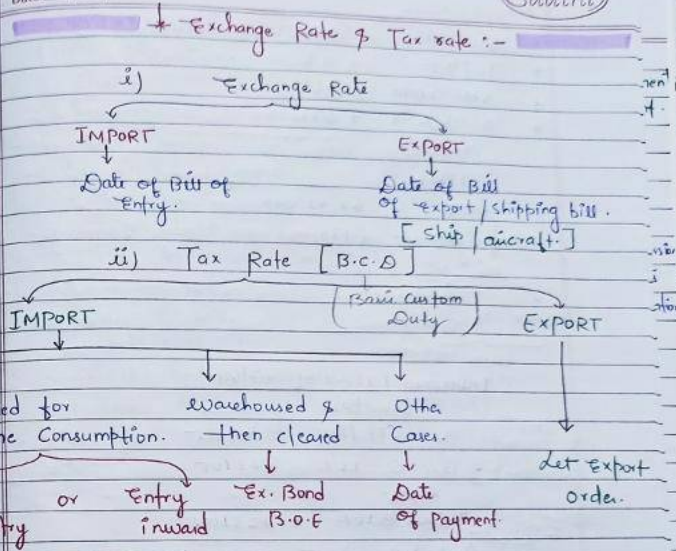
* Calculation of Taxes.



Anti Dumping duty + xxcr
Safeguard Duty + xxx
Assume 1,33,00,000
IGST 18% + 23,94,000
Compensation 15% + 19,95,000
Cen 176,89,000

- Que: Goods imported from Japan.
- Sale value ₹ 54L.
 - Selling Comm. paid by the buyer ₹ 4L.
 - Import by Vistara airlines.
 - Freight for importation ₹ 13L.
 - BCD = 38% • IGST = 12% • Comp. Cen = 20%
- find total imported value.

Particulars	Amount ₹
a. Sale Value	54,00,000
+ Seller's liability paid by buyer	4,00,000
A) F.O.B	
+ freight (by air)	11,60,000
• actual 13L or • 20% of FOB • 20% of SSL	Lower.
+ Insurance (Not given)	65250
∴ 1.125% of FOB	
SSL x 1.125%	
B) C.I.F	7025250
+ B.C.D 38% of CIF	2669595
+ SWS 10% of 2669595	266959.5
Am't. before GST & Comp. Cen.	99,61,804.5
+ IGST 12%	
+ Compensation Cen 20%	
	1314956194



Date:

- Q1. S.V of Product A = ₹ 50L
- T. port 4L
 - Selling Comm. paid by buyer = 3L
 - S.V of Product 'B' \$ 8000
 - Import freight amt. is ₹ 130000 by air.
 - IGST = 12% • Compensation Cen = 20%
 - BOE = 17 Nov 2025
 - Exchange rate = 84 ₹, BCD = 11%
 - Entry inward = 11 Nov 25.
 - Exch. rate = 82 / BCD 17%

Date: / /

Saathi

S.V. A' 50,00,000
 + T. Port + 4 L
 + Sell Comm. + 3 L
 + 'B' Sk x + 672000
 84

BoE

FOB : 63,72,000

+ freight + 130,000

air
 30,000 or FOB 20%

Land

Insurance 1.125% of +765F

FOB

Basic Custom Duty

← CIF/AV 65,73,685

+ B.C.D 11% 723105

Land

+ SWS @ 10% + 72310.5

Amt before Iust 7369100.5

8 Cen.

884292

IUST 12%

Compe. Cen 20% 1473820

97,27,213

Ex:- Goods Imported by land

- FOB \$70,000
- Insurance \$1000
- Comp. Cen 20%
- freight \$3000
- IUST = 12%

Bill of entry 4th Sep. 25

L \$ 83

BCD = 21%

Entry inuzed 11 Sep 25

L \$ 85

BCD = 19%

/ find amt. incl. taxes.

Page No.

Date: / /

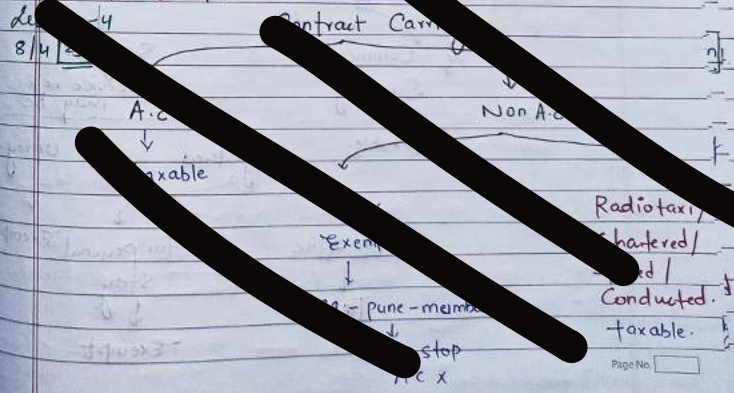
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Particular	Amt.
FOB given	\$ 70,000
+ Insu.	\$ 1000
+ freight	\$ 3000
CIF	\$ 74000
CIF in (2) (Bo.E)	× 83
CIF IAV	61,42,000
+ BCD @ 19%	1166950
entry or BoE	
Insu.	
Land	
+ SWS @ 10%	116695
(1166950 × 10%)	
Amt. before IUST + Com. Cen	74,25,678
+ IUST @ 12%	891081
Comp. Cen @ 20%	1485236
	9501895

→ Done ←

Chapter - 4

* Exemptions



Page No.