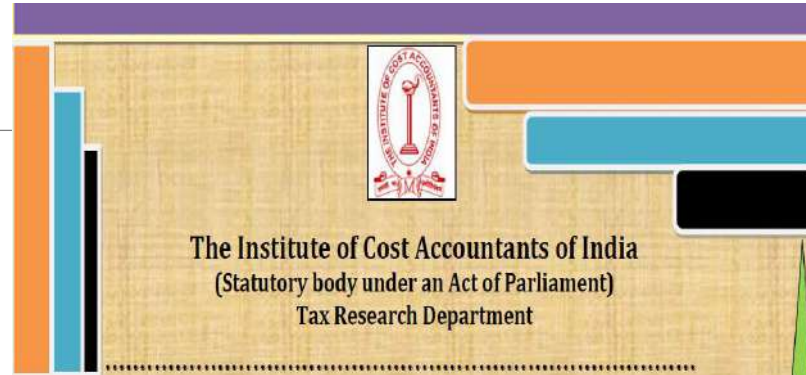




CMA Kedarnath



A Session on Filing of Returns under GST

On 16th Apr 2023

By CMA Kedarnath

Introduction to GST:

GST is known as the Goods and Services Tax

- ❖ It is an indirect tax which has replaced many indirect taxes in India such as the excise duty, VAT, CST, Services tax, Entertainment Tax and Luxury Tax etc.
- ❖ The Goods and Service Tax Act was passed in the Parliament on 29th March 2017 and came into effect on 1st July 2017.
- ❖ Goods and Services Tax Law in India is a
- ✓ **Comprehensive**: GST has wider in scope
- ✓ **Multi-stage**: GST is levied on the value additions at each stage, i.e., the monetary value added at each stage to achieve the final sale to the end customer
- ✓ **Destination Based Tax**: GST is called as destination-based tax or consumption-based tax, it means Goods and Service Tax is levied at the point of consumption.

Levy of GST:

❖ Goods and Service Tax (GST) is levied on the supply of goods and services

❖ GST is levied on every value addition

❖ GST is a single domestic indirect tax law for the entire country

❖ Under the GST regime, the tax is levied at every point of sale

Taxable Event:

➤ The Foundation stone of any taxation system is **“Taxable Event”**

➤ It determines the **point at which tax** would be levied

➤ Before levying any tax, taxable event needs to be ascertained.

➤ The GST laws resolve these issues by laying down **one comprehensive word** called as taxable event i.e.,

“Supply”

Structure of GSTIN: 21AHXPK0062G1ZI

GSTIN is a 15 characters Alpha Numeric

Here is a format break-down of the GSTIN:

- ✓ The first two digits represent the state code as per Indian Census 2011.

- ✓ Every state has a unique code. For instance,
 - ✓ State code of Karnataka is 29
 - ✓ State code of Delhi is 07
- ✓ The next 10 digits will be the PAN number of the taxpayer
- ✓ The 13th digit will be assigned based on the number of registration within a state
- ✓ The 14th digit will be “Z” by default “code”
- ✓ The last 15th digit will be for check digit / code. It may be an alphabet or a number.

- Note: Maximum 35 (9+26) GST registrations can be taken in a state

Importance of Time, Place and Value of Supply in GST

Time of Supply:

- **Time of supply** means the point in time when goods/services are considered supplied.
-
- When the seller knows the 'time', it helps him identify due date for payment of taxes.

Place of Supply:

- **Place of supply** is required for determining the right tax to be charged on the invoice
- Whether CGST & SGST or IGST will apply for a particular Transaction

Value of Supply:

- **Value of supply** is important because GST is calculated on the value of the sale
- If the value is calculated incorrectly, then the amount of GST charged is also incorrect

Benefits of GST



Introduction to GST Returns:

- ❖ Return means a Summary Statement
 - ❖ Furnished by a tax payer / dealer
-
- ❖ With the Statutory Authorities
 - ❖ Through the “returns mechanism” the tax payer informs to the department about his Sales / Purchases / ITC / Tax Payments etc.,
 - ❖ Such return is filed voluntarily
 - ❖ Government always keeps reliance on the tax payer to declare correct and fair disclosure in the return
 - ❖ It is the responsibility of the tax payer to declare the correct details accordingly
 - ❖ Failure to do the same would attract interest and penalty and other consequences from the department
 - ❖ Hence, true and correct disclosure is required in the returns always

GST Revenue Collections:

GST Statistics – Collection for the month Mar'23

➤ GST Collection summary

- ✓ Total GST collection for the month of Mar'23 Rs.1.6L Crores
- ✓ This is the 2nd highest, 1st being Apr'22 with Rs. 1.67L Crores

Tax Heads	Amount (In Crores)	Remarks
CGST	29,546	-
SGST	37,314	-
IGST	82,907	Includes 42,503 Crore collected on imports of goods
CESS	10,355	Includes 960 Crore collected on imports of goods

- ✓ After settlement of IGST with CGST & SGST of 33,408 Cr and 28,187 Cr respectively, total revenue
 - To the Centre 62,954 Cr.
 - To the States 65,501 Cr.
 - Source: Press release by CBIC

GST Revenue:

GST Statistics – Mar'22 vs Mar'23

- GST revenues clock 13% growth Year-on-Year i.e.,
 - ✓ Rs. 1.6L Crores in Mar23 compared to 1.4L crores in Mar'22
- The return filing during March 2023 has been highest ever
 - ✓ GSTR-1: 93.2% compared to 83.1% in Mar'22 and
 - ✓ GSTR-3B: 91.4% compared to 84.7%, in Mar'22
- Telangana & top 2 states with highest GST collection and its growth of GST Revenues during March 2023

Rank	State	Mar'22	Mar'23	Growth (%)
1	Maharashtra	20,305	22,695	11.77
2	Karnataka	8,750	10,360	18.4
9	<i>Telangana</i>	<i>4,242</i>	<i>4,804</i>	<i>13.25</i>

Source: Press release by CBIC

GST Statistics:

GST Statistics – FY'21-22 vs FY'22-23

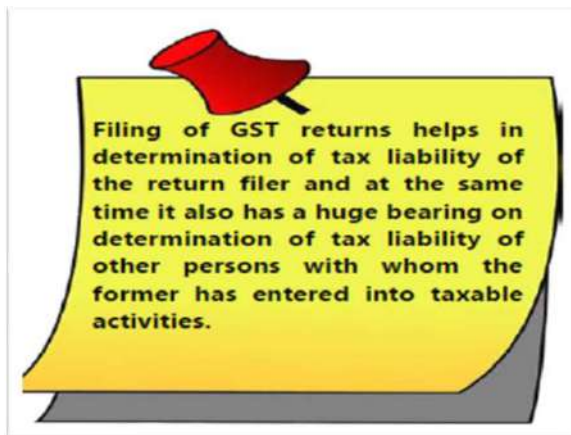
- The total gross collection for 2022-23 stands at ₹18.10 lakh crore
- Average gross monthly collection for the full year is ₹1.51 lakh crore
- The gross collection is 22% higher than the same in 21-22

Source: Press release by CBIC



GST Returns:

IN ANY TAX LAW, “FILING OF RETURNS” CONSTITUTES THE MOST IMPORTANT COMPLIANCE PROCEDURE WHICH ENABLES THE GOVERNMENT/ TAX ADMINISTRATOR TO ESTIMATE THE TAX COLLECTION FOR A PARTICULAR PERIOD AND DETERMINE THE CORRECTNESS AND COMPLETENESS OF THE TAX COMPLIANCE OF THE TAXPAYERS.



Introduction to GST Returns:

The term “return” ordinarily means statement of information (facts) furnished by the taxpayer, to tax administrators, at regular intervals. The information to be furnished in the return generally comprises of the details pertaining to the nature of activities/business operations forming the subject matter of taxation; the measure of taxation such as sale price, turnover, or value; deductions and exemptions; and determination and discharge of tax liability for a given period.

In any tax law, “filing of returns” constitutes the most important compliance procedure which enables the Government/ tax administrator to estimate the tax collection for a particular period and determine the correctness and completeness of the tax compliance of the taxpayers.

The returns serve the following purposes:

- a) Mode for transfer of information to tax administration;
- b) Compliance verification program of tax administration;
- c) Finalization of the tax liabilities of the taxpayer within stipulated period of limitation;



GST Returns: Chapter IX of CGST Act, 2017 (S. 37 to S.48)

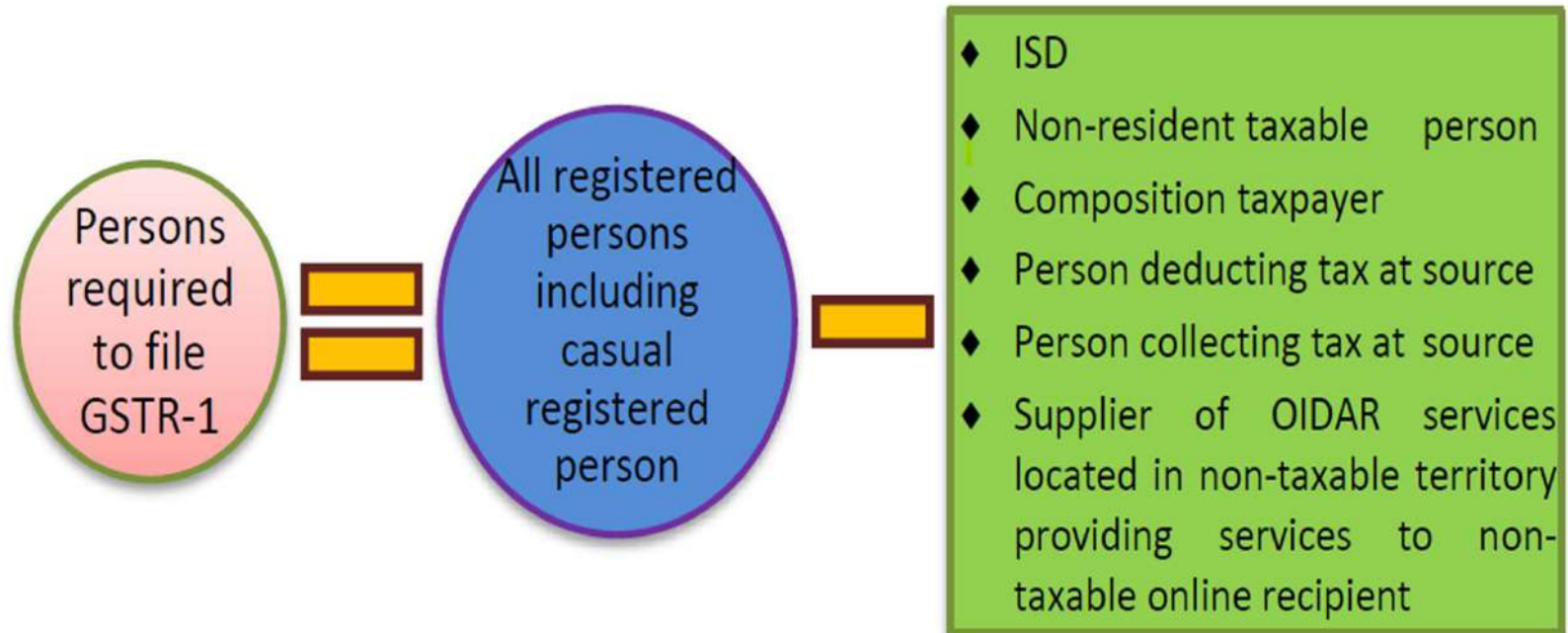
Section 37	Furnishing details of outward supplies
Section 38	Furnishing details of inward supplies
Section 39	Furnishing of returns
Section 40	First return
Section 41	Claim of input tax credit and provisional acceptance thereof
Section 42	Matching, reversal and re-claim of input tax credit
Section 43	Matching, reversal and re-claim of reduction in output tax liability
Section 44	Annual Return
Section 45	Final Return
Section 46	Notice to return defaulters
Section 47	Levy of late fee
Section 48	Goods and services tax practitioners

List of Returns / Statements under GST

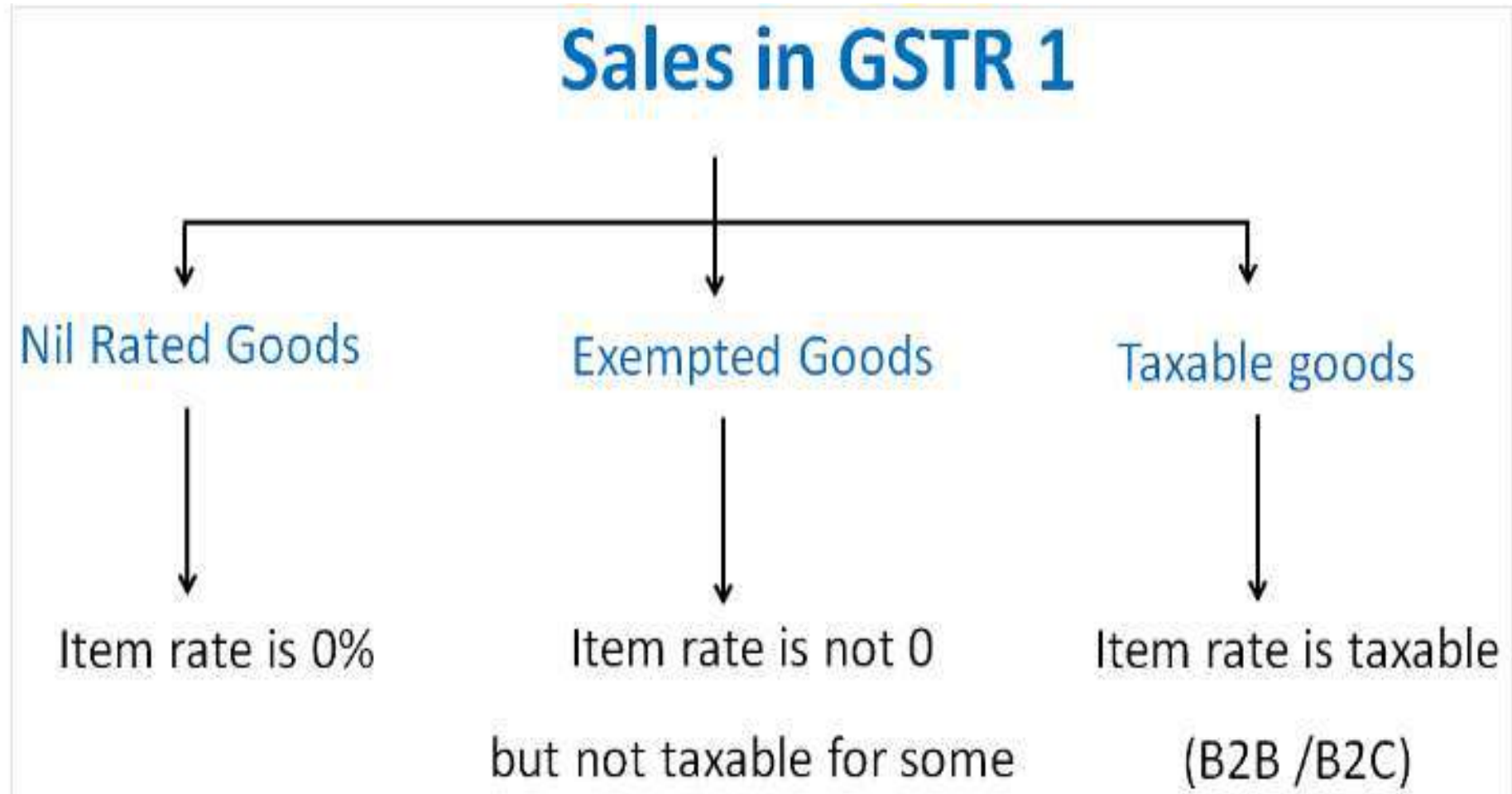
GSTR-1 Sec 37

Return / Statement	Periodicity/ Description	Who Files?	Date for filing
GSTR-1	Monthly statement of outward supplies of goods and/or services	Person registered under regular scheme (including a casual taxable person)	Due date prescribed in the Act is 10 th day of the next month. However, presently, the same is being extended to 11 th day of the next month.
	Quarterly statement of outward supplies of goods and/or services	Registered persons opting for QRMP Scheme (including a casual taxable person)	13 th day of the month succeeding the quarter has been notified as the due date

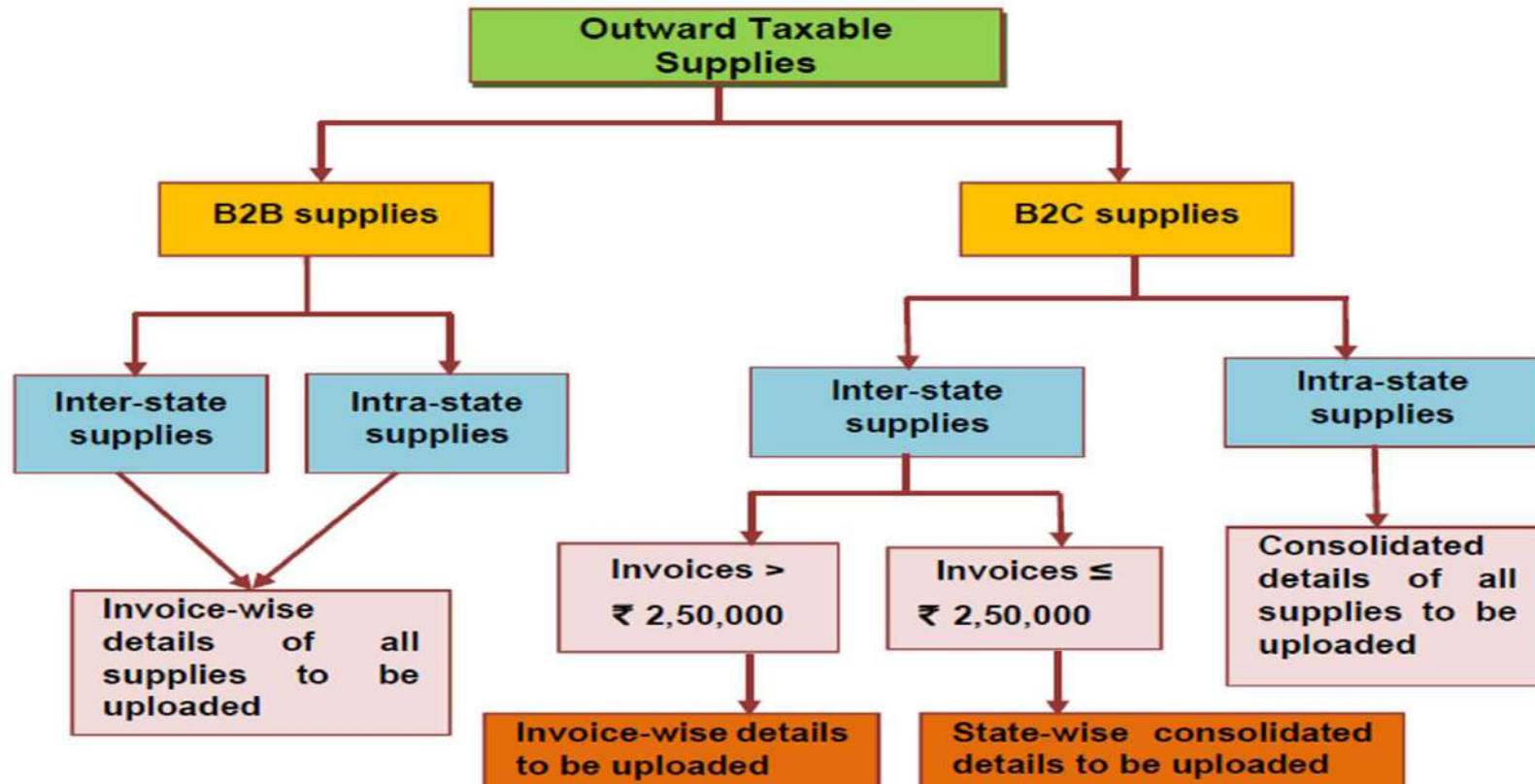
Who requires to File GSTR-1 :



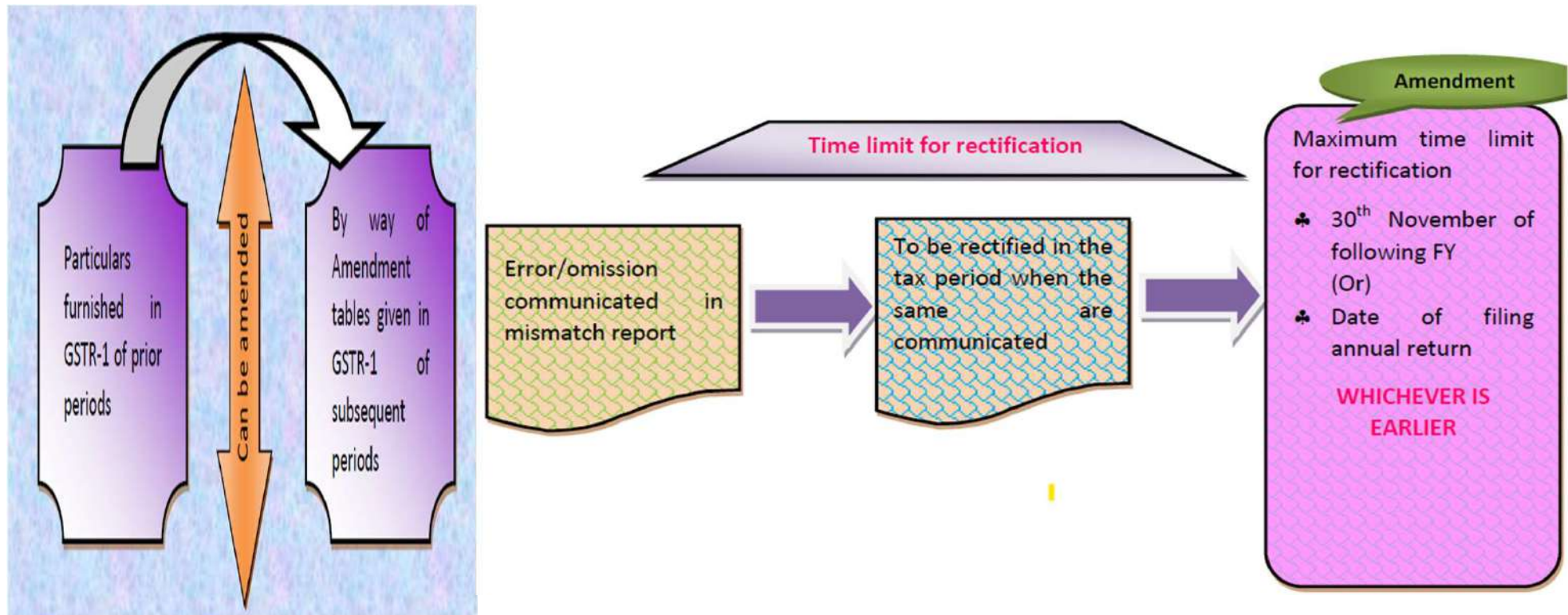
GSTR-1



GSTR-1 : Outward Supplies



Amendments in GSTR-1 :



GSTR-1

Apart from Outward Supplies, the following data shall be furnished in GSTR-1, if applicable

- ❖ Credit Notes

- ❖ Debit Notes

- ❖ Zero-rated supplies

- ❖ Nil-rated, exempted and Non-GST Supplies

- ❖ Amendments related to B2B or B2C

- ❖ Advances received

- ❖ Advances Adjusted

- ❖ Documents Issued

- ❖ HSN & SAC

Due Dates & Note on GSTR-1

- ✚ GSTR-1 needs to be filed even if there is no business activity (Nil Return) in the tax period.
- ✚ All values like invoice value, taxable value and tax amounts in GSTR-1 are to be declared up to 2 decimal digits. The rounding off of the self-declared tax liability to the nearest rupee will be done in GSTR-3B
- ✚ Taxpayer opting for voluntary cancellation of GSTIN will have to file GSTR-1 for active period.
- ✚ **Quarterly filing of GSTR-1:** As a measure of easing the compliance requirement for small taxpayers, GSTR-1 has been allowed to be filed quarterly by small taxpayers with aggregate annual turnover up to ₹ 5 crore in the preceding financial year under Quarterly Return Monthly Payment Scheme [QRMP Scheme]. The facility has been given from the quarter starting from January 2021 . For assessee's who have opted QRMP scheme, Due date is 13th of Following month

<i>Class of registered person</i>	<i>Time limit for furnishing the details of outward supplies in Form GSTR-1 for each quarter/tax period</i>
<i>Registered persons opting for QRMP scheme</i>	<i>13th day of the month succeeding such tax period</i>
<i>Others</i>	<i>11th day of the month succeeding such tax period</i>

GSTR-1 :



A taxpayer cannot file GSTR-1 before the end of the current tax period.

However, following are the exceptions to this rule:

- a. Casual taxpayers, after the closure of their business**
- b. Cancellation of GSTIN of a normal taxpayer**

A taxpayer who has applied for cancellation of registration will be allowed to file GSTR-1 after confirming receipt of the application.

Reporting of HSN & SAC:

HSN : Used for Goods : Harmonized System of Nomenclature

SAC: Used for Services : Service Accounting Code

Position till 31.03.2021

Annual turnover in the preceding financial year	Number of Digits of HSN Code
Upto ₹ 1.5 core	Nil
More than ₹ 1.5 crore and upto ₹ 5 crore	2
More than ₹ 5 crore	4

GSTR-1: HSN & SAC

Position from 01.04.2021

It may be noted that Notification No. 12/2017 CT 28.06.2017 has been amended to provide that effective 01.04.2021, the HSN would be disclosed as under²:

<i>Annual turnover in the preceding financial year</i>	<i>Number of Digits of HSN Code</i>
<i>Upto ₹ 5 core</i>	<i>For B2B supply - 4 For B2C supply – 4 (optional)</i>
<i>More than ₹ 5 crore</i>	<i>6</i>

QRMP Scheme



Concept of QRMP Scheme: Quarterly Return Monthly Payment

- ❖ As a trade facilitation measure and in order to further ease the process of doing business,
- ❖ The GST Council in its 42nd meeting held on 05.10.2020, had recommended
- ❖ That registered person having aggregate turnover up to **5 crore** rupees may be allowed to furnish return on quarterly basis along with monthly payment of tax, with effect from 01.01.2021.

Eligibility for the Scheme :

- ❑ In terms of notification No. 84/2020- Central Tax, dated 10.11.2020, a registered person who is required to furnish a return in FORM GSTR-3B, and
- ❑ Who has an aggregate turnover of up to 5 crore rupees in the preceding financial year, is eligible for the QRMP Scheme.
- ❑ Further, in case the aggregate turnover exceeds 5 crore rupees during any quarter in the current financial year, the registered person shall **not** be eligible for the Scheme from the next quarter.

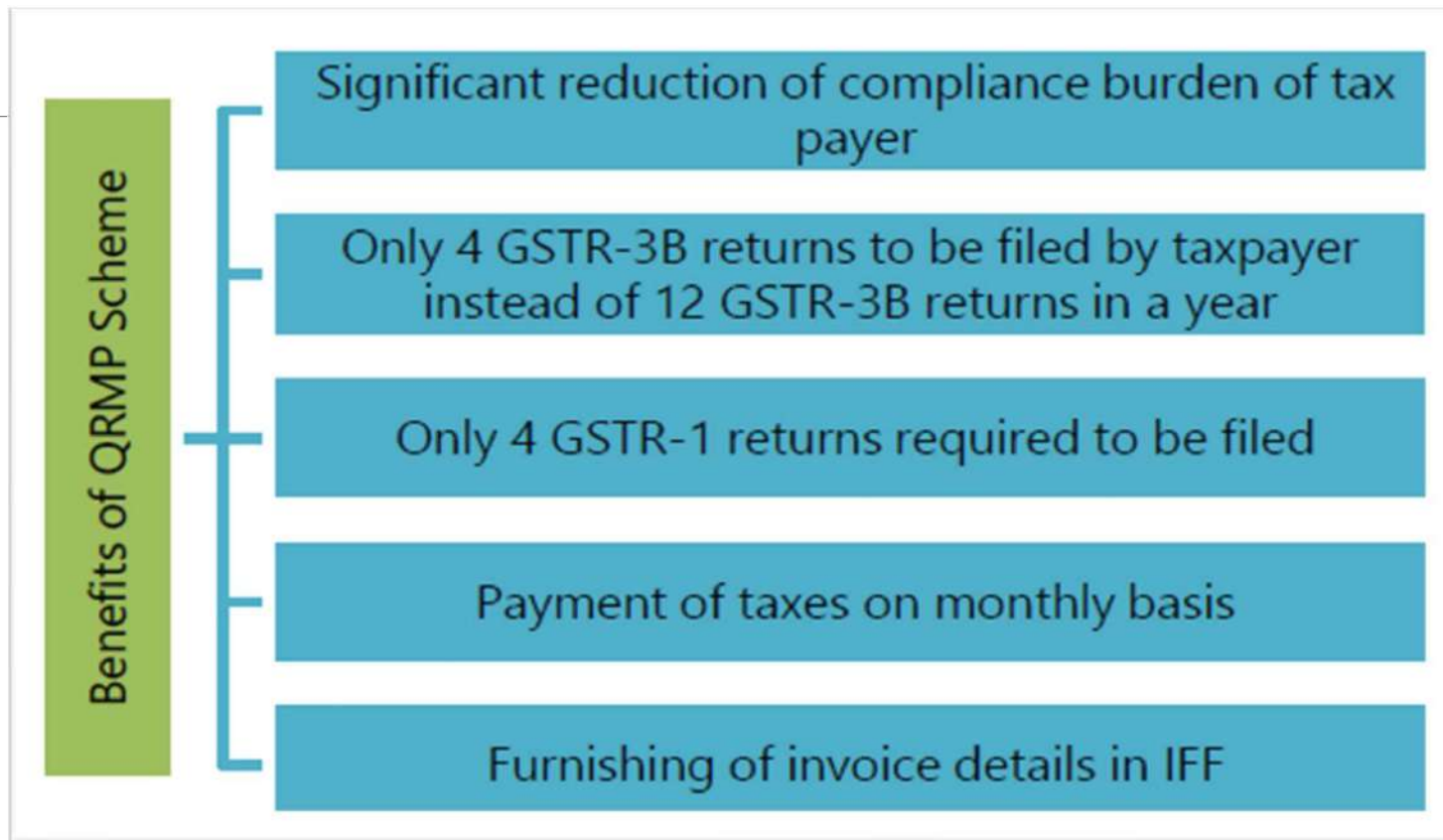
Concept of QRMP Scheme: Quarterly Return Monthly Payment Scheme

- ❑ Facility to avail the Scheme on the common portal would be available throughout the year.
- ❑ In terms of rule 61A of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017, a registered person can opt in for any quarter from **first day of second month of preceding quarter to the last day of the first month of the quarter**.
- ❑ Say Option need to exercise for Q2 of FY 2022-23, then option can be exercised during the period from 01st May 2022 to 31st July 2022
- ❑ In order to exercise this option, the registered person must have furnished the last return, as due on the date of exercising such option.
- ❑ Registered persons are not required to exercise the option every quarter.
- ❑ Where such option has been exercised once, they shall continue to furnish the return as per the selected option for future tax periods, unless they revise the said option.

QRMP Scheme

Eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Taxpayers having aggregate turnover of up to ₹ 5 crore in the preceding financial year
Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Taxpayer must have furnished the last return, as due on the date of exercising such option
Exercising option	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Taxpayers can opt in for any quarter from 1st day of 2nd month of preceding quarter to the last day of the first month of the quarter for which the option is being exercised
Validity of option once exercised	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Taxpayers are not required to exercise their option every quarter. Where such option has been exercised once, they shall continue to furnish the return as per the selected option for future tax periods, unless they revise the said option

Benefits of QRMP Scheme



Concept of IFF: Invoice Furnishing Facility

Invoice Furnishing Facility (IFF) is a facility provided to quarterly taxpayers who are in QRMP scheme, to file their details of outward supplies in first two months of the quarter (M1 and M2), to pass on the credit to their recipients. IFF consists of the following Tables of FORM GSTR-1:

- ☐ 4A, 4B, 6B, 6C – B2B Invoices, SEZ, Deemed Export Invoices
- ☐ 9B – Credit/ Debit Notes (Registered)
- ☐ 9A – Amended B2B Invoices
- ☐ 9C – Amended Credit/ Debit Notes (Registered)

Note: IFF can be furnished on or before 13th of subsequent Month, later the option expires

FAQ's can be viewed:

https://tutorial.gst.gov.in/userguide/returns/FAQs_IFF.htm#:~:text=IFF%20is%20an%20optional%20facility,GSTR%20D1%20for%20the%20quarter.

GSTR-2 : Furnishing details of Inward Supplies (Section 38) & (Rule 60)

❖ Filing of GSTR-2 Concept is not implemented

GSTR-3B Summary Return (Section 39):

Due date for payment of tax [Section 39(7)]

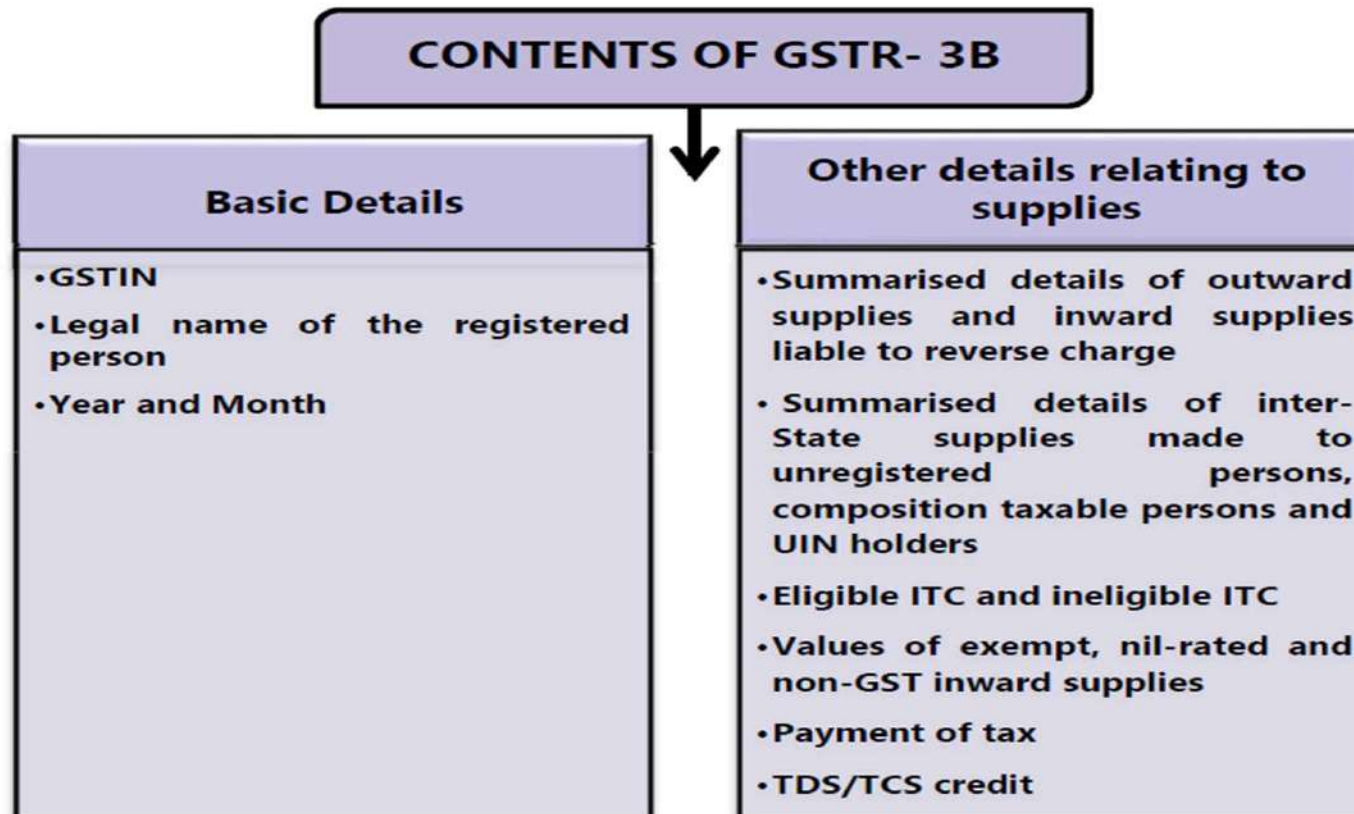
- ❖ Due dates for payment of tax in respect of the persons required to file GSTR- 3B, GSTR CMP-08, GSTR-5 and GSTR-7,8 are linked with the **due dates for filing of such returns** i.e., the last dates (due dates) of filing such returns are also the due dates for payment of tax in respect of persons required to file such returns.
- ❖ A taxpayer needs to electronically sign the submitted returns otherwise it will be considered not-filed.
- ❖ Taxpayers can electronically sign their returns using a DSC (earlier mandatory for all types of companies and LLPs), or EVC (Electronic Verification Code sent to the registered mobile number of the authorized signatory).

GSTR-3B

Return / Statement	Periodicity/ Description	Who Files?	Date for filing
GSTR-3B	Monthly return	Person registered under scheme including casual person	20 th of the month.
	Quarterly return	Registered persons opting for QRMP Scheme including casual person	22 nd or 24 th of the month depending upon the State or Union Territory in which they are registered



GSTR-3B Return:



NEW DUE DATE FOR GSTR-3B FILING

Annual Turnover in
Previous FY

> Rs 5 crore

Due date is 20th of every month

≤ Rs 5 crore

Due date is 22nd of every month*

Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa, Lakshadweep, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

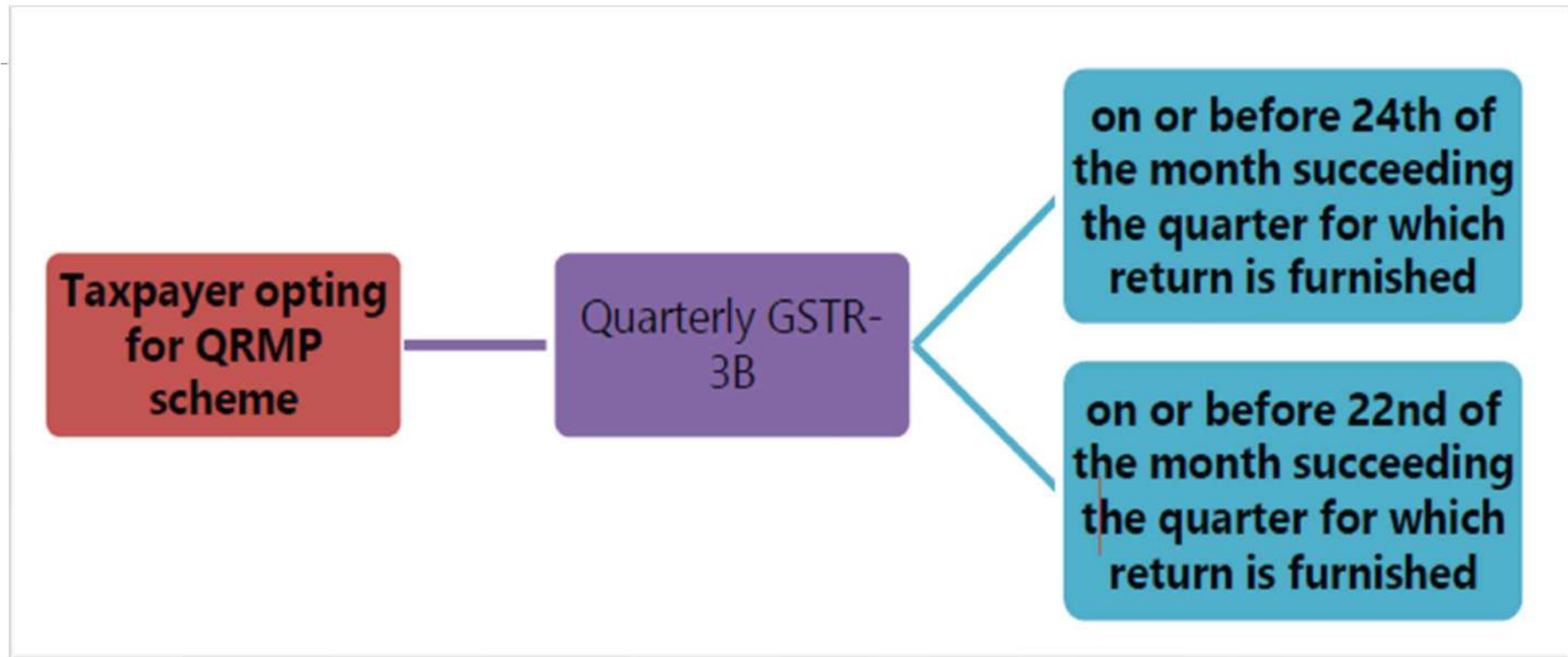
Due date is 24th of every month*

Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Odisha

*For those who opted the QRMP Scheme, the due date is 22nd or 24th of the month following every quarter, as per the State/UT of the principal place of business.

2400 x 2315

Due date for filing GSTR-3B return in case of tax payers opting for QRMP Scheme



Due date for filing GSTR-3B return in case of tax payers Not opting for QRMP

Due date for filing GSTR-3B return in case of other taxpayers



Rule 86B *w.r.t* GSTR-3B

- ❖ Rule 86B talks about the payment of 1% of Output Tax Liability in Cash
- ❖ This rule is applicable on the registered person whose value of taxable supply other than exempted supply and zero-rated supply, in a month exceeds Rs 50 Lakh
- ❖ It means the registered person can't use ITC in excess of 99% of output tax liability in a month
- ❖ Rule 86B starts with non-obstante clause and has override impact on any other provision of the rules
- ❖ This rule is effective from 1st Jan 2021
- ❖ Notification No. 94/2020-CT Dated 22.12.2020

GSTR-4

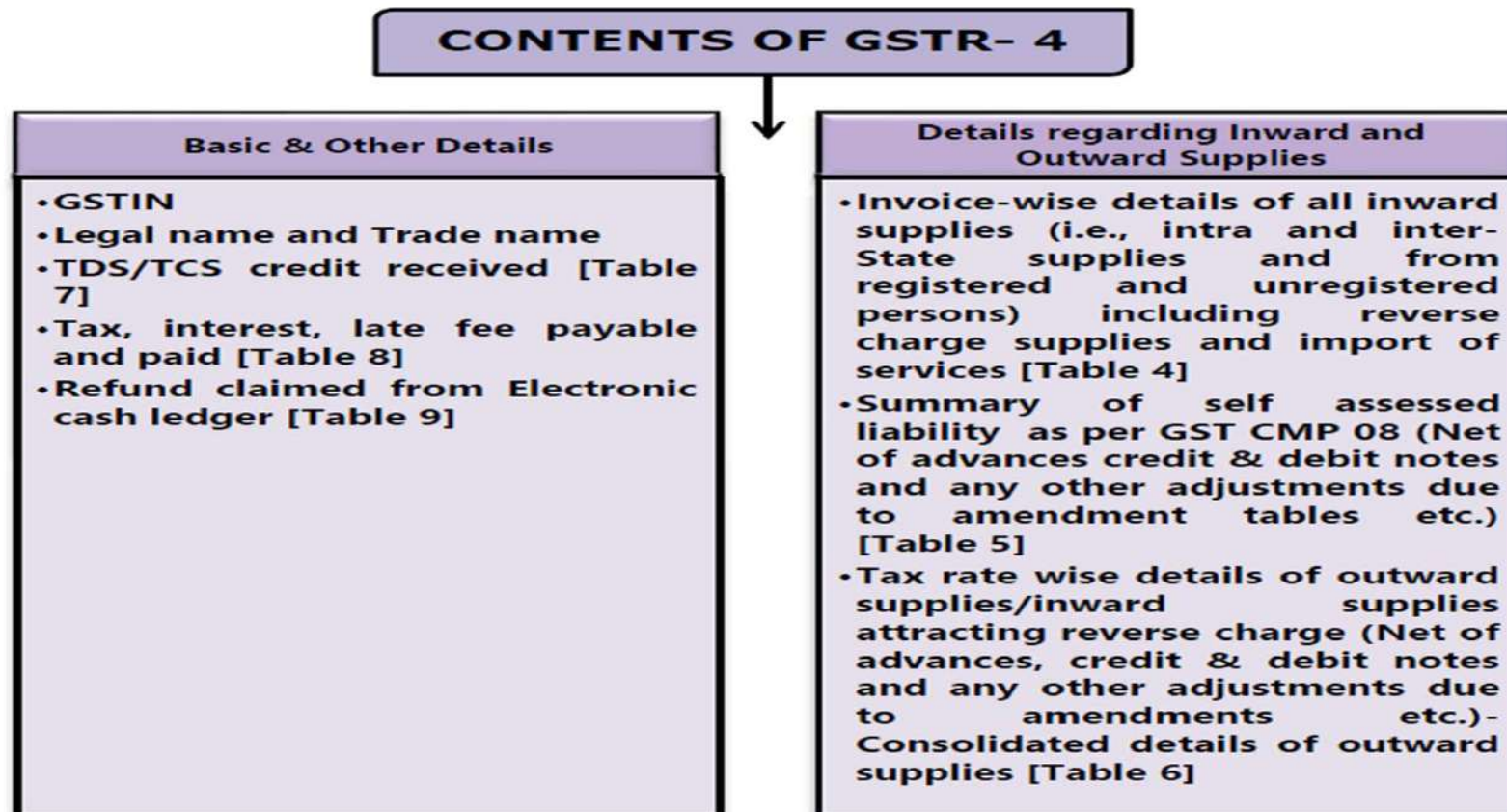
Return / Statement	Periodicity/ Description	Who Files?	Date for filing
GSTR-4	Return for a financial year	Registered person paying tax under composition scheme	30 th April of the next financial year

GSTR-4

Form GSTR-4 (Annual Return) is a yearly return to be filed by tax payers opting for composition scheme on an annual basis. Unlike a normal taxpayer who needs to furnish three monthly returns, a dealer opting for the composition scheme is required to furnish only one return.

Previously this return was filled every quarter, but with effect from FY2019-20 CMP-08 replaced Quarterly GSTR-4, in turn GSTR-4 is now required to be filed annually.

GSTR-4 :



GST CMP - 08

Return / Statement	Periodicity/ Description	Who Files?	Date for filing
GST CMP-08	Quarterly Statement for payment of self-assessed tax	Registered person paying tax under composition scheme	18 th day of the month succeeding the quarter



PROCEDURE OF FILING CMP-08 / GSTR-4



CMP-08 Vs GSTR-4

Due date of filing annual GSTR-4 for a financial year



By 30th day of April following the end of such financial year

GST CMP-08 (quarterly statement for payment of self-assessed tax) should be furnished by 18th day of the month succeeding such quarter.

Due date of filing GST CMP-08 for a quarter



By 18th day of the month succeeding such quarter

Let us discuss ?

- ❑ What is the Late Fees for delay in filing of GSTR-4 ?
- ❑ Whether trader need to pay composition levy @ 1% on “Exempted Supply” ?
- ❑ Can a Composition Dealer engage in “Supply of Services” ?
- ❑ Can a Composition Dealer make interstate supply of goods ?
- ❑ Can a dealer opt Composition scheme (from regular scheme) during the FY and vice versa?

<p>Statement for payment of self-assessed tax GST CMP-08</p> <p>Due Date - 18/04/2023</p> <p>PREPARE ONLINE</p>	<p>Auto drafted details for registered persons opting composition levy GSTR4A</p> <p>VIEW DOWNLOAD</p>
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Notes on CMP-08 & GSTR-4

- ❑ Late fees for delay in filing of GSTR-4 attracts Rs 200/- per day, subject to maximum of Rs 5,000 CGST & Rs 5,000 SGST
-
- ❑ As per the latest update, a late fee of Rs.50 per day is charged up to a maximum of Rs.2,000.
 - ❑ Where the tax liability is nil, the maximum late fee is Rs.500
 - ❑ CMP-08: Tax Payer need not pay tax on “Exempted Supply” w.e.f 01.01.2018
 - ❑ Composition Dealer can engage in “Supply of Services” to the extent of
Higher of
10% of the Preceding FY Turnover
(Or)
Rs 5,00,000
 - ❑ Composition scheme can be opted prior to commencement of FY & ITC-03 filed for reversing the ITC

Notes on CMP-08 & GSTR-4

- ❑ A person who is a manufacturer below specified goods can't opt for composition scheme
 - ✓ Ice Cream
 - ✓ Pan Masala

- ✓ Tobacco Products
- ❑ Composition dealer shall issue Bill of Supply and he should not issue tax invoice
- ❑ He shall mention the words “**Composition Taxable Person, not eligible to collect tax on Supplies**” at the top of the bill of supply issued by him
- ❑ He shall mention the words “**composition taxable person**” on every notice and sign board displayed at a prominent place at his principal place of business
- ❑ He should not engage in the business of supply of goods or services which are not leviable to tax under this act.
 - ✓ 5 Petroleum Products
 - ✓ Alcohol liquor for human consumption
- ❑ No Late fee or penalty for late furnishing of CMP-08 (Only interest shall be levied for late payment if any)

GSTR-5 : NON RESIDENT TAXABLE PERSON (NRTP)

- ❖ Non-Resident Taxable Persons (NRTPs) are those suppliers who do not have a business establishment in India and have come for a short period to make supplies in India.
-
- ❖ They would normally import their products into India and make local supplies.
 - ❖ A registered NRTP is not required to file separately the Statement of Outward Supplies, Statement of Inward Supplies and Return for a normal tax payer.
 - ❖ In place of the same, a simplified monthly tax return has been prescribed in Form GSTR-5 for a NRTP for every calendar month or part thereof.
 - ❖ NRTP shall incorporate the details of outward supplies and inward supplies in GSTR-5.

GSTR-5 : NRTP

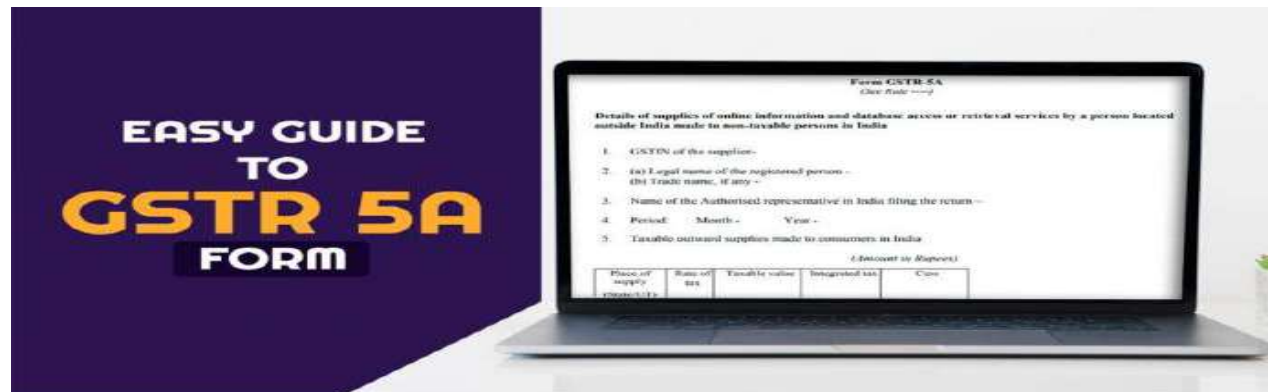
Return / Statement	Periodicity/ Description	Who Files?	Date for filing
GSTR-5	Monthly return	Registered non-resident taxpayer	20 th day of the next month or within 7 days after expiry of registration, whichever is earlier

GSTR-5A : OIDAR

- ❖ Form GSTR-5A is a return to be furnished by Online Information and Database Access or Retrieval (OIDAR) services provider, of the **services provided to non-taxable persons, from a place outside India to a person in India.**
- ❖ Monthly Return(s) needs be filed by 20th of the month succeeding the tax period to which the return pertains or by the date as may be extended by Commissioner.
- ❖ Non-Resident Online Information and Database Access or Retrieval (OIDAR) services provider needs to file return in Form GSTR-5A. Filing of return is mandatory.
- ❖ Form GSTR-5A needs to be filed even if there is no business activity (i.e. it is a Nil Return) for a tax period.

GSTR-5A : OIDAR

Return / Statement	Periodicity/ Description	Who Files?	Date for filing
GSTR-5A	Monthly return	Registered person providing OIDAR services from a place outside India to a non-taxable online recipient	20 th day of the next month

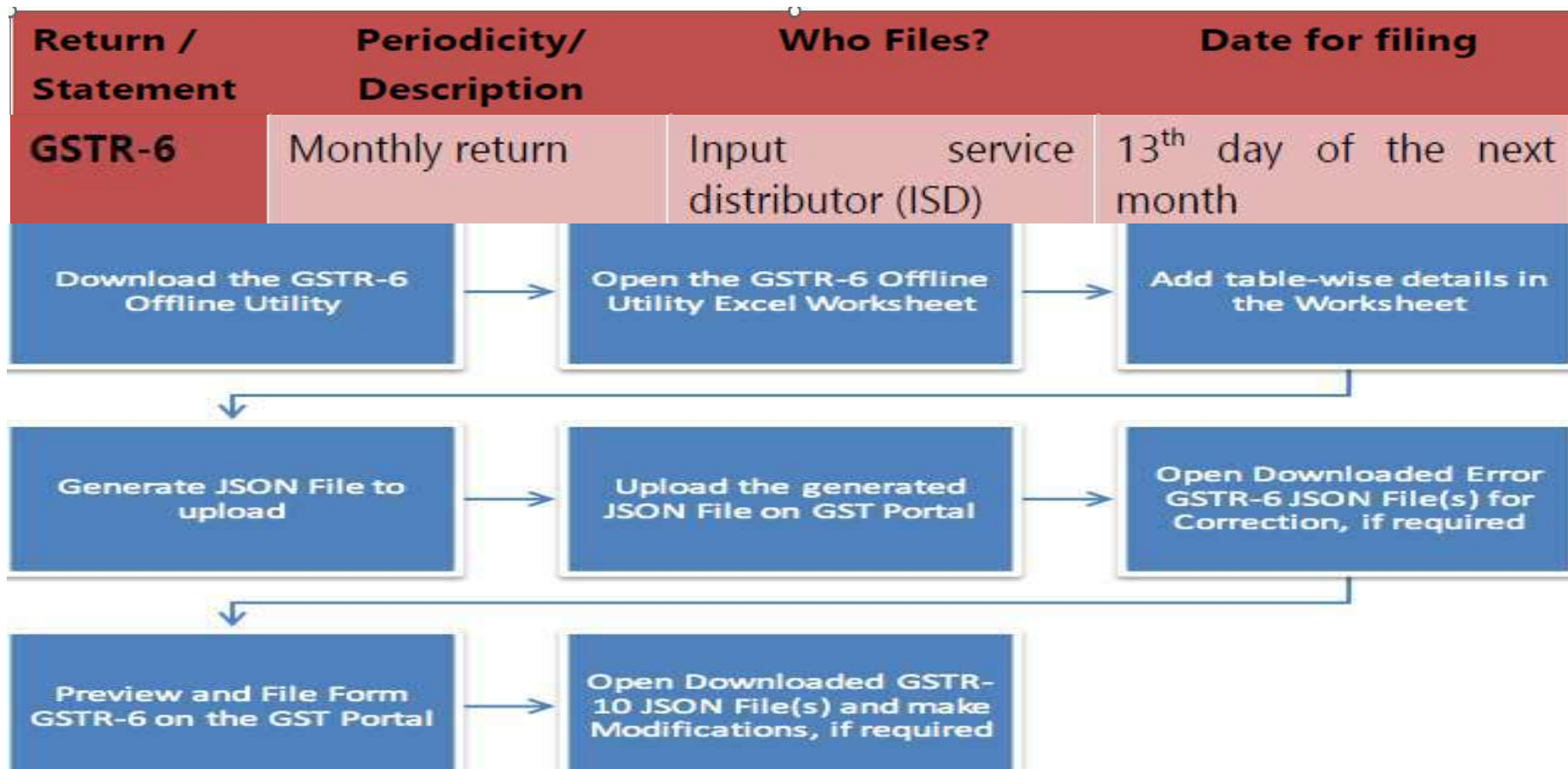


GSTR-6 : ISD

Filing of return by an Input Service Distributor (ISD)

- ❖ **Input Service Distributor (ISD)** means an office of the supplier of goods or services or both which receives tax invoices issued towards the receipt of input services and issues a prescribed document for the purposes of distributing the credit of central tax, State tax, integrated tax or Union territory tax paid on the said services to a supplier of taxable goods or services or both having the same PAN as that of ISD.
- ❖ Thus, ISD can distribute the credit of “input services” (and not of inputs or capital goods) on common invoices pertaining to input services to various units belonging to the entities having same PAN (recipient of credit) in the prescribed manner, by issuing the ISD invoices.
- ❖ An ISD is required to distribute both eligible as well as ineligible credit as per rule 39 of the CGST Rules, 2017.

GSTR-6 : ISD



GSTR - 6

A. Monthly Return

ISD is not required to file separate statements of outward and inward supplies with its return. It needs to file only a monthly return in **Form GSTR-6** electronically through the common portal.

Form GSTR-6 contains the details of input tax credit received for distribution, total ITC/ eligible/ ineligible ITC to be distributed for the tax period, distribution of ITC, details of debit/ credit notes, etc.

B. Last date of filing return

The details in GSTR-6 should be furnished **on/before 13th of the month succeeding the calendar month**. GSTR-6 can only be filed after 10th of the month and before 13th of the month succeeding the tax period.

Due date of
filing monthly
GSTR-6



By 13th day of
the month
succeeding the
calendar month

C. Auto-population of input tax credit received for distribution

The details of input tax credit received for distribution by an ISD will be auto populated in **Form GSTR-6A**. Such details are auto-populated in Form GSTR-6A when the registered suppliers file their GSTR-1.

ISD can view the auto-populated details of ITC received for distribution in GSTR-6A and, where required, after adding, correcting or deleting the details, furnish GSTR-6.

D. ISD will not have reverse charge supplies

An ISD cannot accept any invoices on which tax is to be discharged under reverse charge mechanism. If ISD wants to take reverse charge supplies, in that case it has to separately register as a Normal taxpayer.

This is because the ISD mechanism is only to facilitate distribution of credit of taxes paid. The ISD itself cannot discharge any tax liability (as person liable to pay tax) and remit tax to Government account. ISD will have late fee and any other liability only.

E. Details of GSTR-6 to be available in GSTR-2A of the recipients

The details of invoices furnished by an ISD in his return will be made available to the respective registered recipients of credit in their GSTR 2A (Form GSTR 4A in case of composition supplier). The recipients may include these in their GSTR-3B and take credit.



ISD has to distribute both eligible and ineligible ITC to its Units in the same tax period in which the inward supplies have been received.

GSTR - 7 : GST TDS @ 2%

Return / Statement	Periodicity/ Description	Who Files?	Date for filing
GSTR-7	Monthly return	Registered person required to deduct tax at source	10 th day of the next month

LIST OF CONTENTS OF GSTR-7	
Table 1, 2	GSTIN, legal name of registered person and trade name, if any
Table 3	Details of tax deducted at source
Table 4	Amendments to details of tax deducted at source in respect of any earlier tax period
Table 5	Tax deducted at source and paid
Table 6	Interest, late fees payable and paid
Table 7	Refund claimed from electronic cash ledger
Table 8	Debit entries in electronic cash ledger for TDS/interest payment [to be populated after payment of tax and submissions of return]

GSTR - 8 : GST TCS @ 1%

GSTR-8

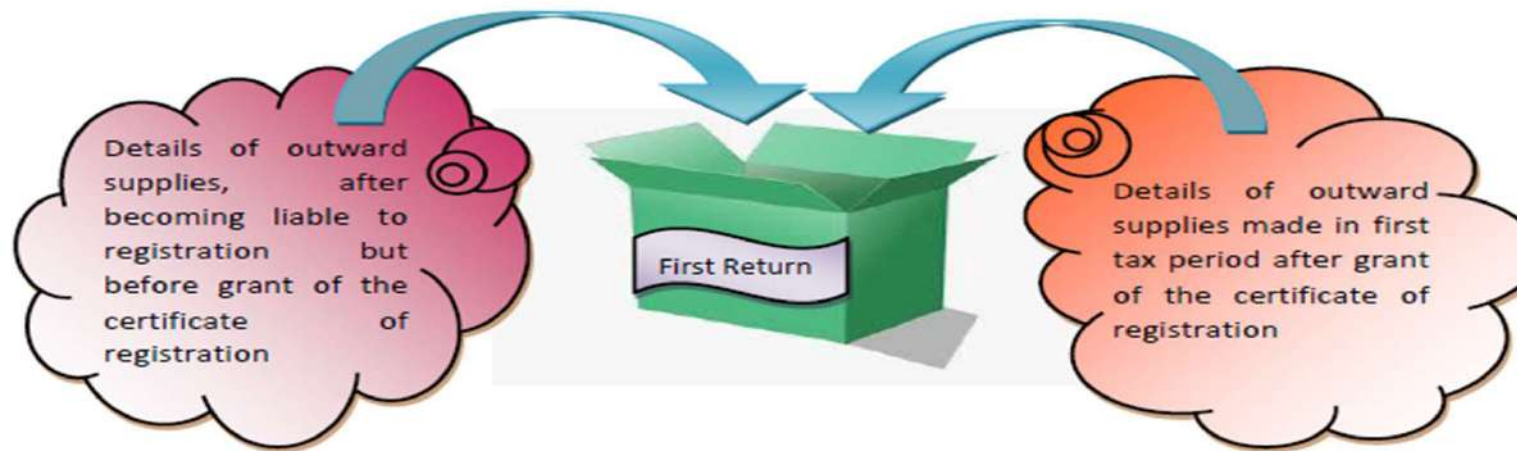
Return / Statement	Periodicity/ Description	Who Files?	Date for filing
GSTR-8	Monthly statement	E-commerce operator required to collect tax at source	10 th day of the next month

LIST OF CONTENTS OF GSTR-8

Table 1, 2	—	GSTIN and legal name of registered person
Table 3	—	Details of supplies made through e-commerce operator
Table 4	—	Amendments to details of supplies made in respect of any earlier statement
Table 5	—	Details of interest
Table 6	—	Tax payable and paid
Table 7	—	Interest payable and paid
Table 8	—	Refund claimed from electronic cash ledger
Table 9	—	Debit entries in cash ledger for TCS/interest payment [to be populated after payment of tax and submissions of return]

GST FIRST RETURN (Section 40)

- ❖ Every registered person who has made outward supplies in the period between the date on which he became liable to registration till the date on which registration has been granted shall declare the same in the first return furnished by him after grant of registration.



GSTR-9

Return / Statement	Periodicity/ Description	Who Files?	Date for filing
GSTR-9	Annual return	Registered person other than an ISD, tax deductor/tax collector, casual taxable person and a non-resident taxpayer	31 st December of the next financial year

GSTR-9
"Annual Return"



Annual Return

The annual return for a financial year needs to be filed by 31st December of the next financial year.

In this return, the taxpayer needs to furnish details of expenditure and income for the entire financial year.

GSTR-9B

Return / Statement	Periodicity/ Description	Who Files?	Date for filing
GSTR-9B	Annual statement (form yet to be notified)	E-commerce operator required to collect tax at source	31 st December of the next financial year



GSTR-9C

Return / Statement	Periodicity/ Description	Who Files?	Date for filing
GSTR-9C	Reconciliation statement	Registered person whose aggregate turnover during a financial year exceeds ₹ 2 crore.	To be submitted along with the annual return [GSTR-9]



GSTR-10

**Final
Return
GSTR-10**

Return / Statement	Periodicity/ Description	Who Files?	Date for filing
GSTR-10	Final return	Taxable person whose registration has been surrendered or cancelled	Within three months of the date of cancellation or date of order of cancellation, whichever is later.

GSTR-10 : Final Return

GSTR - 10 - Final Return [Section 45 read with rule 81 of the CGST Rules]

(a) Who is required to furnish final return?

Every registered person who is required to furnish return u/s 39(1) and whose registration has been surrendered or cancelled is required to file a **final return** electronically in **Form GSTR-10** through the common portal.



(b) What is the time-limit for furnishing final return?

The final return has to be filed within 3 months of the:

(i) date of cancellation

or

(ii) date of order of cancellation

whichever is **later**.

Form GSTR-2A

Form GSTR-2A

System generated read only statement

Of inward supplies

For a recipient

Updated on a real time basis

Form GSTR-2B

Form GSTR-2B

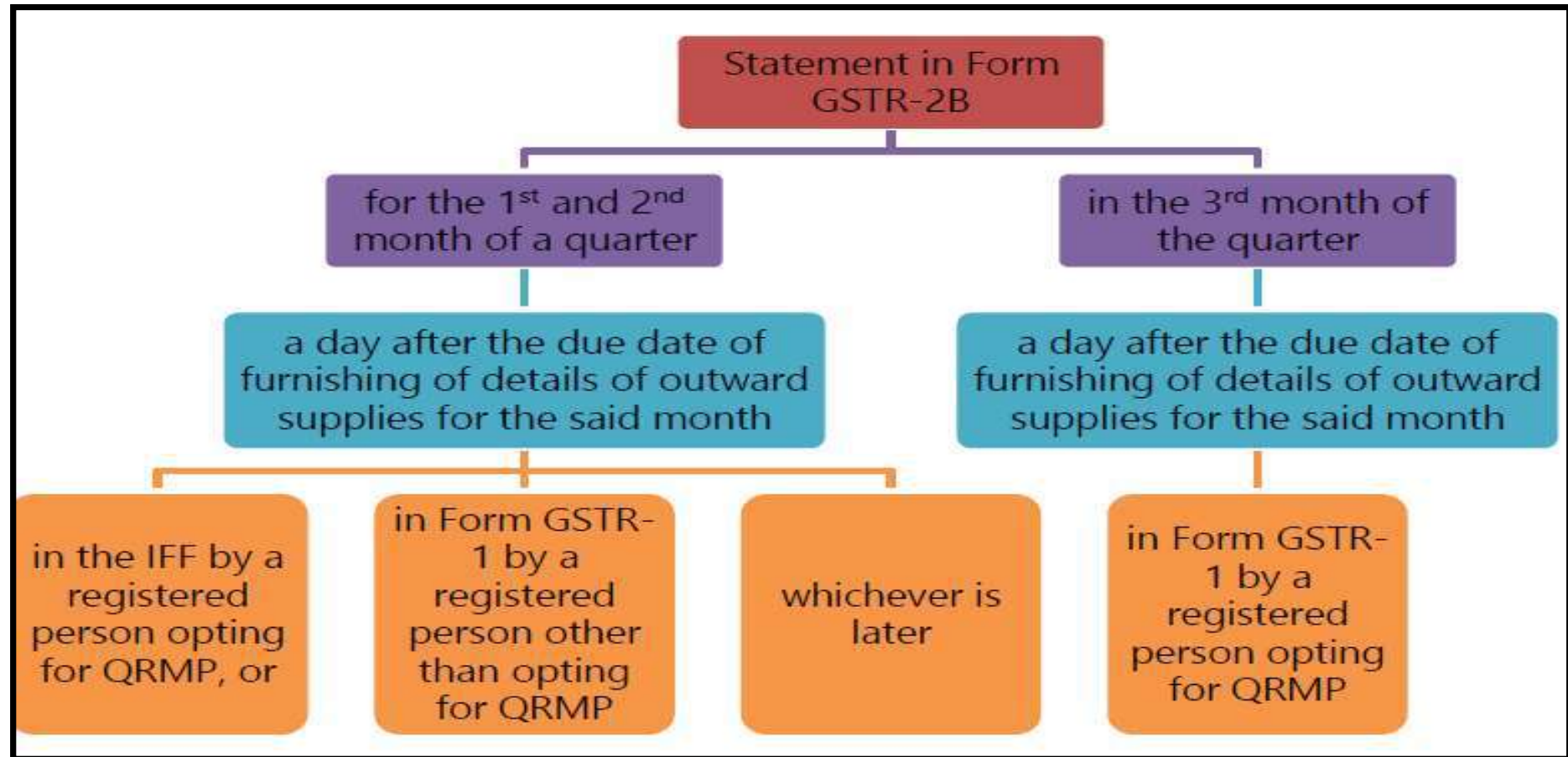
An auto-drafted read only statement

Contains the details of ITC

Made available to the registered person (recipient) for every month

A **static statement** and is available only once a month

GSTR-2B



Time Limit for availing ITC S.16(4): Old Provision

ITC on invoices pertaining to a financial year or debit notes relating to invoices pertaining to a financial year can be availed any time till the

a) **Due date** of filing of the return **for the month of September** of the succeeding FY



b) The **date of filing of the relevant annual return**,

- It may be noted that the return for the month of September is to be filed by the 10th October
- Annual return of a F.Y is to be filed by 31st December of the succeeding FY
- The time limit u/s 16(4) does not apply to claim for re-availing of credit that had been reversed earlier.



S.16(4): Extended Time Limit till 30th Nov of NFY >>>>> LA

S. N	Particulars	Section	Old Time Limit	New Time Limit
1	ITC availment	Section 16(4)	Due date of furnishing GSTR-3B of September month of next financial year	30 November of next financial year
2	Reporting of credit notes	Section 34(2)	Due date of furnishing GSTR-3B of September month of next financial year	30 November of next financial year
3	Amendment in GSTR 1	First proviso of Section 37(3)	Due date of furnishing GSTR-3B of September month of next financial year	30 November of next financial year
4	Amendment in GSTR 3B	Proviso of Section 39(9)	Due date of furnishing GSTR-3B of September month of next financial year	30 November of next financial year

Sequential Filing of GSTR-1 and GSTR-3B :

This restriction is already in place on GST portal, now legalized under the GST Act

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- ❖ GSTR 1 cannot be furnished if GSTR 1 for earlier period is not furnished {Section 37(4)}
 - ❖ GSTR 1 cannot be furnished if GSTR - 3B for earlier period is not furnished
 - ❖ GSTR-1 mandatory before filing of return in Form GSTR-3B. {Section 39(10)}.
 - ❖ Way Bill can't be generated if GSTR-3B return pending for last 2 months
 - ❖ If Way Bill Portal Blocked then file GSTR-3B returns up to date and “**Un-Block E-Way Bill**” by Self
 - ❖ Way Bill can be cancelled with in 24 hours of the Generation



{Arise, awake and stop not until the goal is reached}

- Swami Vivekananda



By

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