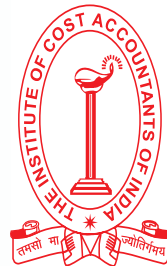


TAX Bulletin

May, 2018 Volume - 15



THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

(Statutory Body under an Act of Parliament)

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MISSION STATEMENT

“The CMA Professionals would ethically drive enterprises globally by creating value to stakeholders in the socio-economic context through competencies drawn from the integration of strategy, management and accounting.”



VISION STATEMENT

“The Institute of Cost Accountants of India would be the preferred source of resources and professionals for the financial leadership of enterprises globally.”

Objectives of Taxation Committee:

1. Preparation of Guidance Note and Analysis of various Tax matters for best Management Accounting Practices for the professional development of the members of the Institute in the field of Taxation.
2. Conducting webinars, seminars and conferences etc. on various taxation related matters as per relevance to the profession and use by various stakeholders.
3. Submit suggestions to the Ministry from time to time for the betterment of Economic growth of the Country.
4. Evaluating opportunities for CMAs to make effective value addition to the tax-economy.
5. Designing of Certificate Course on Direct and Indirect Tax for members and stake holders.

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FROM THE DESK OF THE CHAIRMAN

"Vision looks inward and becomes duty. Vision looks outward and becomes aspiration. Vision looks upward and becomes faith." – **Stephen Samuel Wise**

Moving forward with this zeal in our heart, this vision of duty, aspiration and faith has become a reality and it is a proud moment for us to see that our little steps forward has become small milestones of our achievements. One such moment is when the department has successfully submitted Response to questionnaire to CBDT on New Direct Tax Laws. Suggestions have also been submitted by the department to the GST Council on Simplification of GST Returns.

I, along with CMA (Dr.) Sanjay Bhargave, Former Central Council Member, CMA T K Jagannathan and CMA Ranjan Talwar, have attended a consultation meeting on "GST Return Filing- Issues and Challenges called by GST Council with representatives of trade/industry and State Chamber of Commerce on 17th April, 2018 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi and made the presentation on the issues and challenges on GST Returns with some specific suggestions on simplification.

The Institute has also submitted its Suggestions/Comments on the Models suggested by GST Council for simplification of GST Returns on 24th April, 2018 to the Group of Ministers formed by the GST Council.

The Institute has successfully launched the 1st Batch of Certificate Course on GST (Offline mode) in seventeen locations in two phases. Online Classes on Certificate Course on GST have also been launched for the benefits of learners in rural and far-fetched areas. Admission for 2nd Batch of Certificate Course on GST in both Offline and Online mode has been opened. The course would benefit members, non- members and students. There would be a special discount for corporate who enrol bulk students.

My, heartiest congratulations to the department of Railways for their endeavour towards successful inclusion of the Cost Accountants to certify work sheet of tax liability before GST and after GST to be submitted by contractors on existing Works Contract under the Ministry of Railways, Government of India.

I, again take this opportunity to thank all the contributors to the department with my heartfelt warm regards and appreciate the toil of the members of Tax Research Department.

CMA Niranjan Mishra
Chairman - Taxation Committee
2nd May, 2018

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CONTENTS

ARTICLES		
INDIRECT TAX		
01	CERTIFICATION WORK BY A PRACTICING CMA ON IMPACT OF GST ON EXISTING WORKS CONTRACTS IN RAILWAYS	
	CMA Shiba Prasad Padhi	Page - 1
02	AN ANALYSIS OF PROCEDURAL GUIDELINES FOR INCEPTION, INSPECTION, DETENTION, RELEASE AND CONFISCATION OF GOODS IN MOVEMENT AND CONVEYANCES	
	CMA Susanta Kumar Saha	Page - 3
03	KEY HIGHLIGHTS OF JOB WORK IN RESPECT TO CIRCULAR NO. 38/12/2018 DATED 26TH MARCH, 2018	
	CMA Md Rehan	Page - 9
04	ADVANCE RULING	
	Jasraj B. Kuleriya	Page - 13
TAX UPDATES, NOTIFICATIONS AND CIRCULARS		
	INDIRECT TAX	Page - 16
PRESS RELEASE		
	INDIRECT TAX	Page - 18
	DIRECT TAX	Page - 20
JUDGEMENTS		
	INDIRECT TAX	Page - 21
	DIRECT TAX	Page - 21
TAX COMPLIANCE CALENDAR AT A GLANCE		
	INDIRECT TAX	Page - 23
	DIRECT TAX	Page - 23
	Brochure - Certificate Course on GST	Page - 25



CERTIFICATION WORK BY A PRACTICING CMA ON IMPACT OF GST ON EXISTING WORKS CONTRACTS IN RAILWAYS

CMA SHIBA PRASAD PADHI
Practicing Cost Accountant

Indian Railway is considered to be the back bone of Indian economic system and it is the lifeline for many commuters and business man. Transportation of passengers and transportation of goods are the two principal outward supply of services that Railway is engaged with. There are 17 distinct Railways which operate under the administrative control of Railway Board and each of the Railways have multiple Divisions, Carriage Repairing Work Shops (Diesel Locomotive Works) and a Head Quarter which has engaged GST Consultants to guide the Railways in the matter of GST as Railway Board has instructed in many of their Communications to engage GST Consultants at each of their Office.

Details of the 17 Railways are as under:

1. Central Railway
2. East Central Railway
3. East Coast Railway
4. Eastern Railway
5. Metro Railway Kolkata
6. North Central Railway
7. North Eastern Railway
8. North Western Railway
9. North East Frontier Railway
10. Northern Railway
11. South Central Railway
12. South East Central Railway
13. South Eastern Railway
14. South Western Railway
15. Southern Railway
16. West Central Railway
17. Western Railway

Railways apart from Railway Electrification Divisions, Railway Construction Divisions and Wagon Manufacturing Units (Rail Coach Factory) usually outsource many of their services and award hundreds of contracts at each Division and Office. Contracts in Railways are awarded for Supply of Goods or under Works Contract every year. Usually Works Contracts are awarded on all inclusive basis and payment of all taxes and duties is the responsibility of the Contractor. After implementation of GST, Railway Board advised all Railways to make an impact analysis of GST on the Works Contracts which were awarded before 01.07.2017 (administered date for GST) but execution/payment of which is pending in part or full after this date. Each of the Railway issued an extensive guideline (Joint Procedure Order) for making such impact analysis and tax neutralisation thereof. In a recent Circular bearing No. 2017/CE-I/CT/7/GST, dated 16.04.2017, Railway Board has considered Practicing Cost Accountants to certify the Work Sheet of tax liability before GST and after GST. A Contractor can engage a Practicing Cost Accountant for such tax impact analysis and certification which is required to make a supplementary agreement based on which payments will be released to the Contractor.

How to make such Impact Analysis?

An in-depth study of the Contract Agreement awarded to the Contractor along with Supplementary Agreements or Revised Agreements, if any needs to be studied by the CMA to understand the type of work, period covered, cost elements in respect to manpower, material, machines and tax components etc. under each Schedule. Payments made upto 30.06.2017 can be ascertained from the last Bill cleared by the Railway or considering period of completion if the pricing is firm and can be ascertained in terms of period left.

All the taxes and duties which the Contractor was liable to pay during the pre-GST regime like Excise Duty on material and equipment, CST/VAT on material which was levied at different stages in the value chain, VAT on Works Contract, Entry Tax, Service Tax liability of the Contractor etc. needs a detailed analysis. Rate of taxes and duties, exemption, abatement are to be considered as per their applicability during pre-GST regime. Purchase Invoice, Quotations, Scheduled Rate of material of

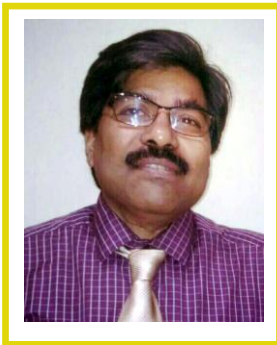
different authorities are the likely sources to know the unit rate and applicable tax rates in many cases. VAT Returns, CST Returns, Entry Tax Returns, Service Tax Returns, Excise Returns filed during the pre-GST regime can help one to understand the applicable tax rate for inward and outward supply made by a Contractor in the erstwhile tax regime.

Input Tax Credit (ITC) available to the Contractor (whether availed or not by the Contractor by filing return), both in pre-GST and GST regime on the balance value of Works Contract is to be adjusted while making such tax impact analysis.

A suggested format to make such tax impact analysis is as under:

TAX SHEET FOR TAX NEUTRALISATION			
Name of the Work.....			
Agreement No. and Date.....			
Agreement Value Rs.....			
Bill Passed Upto 30.06.2017 Rs.			
Balance Amount Available as on 01.07.2017 Rs.			
GSTIN.....TIN.....STRN.....			
Particulars	Balance Value (in Rs.)	% of Tax/Duty	Tax Amount (Rs.)
Taxes on Pre-GST for Balance Amount of Agreement Available as on 01.07.2017			
A) Excise Duty			
B) VAT			
C) Entry Tax/Octroi Duty			
D) CST			
E) Services Tax			
F) Total Pre-GST Tax (From A to E)			
G) Less: Input Tax Credit available during Pre-GST regime			
H) Balance Value of the Contract without Pre-GST Taxes (F-G)			
Add: IGST			
Add: CGST			
Add: SGST			
Less: ITC available in GST regime			
I) Adjusted Value of Contract as on 1.7.2017			
K) Differential Figure Payable/(Recoverable)			
% of Difference Payable/(Recoverable)			

As a Supplementary Agreement will be made on the basis of certified Work Sheet, one has to take extreme care ensuring that all possible taxes and duties which the Contractor was liable to pay (or was paying directly or indirectly like Excise Duty though not visible was a part of material cost) and ITC available to him during the pre-GST regime has been considered on the balance value of the Contract. Similarly, correct GST rate and ITC available to the Contractor in GST regime is another important aspect which needs careful study and inclusion in the Work Sheet.



AN ANALYSIS OF PROCEDURAL GUIDELINES FOR INCEPTION, INSPECTION, DETENTION, RELEASE AND CONFISCATION OF GOODS IN MOVEMENT AND CONVEYANCES

CMA SUSANTA KUMAR SAHA
GST Consultant

Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs vide Circular No. 41/15/2018 – GST dated 13th April, 2018 has laid down procedures in relation to inception, inspection, detention, release, confiscation of goods and the conveyances.

The Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, is empowered to formulate procedures to be followed by certain classes of registered persons, under section 68 of the CGST Act, 2017 (corresponding SGST or UGST Act, 2017).

Based on the power conferred under this section, Government has notified EWB rules, viz, Rule 138 to 138A.

The procedures laid down in the said circular are to be read together with corresponding applicable provisions of the Act and Rules. The following table tries to corroborate different actions and correlate them sequentially:

Sub-section (1) of section 68 of the CGST Act, 2017 inter alia stipulates		Sub-rule (1) of Rule 138A of the CGST Rules, 2017 inter alia stipulates		Section 129 of the CGST Act, 2017		Section 130 of the CGST Act, 2017
The Government may require the person in charge of a conveyance to carry with him: # such documents, and # such devices, as may be prescribed.	D O C U M E N T	Person in charge of a conveyance shall carry # invoice, or # bill of supply, or # delivery challan.	A C T I O N	Detention, seizure and release of goods and conveyances in transit.	F U R T H E R A C T I O N	Confiscation of goods or conveyances and levy of penalty.
Sub-section (2) of section 68 of the CGST Act, 2017 inter alia stipulates						
Details of documents required to be carried under sub-section (1) shall be validated.						
Sub-section (3) of section 68 of the CGST Act, 2017 inter alia stipulates						
<u>Conveyance</u> when <u>intercepted</u> by Proper Officer (PO), <u>person in charge</u> of the <u>conveyance</u> is <u>liable</u> to <u>produce</u> <u>documents</u> and <u>devices</u> .						

In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the CGST Act, 2017 across all field formations, the Board, in exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section (1) of section 168 of the CGST Act, 2017 which inter alia includes power given to Board to issue orders, instructions or directions, has issued instructions, which are discussed herein below:

Para No	Instruction	Remarks
(a)	(i). Jurisdictional Commissioner or an Officer authorised by him, shall by an order, designate an Officer / Officers as Proper Officer / Officers (PO), (ii). PO to conduct interception and inspection of conveyances and goods in the jurisdictional area specified in the order.	PO is authorised to exercise his authority within the jurisdictional area. Sub-rule (3) of Rule 138B of the CGST Rules, 2017 may be referred for authorisation of Commissioner.

Para No	Instruction	Remarks
(b)	(i) PO, being empowered to intercept a conveyance, may intercept any conveyance for verification of documents and/or inspection of goods.	PO is empowered under sub-section (3) of section 68 of the CGST Act, 2017, to be read with sub-rule (1) of rule 138B of the CGST Rules, 2017.
	(ii) The person in charge of the conveyance shall produce the documents related to the goods and the conveyance to the PO.	Person in charge of the conveyance is bound by law to comply.
	(iii) An e-way bill number may be available with the person in charge of the conveyance, or in the form of print out, sms, or it may be written on the invoice. All forms of e-way bill have been given validity.	(a) sub-rule (1) of Rule 138A stipulates the person in charge of a conveyance shall carry: a copy of e-way bill in physical form.....
	Note: Sub-rule (1) of Rule 138B of the CGST Rules, 2017 inter alia covers the scope to verify the e-way bill or the e-way bill number in physical form during movement of goods by the PO. e - way bill no written on the invoice, can be construed as, 'e-way bill no in physical form' which has been given validity.	
	(iv) Where a facility exists, e-way bill can be verified electronically in either one of the followings: - logging on to http://mis.ewaybillgst.gov.in - the Mobile App, - through sms by sending EWBVER < EWB_No> to the mobile number 7738299899.	Sub-rule (1) of Rule 138A stipulates, the person in charge of a conveyance, shall carry copy of e-way bill number, in electronic form, or mapped to a Radio Frequency Identification Device Number embedded to a conveyance.
Conveyance shall be allowed to move further when, prima facie, no discrepancies are found in the documents.	Rule 138D of the CGST Rules, 2017 stipulates that if a conveyance is intercepted and detained beyond 30 minutes , the transporter can upload such information in FORM GST EWB-04 .	

Para No	Instruction	Remarks
(c)	Proper Officer under rule 138B of the CGST Rules 2017 shall be the Officer who has been assigned the functions under sub-section (3) of section 68 of the CGST Act, 2017.	Proper Officer shall be the officers as defined in Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, dated 05.07.2017.

Para No	Instruction	Remarks
(d)	Person in charge of the conveyance	Statement of the 'Person in charge' of the conveyance is recorded by the PO in FORM GST MOV – 01 .
	either fails to produce any prescribed documents, Or PO intends to undertake inspection of goods	PO shall issue an order for physical verification / inspection of goods, conveyance and documents in FORM GST MOV – 02 .
	PO within 24 hours of issuance of FORM GST MOV – 02, prepare a report in PART A of GST EWB – 03 and upload the same on the common portal	Sub-rule (1) of rule 138C of the CGST Rules, 2017 stipulates Proper Officer to upload the inspection report.
		FORM GST MOV – 01 Statement of the owner/driver/person in charge of the goods and conveyance: i) Personal declaration; ii) Details of the transporter; iii) Particulars of goods as per documents in the form of an Annexure attached to the FORM. i) Order for physical verification / inspection of the conveyance and documents, ii) Reasons for issuance of such order. iii) Directs owner / driver / person-in-charge: to station the conveyance at own risk and responsibility . to allow and assists in physical verification and inspection of the goods in movement and related documents. not to move the goods or conveyance from the place where it is stationed or not to part with goods until further order.

Para No	Instruction	Remarks
(e)	PO shall conclude the inspection proceedings, either by himself or through any 'other Proper Officer' authorised in this behalf. In case an extension is required , PO shall obtain a written permission from the Commissioner or an Officer authorised by him in FORM GST MOV – 03 .	Time period to conclude inspection proceedings is three working days .
		The word ' working ' has been added additionally here.
		Circular is silent about who shall authorise a person or the manner of authorisation 'Additional Proper Officer'.
	Note: 1. 'Board' has issued instruction under sub-section (1) of section 168 of the CGST Act, 2017 wherein the word 'working' has been inserted. The Central Government, based on the power conferred under section 68 of the CGST Act, 2017, (corresponding SGST or UGST Act, 2017) has notified EWB rules. Can 'Board' amend rule under section 168(1) of the CGST Act, 2017? 2. The additional word ' working ' by all means shall extend the travel time which is in contradiction with one of the objectives of e-way bill. 3. Ultravires Rule 138C of the CGST Rules 2017, as provision for extension has not been mentioned in the said rules. 4. PO appears to be the sole deciding authority for seeking extension of time. 5. No FORM has been specified to seek extension of time and the rationale behind it. 6. The circular is silent on maximum period of extension of time.	

Para No	Instruction	Remarks
(f)	On completion of physical verification / inspection of the conveyance and goods in movement, PO shall prepare a report of physical verification in FORM GST MOV – 04 , person in charge of the goods and conveyance will be served a copy. Final report in Part B of FORM GST EWB – 03 <u>within three days</u> of such physical verification.	i) FORM GST MOV – 04 is a physical verification report in relation to FORM GST MOV – 02, ii) 'Person in charge' or 'owner' acknowledges the receipt of the report by putting his signature.

Para No	Instruction	Remarks
(g)	Proper Officer completes inspection of goods and conveyance:	FORM GST MOV – 06 contains reasons for issuing order of detention, further the order corroborates the reasons for issuing order for physical verification / inspection of the conveyance, goods and documents in FORM GST MOV – 02 , and physical verification and inspection of goods report in FORM GST MOV – 04 . Order of detention further directs driver/person in charge to station the conveyance at his own risk and responsibility and not to part with any goods till release order in FORM GST MOV – 05 is issued.
	No discrepancy is found during inspection	PO shall issue forthwith a release order in FORM GST MOV - 05 and allow the conveyance to move forward. When a notice in FORM GST MOV – 07 is issued, the notice shall be served on the Person in charge of the conveyance although a provision in FORM GST MOV – 07 has been made to issue the notice to Driver / Person in charge.
	PO is of the opinion that the goods and conveyance need to be <u>detained</u> under section 129 of the CGST Act, 2017	Note: Does it mean that the notice shall be served on the Driver, in case 'Person in charge' of the conveyance is not available? Computation of tax & penalty in FORM GST MOV – 07 : Clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 129 of the CGST Act, 2017 stipulates in case of taxable goods: applicable tax plus 100% of tax amount as penalty, and in case of exempted goods: lower of amount equal to two per cent of the value of goods or rupees twenty five thousand, when owner of the goods come forward. Clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 129 of the CGST Act, 2017 stipulates- in case of taxable goods: applicable tax reduced by the amount of tax paid plus 50% as penalty, and

			in case of exempted goods: lower of amount equal to five per cent of the value of goods or rupees twenty five thousand, where the owner of the goods doesn't come forward.
			The recipient is directed to show cause, within seven (07) days from the receipt of this notice as to why the tax and penalty mentioned supra should not be payable by him.
			Recipient of notice if fails to reply to the show cause, further proceedings under the GST law shall be initiated.
			Recipient of notice is directed to appear before the 'Proper Officer' at a given date and time.
			In case the recipient fails to appear on the given date and time, the matter will be decided ex-parte on the basis of available records and on merits.
			Point of observation: FORM GST MOV – 07 doesn't provide for giving another opportunity to appear before PO which needs reconsideration for the sake of principles of natural justice.

Para No	Instruction	Remarks
(h)	On payment of tax and penalty, release the goods and conveyance by an order in FORM GST NOV – 05, and the order in FORM GST MOV – 09 shall be uploaded on the common portal, and the demand accruing from the proceedings shall be added in the electronic liability ledger, payment shall be credited to the electronic liability ledger by debiting electronic credit ledger or electronic cash ledger.	Payment of tax and penalty shall be made in accordance with the provisions of section 49 of the CGST Act, 2017: Electronic credit ledger shall be debited for making payment of tax subject to availability of balance, In case of inadequate balance in electronic credit ledger, electronic cash ledger shall be debited for payment of tax, Payment of penalty shall be made by debiting electronic cash ledger only.

Para No	Instruction	Remarks
(i)	Clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 129 of the CGST Act, 2017 stipulates furnishing a security equivalent to the amount payable under clause (a) or (b) of sub-section (1) of section 129 of the CGST Act, 2017, discussed in para no (g) Supra.	Owner of the goods, or the person authorized by him, or any person other than the owner of the goods comes forward to get the goods and the conveyance released. Person may furnish a bond in FORM GST MOV – 08 along with a security in the form of bank guarantee equal to the amount of tax and penalty. The finalisation of the proceedings under section 129 of the CGST Act shall be taken up on priority by the officer concerned and the demand may be adjusted from the security provided.
Note: Maximum time period to complete adjudication has not been prescribed in the circular.		

Para No	Instruction	Remarks
(j)	When objections are filed against the proposed tax and penalty payable, the PO shall consider such objections, and thereafter pass a speaking order in FORM GST MOV – 09 , quantifying the tax and penalty payable.	Payment is to be made within seven (07) days from the date of issue of the order of detention in FORM GST MOV – 06.
	On payment of tax and penalty, goods and conveyance shall be released forthwith by an order FORM GST MOV – 05.	In case of failure to pay within the stipulated period as directed in the notice, action under section 130 of the Central/State Goods and Services Tax Act /section 21 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act or section 20 of the Integrated Goods and Services Act shall be initiated.
	The order in FORM GST MOV – 09 shall be uploaded on the common portal, Mechanism of tax and penalty accruing, payment thereof, shall follow same mechanism as discussed in para (h) supra.	
Note: No specified procedure has been mentioned to file objection.		

Para No	Instruction	Remarks
(k)	In case proposed tax and penalty are not paid within seven days from the date of issue of the order of detention in FORM GST NOV – 06,	A notice shall be served in FORM GST – MOV 10 for initiating action under section 130 of the CGST Act, proposing confiscation of goods and the conveyance and imposition of penalty. Note: PO doesn't invoke section 130 directly in this case.

Para No	Instruction	Remarks
(l)	Where PO is of the opinion that such movement of goods has been effected to evade payment of tax,	PO may directly invoke section 130 of the CGST Act, 2017, issuing notice in FORM GST – MOV 10 , proposing confiscation of goods and conveyance. Where conveyance is used for the carriage of goods or passengers for hire, the owner of the conveyance shall also be issued a notice under the third proviso to sub-section (2) of section 130 of the CGST Act, proposing to impose a fine equal to the tax payable on the goods being transported in lieu of confiscation of the conveyance.

Para No	Instruction	Remarks
(m)	The person shall be given an opportunity of being heard before confiscation of goods or conveyance, or imposition of penalty.	An opportunity of being heard ensures principle of natural justice.

Para No	Instruction	Remarks
(n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Order of confiscation shall be passed, after due consideration of objections <u>filed</u> by the person, in FORM GST MOV – 11 and the order shall be served on the concerned person, ii) Upon passing the aforesaid order, title of the goods stands transferred to the Central Government, iii) The person gets a maximum three months time to make payment and get the goods released. iv) The order in FORM GST MOV – 11 shall be uploaded on the common portal, subsequent procedure to add demand and payment thereof is similar to that of discussed in para no (h) supra. 	<p>The manner and procedure of filing objection by the person has not been defined.</p> <p>Further FORM GST MOV – 11 (order of confiscation) <u>doesn't give any scope to record the objection</u> whereas it stipulates PO to give reasons of rejection of such objection.</p> <p>Once FORM GST MOV – 11 is issued, FORM GST MOV – 9 stands as withdrawn.</p>

Para No	Instruction	Remarks
(o)	Procedure for issuing order for confiscation of conveyance in FORM GST MOV – 11 and subsequent all similar course of actions.	Similar observation as stated in para no (n) supra.

Para No	Instruction	Remarks
(p)	Orders referred in para no (n) and (o), stated above, may be passed as a common order in FORM GST MOV – 11 .	For the ease of procedural activities.

Para No	Instruction	Remarks
(q)	In case neither owner nor any person other than owner comes forward to make the payment as stipulated in FORM GST MOV – 11, PO shall auction the goods and/or conveyance by public auction system, and the sale proceeds shall be remitted to the account of the Central Government.	Auction by public auction system is allowed. Thus there is no scope for private auction.

Para No	Instruction	Remarks
(r)	In case of perishable or hazardous goods, suitable <u>modifications in the time</u> allowed for service of notice or order for auction or disposal shall be done.	Authority for modification in the allowable time has been vested with the PO.

Para No	Instruction	Remarks
(s)	Whenever an order has been passed by PO under the CGST Act 2017, corresponding order or proceedings shall be passed by respective State / Union Territory GST Act and under GST (Compensations to States) Act, 2017, if applicable.	

Para No	Instruction	Remarks
(t)	The above narrated procedure shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> for an order or proceedings under the IGST Act, 2017.	

Para No	Instruction	Remarks
(u)	In case of an unregistered person, A temporary ID shall be created for making the payment, procedure being same as discussed in para (h) supra.	

Para No	Instruction	Remarks
(v)	A summary of every order in FORM GST MOV-09 and FORM GST MOV-11 shall be uploaded electronically in FORM GST-DRC-07 on the common portal.	

The format of **FORMS GST MOV-01** to **GST MOV-11** are annexed to the Circular No. 41/15/2018 – GST.

Section 164 of the CGST Act, 2017 empowers the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Central Council, **to make rules** for carrying out provisions of the Act.

Section 165 of the CGST Act, 2017 empowers the 'Board', by notification, **make regulations**, consistent with this Act and the rules made there under to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Section 168 of the CGST Act, 2017 empowers the 'Board' to issue such orders, instructions or directions to the Central tax officers, for the sake of uniformity in implementation of this Act.

'Board' has inserted 'FORMS' with Circular No. 41/15/2018 – GST dated 13th April, 2018. **Point to ponder whether 'Board' can insert 'FORMS' in Rules while issuing instructions through a circular?**



KEY HIGHLIGHTS OF JOB WORK IN RESPECT TO CIRCULAR NO. 38/12/2018 DATED 26TH MARCH, 2018

CMA MD REHAN
Practicing Cost Accountant

Job work sector is a significant part in Indian economy. The parties involved in job works are usually Micro & Small Enterprises in India, providing outsourced services of further processing of inputs/semi-finished goods/Capital goods sent by principal manufacturer (Owner of the goods) to job workers.

GST makes the Principal (owner of goods) to take care for compliance on behalf of the job-worker, considering the fact that Job-workers are often Micro & Small sector and it may be difficult for them to comply with the structure of GST.

In view of the difficulties being faced by the taxpayers in Job Work, circular No. 38/12/2018 issued by the Government to clarify various issues.

Following are the key highlights of the Circular for your easy reference:

Scope of Job work:

It is mentioned that the job worker is expected to work on the goods sent by the principal and whether any activity is covered within the scope of job work or not shall be determined on the basis of facts and circumstances of each case. Further, it is clarified that the job worker **can also use his own goods for performing the services of job work** in addition to the goods received from the principal. **If a Job worker is registered**, he can also take input credit of GST he has paid on the purchase of goods/input services for performing of Job Work.

Requirement of registration for the job worker:

Though, Clause (i) of Section 24 of the CGST Act, 2017, makes it necessary for the registration for making inter-state taxable supply irrespective of threshold limit, **but Notification No. 10/2017 – Integrated Tax dated October 13, 2017 makes inter-state supply of services exempt from registration if threshold limit of supply of services, on all India basis, does not exceed Rs. 20 Lakhs/ (Rs. 10 Lakhs in special category of states) in a financial year.**

(Also refer Notification No. 7/2017 – Integrated Tax dated September 13, 2017 which clarifies that job workers shall require to be registered if making supply of services in relation to jewellery, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares and other articles (Chapter 71))

Hence, a job worker is required to obtain registration only in cases where his aggregate turnover, to be computed, on all India basis, in a financial year exceeds the threshold limit or dealing in jewellery, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares and other articles of chapter 71. Principal (owner of goods) and the job worker may be located in the same State or in different States.

Where Principal supplies goods from the place of job worker:

If Principal supplies (sell) goods from the place of business / premises of the job worker, it will be regarded as supply by the principal and not by the job worker as specified in section 143(1)(b) of the CGST Act.

(See the provision of section 143 below)

Documents required to be issued for sending the goods:

- i) **Where Goods sent by the principal to the job worker** – The principal shall send goods with delivery challan in triplicate, two copies of which may be sent to the job worker along with goods/capital goods. The job worker should send back goods/capital goods to the principal with one copy of the said delivery challan. The principal is also required to file **FORM GST ITC-04** every quarter stating the said details.

- ii) **Where goods sent from one job worker to another job worker** – In such cases, the Goods may be sent with challan issued either by the **principal or the job worker**. Alternatively, the challan issued by the principal may be endorsed by the job worker indicating therein the quantity and description of goods being sent. The same process may be repeated for subsequent movement of the goods to other job workers.
- iii) **Where Goods Returned from Job-worker to principal** – The job worker should send one copy of the challan received by him from the principal.
- iv) **Where the goods are sent directly by the supplier to the job worker on behalf of buyer (i.e principal)** - Goods may be sent directly to the place of business/premises of the job worker with a copy of the invoice issued by the supplier on behalf of the buyer (i.e. the principal) wherein job worker and his address is mentioned as consignee. The buyer (i.e., the principal) shall issue the challan and send the same to the job worker directly
- v) **Where the goods imported by the principal and sent directly from custom station to the job worker** - If goods are imported by the principal and supplied directly from the customs station of import to the place of business / premise of Job Worker then the goods may be sent **with a copy of the Bill of Entry** from the customs station of import to the place of business/premises of the job worker **and** the principal shall issue the challan in triplicate and send two copies of the same to the job worker directly.
- vi) **Where goods are returned In piecemeal by the job worker** - In case the goods after carrying out the job work, are sent in piecemeal quantities (i.e in partial quantities at various times) by a job worker to another job worker or to the principal, the challan issued originally by the principal **cannot** be endorsed and a fresh challan is required to be issued by the job worker.
- vii) **Submission of intimation:** **FORM GST ITC-04** will serve as the intimation and shall be furnished by 25th day of every quarter of the succeeding month. It is clarified that it is the responsibility of the principal to include the details of all the challans relating to goods sent by him to one or more job worker or from one job worker to another and its return there from.

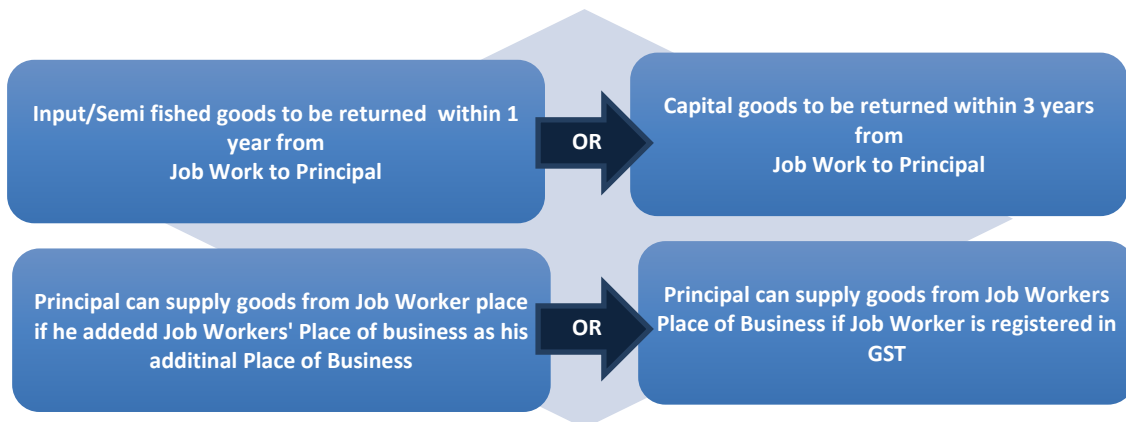
Valuation of job worker services: If the Job worker is registered, he shall issue an invoice at the time of supply. The value of job work services would be determined in terms of Section 15 of the CGST Act, 2017, and would include not only the service charges of job work but also the value of any goods or services used by him for performing the job work services, **if recovered from the principal. i.e Value of Job Work Service = Charges for Job Work + Value of Goods/Services used in performing Job work +Free of cost material or component Provided by the principal+amortized cost moulds, dies jigs & fixtures or tools provided by the principal.**

Free of cost component, material, **moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures or tools** given by the principal to perform job work may not be included in the value of job work if while determining value of services provided by job worker , cost of these has been included.

Supply of goods by the principal from the place of Business/premises of job worker:

Section 143 of the CGST Act says that the principal may supply inputs after completion of job work or capital goods (other than moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures or tools) within one year or three years respectively, from the place of business / premises of a job worker. This facility is available to the principal only if he declares the job worker’s place of business / premises as his additional place of business or if the job worker is registered.

Further commissioner has power to notify certain goods which principal cannot supply from the place of business of job worker.



Determination of Time, value and place of supply if goods supplied by principal from the place of business/premises of job worker:

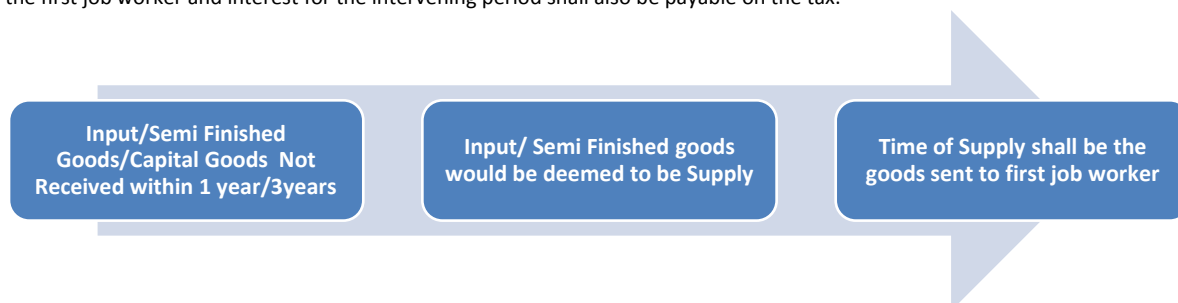
- Since the supply is being made by the principal, it is clarified that the time, value and place of supply would have to be determined in the hands of the principal irrespective of the location of the job worker's place of business/premises as the owner of goods is principal.
- The invoice would have to be issued by the principal.
- In case of exports directly from the job worker's place of business/premises, the LUT/Bond shall be executed by the principal.

Illustration: The principal is located in State A, the job worker in State B and the recipient in State C. In case the supply is made from the job worker's place of business / premises, the invoice will be issued by the supplier (principal) located in State A to the recipient located in State C. The said transaction will be an inter-State supply. In case the recipient is also located in State A, it will be an intra-State supply.

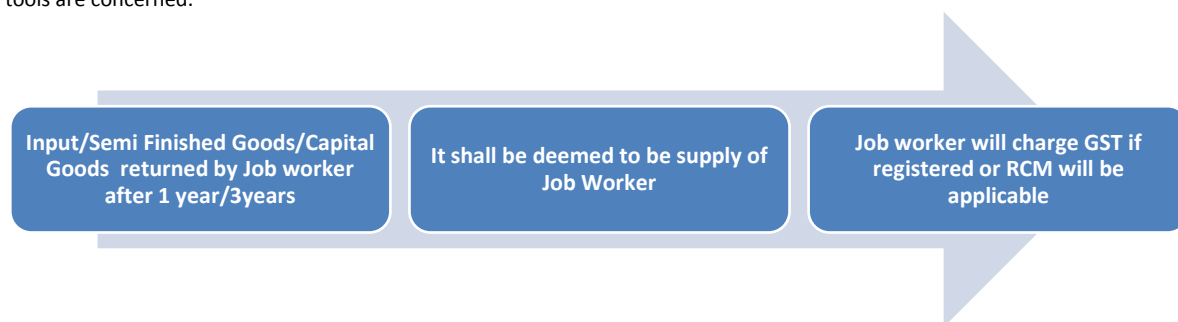
Violation of conditions laid down in section 143:

As per the provisions contained in section 143 of the CGST Act, if the inputs or capital goods (other than moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures or tools) are neither received back by the principal nor supplied from the job worker's place of business within the specified time period, the inputs or capital goods would be deemed to have been supplied by the principal to the job worker on the day when such inputs or capital goods were sent out to the first job worker.

The principal would issue an invoice for the same and declare such supplies in his return in the month in which the time period of one year/Three year expired. The date of supply shall be the date on which such inputs or capital goods were initially sent to the first job worker and interest for the intervening period shall also be payable on the tax.



If such goods are returned by the job worker after the stipulated time period, the same would be treated as a supply by the job worker to the principal and the job worker would be liable to pay GST if he is liable for registration. If the job worker is not registered, GST would be payable by the principal on reverse charge basis. Further, there is no requirement of either returning back or supplying the goods from the job worker's place of business/premises as far as moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures, or tools are concerned.



Availability of input tax credit to the principal and job worker:

As per provisions contained in clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 16 of the CGST Act, the input tax credit of GST would be available to the principal, irrespective of the fact whether the inputs or capital goods are received by the principal and then sent to the job worker for processing or whether they are directly received at the job worker's place of business/premises, without being brought to the premises of the principal.

In other words, principal is the real owner of the goods, so principal shall be eligible to take input tax credit of GST on purchase of goods regardless of the fact whether goods are received at the business place of principal or job worker.

It is also clarified that the job worker is also eligible to avail ITC on inputs used by him in supplying the job work services if he is registered.

Provision of Section 143:

Section 143 (1) **A registered person** (hereafter in this section referred to as the “principal”) may under intimation and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, **send any inputs or capital goods, without payment of tax, to a job worker** for job work and **from there subsequently send to another job worker** and likewise, and shall,-

(a) **bring back inputs**, after completion of job work or otherwise, or **capital goods**, other than moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures, or tools, within **one year** and **three years**, respectively, of their being sent out, **to any of his place of business, without payment of tax;**

(b) **supply** such inputs, after completion of job work or otherwise, or capital goods, other than moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures, or tools, within one year and three years, respectively, of their being sent out **from the place of business of a job worker** on payment of tax within India, or with or without payment of tax for export, as the case may be:

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

(i) where the job worker is **registered** under section 25; or

(ii) where **the principal is engaged in the supply of such goods as may be notified by the Commissioner.**

Section 143 (2) **The responsibility for keeping proper accounts for the inputs or capital goods shall lie with the principal.**



ADVANCE RULING

JASRAJ B. KULERIYA
Practicing Cost Accountant

A. Background:

The Provision of Advance Rulings were made in 1993 in Income Tax Act vide Section 245N to 245R. An Advance Ruling is a written interpretation of tax laws. It is issued by Authority for Advance Ruling to corporations and individuals who request for clarification of certain tax matters. An advance ruling is often requested when the taxpayer does not have clarity about certain provisions. Advance tax ruling is applied for, before starting the proposed activity.

Under GST, the advance ruling is a written decision given by the Authority for Advance Ruling to an applicant on questions relating to the supply of goods/services etc.

An Applicant would like to be clear in his mind about various aspects of his venture and risks involved before he starts a new business. He would like to get clear verdict about his doubts in respect of taxation matters, before he decides to venture in the new or existing business. Otherwise, he may be exposed to certain unexpected risks which may have adverse consequences on his business.

The Advance Ruling is binding on the Applicant and Department.

B. What is "Advance Ruling":

- "Advance Ruling" defined under Section 95 (a) of CGST Act, 2017 as follows
"Advance Ruling" means a written decision provided by the Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority to an applicant on matters or on questions specified in Sub-Section (2) of Section 97 or Sub-Section (1) of Section 100, as the case may be, in relation to the supply of goods or services or both being undertaken or proposed to be undertaken by the applicant.
- Application for advance ruling can be made in respect of supply 'being under taken'. Thus, a person can apply even in respect of activity he is already doing.
- Application should be made by applicant with fees, stating the question on which advance ruling is sought.

C. Advantages of Advance Ruling under GST:

- The major advantages of advance ruling are as follows:
 - ❖ Provide clarity in tax liability and classification of goods or service in advance in relation to an activity proposed to be undertaken by the applicant;

- ❖ Reduce litigation at the early stage of ambiguity;
- ❖ Initial disposal of application with solution for the applicant;
- ❖ Opportunity of personal hearing can be granted to applicant;
- ❖ Pronounce ruling expeditiously in a transparent and reasonable manner;
- ❖ Seeking advance ruling does not include much cost.

D. Matter or Question for which Advance Ruling can be sought:

- As per Section 97 (2) of the Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 Advance Ruling can be sought on following questions:
 - ✓ Classification of any goods or services or both;
 - ✓ Applicability of a notification issued under the provisions of this Act;
 - ✓ Determination of time and value of supply of goods or services or both;
 - ✓ Admissibility of input tax credit of tax paid or deemed to have been paid;
 - ✓ Determination of the liability to pay tax on any goods or services or both;
 - ✓ Whether applicant is required to be registered;
 - ✓ Whether any particular thing done by the applicant with respect to any goods or services or both amounts to or results in a supply of goods or services or both, within the meaning of that term.
- The concerned officer, the jurisdictional officer or an applicant aggrieved by any advance ruling pronounced under Section 98 (4) of CGST Act, 2017 may appeal to the Appellate Authority under Section 100 (1) of the CGST Act, 2017.

E. Authority for Advance Ruling:

- Section 96 of CGST Act, 2017 define The Authority for Advance Ruling as follows:
"The Authority for advance ruling constituted under the provisions of a State Goods and Services Tax Act or Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act shall be deemed to be the Authority for advance ruling in respect of that State or Union territory."
- Authority for advance ruling will be constituted in each State/Union Territory. The Government shall appoint officers, as members of the Authority for Advance Ruling, not below the rank of the Joint Commissioner as per Rule 103 of CGST Rules, 2017.

- Procedure specified in Section 98 of CGST Act, 2017 to be followed by Authority for Advance Ruling.

F. Procedure for filing Application for Advance Ruling:

- An Application for obtaining an advance ruling under Section 97 (1) of CGST Act shall be made on the common portal in Form GST ARA-01 and shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 10,000 /- i.e. Rs. 5,000 /- under CGST Act and Rs. 5,000 /- under SGST Act.
- Online Deposit of Fees on Common Portal.
- The application for advance ruling, the verification contained therein and all relevant documents accompanying such application shall be signed.
 - Individual: individual himself or by some other person duly authorised by him
 - HUF: a Karta or by any adult member of HUF or by the authorised signatory;
 - Company: the Chief Executive Officer or the authorised signatory;
 - Government or Gov. agency or local authority: an officer authorised;
 - Firm: any partner, not being a minor or the authorised signatory;
 - Any Other Association: any member of the association or the authorised signatory;
 - Trust: any trustee or the authorised signatory thereof;
 - Any other person: some person competent to act on his behalf.
- After submission of an application in form GST ARA-01, the authority may, after examining the application and records called for and after hearing the applicant or his authorised representative and the concerned officer or his authorised representative, by order, either admit or reject the application under Sec. 98 (2) of CGST Act.

- A copy of order made under Sec. 98 (2), for admit or reject of application, shall be sent to the applicant and the concerned officer.

(a) Where an application is admitted:

- the authority shall pronounce its advance ruling on the question specified in the application.
- the Authority shall pronounce its advance ruling in writing within 90 days from the date of receipt of application

(b) Where an application is not admitted:

- The Authority shall not admit the application where the question raised in the application is already pending or decided in any proceedings in the case of an applicant under any of the provisions of this Act
- No application shall be rejected unless an opportunity of hearing has been given to the applicant
- Where the application is rejected, the reasons for such rejection shall be specified in the order.

- Where the members of the Authority differ on any question. They shall state the point or points on which they differ and make a reference to the Appellate Authority for hearing and decision on such question.

G. Procedure for payment of fees

- In order to make the payment of fee for filing an application for Advance Ruling on the common portal, the applicant has to fill his details using “Generate User ID for Advance Ruling” under “User Services”.
- After entering the email id and mobile number, a One Time Password (OTP) shall be sent to the email id.
- Upon submission of OTP, Systems shall generate a temporary ID and send it to the declared email and mobile number of the applicant.
- The applicant can make the payment of the fee of Rs. 5,000/- each i.e. CGST Act and SGST Act respectively on the basis of this ID.
- The applicant is then required to download Form GST ARA-01 and file the application with the Authority for Advance Ruling.

H. Appeal to Appellate Authority:

- The Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling constituted under the provisions of SGST or UGST shall be deemed to be the Appellate Authority in respect of that State or Union territory as per Section 99 of CGST Act, 2017.
- As per Section 101 of CGST Act, 2017, the concerned officer, the jurisdictional officer or an applicant aggrieved by any advance ruling pronounced under sub-section (4) of section 98, may appeal to the Appellate Authority.



- Every appeal shall be filed within a period of 30 days from the date on which the ruling sought to be appealed against is communicated.
- The appellate authority may allow further period not exceeding 30 days if sufficient cause shown.
- An Appeal shall be made as follows:
 - In Form GST ARA- 02 by an Applicant along with fees of Rs. 10,000/-.
 - In Form GST ARA- 03 by the concerned officer or the jurisdictional officer without any fees.
- The Appellate Authority may, after giving the parties to the appeal or reference an opportunity of being heard,

pass such order as it thinks fit, confirming or modifying the ruling appealed against or referred to.

- The order shall be passed within a period of 90 days from the date of filing of the appeal.
- Where the members of the Appellate Authority differ on any point or points referred to in appeal or reference, it shall be deemed that no advance ruling can be issued in respect of the question under the appeal or reference.
- As per Section 101 (4) of CGST Act read with and Rule 107 of CGST Rules, 2017, A copy of the advance ruling pronounced by the Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling and duly signed by the Members shall be sent to -
 - i. the applicant and the appellant;
 - ii. the concerned officer of central tax and State or Union territory tax;
 - iii. the jurisdictional officer of central tax and State or Union territory tax; and
 - iv. the Authority

I. Rectification of Advance Ruling:

- The Authority or the Appellate Authority may amend any order passed by it under section 98 or section 101, so as to rectify any error apparent on the face of the record. If such error is noticed by the Authority or the Appellate Authority on its own accord, or is brought to its notice by the concerned officer, the jurisdictional officer, the applicant or the appellant within a period of 6 months from the date of the order.
- No rectification which has the effect of enhancing the tax liability or reducing the amount of admissible input tax credit shall be made unless the applicant or the appellant has been given an opportunity of being heard.

J. Applicability of Advance Ruling:

- The advance ruling pronounced by the Authority or the Appellate Authority under this Chapter shall be binding only -
 - (a) on the applicant who had sought it in respect of any matter referred to in sub-section (2) of section 97 for advance ruling;
 - (b) on the concerned officer or the jurisdictional officer in respect of the applicant.
- The advance ruling shall be binding unless the law, facts or circumstances supporting the original advance ruling have changed.

K. Advance Ruling to be Void:

- Where the Authority or the Appellate Authority finds that advance ruling pronounced has been obtained by the applicant or the appellant by fraud or suppression of material facts or misrepresentation of facts, it may, by order, declare such ruling to be void ab-initio
- Thereupon all the provisions of CGST Act or the rules made thereunder shall apply to the applicant or the appellant as if such advance ruling had never been made
- No order shall be passed unless an opportunity of being heard has been given to the applicant or the appellant.

- A copy of the order made shall be sent to the applicant, the concerned officer and the jurisdictional officer.

L. Power of Authority and Appellate Authority:

- The Authority or the Appellate Authority shall, for the purpose of exercising its powers regarding—
 - inspection;
 - enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;
 - issuing commissions and compelling production of books of account and other records, and
 - have all the powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
- The Authority shall be deemed to be civil court for the purpose of Section 195 of the Indian Penal Code.
- Every proceeding before the Authority or the Appellate Authority shall be deemed to be judicial proceedings within the meaning of Sec. 193 i. e. punishment for false evidence and Sec. 228 i. e. Intentional insult or interruption to public servant sitting in judicial proceeding, of the Indian Penal Code.
- The Authority or the Appellate Authority shall, subject to the provisions of Advance Ruling, have power to regulate its own procedures.

M. Manual Filing and Process:

- All provisions as applicable to electronic filing will apply mutatis mutandis to manual filing also.
- Procedure for manual filing has been prescribed in CBE&C Circular No. 25/25/2017- GST dtd. 21.12.2017.
 - Application shall be made in Quadruplicate in Form GST ARA-01.
 - Clearly State the question on which the advance ruling is sought.
 - The application shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 5,000/- each tax. (Fee is required to be deposited online).
 - The application, the verification contained therein and all the relevant documents accompanying shall be signed by authorized signatory.
- Form and Manner of Appeal to the Appellate Authority by Applicant.
 - Application shall be made in Quadruplicate in Form GST ARA-02.
 - The application shall be accompanied by a fees of Rs. 10,000/-. (Fee is required to be deposited online).
 - The application, the verification contained therein and all the relevant documents accompanying shall be signed by authorized signatory.
- Form and Manner of Appeal to the Appellate Authority by concerned officer or jurisdictional officer.
 - Application shall be made in Quadruplicate in Form GST ARA-03.
 - No fee shall be payable by the said office for filing the appeal.
 - Application shall be signed by an concerned officer or jurisdictional officer or by an officer authorised in writing by such officer.

TAX UPDATES, NOTIFICATIONS AND CIRCULARS

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

CENTRAL TAX

Notification No. 21/2018 – Central Tax
Dated: 18.04.2018

Fourth Amendment in Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2018 –

Rule 89 - In the case of refund on account of inverted duty structure, refund of input tax credit shall be granted as per the following formula:-

Maximum Refund Amount = {(Turnover of inverted rated supply of goods and services) x Net ITC ÷ Adjusted Total Turnover} - tax payable on such inverted rated supply of goods and services.

Rule 97 - Consumer Welfare Fund. All amounts of duty/central tax/ integrated tax/Union territory tax/cess and income from investment along with other monies specified in consumer welfare fund.

Provided that an amount equivalent to fifty per cent. Of the amount of integrated tax determined under sub-section (5) of section 54 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017(consumer welfare fund), read with section 20 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (Application of provisions of Central Goods and Services Tax Act), shall be deposited in the Fund.

Accounts of the Fund maintained by the Central Government shall be subject to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Please visit to the link for complete amendment

<http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/gst/Notification-21-2018-central-tax-English.pdf;jsessionid=30786285D79616A9F0835329E0EE5B B5>

Circular No.44/18/2018-CGST
Dated: 02nd May, 2018

This Circular is regarding Issue related to taxability of 'tenancy rights' under GST

The issue has been examined. The transfer of tenancy rights against tenancy premium which is also known as "pagadi system" is prevalent in some States. In this system the tenant acquires, tenancy rights in the property against payment of tenancy premium (pagadi). The landlord may be owner of the property but the possession of the same lies with the tenant. The tenant pays periodic rent to the landlord as long as he occupies the property. The tenant also usually has the option to sell the tenancy right of the said property and in such a case has to share a percentage of the proceed with owner of land, as laid down in their tenancy agreement.

Alternatively, the landlord pays to tenant the prevailing tenancy premium to get the property vacated. Such properties in Maharashtra are governed by Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999.

As per section 9(1) of the CGST Act there shall be levied central tax on the intra-State supplies of services. The scope of supply includes all forms of supply of goods and services or both such as sale, transfer, barter, exchange, licence, rental, lease or disposal made or agreed to be made for a consideration by a person in the course or furtherance of business and also includes the activities specified in Schedule II.

- The activity of transfer of tenancy right against consideration in the form of tenancy premium is a supply of service liable to GST
- The contention that stamp duty and registration charges is levied on such transfers of tenancy rights, and such transaction thus should not be subjected to GST, is not relevant.

CUSTOMS

NON TARIFF

Notification No. 33/2018 - Customs (N.T.)
Dated: 19.04.2018

According to this Notification Central Board of Excise and Customs has determined the rate of exchange of conversion of each of the foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice versa, shall, with effect from 5th April 2018 be the rate mentioned in this Notification.

SCHEDULE-I

SL. No	Foreign Currency	Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees	
		(For Imported Goods)	(For Export Goods)
1	Australian Dollar	52.35	50.40

2	Bahrain Dinar	180.45	169.00
3	Canadian Dollar	53.05	51.30
4	Chinese Yuan	10.70	10.35

For the entire table, please visit <http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2018/cs-nt-2018/csnt33-2018.pdf>

ANTI DUMPING DUTY

Notification No. 20/2018 - Customs (ADD)

Dated: 18.04.2018

This Notification is regarding imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Glassware' originating in or exported from China PR and Indonesia. The anti-dumping duty imposed shall be effective for a period of five years and shall be payable in Indian currency.

For the amount of anti dumping duty, kindly visit <http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2018/cs-add2018/csadd22-2018.pdf>

Notification No. 23/2018 - Customs (ADD)

Dated: 24.04.2018

This Notification is regarding imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of "Methyl Ethyl Ketone' or MEK' originating in or exported from China PR, Japan, South Africa and Taiwan. The designated authority in its final findings has come to the conclusion that:

- i) The product under consideration has been exported to India from the subject countries below normal values;
- ii) The domestic industry has suffered material injury on account of dumped subject imports from subject countries;

The anti-dumping duty imposed shall be effective for a period of five years and shall be payable in Indian currency.

For the amount of anti dumping duty, kindly visit <http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2018/cs-add2018/csadd23-2018.pdf>

CIRCULAR/ORDER

Circular No. 10/2018-Customs

Dated: 24.04.2018

Clarification on the issues raised by EOUs on difficulties faced on imports due to requirement of submitting the information to DC/AC of customs at the customs station.

In order to clarify the issue, let us go through the procedure followed by EOUs and customs officer for import of goods at concessional rate of duty, Rule 5 of Rule 2017.

1. EOUs are required to provide information in duplicate regarding estimated quantity and the value of the goods to be imported to Jurisdictional AC/DC of Customs.
2. EOU is also required to submit one set of the said information to DC/AC at the customs station of importation.

In relation to the above issue, it has been clarified that the importer EOU need not get prior approval of the information submitted under Rule 5 of Customs rule, 2017 (goods at concessional rate of duty) from the jurisdictional AC/DC of customs duty free import at the custom station of Importation.

PRESS RELEASE

INDIRECT TAX

Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Revenue
Central Board of Excise and Customs

New Delhi, 17th April, 2018

PRESS RELEASE

Clarification on the manner of filing the quarterly return by composition dealers in FORM GSTR-4

Doubts are being raised about the manner of filing the quarterly return by composition dealers in FORM GSTR-4. In particular, there is a doubt with respect to the instruction at Sl. No. 10 appended to the said FORM which reads as below:

For the tax periods July, 2017 to September, 2017 and October, 2017 to December, 2017, serial 4A of Table 4 shall not be furnished.

In this regard, it is hereby clarified that since auto-population of the details of the inward supplies including supplies on which tax is to be paid on reverse charge is not taking place, taxpayers who have opted to pay tax under the composition levy shall not furnish the data in serial number 4A of Table 4 of FORM GSTR-4 for the tax periods January, 2018 to March, 2018 and subsequent tax periods.

New Delhi, 18th April, 2018

PRESS RELEASE

Rollout of e-Way Bill system for intra-State movement of goods in the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Uttarakhand from 20th April, 2018

As per the decision of the GST Council, e-Way Bill system for all inter-State movement of goods has been rolled out from 01st April, 2018. As on 15th April, 2018, e-Way Bill system for intra-State movement of goods has been rolled out in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh. E-Way Bills are getting generated successfully and till 17th April, 2018 more than one crore thirty three lakh e-Way Bills have been successfully generated which includes more than six lakh e-Way Bills which have been generated for intra-State movement of goods from 15th to 17th of April, 2018.

It is hereby informed that e-Way Bill system for intra-State movement of goods would be implemented from 20th April, 2018 in the following States:-

- Bihar
- Jharkhand
- Haryana
- Himachal Pradesh
- Tripura
- Uttarakhand

With the roll-out of e-Way Bill system in these States, it is expected that trade and industry will be further facilitated insofar as the transport of goods is concerned, thereby eventually paving the way for a nation-wide single e-Way Bill system. Trade and industry and transporters located in these States may obtain registration/enrolment on e-Way Bill portal namely <https://www.ewaybillgst.gov.in> at the earliest without waiting for the last date.

New Delhi, 23rd April, 2018

PRESS RELEASE

Rollout of e-Way Bill system for intra-State movement of goods in the States/Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Puducherry from 25th April, 2018

As per the decision of the GST Council, e-Way Bill system for inter-State movement of goods has been rolled out from 01st April, 2018. As on 20th April, 2018, e-Way Bill system for intra-State movement of goods has been rolled out in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. E-Way Bills are getting generated successfully and till 22nd April, 2018 more than one crore eighty four lakh e-Way

Bills have been successfully generated which includes more than twenty two lakh e-Way Bills for intra-State movement of goods.

It is hereby informed that e-Way Bill system for intra-State movement of goods would be implemented from 25th April, 2018 in the following States/ Union Territory:-

- Arunachal Pradesh
- Madhya Pradesh
- Meghalaya
- Sikkim
- Puducherry

With the roll-out of e-Way Bill system in these States / Union Territory, it is expected that trade and industry will be further facilitated insofar as the transport of goods is concerned, thereby eventually paving the way for a nation-wide single e-Way Bill system. Trade and industry and transporters located in these States / Union Territory may obtain registration / enrolment on e-Way Bill portal namely <https://www.ewaybillgst.gov.in> at the earliest without waiting for the last date.

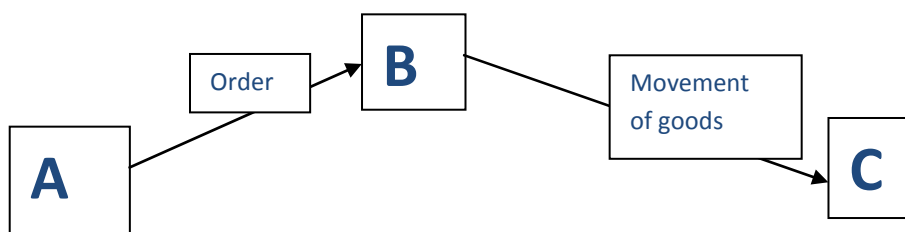
New Delhi, 23rd April, 2018

PRESS RELEASE

Issues regarding "Bill To Ship To" for e-Way Bill under CGST Rules, 2017

A number of representations have been received seeking clarifications in relation to requirement of e-Way Bill for "Bill To Ship To" model of supplies. In a typical "Bill To Ship To" model of supply, there are three persons involved in a transaction, namely:

- „A" is the person who has ordered „B" to send goods directly to „C".
- „B" is the person who is sending goods directly to „C" on behalf of „A".
- „C" is the recipient of goods.



2. In this complete scenario two supplies are involved and accordingly two tax invoices are required to be issued:

- Invoice -1, which would be issued by „B" to „A".
- Invoice -2 which would be issued by „A" to „C".

3. Queries have been raised as to who would generate the e-Way Bill for the movement of goods which is taking place from „B" to „C" on behalf of „A". It is clarified that as per the CGST Rules, 2017 either „A" or „B" can generate the e-Way Bill but it may be noted that only one e-Way Bill is required to be generated as per the following procedure:

Case -1: Where e-Way Bill is generated by „B", the following fields shall be filled in Part A of GST FORM EWB-01:

1	Bill From:	In this field details of „B" are supposed to be filled.
2	Dispatch From:	This is the place from where goods are actually dispatched. It may be the principal or additional place of business of „B"
3	Bill To:	In this field details of „A" are supposed to be filled.
4	Ship to:	In this field address of „C" is supposed to be filled.
5	Invoice Details:	Details of Invoice-1 are supposed to be filled

Case -2: Where e-Way Bill is generated by „A", the following fields shall be filled in Part A of GST FORM EWB-01:

1	Bill From:	In this field details of „A" are supposed to be filled.
2	Dispatch From:	This is the place from where goods are actually dispatched. It may be the principal or additional place of business of „B".
3	Bill To:	In this field details of „C" are supposed to be filled.
4	Ship to:	In this field address of „C" is supposed to be filled.
5	Invoice Details:	Details of Invoice-2 are supposed to be filled.

DIRECT TAX

**Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Revenue
Central Board of Direct Taxes**

New Delhi, 24th April, 2018

PRESS RELEASE

Notification under section 112A as inserted by Finance Act, 2018 – Seeking comments of stakeholders

Finance Act, 2018 has withdrawn the exemption under clause (38) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act) and has introduced a new section 112A in the Act, to provide that long term capital gains arising from transfer of a long-term capital asset being an equity share in a company or a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust shall be taxed at 10 per cent of such capital gains exceeding one lakh rupees. The said section, inter alia, provides that the provisions of the section shall apply to the capital gains arising from a transfer of long-term capital asset being an equity share in a company, only if securities transaction tax (STT) has been paid on acquisition and transfer of such capital asset.

However, to provide the applicability of the tax regime under section 112A of the Act to genuine cases where the STT could not have been paid, it has also been provided in sub-section (4) of section 112A of the Act that the Central Government may specify, by notification, the nature of acquisitions in respect of which the requirement of payment of STT shall not apply in the case of acquisition of equity share in a company.

In order to have wider consultation in this matter, the draft of notification proposed to be issued under section 112A (4) of the Act has been uploaded on www.incometaxindia.gov.in. Stakeholders are requested to submit their comments/ suggestions on the draft notification by 30th April, 2018 at the e-mail address dirtpl2@nic.in.

JUDGEMENTS

INDIRECT TAX

Controversy regarding imposition of GST to the Canteen Facilities provided by the Employer to Employees Advance Ruling Authority, Kerala vs. Employer of a Company

Fact of the Case

- 1) The decision of the GST Advance Ruling Authority, Kerala, to the effect that the cost recovered from employees, by the employer, towards using the canteen facility provided by the employer is a "supply" and hence liable to GST, has come as a big shock.
- 2) Canteen facilities provided by the employer to the employees is a form of perquisites. It cannot be treated as an independent supply by the employer to the employee.
- 3) Another issue is the taxation of perquisites. Perquisites in relation to employment is outside the scope of GST.
- 4) As per S.No.1 of Schedule III of the CGST Act, 2017, services provided by the employees to the employer are not considered as supply and hence, the subsidised food provided by the employer to the employee, by way of consideration for the services provided by the employee, cannot be subjected to GST levy.
- 5) The decision of the Advance Ruling Authority is that as per S No.-2 of Schedule -1 of the Act, supply of goods & services between related persons made even without consideration would be a supply. Free supply or subsidised supply shall be determined as per rule 28 of CGST Rules,2017

Decision of the Case

It is strongly felt, with due respect, that the impugned decision of the Advance Ruling Authority is duly appealed against. Or, in order to put at rest the controversies, the Government may clarify the issue in more clear terms.

GST Rate of Rubber Wood is 18%: AAR

N.C. Varghese vs, Authority of Advance Ruling

Dated – 26.03.2018

Fact of the Case

1. N.C. Varghese, a small scale contractor is the assessee in the present case & he is engaged in the purchase and cutting and removal of rubber trees from the plantations of certain public sector undertakings owned by the Government of Kerala and also from private individuals in Kerala.
2. The applicant had participated in the E-Auction for cutting standing rubber trees from the State Farming Corporation Ltd.
3. There is no direction to collect GST for standing trees of rubber trees which fall under HSN code 06. In spite of any specific direction regarding the GST applicable on standing rubber trees, the State

Farming Corporation demanded 18% of live rubber trees.

4. The Assessee filed application before authority for Advance Ruling on the rate of tax of standing rubber trees.
5. He further contended that during the VAT regime, the Government of Kerala had exempted the rubber trees/rubber wood from the purview of tax.

Decision of the Case

1. The Authority of Advance Ruling observed that goods means every kind of movable property other than money & securities .In the present case under the contract supply ,growing crops i.e rubber trees are agreed to be served before supply & hence comes under definition of goods.
2. Thus, standing rubber trees no longer remain as such. Therefore, it can only be treated as 'wood in the rough form'. In GST, firewood is exempted as per HSN Code 4401. There is no differentiation between softwood and hardwood in GST."

DIRECT TAX

Provision for non-exemption of Medical, Conveyance & Sumptuary Allowance relating to Income Tax Act (ITAT, Cochin)

Sri. Bathisha Kalam Pasha & Sri. S. V. Unnikrishnan Nair C/o. V. Suresh

vs. The Pr. Commissioner of Income-tax

Case No.-ITA No.468/Coch/2016

Date of Pronouncement- 22.03.2018

Fact of the Case

- 1) Here the assesseees are the officers of State Judicial Services & are functioning as District Judges in the State of Kerala
- 2) The Assesseees filed IT return for the relevant assessment year & claimed the exemption for medical, conveyance & sumptuary allowance.
- 3) The A.O allowed the claim made by the assesseees.
- 4) The CIT issued notice subsequently for revising the aforesaid completed assessment as per recommendation of Shetty Commissioner's report & approved by Honorable Supreme Court.
- 5) The Assessee objected against the order of the CIT .but the CIT rejected the objection & directed the A.O to deny aforesaid exemptions.
- 6) Then both the assesseees appealed further to the Tribunal stating that sumptuary allowance is a payment made in the course of the performance of duty & cannot be considered as perquisites for being included as an income in the hands of recipient as per decision of Honorable Supreme Court

Decision of the Case

- 1) The Tribunal Bench observed that "sumptuary" means a private expenditure in the interest of the state. It is the part of Salary & Allowance.

- 7) Acceptance of the Shetty Commissioner Report by the Honorable Supreme Court is not a declaration of law & since there is no provision under IT Act for exemption of the above allowances. So the decision of CIT is justified for giving order of revising the completed assessment.

.....
[Provision for exemption of Capital Gain under section 54 of Income Tax Act \(ITAT Kolkata Bench\)](#)

[Amit Parekh vs. I.T.O](#)

Case No.- I.T.A NO.41/Kol/2016

Date of pronouncement:-04.04.2018

Fact of the Case

- 1) Here assessee is an individual & engaged in the business of Commission Agency for car financing & other products.
- 2) The assessee claimed capital gain exemption of `59 lakh under section 54 of IT Act.
- 3) The assessee availed housing loan for purchasing of new house amounting to `82 lakh from ICICI Bank.
- 4) After observation the above matter in details the A.O denied the exemption under section 54 of IT Act.
- 5) Being aggrieved the assessee challenged the same before CIT (A).
- 6) The learned Counsel of assessee & revenue referred various judgement in favour of them.

Decision of the Case

- 1) The Tribunal accepted the case referred by counsel of assessee identified to this case wherein court compels under section 54 of the Act the said capital gain should utilize for purchase or construction of residential property for his own purpose within a period of 2 years after the date of transfer.
- 2) The Tribunal however, opinioned that tax benefit is also available even if the taxpayer, within three years after the date of sale of the old house, constructs a new residential house.
- 3) Merely because of availing house building loan cannot be the disqualification for claim of exemption u/s. 54 when the primary conditions imposed in Sec. 54 of the Act were satisfied.
- 4) So the assessee is entitled to claim exemption under section 54 of IT Act.

.....
[Revision not necessary due to lack of inquiry by A.O if interest on revenue is protected \(Mumbai ITAT\)](#)

[Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited vs. Commissioner of Income Tax](#)

Case No.- I.T.A. No.3625/Mum/2017

Date of Pronouncement - 14/02/2018

Fact of the Case

- 1) Here the assessee company is a corporate assessee engaged in manufacturing of fertilizers & chemical products.
- 2) The Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax issued show cause notice to the assessee for submission of improper return & issue re-assessment order to exercise of revisional jurisdiction under section 263 of Income Tax Act.

- 3) The Learned Counsel of the assessee contended according to section 115JB the A.O completed the assessment proceedings filed by the assessee & appreciated the computation also. There is no omission on the part of the A.O. So interference of CIT is not justified.
- 4) The revenue argued that the A.O was required to add back the amount of express provisions as contained in section 40(a)(v) fir arriving at book profit under section 115JB of the Income Tax Act. The jurisdiction under section 263 was perfectly justified. Otherwise it will cause the loss of revenue.

Decision of the Case

- 1) The Tribunal Bench observed that the adjustment of the impugned item as suggested by the CIT was not legally tenable in the law which leads to inevitable conclusion that the omission to carry out the said adjustment did not result in any loss of Revenue.
- 2) The division bench allowed the appeal filed by the assessee.

.....
[Discounts by E-Commerce Portals not Taxable: Flipkart gets relief from ITAT](#)

[Flipkart India Pvt Ltd vs. Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax \(ITAT, Bangalore Bench\)](#)

Case No. - ITA No.693/Bang/2018

Date of Pronouncement-25.04.2018

Fact of the Case

1. Flipkart India Pvt Ltd. is the assessee in the present case.
2. Income Tax Department assessed an amount of Tax of ` 109.52 crores for Flipkart India Pvt. Ltd. on account of E-Commerce service
3. The assessee incurred huge amount for marketing expenses for restructuring the E-Commerce business & charged it as revenue expenditure.
4. The Commissioner of Income Tax contended that the above expenditure to be treated as capital expenditure for the period of 4 to 10years.so capital expenditure deduction is not permissible.
5. The CIT(A) asked Flipkart to deposit of ` 55 crores & provide bank guarantee of ` 55 crores.
6. The assessee appealed to the ITAT. Before the ITAT the assessee explained that the E-Commerce business has been started recently & at present the E-Commerce business is too much low. To attract the buyer for E-Commerce sales, discount should be offered. Ultimately if E-Commerce business is popular then higher volume of sales will lead to economies of scale.

Decision of the Case

1. After hearing the explanation of assessee & CIT, the Learned Counsel of the bench observed that "One cannot proceed on the basis of the presumption that the profit foregone is expenditure incurred and further that expenditure so incurred was for acquiring intangible assets like brand, goodwill etc,"
2. The ITAT issue order to refund `55 crores tax to the assessee & revoke the bank guarantee.

TAX COMPLIANCE CALENDAR AT A GLANCE

GST CALENDAR

Date	Return Type
10 th May, 2018	GSTR 1 for the month of March, 2018 (for persons with Turnover above 1.5 Crore)
20 th May, 2018	GSTR 3B for April, 2018
20 th May, 2018	GSTR 5, for the month of April, 2018 (for Non Resident taxable person)
20 th May, 2018	GSTR 5A, for the month of April, 2018 (for OIDAR)
31 st May, 2018	GSTR 1 for the month of April, 2018 (for persons with Turnover above 1.5 Crore)
31 st May, 2018	GSTR 6 (Input Service Distributor) for the months of July, 2017 to April, 2018
10 th June, 2018	GSTR 1 for the month of May, 2018 (for persons with Turnover above 1.5 Crore)
20 th June, 2018	GSTR 3B for May, 2018
20 th June, 2018	GSTR 5, for the month of May, 2018 (for Non Resident taxable person)
20 th June, 2018	GSTR 5A, for the month of May, 2018 (for OIDAR)
30 th June, 2018	GST TRAN-2

DIRECT TAX CALENDAR - MAY, 2018

07.05.2018:

- Due date for deposit of Tax deducted/collected for the month of April, 2018. However, all sum deducted/collected by an office of the government shall be paid to the credit of the Central Government on the same day where tax is paid without production of an Income-tax Challan

15.05.2018:

- Due date for issue of TDS Certificate for tax deducted under Section 194-IA & Section 194-IB in the month of March, 2018
- Due date for furnishing of Form 24G by an office of the Government where TDS for the month of April, 2018 has been paid without the production of a challan
- Quarterly statement of TCS deposited for the quarter ending March 31, 2018

30.05.2018:

- Submission of a statement (in Form No. 49C) by non-resident having a liaison office in India for the financial year 2017-18
- Due date for furnishing of challan-cum-statement in respect of tax deducted under Section 194-IA and Section 194-IB in the month of April, 2018

31.05.2018:

- Quarterly statement of TDS deposited for the quarter ending March 31, 2018.
- Return of tax deduction from contributions paid by the trustees of an approved superannuation fund.
- Due date for furnishing of statement of financial transaction (in Form No. 61A) as required to be furnished under sub-section (1) of section 285BA of the Act respect of a financial year 2017-18.
- Due date for e-filing of annual statement of reportable accounts as required to be furnished under section 285BA (1) (k) (in Form No. 61B) for calendar year 2017 by reporting financial institutions.

DIRECT TAX CALENDAR - JUNE, 2018

07.06.2018:

- Due date for deposit of Tax deducted/collected for the month of May, 2018. However, all sum deducted/collected by an office of the government shall be paid to the credit of the Central Government on the same day where tax is paid without production of an Income-tax Challan

14.06.2018:

- Due date for issue of TDS Certificate for tax deducted under Section 194-IA & section 194-I Bin the month of April, 2018

15.06.2018:

- Due date for furnishing of Form 24G by an office of the Government where TDS for the month of May, 2018 has been paid without the production of a challan
- Quarterly TDS certificates (in respect of tax deducted for payments other than salary) for the quarter ending March 31, 2018
- First instalment of advance tax for the assessment year 2019-20
- Certificate of tax deducted at source to employees in respect of salary paid and tax

29.06.2018:

- Due date for issue of TDS Certificate for tax deducted under Section 194-IA & section 194-IB in the month of April, 2018
Due date for e-filing of a statement (in Form No. 3CEK) by an eligible investment fund under section 9A in respect of its activities in financial year 2017-18.

30.06.2018:

- Due date for furnishing of challan-cum-statement in respect of tax deducted under Section 194-IA & Section 194-IB in the month of May, 2018
- Return in respect of securities transaction tax for the financial year 2017-18
- Quarterly return of non-deduction of tax at source by a banking company from interest on time deposit in respect of the quarter ending March 31, 2018
- Statement to be furnished (in Form No. 64C) by Alternative Investment Fund (AIF) to units holders in respect of income distributed during the previous year 2017-18
- Report by an approved institution/public sector company under Section 35AC(4)/(5) for the year ending March 31, 2018
- Due date for furnishing of statement of income distributed by business trust to its unit holders during the financial year 2017-18. This statement is required to be furnished to the unit holders in form No. 64B [As prescribed under Rule 12CA inserted by the Income-tax (First Amendment) Rules, 2015, w.e.f. 19-1-2015.]

WEBINAR CALENDAR FROM 1st – 15th MAY, 2018

Sl. No	Date	Time	Topic of the Webinar	Name of the Faculty
1.	08.05.2018 (Tuesday)	4:00 - 5:00 PM	Audit under GST Laws	CMA. Vishwanath Bhat
2.	14.05.2018 (Monday)	4:00 - 5:00 PM	Treatment of GTA under GST	CMA Vivek Laddha

Please note: One CEP hour awarded for attending each webinar

GST CERTIFICATE COURSE

Course Eligibility

- Qualified Cost & Management Accountants
- Other Professionals (CS,CA, MBA, M.Com, Engineers, Lawyers, etc)
- Executives from Industries
- GST Practitioners
- Students who are either CMA qualified or pursuing

Course Duration, Fees, Examination and other Modalities

Details	Classroom Learning/Offline Mode	Online Classes
Course Duration	72 hours (to be conducted on Quarterly basis)	72 Hours
Classes	Class room sessions on Saturday - 2 Hrs & Sunday - 4 Hrs	Internet Connection is required and classes can be attended from your place.
Assessment:	Online mode (Assessment to be conducted in the last week of the following month of every quarter)	Online mode (Assessment to be conducted in the last week of the following month of every quarter)
Course Fee:	Rs. 10,000 + GST *	Rs. 10,000 + GST *
Examination Fee	Rs. 1,000 + GST	Rs. 1,000 + GST
Award of Certificate	Candidates with at least 70% attendance in the classes and also passing the online examination with at least 50% Marks will be awarded a Certificate by the Institute	Candidates with at least 70% attendance in the classes and also passing the online examination with at least 50% Marks will be awarded a Certificate by the Institute
Date of Registration	16.04.2018 – 15.05.2018	16.04.2018 – 15.05.2018
Study Materials & Model Question Bank to be provided to all participants Experienced faculties from Industry and practice		

Places

Locations	Classroom Learning	Online Classes
North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Delhi ✓ Faridabad ✓ Chandigarh 	From anywhere in India
South	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Chennai ✓ Cochin ✓ Mysore ✓ Bangalore ✓ Thiruvananthapuram ✓ Hyderabad 	From anywhere in India
East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Kolkata ✓ Bhubaneswar 	From anywhere in India
West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Mumbai ✓ Pune ✓ Surat ✓ Nasik ✓ Ahmedabad ✓ Baroda 	From anywhere in India

* For Commencement of Classroom learning minimum batch size has to be reached.

* Other Criteria

- Minimum batch size: 20; Maximum 40; - Per Location for Classroom Session
- Classroom Batches will be started subject to fulfilling the minimum batch size
- **20% discount for the Members and Students of the Institute**
- Special Discount for Corporates:-
 - **If Number of employees are between 5 to 10 - 15%**
 - **If Number of employees are more than 10 - 20%**

Course Contents

1. Constitutional Background of GST, Concepts of GST & Definitions in GST.
2. Taxable Event, Time of Supply and Place of Supply, Composite & Mixed Supply, Non Taxable Supply, Exempt Supply, Works Contract, Exempted Supply.
3. Classification, HSN, SAC
4. Valuation under GST, Valuation rule
5. Input Tax Credit
6. Basic Procedures - Registration, Invoice, Bill of supply, E way Bills etc.
7. Records and Returns
8. Zero Rated Supplies, Imports and Exports
9. Payment and Refunds
10. Assessment
11. Audit
12. Demands
13. Adjudication and appeal
14. Penalties and Prosecutions
15. Advance Ruling
16. Job Work
17. Anti profiteering
18. Miscellaneous Provisions
19. Case studies on specific Chapters involving real life scenarios

Online Assessment for 1st Batch: June, 2018

Mock Test Module: Mock Test paper will be uploaded in the website for 1st Batch within May, 2018

Special Crash Course for the Corporates - For details contact: trd@icmai.in;

TAXATION COMMITTEE - PLAN OF ACTION

Proposed Action Plan:

1. Train the trainers' program - capacity building of the practicing members of the Institute and others on PAN India basis to equip them on Registration, record maintenance, Filing of different returns and other matters.
2. Carry out webinars for the Capacity Building of Members of the Institute - Trainers in the locality to facilitate the traders/ registered dealers on various practical aspects.
3. Conducting Seminars in association with the Trade associations/ Traders/ Chambers of Commerce at different locations on practical issues/aspects associated with GST.
4. Conducting workshop on industry specific issues with Chambers of Commerce, CREDAI, Jewellers Association, Hotel and Restaurant Association, Bankers' Association and other agencies to resolve their issues instantly.
5. Forwarding suggestions and issues on GST to the Government after getting feedback from various stake holders.
6. Extending Certificate Course on GST for corporate and Trade Bodies.

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