

Que Goods sell ₹ 3l

sub. from tata sons ltd. ₹11000

adjusted above. → already adjusted (+) → already adjust

sub. from SG ₹17000 adjusted above

sub. from CG ₹19000 (not yet adjusted)

sub. from adani ₹25000 (not yet adjusted)

Find Value of supply.

→ Calculation of Value of supply

Particulars	(₹) Amt.
• Sale Value	3,00,000
• Add subsidiary Tata sons 15(2)(e) sub. rec. from other than CG/SG is not deductible.	
• Sub. from SG already adjusted (No treatment u/s 15(2)(e) as it is allowed)	-
• less sub from CG 15(2)(e) (allowed to be deducted)	(19,000)
• sub. from Adani 25,000 (not allowed, no treatment)	-
Value of supply	<u>2,92,000</u>

**Exclusion**

**Discount**

**Pre-supply discount** (Supply karne time ya use pehle hi 21% ka discount milega)

Given before or at the time of supply

Deduct (Karna hai)  
 1,00,000 - sell 20% discount  
 80,000 - Discount  
 ↳ VOS → Tax

**Post supply discount** (supply ke baad hi milta)

Generally not deducted

except (deduction allowed if there are allowed)

Price decided as per the agreement

Seller should indicate the invoice on

Buyer has to reverse the ITC (remove) → Input Tax Credit

**Case I** Purchase 100000

Pre known Discount (15000) 15%

85000 VOS + GST  
 42 GST aayega.

**II** Post supply discount

like = T/over discount / Year end discount (Targets achieve)

**Eg II** seller

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

seller = 50l + 6l (GST) = 56lakh

later on (Pre decided discount)  
10% discount

50l  
(-) 10% (5l)  
discount

Sale Value 45l X 12% (GST) = 54,000 output tax

So buyer = Input Tax = 60,000

Income Tax reverse = (60,000)  
Input

54,000 Input tax credit

VOS = 45lakh

Lec 12 7 May

\* Classification on GST on Rupay Dr. Cards & Low Value Bhim UPI.

(2000 th Commission nai cut hoga)

Customer → Payment 2000rs.

Rupay Dr. / BHIM  
Card UPI

2000rs

upto  
2000

more than

Axis bank Card  
Commission Charge  
GST ??

NO GST

GST



VOS ??  
 ↳ Value addition / Margin scheme

Eg VOS = 3l  
 ITC.                      ITC (X)  
                                  Eg Car pen 10l  
                                  Sell 8l  
                                  VOS Nil, No GST

Scenario (II) ITC ✓

Eg Camera → sell  
 1 lakh                      140000  
 GST 12%                      + GST

Eg VOS 140000  
 if SV = 70,000 then VOS = 70,000

\* Repossession in case of defaulting Borrowers

Quarters :- Jan to Mar  
 Apr to June  
 July to sept  
 Oct to Dec.

Eg Calculate no. of Quarters Below

ITC nilo hai toh Jitna mai market  
 me bechta hai utne me GST ✓

P&M                      Sell  
 1 Feb, 2025                      25 April 2025

Feb                      31 Mar                      April  
 (Quar 1)                      2025                      (Quar 1)                      → 2 Quarters

Date.....

To find purchase Value = Where ITC is not available.

Actual / Original price of the Asset	xxx
(less) 5% per quarter on for a part of the quarter	(xxx)

Purchase Value for Bank	<u>xxx</u>
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∴ Value addition = Sales Value - Purchase Value

Eg

Mr. Lalit is a defaulting Borrower, ITC not available

2nd hand  
P&M

- 1 July 2023
- Value Cost → 50 lakh

Find purchase Value & Value addition

Bank loan

Default

↓

P&M Repossess

↓

sell 14 Aug 2025

sell = 35 lakh,

VOS → ITC (X) not available → Value addition

Bank → Sale Value - Pur. Value
35 - ??

P&M Pur. → sell ↖  
 no. of Quarter  
 5% reduce. Purchase