

FAQ's and MCQ's on GST



The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

(Set up by an Act of Parliament)

New Delhi

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Foreword

The four GST Acts viz Central Goods & Services Tax Act, Union Territory Goods & Services Tax Act, Integrated Goods & Services Tax Act, and the GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 have received presidential assent paving the way for smooth GST implementation. Further, GST Council at its 14th meeting approved 7 GST Rules & formats viz, Composition, Valuation, Input Tax Credit, Invoice Debit & Credit Notes, Payment, Refund, Registration. The Council has broadly approved the GST rates for goods and services at nil rate, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%. Government is taking all efforts for educating and spreading awareness and making taxpayers and other stakeholders ready for the upcoming regime of GST. ICAI, being a partner in Nation building has always been at the service of the nation as a part of its role in aiding better governance and has been regularly providing its inputs to the Government in the implementation of GST.

Appreciating the dynamic changes taking place in the field of GST and its expected implementation from July 2017, the Indirect Taxes Committee of ICAI has come out with this publication titled “*FAQs and MCQs on GST*”. This novel initiative of the Committee provides a comprehensive coverage of GST in easy to understand question answer format and written in lucid language which allows the reader to easily comprehend the emerging law.

I heartily appreciate CA. Madhukar N. Hiregange, Chairman, CA. Sushil Kumar Goyal, Vice-Chairman and other members of the Indirect Taxes Committee for developing and conceptualizing this publication. I am confident that this publication would prove to be very useful for our members in understanding the new law and gaining deep insights for exploring the subject further.

I wish the members a fruitful and enriching experience by perusing this publication.

Date: 23.5.2017

Place: New Delhi

CA. Nilesh S. Vikamsey

President, ICAI

Preface

Indian economy is all set for its biggest economic reform i.e. implementation of GST from 1st July 2017. Recent developments like clearance on State GST Acts by 12 states, finalization of GST Rates for various goods & services and approval of 7 GST Rules by GST council indicate governments commitment. In this constantly changing scenario, the Institute is pro-actively supporting the Government by contributing its suggestions on the one hand and disseminating awareness among the members and other stakeholders on the other hand. Training and awareness creation needs updated simple to understand course material.

Taking these facts into account, the Indirect Taxes Committee of ICAI had developed an updated background containing with a set of basic *FAQs and MCQs*. It was also felt that a comprehensive FAQs and MCQs book would be easier for resolving queries. This was with the objective of enabling our members and stakeholders to understand the GST Laws as well as serve as a tool for advising. Section wise question and answer will enable the readers to comprehend the Law clearly and precisely.

We would like to express our sincere gratitude and thanks to CA Nilesh Vikamsey, President, ICAI and CA. Naveen Gupta, Vice-President, ICAI, for their guidance and encouragement to the initiatives of the Committee. We would like to acknowledge the members of the Committee especially CA. S. Venkatramani for his support ably complemented by CA A Jatin Christopher. Further, we must also thank the Study Group on Indirect Taxes at Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore Chennai, Kolkata, Bhubaneswar, Guwahati, Pune, Pimpri Chinchwad, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Ahmedabad, Surat, Indore, Kanpur, Jaipur, Patna, Telangana, Ranchi, Gurgaon and our Secretariat for their contribution to this publication.

We would like the readers to make full use of this additional learning opportunity. Interested members may visit website of the Committee www.idtc.icai.org and join the IDT update facility. We request to share your feedback at idtc@icai.in to enable us to make this publication more accurate, value additive and useful.

We wish the Members to a fruitful and enriching learning experience.

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Chairman
Indirect Taxes Committee

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Date: 23.05.2017

Place: New Delhi

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Chapter I

Levy and Collection of Tax

FAQ

Meaning and scope of supply (Section 7)

Q1. What is the scope of the term 'supply' as defined in CGST Act, 2017?

Ans. As per Sub-section (1) of Section 7, Supply includes:

1. all forms of supply of goods or 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;
2. import of services for a consideration whether or not in the course or furtherance of business;
3. the activities specified in Schedule I, made or agreed to be made without a consideration; and
4. the activities to be treated as supply of goods or supply of services as referred to in Schedule II.

Q2. Is it required to distinguish whether a particular supply involves supply of goods or services or both?

Ans. Yes. The CGST Act, 2017 specifies certain provisions separately for supply of goods and supply of services viz., Section 12 and Section 13 provides for ascertaining time of supply of goods and time of supply of services respectively; similarly separate provisions have been specified for ascertaining place of supply of goods and place of supply of services. Further, the rate of tax applicable to supply of goods and supply of services may be different. Accordingly, it is important to distinguish whether a particular transaction involves supply of goods or supply of services.

Q3. How to distinguish whether a particular supply involves supply of goods or services or both?

Ans. The Schedule II appended to CGST Act, 2017 enlists the activities which are to be treated as supply of goods or supply of services. One may refer Schedule II with reference to Section 7 to classify whether the transaction involves supply of goods or supply of services.

Q4. Whether supply of goods or services without consideration is liable to tax?

Ans. The activities enumerated in Schedule I will qualify as supply even if made without consideration. Accordingly, such supplies in the absence of consideration are liable to

tax. To illustrate, following are the activities which will qualify as supply in the absence of consideration and eventually would be liable to tax:

1. Permanent transfer or disposal of business assets where input tax credit has been availed on such assets.
2. Supply of goods or services or both between related persons or between distinct persons as specified in section 25, when made in the course or furtherance of business:
Provided that gifts not exceeding fifty thousand rupees in value in a financial year by an employer to an employee shall not be treated as supply of goods or services or both.
3. Supply of goods—
 - (a) by a principal to his agent where the agent undertakes to supply such goods on behalf of the principal; or
 - (b) by an agent to his principal where the agent undertakes to receive such goods on behalf of the principal.
4. Import of services by a taxable person from a related person or from any of his other establishments outside India, in the course or furtherance of business.

Q5. Whether transfer of goods to another branch located outside the State is taxable?

Ans. In terms of Section 25(4) of the CGST Act, 2017, every person is required to obtain separate registration for every branch located in different state or union territory and shall be treated as distinct persons. Accordingly, the supply of goods (stock transfers) to a branch located outside the State would qualify as supply liable to tax in terms of clause 2 to Schedule I of the CGST Act, 2017. Further, it is important to note that, supply of goods to a branch / unit located within the same State having separate registration would also be liable to tax since both such units (supplying unit and recipient unit) would qualify as distinct person in terms of Section 25(4).

Q6. Whether gifts given by employer to employee will also qualify as supply?

Ans. In terms of Explanation appended to Section 15 it is clarified that employer and employee will be deemed to be related persons. Accordingly, in terms of proviso to clause 2 of Schedule I, gift by an employer to employee will be a supply and will be liable to tax. However, any gifts for a value not exceeding fifty thousand rupees in a financial year will not qualify as supply and as such will not be liable to tax.

Q7. Whether supply of goods by principal to his agent or by agent to his principal is taxable in the absence of consideration?

Ans. In terms of Section 7 read with Schedule I, following would qualify as supply:

1. Supply of goods by a principal to his agent where the agent undertakes to supply such goods on behalf of the principal; or

2. Supply of goods by an agent to his principal where the agent undertakes to receive such goods on behalf of the principal.

Q8. Whether import of services will be liable to tax under GST regime?

Ans. The following import of service will qualify as supply under CGST Act, 2017:

1. import of service for a consideration whether or not in the course or furtherance of business is a supply;
2. import of service by a taxable person from a related person or from any of his other establishments outside India, in the course or furtherance of business.

Tax liability on composite and mixed supplies (Section 8)

Q9. What is composite supply?

Ans. In terms of Section 2(30) of CGST Act, 2017 composite supply means supply consisting of two or more taxable supplies of goods or services or both, or any combination thereof, which are naturally bundled and supplied in conjunction with each other in the ordinary course of business, one of which is a principal supply. The illustration of composite supply appended to Section 2(30) is as follows:

Where goods are packed and transported with insurance, the supply of goods, packing materials, transport and insurance is a composite supply and supply of goods is a composite supply.

Q10. How would the tax liability be determined in case of Composite supply?

Ans. In terms of Section 8 of the CGST Act, 2017 tax liability in case of composite supply should be determined with reference to the principal supply forming part of such composite supply.

Q11. What is Mixed Supply?

Ans. In terms of Section 2(74), mixed supply means two or more individual supplies of goods or services or any combination thereof, made in conjunction with each other by a taxable person for a single price where such supply does not constitute a composite supply. The illustration of mixed supply appended to Section 2(74) is as follows:

A supply of a package consisting of canned foods, sweets, chocolates, cakes, dry fruits, aerated drink and fruit juices when supplied for a single price is a mixed supply. Each of these items can be supplied separately and is not dependent on any other. It shall not be a mixed supply if these items are supplied separately.

Q12. How would the tax liability be determined in case of Mixed supply ?

Ans. In terms of Section 8, the tax liability in case of a mixed supply shall be ascertained with reference to that particular supply which attracts highest rate of tax.

Levy and Collection (Section 9)

Q13. What are the taxes that are levied on an intra-State supply?

Ans. In terms of Section 9 of the CGST Act, 2017, intra-State supplies are liable to CGST & SGST. In terms of Section 7 of UTGST Act, 2017, intra-State supplies effected by a taxable person located in Union Territory (within the Union Territory) will be liable to CGST & UTGST.

Q14. How to ascertain the taxable value for levy of CGST & SGST/UTGST?

Ans. Section 15 of the CGST Act, 2017 specifies that the value of supply of goods or services or both shall be the transaction value, which is the price actually paid or payable for the said supply of goods or services or both where the supplier and the recipient of the supply are not related and the price is the sole consideration for the supply. Further Section 15 provides for certain inclusions which will form part of the value viz., incidental expenses, commission, interest, penalty etc. In cases where the supplier and recipient are related persons or where the price is not the sole consideration, the provisions and method for ascertaining the value of taxable supply as prescribed in valuation rules shall apply..

Q15. What is the rate of tax that is applicable on intra-State supplies?

Ans. The applicable rate of tax is yet to be notified. However, the provisions specifies that the Central/State Government may specify rate of tax not exceeding 20%.

Q16. Who is responsible to pay taxes?

Ans. Generally, the person effecting taxable supplies is liable to pay taxes. However, following are certain exceptions:

- (a) Reverse charge: Supply of goods or services or both, as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council, the tax on which shall be paid by the recipient under reverse charge; and
- (b) E-Commerce: Categories of services as may be notified by the Government on the recommendation of Council the tax on which shall be paid by the electronic commerce operator if such services are supplied through it

Q17. What does the payment of tax under reverse charge mean?

Ans. In terms of Section 2(98), the terms reverse charge is defined to mean liability to pay tax by the recipient of supply of goods or services or both instead of the supplier of such goods or services or both.

Q18. What are the different types of supplies which are liable to tax under reverse charge mechanism?

Ans. As per Section 9 of the CGST Act, 2017 there are two types of supplies which are liable to tax under reverse charge mechanism which are:-

1. Specified categories of supply of goods or services or both as notified by government on recommendation of the council
2. Supply of taxable goods or services or both by an unregistered supplier to a registered person

Q19. Whether the tax on intra-State supplies is applicable to every supplies?

Ans. No. Section 9(1) which is the charging provision for levy and collection of tax on intra-State supplies excludes supply of alcoholic liquor for human consumption. Further, in terms of Section 9(2), tax on supply of petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit, natural gas and aviation turbine fuel shall be levied with effect from such date as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council. Accordingly, supply of alcoholic liquor for human consumption is not liable to tax under CGST Act, 2017.

Q20. Whether CGST & SGST/UTGST is applicable on import of goods or service or both?

Ans. In terms of Section 7 of the IGST Act, 2017, import of goods or services or both is shall be treated to be a supply in the course of inter-State trade or commerce. Accordingly, tax under the provisions of IGST Act, 2017 (IGST) shall apply on import of goods or services or both.

Composition levy (Section 10)

Q21. What is the rate of tax applicable to a taxable person opting to pay tax under composition scheme?

Ans. The rate of tax applicable to a taxable person opting to pay tax under composition scheme is not yet notified . However, Section 10(1) of the CGST Act, 2017 prescribes, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, that the rate of tax shall not exceed:

1. one per cent of the turnover in State or turnover in Union territory in case of a manufacturer;
2. two and a half per cent, of the turnover in State or turnover in Union territory in case of persons engaged in making supplies referred to in clause (b) of paragraph 6 of Schedule II; and
3. half per cent, of the turnover in State or turnover in Union territory in case of other suppliers

Q22. Can every taxable person opt to pay tax under composition scheme?

Ans. No. The registered taxable person whose aggregate turnover in the preceding financial year does not exceed fifty lakhs rupees may opt to pay tax subject to satisfaction of the following conditions:

1. he is not engaged in the supply of services other than supplies referred to in clause (b) of paragraph 6 of Schedule II;

2. he is not engaged in making any supply of goods which are not leviable to tax under this Act;
3. he is not engaged in making any inter-State outward supplies of goods;
4. he is not engaged in making any supply of goods through an electronic commerce operator who is required to collect tax at source under section 52; and
5. he is not a manufacturer of such goods as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council:

Q23. Whether a supplier of services is eligible to pay tax under composition scheme?

Ans. No. A supplier of services is not eligible to opt for composition scheme. However, a supplier supplying composite supply involving supply of service or goods being food or any other article for human consumption or any drink (other than alcoholic liquor for human consumption) is eligible to opt for payment of taxes under composition scheme.

Q24. A taxable person having same PAN can opt to pay tax under composition scheme by seeking separate registration for branches?

Ans. No. A registered person shall not be eligible to opt for the composition scheme unless all such registered persons (branches having separate registration under a single PAN) opt to pay tax under composition scheme.

Q25. Whether a taxable person under composition Scheme eligible to claim input tax credit?

Ans. No, a taxable person under composition scheme is not eligible to claim input tax credit.

Q26. Can a customer who buys from a taxable person who is under composition scheme claim composition tax as input credit?

Ans. No. The recipient is not eligible to take input tax credit of composition tax paid. Moreover, a taxable person paying taxes under composition scheme is not entitled to collect taxes from the recipient in terms of Section 10(4) of the CGST Act, 2017. Accordingly, there does not arise a question for the recipient to claim input tax credit.

Q27. What is aggregate turnover?

Ans. In terms of Section 2(6) of the CGST Act, 2017, "aggregate turnover" means the aggregate value of all taxable supplies (excluding the value of inward supplies on which tax is payable by a person on reverse charge basis), exempt supplies, exports of goods or services or both and inter-State supplies of persons having the same Permanent Account Number, to be computed on all India basis but excludes central tax, State tax, Union territory tax, integrated tax and cess;

Q28. A taxable person can still pay tax under composition scheme even after the turnover in the current financial year exceeds fifty lakh rupees?

Ans. In terms of Section 10(3), the option availed for paying tax under composition scheme

shall lapse with effect from the day on which his aggregate turnover during a financial year exceeds fifty lakh rupees.

Q29. What are the penal consequences if a taxable person violates the conditions prescribed for composition scheme?

Ans. Following are the consequence for non-compliance with the conditions specified therein:

1. shall be liable to pay additional taxes at the rates applicable to regular taxable person;
2. shall be liable to penalty; and
3. the amount of tax and penalty shall be recovered in terms of Section 73 & 74 of CGST Act, 2017.

Power to grant exemption from tax (Section 11)

Q30. Whether Council has powers to grant exemption from payment of taxes?

Ans. No. The power to grant exemption is vested with the Government. In other words, the Government by notification on the recommendations of the council may grant exemption from tax subject to such conditions as may be notified..

MCQ'S

Meaning and scope of supply (Section 7)

Q1. What are different types of supplies covered under the scope of Supply?

- (a) Supplies made with consideration
- (b) Supplies made without consideration
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) Both of the above

Q2. What are the factors differentiating Composite Supply & Mixed Supply?

- (a) Nature of bundling i.e. artificial or natural
- (b) Existence of Principal Supply
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) Both of the above

Levy & collection (Section 9)

Q3. What are the taxes levied on an intra-State Supply?

- (a) CGST
- (b) SGST *
- (c) CGST and SGST
- (d) IGST

Ans. (c) CGST and SGST

Q4. What is the maximum rate prescribed under CGST?

- (a) 12%
- (b) 28%
- (c) 20%
- (d) 18%

Ans. (c) 20%

Q5. Who will notify the rate of tax to be levied under CGST?

- (a) Central Government suo moto
- (b) State Government suo moto
- (c) GST Council suo moto
- (d) Central Government as per the recommendations of the GST Council

Ans. (d) Central Government as per the recommendations of the GST Council

Q6. What are the supplies on which reverse charge mechanism would apply?

- (a) Notified categories of goods or services or both
- (b) Inward supply of goods or services or both from an unregistered dealer
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) Both of the above

Q7. Which of the following taxes will be levied on Imports?

- (a) CGST
- (b) SGST
- (c) IGST
- (d) Exempt

Ans. (c) IGST

Q8. Which of the following taxes would be levied on an intra-State supply of goods or services or both

- (a) CGST
- (b) Union territory tax
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) IGST

Ans. (c) Both of the above

Q9. Is there any maximum rate prescribed under UTGST?

- (a) 14%
- (b) 28%
- (c) 20%
- (d) 30%

Ans. (c) 20%

Composition levy (Sections 10)

Q10. Which of the following persons can opt for composition scheme?

- (a) Person making any supply of goods which are not leviable to tax under this Act;
- (b) Person making any inter-State outward supplies of goods;
- (c) Person effecting supply of goods through an e-commerce operator liable to collect tax at source
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (d) None of the above

Q11. What is the threshold limit of turnover in the preceding financial year for opting to pay tax under composition scheme?

- (a) Rs.20 lacs
- (b) Rs.10 lacs
- (c) Rs.50 lacs
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) Rs.50 lacs

Q12. What is the rate applicable under CGST to a registered person being a manufacturer opting to pay taxes under composition scheme?

- (a) 2.5%
- (b) 1%
- (c) 0%
- (d) No composition for manufacturer

Ans. (b) 1%

Q13. What is the rate applicable under CGST to a registered person being a hotelier opting to pay taxes under composition scheme?

- (a) 1%
- (b) 0.5%
- (c) 2.5%
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) 2.5%

Q14. What is the rate applicable under CGST to a registered person opting to taxes under composition scheme, not being a manufacturer or a hotelier?

- (a) 1%
- (b) 2.5%
- (c) 0.5%
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) 0.5%

Q15. Can a registered person opt for composition scheme only for one out of his 3 business verticals having same Permanent Account Number?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Yes, subject to prior approval of the Central Government
- (d) Yes, subject to prior approval of the concerned State Government

Ans. (b) No

Q16. Can Composition scheme be availed if the registered person effects interstate supplies?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Yes, subject to prior approval of the Central Government

(d) Yes, subject to prior approval of the concerned State Government

Ans. (b) No

Q17. Can a registered person under Composition Scheme claim input tax credit?

(a) Yes

(b) No

(c) Input tax credit on inward supply of goods only can be claimed

(d) Input tax credit on inward supply of services only can be claimed

Ans. (b) No

Q18. Can a registered person opting for composition scheme collect tax on his outward supplies?

(a) Yes

(b) No

(c) Yes, if the amount of tax is prominently indicated in the invoice issued by him

(d) Yes, only on such goods as may be notified by the Central Government

Ans. (b) No

Q19. Which of the following will be excluded from the computation of 'aggregate turnover'?

(a) Value of Taxable supplies

(b) Value of Exempt Supplies

(c) Non-taxable supplies

(d) Value of inward supplies on which tax is paid on reverse charge basis

Ans. (d) Value of inward supplies on which tax is paid on reverse charge basis

Q20. What will happen if the turnover of a registered person opting to pay taxes under composition scheme during the year 2017-18 crosses Rs.50 lakhs?

(a) He can continue under composition scheme till the end of the financial year

(b) He will be liable to pay tax at normal rates of GST on the entire turnover for the financial year 2017-18

(c) He will cease to remain under the composition scheme with immediate effect

(d) He will cease to remain under the composition scheme from the quarter following the quarter in which the aggregate turnover exceeds Rs.50 lacs

Ans. (c) He will cease to remain under the composition scheme with immediate effect

Chapter II

Time and Value of Supply

FAQ'S

Time of supply of goods (Section No: 12)

Section 12 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q 1. How are the provisions relating to 'time of supply' relevant under GST Law?

Ans. The provisions relating to time of supply of goods / services are relevant in ascertaining the time to remit the taxes on a particular transaction involving supply of goods / services under the GST Law. The CGST Act, 2017 provides separate provisions for time of supply of goods and services viz., Section 12 for time of supply of goods and Section 13 for time of supply of services.

Q 2. What will be the time of supply of goods, generally?

Ans. Generally, in terms of Section 12 of CGST Act, 2017, the time of supply of goods shall be the earliest of the following:

- (a) Date of issue of invoice; or
- (b) Due date of issue of invoice; or
- (c) Date on which supplier receives the payment; or
- (d) Date on which payment is entered in books of accounts of the supplier; or
- (e) Date on which payment is credited to the bank account.

Q 3. What will be the date of payment to ascertain the time of supply of goods?

Ans. In terms of the Explanation 2 appended to Section 12, the date of payment shall be the earliest of the following dates:

- (a) The date on which supplier receives the payment; or
- (b) Date on which payment is entered in books of accounts of the supplier; or
- (c) Date on which payment is credited to the bank account.

Q 4. What will be the time of supply where multiple invoices are issued for a single consignment involving supply of goods?

Ans. The time of supply of goods shall be the date of issuance of invoice; or due date for issuance of invoice or receipt of payment by the supplier, whichever is earlier. In the event, the supplier has not received the payment in case of multiple invoices issued for

a single consignment of supply, the time of supply shall be earlier of date of issuance of invoice; or due date for issuance of invoice.

Q 5. What will be the time of supply where tax is liable to be paid under reverse charge mechanism?

Ans. In case of tax liable to be paid under reverse charge mechanism, the time of supply shall be the earliest of the following:

- (a) Date of receipt of goods by the recipient; or
- (b) Date on which the payment is entered in the books of accounts of the recipient; or
- (c) Date on which payment is debited in the bank account of the recipient; or
- (d) Date immediately following thirty days from the date of issue of invoice by the supplier.

Where the time of supply cannot be ascertained as above, the date of entry in the books of accounts of the recipient shall be the time of supply of goods.

To illustrate, Mr. A being registered taxable person procures goods from Mr. B who is unregistered. The chronology of events are as follows:

Date of receipt of goods by Mr. A	July 15, 2017	Time of supply shall be July 15, 2017
Date on which the payment is entered in the books of accounts of Mr. A	July 20, 2017	
Date on which payment is debited in the bank account of Mr. A	July 22, 2017	

In the event, the above details are not available and the date of entry relating to purchase of goods in the books of Mr. A is July 30, 2017, the time of supply of goods will be July 30, 2017.

Q 6. What will be the time of supply in case of supply of vouchers?

Ans. In terms of Section 12(4) of the CGST Act, 2017, time of supply of vouchers shall be the earliest of the following:

- (a) date of issue of voucher, if the supply is identifiable at that point; or
- (b) date of redemption of voucher, in all other cases.

Eg: Mr. A buys vouchers from Lifestyle of worth Rs. 1,000/- for a shirt dated December 01, 2017. Mr. A gifts such vouchers to Mr. B who redeems such vouchers with Amazon India on January 31, 2018. – Time of supply is the date of issue of vouchers viz., December 01, 2017.

Q 7. What is time of supply with respect to escalation in price after the issuance of invoice (Eg: Invoice is issued for Rs. 5,000 on June 22, 2017 by the supplier. Subsequently,

due to variation in price the recipient pays scenario 1: Rs. 5,500/- and scenario 2: 8,000/-)?

Ans. In terms of the proviso to Section 12(2)(b) of the CGST Act, 2017, the time of supply with respect to the amount received in excess up to Rs. 1,000/- of the amount indicated in tax invoice, the time of supply shall be the date of issue of invoice. Where the amount is received exceeds Rs. 1,000/-, the time of supply of goods shall be the earliest of the following (in case where the invoice is already issued):

- (a) Date on which payment is entered in books of accounts of the supplier; or
- (b) Date on which payment is credited to the bank account.

Accordingly, the time of supply in each of the scenarios given in the example would be as follows:

Scenario 1: The time of supply of goods with respect to the amount of Rs. 500/- received in excess shall be the date of invoice.

Scenario 2: The time of supply would be as follows:

Date on which payment is entered in books of accounts of the supplier	July 30, 2017	Time of supply shall be July 28, 2017
Date on which payment is credited to the bank account	July 28, 2017	

Q 8. What would be the date of payment for ascertaining time of supply of goods?

Ans. The date of payment as referred in provisions relating to time of supply of goods shall be the earliest of the following:

- (a) date when the payment entry in relation to supply of goods is recorded in books of accounts; or
- (b) date on which the payment is credited to suppliers bank account.

Q 9. What would be the 'due date of issuance of invoice' with reference to the provisions relating to time of supply of goods?

Ans. Section 31(1) of the CGST Act, 2017 prescribes the time at which the tax invoice should be issued by a registered taxable person supplying goods. Accordingly, the due date for issuance of invoice would be as follows:

- (a) Supply involves movement of goods – It is provided that the tax invoice should be issued before or at the time of removal of goods for supply to the recipient. As such, it is inferred that the date of removal of goods shall be the 'due date of issuance of invoice';
- (b) Any other case – delivery of goods or making goods available to the recipient. As such, it is inferred that the date on which goods are delivered to the recipient or the date on which goods are made available to the recipient is the 'due date of issuance of invoice'.

Proviso to Section 31(1) of the CGST Act, 2017 also empowers the Central / State Government prescribe the time limit for issuance of invoice by way of notification in certain categories of supplies. In such a scenario, the invoice should be issued within the time limit as notified.

Q 10. Time of supply in case of Composite supply?

Ans. In terms of Section 2(30) of CGST Act, 2017 'composite supply' is defined to mean a supply made by a taxable person to a recipient comprising two or more supplies of goods or services, or any combination thereof, which are naturally bundled and supplied in conjunction with each other in the ordinary course of business, one of which is a principal supply. The illustration appended to the definition of 'composite supply' reads as follows:

Where goods are packed and transported with insurance, the supply of goods, packing materials, transport and insurance is a composite supply and supply of goods is the principal supply.

Section 8(a) provides that the composite supply whether involves supply of goods or services shall be decided based on the principal supply forming part of 'composite supply'. In other words, if the composite supply involves supply of services as principal supply, such composite supply would qualify as supply of services and accordingly the provisions relating to time of supply of services would be applicable. Alternatively, if composite supply involves supply of goods as principal supply, such composite supply would qualify as supply of goods and accordingly, the provisions relating to time of supply of services would be applicable.

Q 11. What would be the time of supply where composite supply involves supply of goods as principal supply?

Ans. The general provisions relating to time of supply of goods will be applicable where composite supply involves goods as principal supply. Accordingly, the time of supply of such composite supply shall be the earliest of the following:

- (a) Date of issue of invoice; or
- (b) Due date of issue of invoice; or
- (c) Date on which supplier receives the payment; or
- (d) Date on which payment is entered in books of accounts of the supplier; or
- (e) Date on which payment is credited to the bank account.

Q 12. Time of supply in case of continuous supply of goods?

Ans. In terms of Section 2(32) of the CGST Act, 2017, 'continuous supply of goods' is defined to mean a supply of goods which is provided, or agreed to be provided, continuously or on recurrent basis, under a contract, whether or not by means of a wire,

cable, pipeline or other conduit, and for which the supplier invoices the recipient on a regular or periodic basis.

Due date for issuance of invoice in terms of Section 31(4) involving successive statement of accounts (SOA) or successive payments is

- Before/ at the time of issue of each SOA or
- Before/ at the time of receipt such successive payment

Accordingly, the time of continuous supply of goods, in terms of Section 12 shall be the earliest of the following:

- (a) Date of issue of invoice; or
- (b) Due date of issue of invoice; or
- (c) Date on which supplier receives the payment; or
- (d) Date on which payment is entered in books of accounts of the supplier; or
- (e) Date on which payment is credited to the bank account.

Q 13. Time of supply in case of supply of goods through e-commerce entities?

Ans. The CGST Act, 2017 do not provides separate provisions for ascertaining time of supply of goods by e-commerce entities. Here the supplier of goods is a person who make the supply through an e commerce entity. Accordingly, in terms of Section 12 time of supply shall be the earliest of the following:

- (a) Date of issue of invoice; or
- (b) Due date of issue of invoice; or
- (c) Date on which supplier receives the payment; or
- (d) Date on which payment is entered in books of accounts of the supplier; or
- (e) Date on which payment is credited to the bank account.

Q 14. Time of supply in case of addition in value by way of interest, late fee or penalty?

Ans. In terms of Section 12(6) of the CGST Act, 2017 the date on which the supplier receives interest, penalty or late fee which forms part of value will be the time of supply. However, reference can also be drawn to proviso to Section 12(2) where such additional value is received in the form of interest, penalty and late fee. Accordingly, the time of supply with respect to the amount received in excess up to Rs. 1,000/- of the amount indicated in tax invoice, the time of supply shall be the date of issue of invoice. Where the amount received exceeds Rs. 1,000/-, the time of supply of goods shall be the earliest of the following (in case where the invoice is already issued):

- (a) Date on which payment is entered in books of accounts of the supplier; or
- (b) Date on which payment is credited to the bank account.

Time of supply of services (Section No 13)

Q 15. How to ascertain the time of supply of services?

Ans. In terms of Section 13, the time of supply of services shall be the earliest of the following:

- (a) Date of issue of invoice; or
- (b) Due date of issue of invoice under Section 31; or
- (c) Date when the payment entry in relation to supply of services is recorded in books of accounts; or
- (d) Date on which the payment is credited to suppliers bank account.

Illustration:

Date of invoice	December 31, 2017	Time of supply of services shall be December 10, 2017
Due date of issue of invoice under Section 31	December 15, 2017	
Advance payment received by way of cheque and the entry for receipt of payment is recorded in books of accounts	December 10, 2017	
Amount credited to bank account of supplier	December 12, 2017	

Q 16. What is time of supply with respect to escalation in price after the issuance of invoice (Eg: Invoice is issued for Rs. 5,000 on June 22, 2017 by the supplier. Subsequently, due to variation in price the recipient pays scenario 1: Rs. 5,500/- and scenario 2: 8,000/-)?

Ans. In terms of the proviso to Section 13(2)(b) of the CGST Act, 2017 the time of supply with respect to the amount received in excess up to Rs. 1,000/- of the amount indicated in tax invoice, the time of supply shall be the date of issue of invoice. Where the amount received exceeds Rs. 1,000/-, the time of supply of services shall be the earliest of the following (in case where the invoice is already issued):

- (a) Date on which debit note is issued; or
- (b) Date on which payment is entered in books of accounts of the supplier; or
- (c) Date on which payment is credited to the bank account.

Accordingly, the time of supply in each of the scenarios given in the example would be as follows:

Scenario 1: The time of supply of services with respect to the amount of Rs. 500/- received in excess shall be the date of invoice.

Scenario 2: The time of supply would be as follows:

Date on which payment is entered in books of accounts of the supplier	July 30, 2017	of supply shall be July 28, 2017
Date on which payment is credited to the bank account	July 28, 2017	

Q 17. Whether the advance received prior to provision of service is liable to tax under GST Law?

Ans. In terms of Section 13 of the CGST Act, 2017 the time of supply of services refers to the date on which payment is received by the supplier. Accordingly, the service provider should remit the applicable taxes on such advances in the month in which the money is received in advance even otherwise the services are not supplied / provided.

Subsequently, when the invoice is issued with respect to the advance payments received earlier, the same shall be declared in the returns pertaining to the month in which the invoice is issued, by giving reference of the 'Transaction ID' generated at the time of remitting taxes on the advance payments (in the earlier tax periods).

Q 18. What would be the time of supply of services taxable under reverse charge mechanism?

Ans. In terms of Section 13(3) of the CGST Act, 2017, the time of supply of services for remittance of tax under reverse charge mechanism shall be the earliest of the following:

- (a) Date of payment recorded in the books of accounts;
- (b) Date of debit in bank account;
- (c) Sixty days from the date of issue of invoice or any other document by the supplier; or
- (d) Date of entry in the books of accounts of the recipient.

Q 19. Whether the date of completion of service would be relevant for determining time of supply?

Ans. Section 13 of the CGST Act, 2017 does not refer to the date of completion of provision of service. However, it refers to the due date of issuance of invoice. In terms of Section 31(2), a registered taxable person supplying taxable services shall, before or after the provision of service but within a period prescribed in this behalf, issue a tax invoice, showing the description, value, the tax payable thereon and such other particulars as may be prescribed.

Q 20. What would be the date of payment for ascertaining time of supply of services?

Ans. The 'date of payment' referred in provisions relating to time of supply of services shall be the earliest of the following:

- (a) date when the payment entry in relation to supply of services is recorded in books of accounts; or

(b) date on which the payment is credited to suppliers bank account.

Q 21. Time of supply of services under reverse charge mechanism where the supplier of service is associated enterprises?

Ans. In case of associated enterprises located within India, the time of supply in terms of Section 13(3) shall be the earliest of the following:

- (a) Date of payment as per books of accounts; or
- (b) Date on which payment is debited in the bank account of the supplier; or
- (c) Sixty days from the date of issuing invoice by the supplier; or
- (d) Date of entry in the books of accounts of the recipient.

Where associated enterprises is located outside India, the time of supply shall be the earliest of the following dates:

- (a) Date of entry in the books of accounts of the recipient; or
- (b) Date of payment.

Particulars	Non-associated enterprises	Associated Enterprises
Date on which payment is entered in books of accounts	December 15, 2017	December 15, 2017
Date on which payment is debited to bank account	December 17, 2017	December 17, 2017
Date of issuance of invoice	December 10, 2017	December 10, 2017
Sixty days from the date of issuing invoice	February 09, 2018	February 09, 2018
Date of entry in the books of accounts of the recipient	December 10, 2017	December 10, 2017
Time of supply	December 10, 2017	December 15, 2017

Q 22. What does associated enterprises referred to in Section 13(3) of the CGST Act, 2017 mean?

Ans. In terms of Section 2(12), the 'associated enterprises' shall have the meaning assigned to it in Section 92A of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Q 23. What would be the 'due date of issuance of invoice' with reference to the provisions relating to time of supply of services?

Ans. A registered taxable person supplying services, in terms of Section 31(2) shall issue the tax invoice before or after the provision of service but within a period prescribed in this behalf. Accordingly, the last date within which the invoice should be issued will be the 'due date of issuance of invoice'.

As per the draft Invoice Rules, 2017 the time limit for issuing a tax invoice is thirty days from the date of provision of service.

Q 24. What would be the time of supply in case of works contract?

Ans. In terms of entry (a) to clause 6 of schedule II, the works contract in relation to immovable property under the GST regime should be treated as supply of service. Accordingly, in terms of Section 13, the time of supply of services shall be the earliest of the following:

- (a) Date of issue of invoice; or
- (b) Due date of issue of invoice under Section 31; or
- (c) Date when the payment entry in relation to supply of services is recorded in books of accounts; or
- (d) Date on which the payment is credited to suppliers bank account.

Q 25. What would be the time of supply where composite supply involves supply of services as principal supply?

Ans. The general provisions relating to time of supply of services are applicable where composite supply involves services as principal supply. In terms of Section 13, the time of supply of services shall be the earliest of the following:

- (a) Date of issue of invoice; or
- (b) Due date of issue of invoice under Section 31; or
- (c) Date when the payment entry in relation to supply of services is recorded in books of accounts; or
- (d) Date on which the payment is credited to suppliers bank account.

Q 26. Time of supply in case of mixed supplies?

Ans. In terms of Section 2(74) of the CGST Act, 2017 'mixed supply' is defined to mean two or more individual supplies of goods or services, or any combination thereof, made in conjunction with each other by a taxable person for a single price where such supply does not constitute a composite supply. The illustration appended to the definition of 'mixed supply' reads as follows:

A supply of a package consisting of canned foods, sweets, chocolates, cakes, dry fruits, aerated drink and fruit juices when supplied for a single price is a mixed supply. Each of these items can be supplied separately and is not dependent on any other. It shall not be a mixed supply if these items are supplied separately.

Section 8(b) provides that the mixed supply whether involves supply of goods or services shall be ascertained on the basis of a particular supply forming part of the mixed supply which attracts highest rate of tax. In other words, the mixed supply, if involves supply of services liable to tax at the higher rates than any other goods or

services, such mixed supply would qualify as supply of services and accordingly the provisions relating to time of supply of services would be applicable. Alternatively, the mixed supply, if involves supply of goods liable to tax at the higher rates than any other goods or services, such mixed supply would qualify as supply of goods and accordingly the provisions relating to time of supply of services would be applicable.

Eg: During an exhibition, the package consisting of canned foods, sweets, chocolates, cakes, dry fruits, aerated drink and fruit juices are supplied by the organizer of exhibition. This would qualify as mixed supply since exhibition of services and other goods are supplied in conjunction. The rate of tax applicable (presumed) to each of the goods and services:

Exhibition services	18%
Dry fruits and fruit juices	5%
Canned foods, sweets, chocolates, cakes and aerated drink	12%
Nature of supply (highest rate)	Supply of services

Q 27. Time of supply in case of continuous supply of services?

Ans. 'Continuous supply of services' in terms of Section 2(32) of CGST Act, 2017 means supply of services which is provided, or agreed to be provided, continuously or on recurrent basis, under a contract, for a period exceeding three months with periodic payment obligations and includes supply of such service as the Central or a State Government may, whether or not subject to any condition, by notification, specify. Accordingly, in terms of Section 13, the time of supply of services shall be the earliest of the following:

- (a) date of issue of invoice; or
- (b) due date of issue of invoice under Section 31; or
- (c) date when the payment entry in relation to supply of services is recorded in books of accounts; or
- (d) date on which the payment is credited to suppliers bank account.

Q 28. Time of supply where services are supplied online?

Ans. The CGST Act, 2017 does not provide separate provisions for ascertaining the time of supply of service where such services are supplied online. Accordingly, in terms of Section 13, the time of supply of services shall be the earliest of the following:

- (a) Date of issue of invoice; or
- (b) Due date of issue of invoice under Section 31; or
- (c) Date when the payment entry in relation to supply of services is recorded in books of accounts; or
- (d) Date on which the payment is credited to suppliers bank account.

Q 29. Time of supply of services in case of import of services?

Ans. In terms of Section 7(1) of the CGST Act, 2017 supply includes import of services for a consideration whether or not in the course or furtherance of business. Accordingly, the recipient of services would be liable to pay tax on import of service.

The CGST Act, 2017 does not provide separate provisions for ascertaining the time of supply in case of import of services. Accordingly, in terms of Section 13 shall be the earliest of the following:

- (a) Date of issue of invoice; or
- (b) Due date of issue of invoice; or
- (c) Date on which supplier receives the payment; or
- (d) Date on which payment is entered in books of accounts of the supplier; or
- (e) Date on which payment is credited to the bank account.

Q 30. Time of supply in case of addition in value by way of interest, late fee or penalty?

Ans. In terms of Section 13(6) of the CGST Act, 2017 the date on which the supplier receives interest, penalty or late fee which forms part of value will be the time of supply. However, reference can also be drawn to proviso to Section 13(2) where such additional value is received in the form of interest, penalty and late fee. Accordingly, the time of supply with respect to the amount received in excess up to Rs. 1,000/- of the amount indicated in tax invoice, the time of supply shall be the date of issue of invoice. Where the amount received exceeds Rs. 1,000/-, the time of supply of goods shall be the earliest of the following (in case where the invoice is already issued):

- (a) Date on which payment is entered in books of accounts of the supplier; or
- (b) Date on which payment is credited to the bank account.

MCQ'S

Time of supply of goods (Section 12)

Q 1. When does the liability to pay GST arise in case of supply of goods?

- (a) On raising of invoice
- (b) At the time of supply of goods
- (c) On receipt of payment
- (d) Earliest of a ,b or c

Ans. (b) Earliest of a, b or c

Q 2. What is time of supply of goods under CGST Act, 2017?

- (a) Date of issue of invoice

- (b) Date of receipt of consideration by the supplier
- (c) Date of dispatch of goods
- (d) Earlier of (a) & (b)

Ans. (d) Earlier of (a) & (b)

Q 3. What is time of supply of goods liable to tax under reverse charge mechanism?

- (a) Date of receipt of goods
- (b) Date on which the payment is made
- (c) Date immediately following 30 days from the date of issue of invoice by the supplier
- (d) Earlier of a/b/c

Ans. (d) Earlier of a/b/c

Q 4. What is the time of supply of vouchers when the supply with respect to the voucher is identifiable?

- (a) Date of issue of voucher
- (b) Date of redemption of voucher
- (c) Earlier of (a) & (b)
- (d) (a) & (b) whichever is later

Ans. (a) Date of issue of voucher

Q 5. What is the time of supply of vouchers when the supply with respect to the voucher is not identifiable?

- (a) Date of issue of voucher
- (b) Date of redemption of voucher
- (c) Earlier of (a) & (b)
- (d) (a) & (b) whichever is later

Ans. (b) Date of redemption of voucher

Q 6. What is date of receipt of payment?

- (a) Date of entry in the books
- (b) Date of payment credited into bank account
- (c) Earlier of a and b
- (d) Date of filing of return

Ans. (c) Earlier of (a) and (b)

Q 7. Mr. A supplies goods worth Rs. 24,300 to Mr. B and issues an invoice dated 25.7.2017 for Rs. 24,300 and Mr. B pays Rs. 25,000 on 30.7.2017 against such supply of goods. The excess Rs. 700 (being less than Rs. 1,000) is adjusted in the next invoice for supply of goods issued on 5.8.2017. Identify the time of supply and value of supply:

- (a) Rs. 25,000 – 30.7.2017
- (b) For Rs. 24,300 – 25.7.2017 and for Rs. 700 – 30.7.2017
- (c) Rs. 25,000 – 25.7.2017
- (d) For Rs. 24,300 – 25.7.2017 and for Rs. 700 – 5.8.2017

Ans. (c) Rs. 25,000 – 25.7.2017

Time of supply of services (Section 13)

Q 8. What is the time of supply of service if the invoice is issued within 30 days from the date of provision of service?

- (a) Date of issue of invoice
- (b) Date on which the supplier receives payment
- (c) Date of provision of service
- (d) Earlier of (a) & (b)

Ans. (d) Earlier of (a) & (b)

Q 9. What is the time of supply of service for the supply of taxable services up to Rs.1000 in excess of the amount indicated in the taxable invoice?

- (a) At the option of the supplier – Invoice date or Date of receipt of consideration
- (b) Date of issue of invoice
- (c) Date of receipt of consideration.
- (d) Date of entry in books of account

Ans. (a) At the option of the supplier – Invoice date or Date of receipt of consideration

Q 10. How is the date of receipt of consideration by the supplier determined?

- (a) Date on which the receipt of payment is entered in the books of account
- (b) Date on which the receipt of payment is credited in the bank account
- (c) Earlier of (a) & (b)
- (d) (a) & (b) whichever is later

Ans. (c) Earlier of (a) & (b)

Q 11. What is the time of supply of service in case of reverse charge mechanism?

- (a) Date on which payment is made to the supplier

- (b) Date immediately following 60 days from the date of issue of invoice
- (c) Date of invoice
- (d) Earlier of (a) & (b)

Ans. (d) Earlier of (a) & (b)

Q 12. What is the time of supply of service in case an associated enterprise receives services from the service provider located outside India?

- (a) Date of entry in the books of account of associated enterprise(recipient)
- (b) Date of payment
- (c) Earlier of (a) & (b)
- (d) Date of entry in the books of the supplier of service

Ans. (c) Earlier of (a) & (b)

Q 13. What is the time of supply of vouchers when the supply with respect to the voucher is identifiable?

- (a) Date of issue of voucher
- (b) Date of redemption of voucher
- (c) Earlier of (a) & (b)
- (d) (a) & (b) whichever is later

Ans. (a) Date of issue of voucher

Q 14. What is the time of supply of vouchers when the supply with respect to the voucher is not identifiable?

- (a) Date of issue of voucher
- (b) Date of redemption of voucher
- (c) Earlier of (a) & (b)
- (d) (a) & (b) whichever is later

Ans. (b) Date of redemption of voucher

Q 15. Value of services rendered is Rs. 1,00,000/-. Date of issue of invoice is 5th August 2017. Advance Received is Rs. 25,000/- on 20th July 2017. Balance amount received on 7th August 2017. What is the time of supply for Rs. 1,00,000/-

- (a) 5th August 2017 for Rs. 1,00,000/-
- (b) 20th July 2017 for Rs. 1,00,000/-
- (c) 20th July 2017- Rs. 25,000/- and 5th August 2017 for Rs. 75,000/-
- (d) 20th July 2017- Rs. 25,000/- and 7th August 2017 for Rs. 75,000/-

Ans. (c) 20th July 2017- Rs. 25,000/- and 5th August 2017 for Rs. 75,000/-

FAQs

Change in Rate of Tax (Section 14)

Q 1. How do we determine the rate of tax in case there is change in the tax rates?

Ans. Three important events need to be considered – Date of raising invoice, receipt of payment and completion of supply. If any of the two events occur before the change in rate of tax then the old rate will apply else the new rate will apply.

Illustration – Rate of GST on Supply made on or after September 1, 2017 increased from say 18% to 20% then the tax to be applied on supplies will be as under

Before – Event occurred before September 1, 2017

After – Event occurred on or after September 1, 2017

Supply Provided	Invoice issued	Payment received	GST Rate
Before	After	After	20%
Before	Before	After	18%
Before	After	Before	18%
After	Before	After	20%
After	Before	Before	18%
After	After	Before	20%

Q 2. I have received the payment but I have not deposited the cheque in the bank account. What is the date of receipt of payment?

Ans. The date of receipt of payment is date of entry in the books or date of credit in the bank account whichever is earlier.

Q 3. What is the rate of GST to be charged on advances received before the change in rate of tax if the supply is completed after the change is rate of tax?

Ans. If the invoices is also raised before the change in rate of tax then the old rate will be applicable even though the supply is complete after the change in rate of tax. Else, the new rate will be applicable.

Q 4. If 95% of the work is complete before the change in rate of tax but invoice can be raised only after completion of supply then what is the rate of tax to be applied?

Ans. Assuming the supply is completed after the change in rate of tax, new rate will apply.

Q 5. In case of Construction Contracts, builders remit taxes on receipt of payment or completion of slabs as provided in the contract. What will the impact due to change in the tax rates?

Ans. For payments received before the change in rate of tax, if invoices are also raised

before the change in rate of tax, old rate will be applicable. Else the new rate will be applicable.

For slab completion before the change in rate of tax, if invoices are also raised before the change in rate of tax, old rate will be applicable. Else the new rate will be applicable.

Q 6. How do we compute GST liability on supplies which are liable to tax under reverse charge?

Ans. Separate provisions have been provided under the present service tax laws to determine the service tax payable on reverse charge mechanism which is linked to date of payment to the service provider unless the payment is made within 3 months of the date of invoice. However, such provisions are not forthcoming from the CGST Act, 2017. Accordingly, general provisions relating to change in rate of tax shall be applied in determining the appropriate rate of tax.

Q 7. Will I be required to pay GST at the new GST rate on Debtors outstanding as on the date of change in the rate of tax?

Ans. If the supply was complete for such outstanding balances and the invoice is also issued before change in rate of tax then old rate will be applicable. Else the new rate will be applicable.

Q 8. I have raised the invoice with old rate of tax but now I am required to remit the taxes based on new rate of tax. Can I recover the additional tax payable from my customer?

Ans. Yes. You can raise a supplementary invoice / debit note to recover the additional tax from the customer.

Q 9. Will the customer be able to take credit of additional taxes referred at Q8?

Ans. If the customer is entitled to claim the credit of tax mentioned in the original invoice, the input tax credit of additional taxes can be availed which is subject to conditions specified in this regard.

Value of taxable supply (Section 15)

Q 10. Is there any specific valuation mechanism provided for composite supplies and mixed supplies?

Ans. No. Section 15 and the rules prescribed under this Section are common for supply of goods and supply of services. The provisions of valuation and the rules would apply to composite supplies and mixed supplies equally.

Q 11. Are the valuation provisions similar for both inter-State and intra-State supplies?

Ans. Yes. Section 15 is common for all all supplies.

Q 12. Will the valuation rules provided in Section 15 apply to IGST payable on import of goods?

Ans. No. Customs Law will be applicable for valuation of imported goods.

Q 13. Will the Customs Valuation apply to IGST payable on import of services?

Ans. No. Customs Law is applicable only for valuation of imported goods. Section 15 read with valuation rules will apply for valuation of import of services

Q 14. Is contract price not sufficient to determine valuation of supply?

Ans. Contract price is more specifically referred to as 'transaction value' and that is the basis for computing tax. However, the transaction will not be accepted as the value of supply where the supply is between related persons (including different registrations of the same PAN and principal-agent supplies), or where the consideration payable is not wholly in money..

Q 15. Is reference to Valuation Rules required in all cases?

Ans. No. Reference to Valuation Rules is required only when the supply is between related persons (including different registrations of the same PAN and principal-agent supplies), or where the consideration payable is not wholly in money. However, in specific cases where the categories of goods and services are notified in this regard (such as money-changing), the valuation rules must be referred to, irrespective of the fact that the supplier and recipient are unrelated and price is the sole consideration.

Q 16. What is to be done if there are certain factors affecting price but same cannot be quantified?

Ans. Where transaction value is partly, or not wholly in money, the same cannot be accepted. The value of supply should be determined under the Valuation Rules.

Q 17. Can the value of supplies be a deemed value?

Ans. Section 15(5) empowers the Government to prescribe the value of certain supplies which may or may not be linked to the transaction value. Thus, in cases such as inter-State stock transfer to a branch would be valued based on a "deemed value" as determined under the valuation rules.

Q 18. When will the recipient and supplier be treated as related?

Ans. The relationship will be examined based on the explanation appended to Section 15 which defines the term "related persons". Accordingly, the following persons would be treated as "related persons" for the purpose of GST:

- such persons are officers or directors of one another's businesses;
- such persons are legally recognised partners in business;
- such persons are employer and employee;
- any person directly or indirectly owns, controls or holds twenty-five per cent. or more of the outstanding voting stock or shares of both of them;
- one of them directly or indirectly controls the other;

- both of them are directly or indirectly controlled by a third person;
- together they directly or indirectly control a third person; or
- they are members of the same family;
- persons who are associated in the business of one another where one is the sole agent/ sole distributor/ sole concessionaire of the other.

Q 19. If related persons transact at arm's length price, can the valuation still be questioned?

Ans. The law mandates a reference to valuation rules where the supply is between related persons. However, since the supply is at "arm's length price", the fact that the price assigned to the transaction is an 'open market value' should be established.

Q 20. What is the meaning of the term "Price is not the sole consideration"?

Ans. Under the GST law, consideration can be in "money or otherwise", and also includes the monetary value of an act or forbearance, in relation to a supply. Consideration may also flow from any person other than the recipient. In cases where the money received in respect of the supply is not the sole consideration, the "price is not the sole consideration". E.g. Buyer of capital goods discharges the loan of seller, goods purchased on exchange offer, etc.

Q 21. Can any additions be made to the contracted price when 'Transaction Value' is acceptable?

Ans. Yes. Section 15 provides for inclusions to the transaction value (on which GST will be payable). The below are broadly, the inclusions prescribed:

- (a) any taxes, duties, cesses, fees and charges levied under a law other than the GST law, if charged separately by the supplier;
- (b) any amount that the supplier is liable to pay in relation to such supply but which has been incurred by the recipient, but not included in the price;
- (c) incidental expenses, including commission and packing, charged by the supplier to the recipient, and any amount charged for anything done by the supplier in respect of the supply until delivery of goods or supply of services;
- (d) interest or late fee or penalty for delayed payment of any consideration for any supply; and
- (e) subsidies directly linked to the price excluding subsidies provided by the Government.

Q 22. While calculating the transaction value of an intra-State supply, is there any order of calculating CGST and SGST/ UTGST?

Ans. Transaction Value does not include the taxes payable under GST. Therefore, there is no order required to be followed for arriving at the amount of tax. Both CGST and SGST/UTGST should be calculated on the 'transaction value'.

Note: Taxes, cesses etc. applicable under any other law will have to be included in the transaction value for computation of taxes under GST.

Q 23. Will the flight tickets booked by client for travel of Chartered Accountants to facilitate an outstation audit be liable to GST, even if the engagement contract provides that any travel expenses incurred by the supplier in this behalf will be reimbursable to the chartered accountants?

Ans. The law provides that expenses incurred by the recipient in relation to supplies made by supplier of goods / services is to be included in the transaction value, only where such expenses were to be borne by the supplier. However, in the instant case, it cannot be said that the suppliers are liable to incur the cost of booking of flight tickets or that the cost was incurred by the recipient on behalf of the supplier. Hence, the value of flight tickets booked are not required to be included by the Chartered Accountants on their invoice, for computation of transaction value of audit service.

Q 24. Are transport charges for supply, paid by the supplier required to be included in the transaction value?

Ans. All the expenses incurred by the supplier, in relation to the supply, -are required to be included in the transaction value to the extent they are charged for. Even if the contract is for delivery of goods ex-factory, and the supplier incurs the cost of transportation on behalf of the recipient for delivery of goods to the recipient, the cost should be included in the transaction value if the supplier charges the recipient for the same. However, if the contract price is for delivery of goods is at the location of the recipient, then the transportation charges incurred by the supplier would not be required to be added to the transaction value, as the cost is contained in the said value.

Q 25. Will discounts given to customers be allowed as deduction from transaction value?

Ans. Yes, the following two types of discounts would be excluded from transaction value:

- Discount at the time of Sale – Allowed as a deduction provided if the discount is recorded on the face of invoice.
- Post-supply Discount – If such discount is based on the arrangement entered into before or at the time of supply, AND where the same can be linked to relevant invoices, then the same is allowed as a discount on the condition that the recipient reverses the tax credit related to such discount availed earlier.

Q 26. Quantity discounts are not recorded on the face of the invoice. Can the Quantity discounts be claimed as deduction while computing GST?

Ans. Quantity Discounts are allowed based on the volume / value of purchases made by the customer for a particular period. The discount is allowed at the end of a particular period based on the pre-agreed rates entered into between the supplier and the recipient. Such discounts will be eligible for exclusions by way of credit notes, only where the supplier is in a position to link the discount to each and every invoice, and the recipient reverses the credit to the extent of such discount.

Q 27. Can the transaction value be questioned if supplier and recipient's relationship come into existence after entering into a contract/arrangement to supply goods or services?

Ans. The laws assume that the relationship between the contracting parties prima facie has influenced the price at which the transaction is being carried out. Since the relationship did not exist on the date the prices were finalized (i.e., entering into the contract), the transaction value should be accepted in case of supplies effected prior to the forming of such relationship. However, for supplies effected after the two persons become 'related persons' for the purpose of the GST law, the transaction value cannot be accepted and reference must be made to the valuation rules.

Q 28. Will GST be applicable on any interest charged for payment after the credit period?

Ans. Interest, Penalty or Late fee charged from the customer would also be liable to GST. However, the law provides that the GST liability on such values can be paid only on receiving such additional amounts.

Q 29. In certain cases, the selling price of the final product is less since subsidy is received from Government. Are subsidies received from Government required to be included in the transaction value?

Ans. Subsidies received by the supplier, from Central / State Governments are not required to be included in the transaction value of supplies effected by him, even if the subsidies are directly linked to the supplies made by him.

Q 30. Are subsidies received from Private Enterprises on procurement of eco-friendly capital goods required to be included in the transaction value?

Ans. Subsidies directly linked to the price of the supply are to be included in the transaction value, where such subsidies are not provided by the Central/ State Governments. Where it can be established that the price of the supply is not directly linked to the subsidy given on capital goods, the same is not required to be included.

Q 31. Will the out-of-pocket expenses charged by professionals to claim reimbursement of expenses incurred by them for rendering services to their clients be included in the transaction value?

Ans. Yes. Any expenses incurred by the supplier relating to supply until the services are delivered, and which are charged to the recipient, will have to be included in the transaction value.

Q 32. Will the Customs duty paid by Customs House Agent on behalf of the client also be required to be included in the transaction value?

Ans. Presently, under the Service tax law, the aforementioned expenses are treated as reimbursements as 'pure agent' and are hence, not liable to service tax. Similar treatment exists in case of pure agents under the GST law as well, where the expenditure/ costs are incurred by the supplier acting as a pure agent of the recipient, on fulfilment of prescribed conditions.

MCQ'S

Change in rate of tax in respect of supply of goods or services (Section 14)

Q 1. There was increase in tax rate from 20% to 24% w.e.f. 1.6.2018. Which of the following rate is applicable when services are provided after change in rate of tax in June 2017 but invoice issued and payment received, both in April 2017

- (a) 20% as it is lower of the two
- (b) 24% as it is higher of the two
- (c) 20% as invoice and payment were received prior to rate change
- (d) 24% as the supply was completed after rate change

Ans. (c) 20% as invoice and payment were received prior to rate change

Q 2. There was increase in tax rate from 20% to 24% w.e.f. 1.6.2018. Which of the following rate is applicable when services provided and invoice raised after change in rate of tax in June 2017, but payment received in April 2017

- (a) 20% as it is lower of the two
- (b) 24% as it is higher of the two
- (c) 20% as payment (being one of the factors) was prior to rate change
- (d) 24% as invoice was issued in the period during which supply is completed

Ans. (d) 24% as invoice was issued in the period during which supply is completed

Q 3. There was increase in tax rate from 20% to 24% w.e.f. 1.6.2018. Which of the following rate is applicable when invoice was issued after change in rate of tax in June 2017 but payment received and goods supplied in April 2017

- (a) 20% as it is lower of the two
- (b) 24% as it is higher of the two
- (c) 20% as payment was issued in the period during which the supply was effected
- (d) 24% as invoice being one of the factors was issued after rate change

Ans. (c) 20% as payment was issued in the period during which the supply was effected

Q 4. There was decrease in tax rate from 24% to 20% w.e.f. 1.6.2018. Which of the following rate is applicable when invoice was issued after change in rate of tax in June 2017 but payment received and goods supplied in April 2017

- (a) 20% as it is lower of the two
- (b) 24% as it is higher of the two

- (c) 24% as two of the three factors occurred prior to rate change
- (d) 20% as one of the factors occurred after rate change

Ans. (c) 24% as two of the three factors occurred prior to rate change

Value of taxable supply (Section 15)

Q 5. The value of supply of goods and services shall be the

- (a) Transaction value
- (b) MRP
- (c) Market Value
- (d) None of above

Ans. (a) Transaction value

Q 6. The value of supply should include

- (a) Any non-GST taxes, duties, cesses, fees charged by supplier separately
- (b) Interest, late fee or penalty for delayed payment of any consideration for any supply
- (c) Subsidies directly linked to the price except subsidies provided by the Central and State Government
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

Q 7. When can the transaction value be rejected for computation of value of supply

- (a) When the buyer and seller are related and price is not the sole consideration
- (b) When the buyer and seller are related or price is not the sole consideration
- (c) It can never be rejected
- (d) When the goods are sold at very low margins

Ans. (b) When the buyer and seller are related or price is not the sole consideration

Q 8. What deductions are allowed from the transaction value

- (a) Discounts offered to customers, subject to conditions
- (b) Packing Charges, subject to conditions
- (c) Amount paid by customer on behalf of the supplier, subject to conditions
- (d) Freight charges incurred by the supplier for CIF terms of supply, subject to conditions

Ans. (a) Discounts offered to customers, subject to conditions

Q 9. If the goods are supplied to related persons then how should the taxable person ascertain the value of supplies?

- (a) Seek the help of the GST officer
- (b) Use the arm's length price as required under the Income Tax law
- (c) Identify the prices at which goods are sold by the unrelated person to his customer
- (d) Refer the Rules which will be prescribed for this purpose

Ans. (d) Refer the Rules which will be prescribed for this purpose

Chapter III

Input Tax Credit

FAQ'S

Eligibility and conditions for taking Input Tax credit (Section 16)

Section 16 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q 1. Whether capital goods can be considered as inputs?

Ans. No. 'Inputs' are defined under Section 2(59) of the CGST Act to mean any goods other than capital goods used or intended to be used by a supplier in the course or furtherance of business.

'Capital goods' are defined under Section 2(19) of the CGST Act to mean goods, the value of which is capitalized in the books of account of the person claiming the input tax credit and which are used or intended to be used in the course or furtherance of business.

Q 2. What is Input Tax credit?

Ans. Input tax credit means the credit of central tax, state/ union territory tax and integrated tax available to a registered person on the inward supply of goods or services or both, made to him excluding the tax paid on supplies liable to composite tax. It further includes the integrated tax applicable on import of goods and the tax payable under reverse charge mechanism.

Q 3. What are the conditions to be fulfilled for entitlement of input tax credit?

Ans. A registered person will be entitled to claim input tax credit only upon fulfillment of the following conditions:

- He is in possession of tax invoice/ debit note issued by a registered supplier or any other tax paying documents;
- He has received the goods and /or services or both;
- The tax charged on such supply is paid to the Government (by way of cash or by utilizing input tax credit)
- He has furnished a valid return.

Q 4. Whether Input tax credit on Inputs and Capital Goods is allowed in one installment?

Ans. Yes. Input tax credit will be available in full with respect to inputs and capital goods, subject to fulfillment of the prescribed conditions under Section 16(2) of the CGST Act.

Even in the case of supply of goods in lots/ instalments, the credit would be available in full on the receipt of the last lot/ installment.

The existing concept of partial credit on purchase of capital goods under the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004 (i.e. 50% in the year of receipt and 50% in subsequent years) has been done away with.

Q 5. One of the conditions to claim credit is that the receiver is in possession of tax invoice or debit note or any other tax paying documents. What are the tax paying documents?

Ans. The tax paying documents have been prescribed under Rule 1 of the Input Tax Credit Rules, 2017 as under:

- An invoice issued by supplier of goods or services.
- Bill of Entry
- Invoice raised by the recipient in case of inward supplies from unregistered persons or reverse charge mechanism supplies
- ISD Invoice issued by an Input Service Distributor for distribution of credit
- A debit note issued by supplier of goods or services

Q 6. What is the time limit within which the recipient of supply is liable to pay the value of supply with taxes to the supplier of service to avail the input tax credit?

Ans. The time limit prescribed is one hundred and eighty days (180 days) from the date of issue of invoice by the supplier of service/goods. If the recipient fails to do pay the value of supply (with tax) within 180 days, such input tax credit would be payable by the recipient along with applicable interest.

The above time limit is not applicable to supplies that are liable to tax under reverse charge mechanism.

Q 7. In case the amount is paid partly to the supplier of service, whether full taxes can be adjusted first? If No then whether it has to be calculated proportionately?

Ans. No. there is no provision under the GST law to allocate part payment of the invoice towards the taxes first so that the input tax credit can be allowed. Second proviso to Section 16(2) of the CGST Act clearly provides that the entire value of supply (with tax) is to be paid within 180 days from the date of issue of invoice. Therefore, as long as the entire payment is made within 180 days, the recipient would be entitled to claim the credit in full.

Assuming that only part payment is made within 180 days, availing of proportionate credit based on such part payment is not provided for under the CGST law and thus, would be subject to litigation.

Q 8. One of the conditions to claim credit is that the receiver has received the goods. Is there any provision for deemed receipt of goods in case of transfer of document of title before or during the movement of goods?

Ans. Yes. Explanation to Section 16(2)(b) of the CGST Act provides for deemed receipt of goods where the goods are delivered by the supplier to the recipient or any other person on the direction of the recipient, whether acting as agent or otherwise, before or during movement of goods.

Q 9. Whether the registered person can avail the benefits of input tax credit and depreciation on the tax component of capital goods and plant and machinery?

Ans. No. Section 16(3) provides that input tax credit will not be allowed on the tax component of cost of capital goods/ plant and machinery, if the depreciation on the said tax component is claimed under the provision of Income Tax Act, 1961 by the taxable person. Therefore, the registered person has an option to either claim depreciation (under the Income Tax Act, 1961) or claim credit under the GST law, on the said tax component.

For example:

Cost of Asset = Rs. 1000/-

Tax = Rs. 100/-

Total = Rs. 1100/-

If depreciation is charged on Rs. 1000/-, then credit will be available under the GST law and if depreciation is charged on Rs. 1100/- then credit will not be available.

Q 10. What is the maximum time limit to claim the Input tax credit?

Ans. A registered person is not entitled to claim input tax credit in respect of any supply of goods or services after the earlier of following two events:

- (a) Filing of the monthly return under Section 39 of the Act for the month of September following the end of financial year to which such invoice or invoice relating to such debit note pertains;
- (b) Furnishing of the annual return under Section 44 of the Act.

However, in cases of credit in special circumstances like new registration, voluntary registration, etc. the credit will not be available after the expiry of one year from the date of issue of tax invoice.

Apportionment of credit and blocked credits (Section 17)

Section 17 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q 11. If certain goods/ services are used partly for business and partly for non-business purposes, will the credits be allowed in full or proportionately?

Ans. The credit on goods/ services used partly for business and partly for non-business purposes will be allowed proportionately to the extent it is attributable for business

purposes. The manner of calculation of such credit is provided in Rule 7 (1) of the Input Tax Credit Rules, 2017.

Q 12. Credit attributable to exempt supplies is not available to a registered person. What are the supplies that are included in exempt supplies?

Ans. 'Exempt Supplies' for this purposes means all supplies other than taxable and zero rated supplies and specifically include the following:

- Supplies liable to tax under reverse charge mechanism;
- Transactions in securities;
- Sale of land;
- Sale of building.

Q 13. Will compliance of the provisions of Section 17(2) regarding restriction of credits relatable to exempt supplies be mandatory to a Banking Company/ Financial Institution engaged in accepting deposits or extending loans or?

Ans. No. A Banking Company/ Financial Institution engaged in supplying services by way of accepting deposits, extending loans or advances has the following options:

- Comply with the provisions of Section 17(2) regarding restriction of credits relatable to exempt supplies in the manner prescribed; or
- Avail 50% of the eligible input tax credit every month on inputs, capital goods and input services and the remaining 50% shall not be available.

The option exercised cannot be withdrawn in the same year. The restriction of 50% will not apply to the tax paid on supplies made by one registered person to another registered person having the same PAN.

Q 14. Whether the above option can be withdrawn in between the financial year?

Ans. No. The option once exercised by the Banking Company/ Financial Institution cannot be withdrawn during the remaining part of the financial year.

Q 15. Whether input tax credit will be available on taxable goods which are given by way of gift or free samples under the sales promotion?

Ans. No. Section 17(5) (h) specifically restricts input tax credit on goods disposed of by way of gift or free samples.

Q 16. Whether input tax credit is allowed on inputs which become waste and is sold as scrap?

Ans. Section 17(5) (h) specifically restricts input tax credit on goods lost, stolen, destroyed, written off or disposed by way of gift or free samples. Therefore, If the goods have been destroyed in full, input tax credit will not be available. However, if in the process of manufacture some inputs become waste and are sold as scrap, credit shall not be denied. Further, output tax shall be payable on sale of such waste/scrap.

Q 17. Whether Input destroyed/pilfered and shortage also is covered?

Ans. Yes. Section 17(5) (h) specifically restricts input tax credit on goods lost, stolen, destroyed, written off or disposed by way of gift or free samples. Therefore, input tax paid on goods which are destroyed/pilfered and shortage will not be eligible.

Q 18. Whether Input tax credit is available in respect of Input tax paid on use of mobile phones/laptops/as given to employees?

Ans. Yes. The mobile phones/ laptops would be covered under the definition of 'inputs' as they are used in the course/ furtherance of business and hence, the input tax paid on such goods will be available as input tax credit.

Q 19. Whether input tax paid on Motor vehicle and other conveyances which is used for courier agency, outdoor catering, pandal and shamiana and tour operator is eligible?

Ans. The restriction of input tax credit on motor vehicles and conveyances provided under Section 17 (5) (a) is on such motor vehicles/ conveyances except when they are used for further supply of vehicles/ conveyances, transportation of passengers, imparting training or for transportation of goods only. Therefore, input tax credit will be available when it is used by courier agency, outdoor catering, pandal and shamiana and tour operator as it covers use of vehicles for transportation of goods/ transportation of passengers.

Q 20. Whether benefit of input tax credit would be available if the company procures health insurance services for benefit of its employees. Procurement of such services is mandatory under Factories Act

Ans. Yes. Section 17(5) (b)(iii)(A) provides that tax paid w.r.t ~~rent a cab services, life/~~ health insurance services will be eligible as input tax credit where the Government notifies that such services are obligatory for an employer to provide to its employees under any law for the time being in force.

Q 21. What are the conditions to avail the input tax credit on Rent a cab, life Insurance, Health Insurance?

Ans. Tax paid w.r.t rent a cab services, life/ health insurance services will be eligible as input tax credit subject to the following conditions:

- If the Government notifies that such services are obligatory for an employer to provide to its employees under any law for the time being in force, or
- Such services are used by a registered person for making an outward taxable supply of the same category of goods or services or both or as part of a taxable composite or mixed supply.

Q 22. Whether taxes paid on change of interiors of service apartment is eligible for input tax credit?

Ans. Input tax credit is not available on goods or services received by a taxable person for

construction of an immovable property on his own account other than plant and machinery even when used in course or furtherance of business. The word "construction" includes reconstruction, renovation, additions or alterations or repairs to the extent of capitalization to the said immovable property. If the cost of interiors is capitalized towards the cost of immovable property then it forms part of the cost of immovable property (Service apartment) and accordingly taxes paid on change of interiors of service apartment will not be eligible as input tax credit.

Q 23. What do you mean by 'Plant and Machinery'?

Ans. The expression "plant and machinery" means apparatus, equipment, and machinery fixed to earth by foundation or structural support that are used for making outward supply of goods or services or both and includes such foundation and structural supports but excludes—

- (i) land, building or any other civil structures;
- (ii) Telecommunication towers; and
- (iii) Pipelines laid outside the factory premises.

Availability of Credit in special circumstances (Section 18)

Section 18 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q 24. Whether input tax credit can be availed on input services and capital goods (lying in stock) when there is application for new registration or during voluntary registration under section 18?

Ans. No. In case of new registrations and voluntary registrations, input tax credit can be availed only on the stock held (inputs, semi-finished goods or finished goods) preceding the day when he is liable to pay tax or preceding to the date of grant of voluntary registration. Input service and capital goods lying in stock are not eligible for ITC.

Q 25. What is the difference between the availment of credit in case of Compulsory Registration and Voluntary Registration?

Ans. In case of compulsory registration, the input tax credit can be availed on the stocks held immediately preceding the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax (date of grant of registration may be later) and in case of voluntary registration, the input tax credit can be availed on the stocks held immediately preceding the date of grant of registration.

Q 26. In case of change of scheme from composition scheme to Regular scheme whether input tax credit on capital goods is eligible.

Ans. Yes. In such a scenario, the registered person will be entitled to claim input tax credit on the stock held (inputs, semi-finished goods or finished goods) and on the capital

goods preceding the day when he is liable to pay tax under the regular scheme. The credit of capital goods shall stand reduced by five percentage points for every quarter.

Q 27. When an exempt supply becomes taxable supply then in such case credit on inputs and capital goods exclusively used for such exempted supply is eligible? What about input tax credit pertaining to capital goods used for both taxable and exempt supply?

Ans. In terms of Section 18(1)(d) of the Act, where an exempt supply made by a person becomes taxable supply, such a person will be entitled to claim credit of tax paid on stock held (inputs, semi-finished goods or finished goods) relating to exempt supply and on the capital goods exclusively used for exempt supply preceding the day when the supply becomes taxable. Tax paid on capital goods used for both, taxable and exempt supply will not be eligible as input tax credit.

Q 28. When there is change in the constitution of registered taxable person without specific provision of transfer of liabilities is it possible to transfer unutilized input tax credit?

Ans. No. In terms of Section 18(3) of the Act, transfer of unutilized input tax credit is permissible only when there is change in constitution of the business with the specific provision of transfer of liabilities.

Q 29. Where a supplier transfers a running business as a whole either due to sale, merger, amalgamation of such business, whether the portion of the un-utilized input tax credit by the supplier can be claimed immediately by the recipient?

Ans. There is no specific provision under the Act prohibiting transfer of such unutilized credit. Rather, Section 18(3) specifically provides that when there is a change in constitution of a registered person on account of sale, merger, or amalgamation of business with specific provision of transfer of liabilities, the registered taxable person shall be allowed to transfer the input tax credit which remains unutilized. Therefore, if the recipient is registered under the Act, he should be eligible to claim such unutilized credits. In a situation, where the recipient is not registered under the Act, he may have to make a fresh application for registration and claim such unutilized credits after making an intimation to the department.

Q 30. In case of switchover from taxable to exempt transactions or from Regular to composition whether input tax credit is fully restricted?

Ans. Yes. In terms of Section 18(4) of the CGST Act, an amount equal to the credit of tax paid on stock held (inputs, semi-finished goods or finished goods) and capital goods (reduced by percentage points) on the day preceding the date of opting for composition/ effecting exempt supplies will have to be paid. The same can be paid by utilization of credit/ cash payments.

Q 31. Whether Input tax credit availed on capital goods is to be reversed in case of supply of such capital goods?

Ans. Yes. In terms of Section 18(6) of CGST Act, in case of supply of capital goods or plant and machinery on which input tax credit has been taken, the registered person will have to pay an amount equal to:

- Input tax credit taken on the said capital goods/ plant and machinery reduced by the percentage points specified ; or
- the tax on the transaction value of such goods

whichever is higher.

Q 32. Whether Input tax credit availed on refractory bricks, moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures is to be reversed in case of supply of such goods?

Ans. Yes. In terms of proviso to Section 18(6) of CGST Act, in case of supply of such goods as scrap, the registered person is required to pay the tax on the transaction value of such goods.

Taking input tax credit in respect of inputs and capital goods sent for job work (Section 19)

Section 19 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q 33. What is the time limit beyond which the inputs/capital goods sent for job work shall be treated as supply?

Ans. The time limit prescribed for return of goods sent to job work under the exemption route is 1 year of being sent out (for inputs) and 3 years of being sent out (for capital goods). Therefore, if the inputs/ capital goods are returned to the principal after 1 year/ 3 years (as applicable), then such return of goods to the principal after the said period would be treated as 'supply'. This time limit is not applicable to moulds and dies, jigs, fixtures, and tools.

Q 34. Whether the principal is entitled to take input tax credit even when the principal has not received the goods and directly sent to job worker by the vendor?

Ans. Yes. Section 19(2) and Section 19 (5) allows the principal to take input tax credit of goods not received by him, if the goods are sent directly to the job workers premises by the vendor.

Q 35. Whether time limit of one year or three years in case of goods sent for job work is applicable to moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures or tools sent out to job worker.

Ans. No. The time limit of one year and three years is not applicable to return of moulds and dies, jigs, fixtures, and tools by the job worker to the principal.

Manner of distribution of credit by the Input service distributor (Section 20)

Section 20 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q 36. Whether the distributor and the recipient situated in different states can have same PAN or different PAN number?

Ans. It is mandatory that the Input Service Distributor and the recipient of credit are persons having the same PAN, whether or not they are located in the same State.

Q 37. What is the manner in which Input Service Distributor should distribute the credit where distributor and recipient are located in different states?

Ans. The Input Service Distributor is permitted to distribute the credit as follows:

- Central tax as central tax or integrated tax; and
- Integrated tax as integrated tax or central tax.

Q 38. Whether CGST can be distributed as SGST and whether SGST can be distributed as CGST within the states and between the states?

Ans. No. Section 20(1) does not permit distribution of CGST as SGST and vice versa. This flows from the fundamentals of the GST law wherein the credit of CGST cannot be utilized against SGST and *vice versa*.

Q 39. What are the conditions applicable to Input service distributor to distribute the credit?

Ans. In terms of Section 20(2) of CGST Act, an Input Service Distributor can distribute the credit subject to the following conditions:

- The credit should be distributed to recipient against a document containing such details as may be prescribed;
- The amount of credit distributed shall not exceed the amount of credit available for distribution;
- The credit of tax paid on input service attributable to a recipient of credit shall be distributed only to that recipient;
- If credit is applicable to more than one recipient, then it shall be distributed only among such recipient(s) to whom the input service is attributable on pro rata basis of the turnover in a State of such supplier during the relevant period, to the aggregate of the turnover of all such recipients
- If credit is applicable to all recipients, the above method of allocation on pro rata may be applied with reference to all recipients.

Manner of Recovery of Credit distributed in excess (Section 21)

Section 21 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q 40. Whether recovery provisions can be initiated in case of wrong distribution of credit?

Ans. Yes. In terms of Section 21 of the Act, the recovery provisions can be initiated if the Input Service Distributor distributes credit in contravention of the law resulting in excess distribution of credit to one/ more recipients of credit. Such credit can be recovered from the recipients along with applicable interest.

Draft Input Tax Credit Rules

Q 1. What are the documents for claim of Input Tax Credit by a registered person?

Ans. A registered person (including an Input Service Distributor) can claim input tax credit on the strength of the following documents:

- (a) Tax invoice issued by the supplier of goods or services or both
- (b) Debit note issued by a supplier
- (c) A Bill of entry;
- (d) Invoice raised by the recipient in case of inward supplies from unregistered persons or reverse charge mechanism supplies;
- (e) Tax Invoice issued by an Input Service Distributor
- (f) ISD Invoice issued by an Input Service Distributor for distribution of credit.

Q 2. What are the conditions prescribed to avail the Input Tax Credit as per Rule 1 of Input Tax Credit Draft Rules in relation to documents?

Ans. Input tax credit can be availed by a registered person only if:

- All the applicable particulars prescribed in the Invoice Rules, 2017 are contained in the document; and
- The relevant information contained in the document is furnished in FORM GSTR-2 (Details of inward supply) by the recipient.

Input tax credit cannot be availed on the tax paid in pursuance of any order where the demand has been raised on account of any fraud, willful misstatement or suppression of facts.

Q 3. Whether Input Tax credit should be reversed in case of non-payment of consideration to supplier as per Rule 2 of Input Tax Credit Draft Rules?

Ans. Yes. Where the value of the supply along with the tax, has not been paid to the supplier within 180 days from the date of issue of invoice, the input tax credit availed by the recipient will be added to the output tax liability of the recipient. The recipient will have

to furnish the details of the supply in Form GSTR-2 for the month immediately following the period of 180 days from the invoice date and will be liable to pay interest from the date of availment of credit till the date of addition to the output tax liability.

Q 4. What is the option available to a Banking Company/ Financial Institution (including non-banking financial company) who choose to not opt for proportionate reversal of credits relating to exempt supplies?

Ans. A Banking Company/ Financial Institution engaged in supplying services by way of accepting deposits, extending loans or advances has the following options:

- Option 1: Comply with the provisions of Section 17(2) regarding restriction of credits relating to exempt supplies in the manner prescribed; or
- Option 2: Avail 50% of the eligible input tax credit every month on inputs, capital goods and input services.

A Banking Company/ Financial Institution choosing Option 2 has to follow the following procedure:

- The credit of tax paid on inputs and input services used for non-business purposes and those that are not eligible in terms of Section 17(5) should not be availed
- The credit of tax paid on supplies by another person having the same PAN can be availed in full
- 50% of the remaining credit will be admissible and should be claimed in Form GSTR-2
- The eligible credit (as mentioned above) will be credited to the Electronic Credit Ledger

Q 5. Whether ITC available for distribution can be distributed in subsequent months?

Ans. No. The ITC available for distribution by an ISD should be distributed to the recipients in the same month itself and the details should be furnished in Form GSTR-6.

Q 6. Can the ISD distribute the credit as a consolidated amount to a recipient?

Ans. No. The ISD is required to distribute the eligible and in-eligible credit separately to a recipient. Further, the integrated tax, central tax and state tax should also be distributed separately.

Q 7. How is the determination of the eligible amount to be distributed calculated?

Ans. The eligible amount to be distributed in relation to a recipient is to be calculated in the following way:

$$C1 = (t1/T) \times C$$

Where

C1 = Amount distributed to a recipient

C = Amount of credit to be distributed

t1 = Turnover of the recipient during the relevant period

T = Aggregate of the turnover of all the recipients during the relevant period

Q 8. How will the integrated tax, central tax and state tax be distributed?

Ans. The distribution is to be made by an ISD as follows:

- (a) Integrated tax as integrated tax
- (b) Central tax as central tax (if the recipient and ISD are located in the same State) and as integrated tax (if the recipient and ISD are not located in the same State)
- (c) State tax as state tax (if the recipient and ISD are located in the same State) and as integrated tax (if the recipient and ISD are not located in the same State)
- (d) In case of distribution of central/ state tax as integrated tax, it should be ensured that the amount distributed equals the amount of credit of central and state tax put together.

Q 9. What are the documents to be issued by an ISD?

Ans. An ISD is required to issue an ISD invoice indicating that the invoice is issued only for distribution and an ISD credit note for reduction of credit (if already distributed).

Q 10. How will the input credit already distributed reversed on issuance of an ISD credit note?

Ans. The credit reduced by issuance of an ISD credit note will be apportioned to each recipient in the same ratio in which the credit of the original invoice was distributed.

Q 11. Is the ISD required to issue an ISD invoice in addition to the ISD credit note?

Ans. Yes. The amount of credit reduced due to issuance of credit note shall be

- reduced from the amount to be distributed in the month in which the credit note is included in the return in FORM GSTR-6; and
- added to the output tax liability of the recipient and where the amount so apportioned is in the negative by virtue of the amount of credit to be distributed is less than the amount to be adjusted

Q 12. What are the conditions for claim of credit w.r.t. inputs/ capital goods lying in stock in case new registration, voluntary registration, change of the scheme from Composition to Regular scheme?

Ans. The conditions prescribed under Rule 5 of the Input Tax Credit Rules, 2017 are:

- (a) The credit on capital goods can be claimed after reduction of 5 percentage points per quarter from the tax paid on such capital goods from the date of invoice

- (b) A declaration has to be made by the recipient to the effect that he is eligible to claim the credit, within 30 days of becoming eligible to claim the credit in Form GST ITC-01 with complete details of the inputs and capital goods lying in stock
- (c) The details furnished should be certified by a practicing Chartered/ Cost Accountant if the aggregate value of claim of credit exceeds Rs. 2 Lakh.
- (d) The credit details furnished will be matched and verified with the corresponding details furnished by the supplier.

Q 13. How will transfer of credit on account of sale, merger, amalgamation etc be effected?

Ans. The registered person is required to furnish the details of sale, merger, amalgamation, de-merger, lease, transfer of business in Form GSTR ITC-02 electronically with a request to transfer the unutilized credit to the transferee.

Q 14. How will transfer of credit on account of de-merger be apportioned?

Ans. In case of demerger, the credit will be apportioned in the ratio of the value of assets of the new units as specified in the demerger scheme.

Q 15. What are the conditions for transfer of credit on account of sale, merger, amalgamation, de-merger, lease, transfer of business?

Ans. The conditions prescribed under Rule 6 of the Input Tax Credit Rules, 2017 are:

- (a) The details of the sale, merger, amalgamation, de-merger, lease, transfer of business should be furnished in Form GSTR ITC-02
- (b) A certificate issued by a practicing Chartered/ Cost Accountant should be furnished certifying that the sale, merger, amalgamation, de-merger, lease, transfer of business has been done along with a provision for transfer of liabilities.
- (c) Upon acceptance of the details by the transferee, the credit specified in Form GSTR ITC-02 will be credited to the electronic credit ledger.
- (d) The inputs and capital goods are to be accounted in the transferee's books.

Q 16. How to determine the credit attributable to exempt supplies in cases where the inputs/ input services are used for effecting exempt supplies in addition to taxable supplies?

Ans. The credit attributable to exempt supplies in such cases are determined as under in terms of Rule 7 of the Input Tax Credit Rules, 2017:

$$D_1 = (E/F) \times C_2$$

Where

D_1 = Credit attributable to exempt supplies

E = aggregate value of exempt supplies (all supplies other than taxable and zero rated supplies)

F = total turnover of the person in the tax period

C₂ = Total input tax in period reduced by

- Tax attributable exclusively for non-business purpose
- Tax attributable exclusively for exempt supplies
- Ineligible credits as per Section 17(5)
- Tax attributable exclusively for taxable supplies (including zero rated supplies)

Q 17. How to determine the credit attributable to non-business purposes in cases where the common inputs/ input services are used for non-business purposes and business purposes?

Ans. In terms of Rule 7(j) of the Input Tax Credit Rules, 2017, the credit attributable to non-business purpose (D₂) will be equal to 5% of 'C' (Refer Answer to Q16)

Q 18. How to determine the net eligible credit in cases where the common inputs/ input services are used for non-business purposes and for effecting exempt supplies?

Ans. The eligible credit in such cases are determined as under in terms of Rule 7 (k) of the Input Tax Credit Rules, 2017:

Net eligible credit = C – (D₁ + D₂)

D₁ = Credit attributable to exempt supplies

D₂ = Credit attributable to non-business purposes (5% of C)

Q 19. Should the apportionment towards exempt supplies/ non-business purposed be done only on a monthly basis?

Ans. No. The recipient is required to do the apportionment on an annual basis also before the due date of filing the return of the September month of the following year. The differentials will be liable to be paid with interest (if the annual disallowance is higher) and will be eligible as credit (if the annual disallowance is lesser).

Q 20. How to determine the credit attributable to exempt supplies in cases where the capital goods are used for effecting exempt supplies in addition to taxable supplies?

Ans. The credits are determined in terms of Rule 8 of the Input Tax Credit Rules, 2017 are as under:

- (a) Input tax in respect of capital goods used or intended to be used exclusively for non-business purposes or used or intended to be used exclusively for effecting exempt supplies shall be indicated in FORM GSTR-2 and shall not be credited to his electronic credit ledger
- (b) Input tax in respect of capital goods used or intended to be used exclusively for effecting taxable supplies including zero-rated supplies shall be indicated in FORM GSTR-2 and shall be credited to the electronic credit ledger

- (c) Out of the total input tax credit on capital goods, the amount of input tax credit in (a) and (b) shall be deducted from total input tax credit and shall be credited to the electronic credit ledger and the useful life of such good shall be taken as five years.
- (d) The common input tax credit attributable to exempt supplies shall be calculated as a ratio of the aggregate value of exempt supplies to the total turnover of the person in the tax period.
- (e) In case if the turnover details are not available then the values for the preceding tax period shall be taken for calculation.

Q 21. How to determine the reversals of credit in case of special circumstances i.e. change of the scheme from Composition to Regular scheme, supplies becoming taxable which were earlier exempt and cancellation of registration?

Ans. In terms of Rule 9 of the Input Tax Credit Rules, 2017, the reversal of input tax credit relating to inputs lying in stock will be calculated proportionately on the basis of corresponding invoices on which credit had been availed. For capital goods, the input tax credit relating to the remaining residual life in months shall be computed on pro-rata basis, taking the residual life as five years. (Part of the month shall be ignored while calculation)

Q 22. How to determine the reversals of credit in case of such special circumstances if the invoices are not available?

Ans. If the invoices relating to inputs in stock are not available, the prevailing market price of goods on the effective date of occurrence of the events i.e. change of the scheme from Composition to Regular scheme, supplies becoming taxable which were earlier exempt and cancellation of registration, should be considered for estimation.

Q 23. What are the conditions prescribed in respect of inputs/ capital goods sent for job work?

Ans. The conditions prescribed in respect of inputs/ capital goods sent for job work are set out in Rule 10 of the Input Tax Credit Rules, 2017 as under:

- (a) The inputs/ capital goods are to be sent to the job worker under the cover of a challan issued by the principal including cases where the inputs/ capital goods are sent directly to job worker;
- (b) The challan issued by the principal should contain the details as specified in Rule 8 of the Invoice Rules, 2017
- (c) The details of challan in respect of goods dispatched to/ received from a job worker during a tax period shall be included in Form GSTR-1 furnished for that period.
- (d) If the inputs/ capital goods are not returned within the 1 year/ 3 years, respectively, the challan issued shall be deemed to be an invoice.

Q 24. For the purpose of determining exempt supply under Section 17(2) and Section 17(3), how should the value of land and building be determined?

Ans. The value of land and building adopted for the purpose of paying stamp duty should be considered.

Q 25. For the purpose of determining exempt supply under Section 17(2) and Section 17(3), how should the value of security be determined?

Ans. The value of security should be considered as 1% of such security.

MCQ'S

Q 1. Whether definition of Inputs includes capital goods

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Certain capital goods only
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) No

Q 2. Is it mandatory to capitalize the capital goods in books of Accounts?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Optional
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) Yes

Q 3. Whether credit on capital goods can be taken immediately on receipt of the goods?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) After usage of such capital goods
- (d) After capitalizing in books of Accounts

Ans. (a) Yes

Q 4. Whether it is necessary to capitalize the capital goods in the books of account

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Only use of goods is recognized
- (d) Accounting is not relevant

Ans. (a) Yes

Q 5. The term “used in the course or furtherance of business” means?

- (a) It should be directly co related to output supply
- (b) It is planned to use in the course of business
- (c) It is used in the course of business
- (d) It is used in the course of business for making outward supply

Ans. (c) It is used in the course of business

Q 6. Under section 16(2) of CGST Act how many conditions are to be fulfilled for the entitlement of credit?

- (a) All the conditions
- (b) Any two conditions
- (c) Conditions not specified
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) All the conditions

Q 7. Whether credit on inputs should be availed based on receipt of documents or receipt of goods

- (a) Receipt of goods
- (b) Receipt of Documents
- (c) Both
- (d) Either receipt of documents or Receipt of goods

Ans. (c) Both

Q 8. In case supplier has deposited the taxes but the receiver has not received the documents, is receiver entitled to avail credit?

- (a) Yes it will be auto populated in recipient monthly returns
- (b) No as one of the conditions of 16(2) is not fulfilled
- (c) Yes if the receiver can prove later that documents are received subsequently
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) No as one of the conditions of 16(2) is not fulfilled

Q 9. Input tax credit on capital goods and Inputs can be availed in one installment or in multiple installments?

- (a) In thirty six installments
- (b) In twelve installments

- (c) In one installment
- (d) In six installments

Ans. (c) In one installment

Q 10. The tax paying documents in section 16(2) is

- (a) Bill of entry, Invoice raised on RCM supplies, etc.
- (b) Acknowledged copy of tax paid to department
- (c) Supply invoice by the recipient
- (d) Any of the above

Ans. (a) Bill of entry, Invoice raised on RCM supplies, etc.

Q 11. The time limit to pay the value of supply with taxes to avail the input tax credit?

- (a) Three months
- (b) Six Months
- (c) One hundred and eighty days
- (d) Till the date of filing of Annual Return

Ans. (c) One hundred and eighty days

Q 12. What is the time limit for taking input tax credit by a registered taxable person

- (a) No time limit
- (b) 1 year from the date of invoice
- (c) Due date of furnishing of the return under section 39 for the month of September following the end of financial year to which such invoice or invoice relating to such debit note pertains
- (d) Due date of furnishing of the return under section 39 for the month of September following the end of financial year to which such invoice or invoice relating to such debit note pertains or furnishing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier

Ans (d) Due date of furnishing of the return under section 39 for the month of September following the end of financial year to which such invoice or invoice relating to such debit note pertains or furnishing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier

Q 13. Can the recipient avail the Input tax credit for the part payment of the amount to the supplier within one hundred and eighty days?

- (a) Yes on full tax amount and partly value amount
- (b) No he can't until full amount is paid to supplier
- (c) Yes but proportionately to the extent of value and tax paid

(d) Not applicable

Ans . (b) No he can't until full amount is paid to supplier

Q 14. Whether credit can be availed without actual receipt of goods where goods are transferred through transfer of document of title before or during the movement of goods?

(a) Yes

(b) No

(c) Yes, in specific instances

(d) Can be availed only after transfer of document of title after movement of goods

Ans. (c) Yes, in specific instances

Q 15. Whether depreciation on tax component of capital goods and Plant and Machinery and whether input tax credit is Permissible?

(a) Yes

(b) No

(c) Input tax credit is eligible if depreciation on tax component is not availed

(d) None of the above

Ans. (c) Input tax credit is eligible if depreciation on tax component is not availed

Q 16. What is the maximum time limit to claim the Input tax credit?

(a) Till the date of filing annual return

(b) Due date of September month which is following the financial year

(c) Earliest of (a) or (b)

(d) Later of (a) or (b)

Ans. (c) Earliest of (a) or (b)

Q 17. Proportionate credit for capital goods is allowed

(a) for business and non-business purpose

(b) for business or non- business purpose

(c) both of the above

(d) none of the above

Ans. (a) for business and non-business purpose

Q 18. Exempt supplies under Section 17 (apportionment of credit) includes

(a) Only exempted supplies

- (b) Reverse charge supplies and sale of land
- (c) Exempted supplies, reverse charge supplies, Transaction in securities, sale of land, sale of building
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) Exempted supplies, reverse charge supplies, Transaction in securities, sale of land, sale of building

Q 19. Banking company or Financial Institution have an option of claiming:

- (a) Eligible Credit or 50% credit
- (b) Only 50% Credit
- (c) Only Eligible credit
- (d) Eligible credit and 50% credit

Ans. (a) Eligible Credit or 50% credit

Q 20. Can Banking Company or Financial Institution withdraw the option of availing actual credit or 50% credit anytime in the financial year?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Yes with permission of Authorized officer
- (d) Not applicable

Ans. (b) No

Q 21. Any input tax paid on purchase of goods or services by an assessee for employees is eligible?

- (a) No
- (b) Yes
- (c) Yes, on the services notified which are obligatory for an employer to provide to its employees under any law for the time being in force
- (d) Not applicable

Ans. (c) Yes, on the services notified which are obligatory for an employer to provide to its employees under any law for the time being in force

Q 22. A supplier of goods or services pays tax under section 74, 129 and 130 (fraud, willful misstatement etc.). Receiver of goods can avail its credit

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

- (c) Yes, after receipt of goods or services
- (d) Yes, after receipt of invoice for goods or services

Ans. (a) Yes

Q 23. An assessee obtains new registration, voluntary registration, change of scheme from composition to regular scheme and from exempted goods/services to taxable goods/services. It can avail credit on inputs lying in stock. What is the time limit for taking said credit

- (a) 1 year from the date of invoice
- (b) 3 year from the date of invoice
- (c) 5 year from the date of invoice
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) 1 year from the date of invoice

Q 24. Credit on Input services or capital goods held in stock can be availed in case of new Registration/Voluntary Registration

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Yes on Input services only
- (d) Yes on capital goods only

Ans. (b) No

Q 25. In case of Compulsory registration, input tax credit can be availed on

- (a) on stocks held on the day immediately preceding the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax under the provisions of this Act, provided application for registration is filed within 30 days from the due date
- (b) on stocks held on the day immediately preceding the date of grant of registration under the provisions of this Act.
- (c) on stocks held on the day immediately preceding the date of application of registration under the provisions of this Act.
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) on stocks held on the day immediately preceding the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax under the provisions of this Act, provided application for registration is filed within 30 days from the due date

Q 26. In case of Voluntary registration input tax credit can be availed

- (a) on stocks held on the day immediately preceding the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax under the provisions of this Act

- (b) on stocks held on the day immediately preceding the date of grant of registration under the provisions of this Act.
- (c) on stocks held on the day immediately preceding the date of application of registration under the provisions of this Act.
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) on stocks held on the day immediately preceding the date of grant of registration under the provisions of this Act.

Q 27. Eligibility of credit on capital goods in case of change of scheme from Composition scheme to Regular scheme

- (a) Eligible during application for Regular scheme
- (b) Not eligible
- (c) Yes Immediately before the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax under the Regular scheme
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) Yes Immediately before the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax under the Regular scheme

Q 28. Can the unutilized input tax credit be transferred in case of change in constitution of business?

- (a) Not possible
- (b) No, it will be exhausted
- (c) Yes, It will be transferred only if there is provision for transfer of liabilities
- (d) It will be transferred only if it is shown in books of Accounts of transferor

Ans. (c) Yes, It will be transferred only if there is provision for transfer of liabilities

Q 29. Is Input tax fully restricted in case of switchover from taxable to exempt supplies

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Proportionately restricted
- (d) Not restricted

Ans. (a) Yes

Q 30. Is Input tax to be paid in case of switchover from taxable to exempt supplies

- (a) Yes equivalent to the credit in respect of inputs held in stock (including semi-finished and finished) and on capital goods held in stock
- (b) No

- (c) Yes full credit
- (d) No should be debited to electronic credit ledger

Ans. (a) Yes equivalent to the credit in respect of inputs held in stock (including semi-finished and finished) and on capital goods held in stock

Q 31. Is Input tax to be reversed in case of supply of capital goods

- (a) Yes fully
- (b) No
- (c) Yes, to extent of credit taken as reduced by prescribed percentage or tax on transaction value whichever is higher
- (d) Yes to the extent of transaction value of such goods

Ans. (c) Yes, to extent of credit taken as reduced by prescribed percentage or tax on transaction value whichever is higher

Q 32. The time limit beyond which if goods are not returned, the inputs sent for job work shall be treated as supply

- (a) One year
- (b) Five years
- (c) Six months
- (d) Seven years

Ans. (a) One year

Q 33. The time limit beyond which if goods are not returned, the capital goods sent for job work shall be treated as supply

- (a) One year
- (b) Five years
- (c) Three Years
- (d) Seven years

Ans. (c) Three Years

Q 34. Principal entitled for input tax credit on inputs sent for job work

- (a) If goods sent are returned within one year
- (b) If goods sent are returned within three years
- (c) If goods sent are returned within six months
- (d) If goods sent are returned within nine months

Ans. (a) If goods sent are returned within one year

Q 35. Principal entitled for input tax credit on capital goods if sent for job work

- (a) If goods sent are returned within one year
- (b) If goods sent are returned within three years
- (c) If goods sent are returned within six months
- (d) If goods sent are returned within nine months

Ans. (b) If goods sent are returned within three years

Q 36. Is the principal entitled for credit of goods though he has not received the goods and has been sent to job worker directly by vendor

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Yes vendor should be located in same place
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) Yes

Q 37. In case of ISD whether distributor and recipient should have same PAN

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Yes if in same state and different in other state
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) Yes

Q 38. Can the credit distributed by an ISD exceed the amount available for distribution

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Partly correct
- (d) None of the above

Ans (b) No

Q 39. If credit applicable to more than one recipient, then it shall be distributed

- (a) Equally
- (b) On Pro rata basis to the aggregate turnover of such recipients
- (c) Proportionately
- (d) As per Adhoc Ratio

Ans. (b) On Pro rata basis to the aggregate turnover of such recipients

Q 40. The credit attributable to a particular recipient shall be distributed to

- (a) Only to that recipient
- (b) To all the recipients
- (c) To few recipients
- (d) None of the recipients

Ans. (a) Only to that recipient

Q 41. A person is entitled to take credit of input tax as self-assessed in the return and credited to Electronic credit ledger on

- (a) Final basis
- (b) Provisional basis
- (c) Partly Provisional and partly final basis
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) Provisional basis

Q 42. Provisional Input tax credit can be utilized against

- (a) Any Tax liability
- (b) Self Assessed output Tax liability
- (c) Interest and Penalty
- (d) Fine

Ans. (b) Self Assessed output Tax liability

Q 43. Matching of Input Tax credit on inward supply by recipient is undertaken with

- (a) Monthly return filed by the supplier
- (b) Outward supply filed by the supplier
- (c) Invoices maintained by the supplier
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) Outward supply filed by the supplier

Q 44. Is it mandatory that the tax on the supply has to be paid by the supplier so that the recipient can claim credit?

- (a) No
- (b) Yes
- (c) Optional
- (d) Not Applicable

Ans. (b) Yes

Q 45. If there is Mis-match of supplier's outward supply and recipient's claim for Input Tax credit on the same transaction

- (a) It shall be added as output tax liability in the hands of receiver.
- (b) It shall be reduced as output tax liability in the hands of receiver
- (c) It shall be increased as input tax credit in the hands of receiver
- (d) It shall be decreased as input tax credit in the hands of supplier

Ans. (a) It shall be added as output tax liability in the hands of receiver.

Q 46. Input Tax credit as credited in Electronic Credit ledger can be utilized for

- (a) Payment of Interest
- (b) Payment of penalty
- (c) Payment of Fine
- (d) Payment of Taxes

Ans (d) Payment of Taxes

Chapter IV

Registration

FAQ'S

Registration (Section 22 to 30)

- Q1. If a person is operating in different states, with the same PAN number, can he operate with a single Registration?
- Ans. No. Every person will have to get registered separately for each of the States from where he makes taxable supply if he is liable to for registration in terms of Sub-section (1) of Section 22 of CGST ACT.
- Q2. If a person having a registration under earlier law need to register under GST law compulsorily?
- Ans. Yes. As per sub-section (2) of section 22 Every person who, on the day immediately preceding the appointed day, is registered or holds a license under an existing law, shall be liable to be registered under this Act with effect from the appointed day.
- Q3. What is the time limit for taking registration under GST Law?
- Ans. Every Person who is liable to be registered under Section 22 or Section 24 shall apply within 30 days from the date on which he becomes liable to registration in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.
- Q4. Whether a person having multiple business verticals in a state can obtain different registrations for each of such vertical?
- Ans. Yes. As per proviso to Sub-Section (2) of Section 25, a person having multiple business verticals in a State may obtain a separate registration for each business vertical, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.
- Q5. Can the taxable supply made by the job-worker on behalf of his principle be considered for computing his aggregate turnover?
- Ans. As per the second part of explanation to the Sub-section (4) of Section 22, taxable supply made by the registered job-worker on behalf of his principle shall not to be added to the aggregate turnover of the registered Job worker.
- If the Job worker is registered then only the supply made by him on behalf of the principle shall not to be considered for computing his aggregate turnover.
- Q6. Is there a provision for a person to get himself voluntarily registered though he may not be liable to pay GST?
- Ans. Yes. In terms of Sub-section (3) of Section 25, a person, though not liable to be registered under Section 22 or Section 24, may get himself registered voluntarily, and

all provisions of this Act, as are applicable to a registered taxable person, shall apply to such person.

Q7. Is possession of a Permanent Account Number (PAN) mandatory for obtaining a Registration?

Ans. Yes. Every person should have a Permanent Account Number issued under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) in order to be eligible for grant of registration under Section 25 of the CGST ACT.

Provided that a person required to deduct tax under section 51 may have, in lieu of a Permanent Account Number, a Tax Deduction and Collection Account Number issued under the said Act in order to be eligible for grant of registration.

However, as per section 25 (7) CGST ACT, PAN is not mandatory for a non-resident taxable person for obtaining registration.

Q8. Whether the Department through the proper officer, can suo-moto proceed with registration of a Person under this Act?

Ans. Yes. In terms of sub-section (8) of Section 25, where a person who is liable to be registered under this Act fails to obtain registration, the proper officer may, without prejudice to any action which may be taken under the CGST ACT, or under any other law for the time being in force, proceed to register such person in the manner as may be prescribed.

Q9. Whether the proper Officer can reject an Application for Registration?

Ans. Yes. The Proper officer can reject the Application for registration if after filling the Application of registration in Form GST REG 01 the proper officer issued notice in Form GST REG 03 for further clarification and no response or no satisfactory response is given by the applicant the Proper officer may reject the Application.

Q10. Whether the Registration granted to any person is permanent?

Ans. Yes, the registration once granted to any person is permanent except for non-resident taxable person and casual taxable person, the registration Certificate once granted is permanent unless surrendered, cancelled, suspended.

Q11. Is it necessary for the foreign embassy's to get registration under GST Law?

Ans. All UN bodies, Consulate or Embassy of foreign countries and any other class of persons, so notified, would be required to obtain a unique identification number (UIN) from the GST portal. This UIN will be needed for claiming refund of taxes paid by them on the notified supply of goods or services or both received by them.

Q12. What is the responsibility of the taxable person supplying to UN bodies?

Ans. The taxable supplier supplying to UN bodies is expected to mention the UIN on the invoices and treat such supplies as supplies to another registered person (B2B).

Q13. Can a person without GST registration claim ITC and collect tax?

Ans. No. A person without GST registration can neither collect GST from his customers nor claim any input tax credit of GST paid by him.

Q14. What will be the effective date of registration?

Ans. Where the application for registration has been submitted within thirty days from the date on which the person becomes liable to registration, the effective date of registration shall be date on which he become liable for registration.

Where an application for registration has been submitted by the applicant after thirty days from the date of his becoming liable to registration, the effective date of registration shall be the date of grant of registration.

In case of suo moto registration, i.e. registration pursuant to any survey, enquiry, inspection, search or any other proceedings, the effective date of registration shall be the date of order of registration.

Q15. Who are the persons liable to take a Registration under the GST Law?

Ans. Every supplier whose aggregate turnover exceeds Rs. 20 Lacs (10 Lacs for special category states) in a financial year is liable to get himself registered in a state from where he makes taxable supplies. However, certain categories of persons mentioned in Section 24 of GST Law are liable to be registered irrespective of this threshold.

Further, following persons shall not be liable to registration as per section 23:-

- (a) An agriculturist, to the extent of supply of produce out of cultivation of land.
- (b) Any person engaged exclusively in the business of supplying goods and/ services that are not liable to tax or wholly exempt from tax under the Act.

Q16. What is aggregate turnover?

Ans. As per section 2 (6) of the GST Law, aggregate turnover means the aggregate value of all taxable supplies, exempt supplies, export of goods or services or both and inter-State supplies of a person having same PAN, to be computed on all India basis and excludes CGST/SGST, IGST, UGGST and cess.

Aggregate turnover does not include value of inward supplies on which tax is payable on reverse charge basis.

Q17. Which are the cases for which registration is compulsory?

Ans. As per Section 24 of GST Act, the following categories of persons shall be required to be registered compulsorily irrespective of the threshold limit:

- (a) persons making any inter-State taxable supply;
- (b) casual taxable persons making taxable person;
- (c) persons who are required to pay tax under reverse charge;

- (d) non-resident taxable persons making taxable supply;
- (e) an electronic commerce operator for whom the provision of section 9(5) of GST Act apply.
- (f) persons who are required to deduct tax under section 51;
- (g) Every electronic commerce operator;
- (h) persons who supply goods or services or both on behalf of other taxable persons whether as an agent or otherwise;
- (i) input service distributor;
- (j) persons who supply goods or services or both, other than supplies specified under sub-section (5) of section 9, through such electronic commerce operator who is required to collect tax at source under section 52;
- (k) every person supplying online information and database access or retrieval services from a place outside India to a person in India, other than a registered person;
- (l) such other person or class of persons as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council

Q18. Is it necessary for the Govt. organization to get registration?

Ans. Yes, in case the government organisation are required to deduct tax at source u/s 51 of GST Law, shall mandatorily obtain registration under the Act,

Q19. Who is a Casual Taxable Person?

Ans. Casual Taxable Person has been defined in Section 2 (20) of GST Law. It means a means a person who occasionally undertakes transactions involving supply of goods or services or both in the course or furtherance of business, whether as principal, agent or in any other capacity, in a State or a Union territory where he has no fixed place of business.

Q20. Who is a Non-resident Taxable Person?

Ans. Non-resident Taxable Person means any person who occasionally undertakes transactions involving supply of goods or services or both, whether as principal or agent or in any other capacity, but who has no fixed place of business or residence in India in terms of Section 2 (77).

Q21. What is the validity period of the Registration certificate issued to a Casual Taxable Person and non-resident taxable person?

Ans. The certificate of registration issued to a "casual taxable person" or a "non-resident taxable person" shall be valid for a period specified in the application for registration or for a period of 90 days from the effective date of registration, whichever is earlier. However, the proper officer, at the request of the said taxable person, may extend the validity of the aforesaid period by a further period not exceeding ninety days.

Q22. Is there any Advance tax to be paid by a Casual Taxable Person and Non-resident Taxable Person at the time of obtaining registration under this Special Category?

Ans. Yes. A casual taxable person or a non-resident taxable person shall, at the time of submission of application for registration under sub-section (1) of section 27, make an advance deposit of tax in an amount equivalent to the estimated tax liability of such person for the period for which the registration is sought. If registration is to be extended beyond the initial period of ninety days, an advance additional amount of tax equivalent to the estimated tax liability is to be deposited for the period for which the extension beyond ninety days is being sought.

Q23. Whether the amount deposited by a casual taxable person or non-resident taxable person is refundable?

Ans. Yes. Such deposited amount can be utilised against the output tax liability and balance amount shall be refunded to the applicant subject to Section-54 of the GST Law.

Q24. Whether Amendments to the Registration Certificate is permissible?

Ans. Yes. In terms of Section 28, the proper officer may, on the basis of such information furnished either by the registrant or as ascertained by him, approve or reject amendments in the registration. The Application shall be made within 15 days of such change. It is to be noted that permission of the proper officer for making amendments will be required for only certain core fields of information, whereas for the other fields, the registrant can himself carry out the amendments.

Q25. Whether the cancellation of registration certificate is permissible?

Ans. Yes. Any Registration granted under this Act may be cancelled by the Proper Officer, in circumstances mentioned in Section 29 of CGST ACT. The proper officer may, either on his own motion or on an application filed by the registered taxable person or by his legal heirs, in case of death of such person, cancel the registration.

Q26. Whether cancellation of Registration under CGST Act means cancellation under SGST Act also?

Ans. Yes. The cancellation of registration under one Act (say CGST Act) shall be deemed to be a cancellation of registration under the other Act (i.e. SGST Act). (Section 29 (4)).

Q27. Can the proper Officer Cancel the Registration on his own?

Ans. Yes, in certain circumstances specified under section 29(2) of the CGST ACT, the proper officer can cancel the registration on his own. Such circumstances include: a person contravene the provisions of the Act; not filing return for a continuous period of six months (for a normal taxable person) or three returns (for Composition taxable person); registration has been obtained by means of fraud, and not commencing business within six months from the date of registration (in case of voluntary registration). However, before cancelling the registration, the proper officer shall give reasonable opportunity of being heard. (Section 29 (2)).

Q28. What happens when the registration is obtained by means of wilful mis-statement, fraud or suppression of facts?

Ans. In such cases, the registration may be cancelled from such date including any retrospective date by the proper officer as per Section 29(2)(e).

Q29. Is there an option to take centralized registration for services under GST Law?

Ans. No. There is no option to take Centralize registration for services or goods or both.

Q30. If the taxpayer has different business verticals in one state, will he have to obtain separate registration for each such vertical in the state?

Ans. No. However the taxpayer has the option to register such separate business verticals independently in terms of proviso to Section 25(2) of CGST ACT.

Q31. Will ISD be required to be separately registered other than the existing taxpayer registration?

Ans. Yes. The ISD registration is for one office of the taxpayer which will be different from the normal registration irrespective of the threshold.

Q32. Can a taxpayer have multiple ISDs?

Ans. Yes. Different offices of a taxpayer can apply for ISD registration.

Q33. What could be the liabilities (in so far as registration is concerned) on transfer of a business?

Ans. The transferee or the successor shall be liable to be registered with effect from the date of such transfer or succession and will have to obtain a fresh registration as per Section 22 (3) of CGST ACT.

Q34. Whether all assesses/dealers who are already registered under existing central excise/service tax/ vat laws will have to obtain fresh registration?

Ans. No. Every person registered under an earlier law and having a Permanent Account Number issued under the Income Tax Act, 1961 shall be granted registration on a provisional basis and a certificate of registration incorporating the Goods and Services Tax Identification Number (GSTIN) therein, shall be made available on the Common Portal. Further, the proper officer will issue a final registration certificate after calling for information and documents.

Q35. Whether the job worker will have to be compulsorily registered?

Ans. No. Section 22 of CGST ACT does not prescribe any such condition. if Job Worker fulfil any condition of Section 22 or section 24 then only he is required to get himself registered.

Q36. At the time of registration will the assessee have to declare all his places of business?

Ans. Yes. The principal place of business and place of business have been separately defined under section 2(85) & 2(89) of GST Law respectively. The taxpayer will have to

declare the principal place of business as well as the details of additional places of business in the registration form.

Q37. Whether application for registration to be submitted manually or electronically?

Ans. Every application must be filed only electronically in Form GST REG 01 on the common portal.

Q38. What is the time limit within which the application for registration be approved?

Ans. The application for registration (FORM GST REG-01) shall be submitted online and shall be approved within 3 working days by the proper officer. If the proper officer finds that the application filed under the Act is deficient, then he may call for further clarification on the information or documents through a notice (in FORM GST-03) within 3 working days from the date of submission of application for registration. The applicant shall provide such additional data within 7 working days (In FORM GST -04), the proper officer shall approve the grant of registration within 7 working days of receiving such Form GST REG 04 giving certificate of registration (in FORM GST REG -06). If the proper officer doesn't take any action within 3 days of receipt of application in GST REG or 7 days from receipt of form GST REG 04, then it shall deemed that the application of registration is approved.

Q39. Can the registration certificate be downloaded from the GSTN portal?

Ans. Yes, registration certificate shall be granted in Form GST REG 06 and the same shall be available on the common portal.

Q40. When the registration granted under Section 25(3) can be cancelled ?

Ans. The proper officer may cancel such registration if the person who has voluntarily registered doesn't commence the business within 6 months for the date of registration. The registered person himself may apply for cancellation of registration only after the expiry of 1 year from the effective date of registration.

Q41. Can any one of the business verticals, which are required to be registered under the Act, of a taxable person take registration as a person paying tax u/s 10?

Ans. No. If any one business vertical of a taxable person becomes ineligible for paying tax u/s 10, then all other business verticals of the said taxable person shall become ineligible for paying tax u/s 10.

Q42. When will a non-resident become liable for registration?

Ans. A non-resident taxable person shall become liable for registration when he makes any taxable supply as per Section 24(v).

Q43. Can cancellation of registration be revoked?

Ans. When a registration of a taxable person is cancelled by a proper officer on his own motion, then such person shall apply for revocation of such cancellation to such proper officer within 30 days from the date of service of cancellation order. No revocation is

possible for cancellation on account of non-filing of returns unless such returns are filed and the tax thereon is paid along with applicable interest, penalty and late fee. If the proper officer is satisfied that sufficient ground for revocation of cancellation are there then such officer may revoke the cancellation of the registration by an order within 30 days from the receipt of such application of revocation.

The proper officer may call for further details and clarification within such period as prescribed upon filing the application. The proper cannot reject the application for revocation without giving the person a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

Q44. Can a person who is not required to be registered under GST Act but registered under the earlier law, cancel the provisional registration?

Ans. Yes, but the time limit is not mentioned for applying for cancellation of provisional registration.

Q45. Should a casual taxable person or non-resident taxable person apply for registration in every state from which that person is operating or is the registration common for all the states?

Ans. In terms of section 22(1) read with Section 25(1) such persons need to obtain a separate registration in every such States.

Q46. From which state the taxable person should obtain registration?

Ans. As per Section 22(1) A taxable person should obtain registration in every State from where he makes taxable supply of goods or services or both.

Q47. If the job-worker subsequently registers, should the principal amend his registration by cancelling the job-workers premises as his additional place of business?

Ans. Yes

Q48. Does cancellation of registration have any effect on the tax liability of the person whose registration has been cancelled?

Ans. No, Cancellation of registration does not affect the tax liability of the person which is incurred prior to the date of cancellation. He shall still be liable to pay the amount of tax and other dues or any other obligation for a period prior to the date of cancellation irrespective of the fact that whether the same is determined before or after the cancellation of registration.

Q49. What are the effects of cancellation of registration on input tax credit in respect of inputs held in stock, contained in semi-finished and finished goods and capital goods?

Ans. Every registered taxable person whose registration has been cancelled shall pay the amount of ITC on inputs which are held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock on the day immediately preceding the date of such cancellation or the output tax payable on such goods whichever is higher to be calculated in a manner as prescribed.

In case of capital goods, the person shall pay the ITC claimed on such capital goods reduced by such percentage points as maybe prescribed in this behalf or tax on transaction value whichever is higher.

The above said payment can be made by debiting the electronic credit ledger or through cash ledger.

Q50. Who can be the primary authorized signatory?

Ans. A Primary authorized signatory is the person who is primarily responsible to perform action on the GST System Portal on behalf of taxpayer. All communication from the GST System Portal relating to taxpayer will be sent to him. He may be resident or non-resident.

Q51. Whether a person who is registered is liable to collect and remit the tax even though his aggregate turnover does not exceed threshold limit of Rs. 20 Lakhs/ 10 Lakhs as the case may be?

Ans. Yes. As there is no provision under the GST Law exists to provide for exemption to such cases.

Q52. Which are all the states specified under Article 279A (4)(g) of the Constitution?

Ans. States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Q53. Within how many days the amendments to registration to be intimated?

Ans. The registered taxable person shall intimate within 15 days of such amendment by submitting an application through electronically in Form GST REG 13.

Q54. Whether registered taxable person required to display his certificate of registration?

Ans. Yes, Every registered taxable person shall display his registration certificate in a prominent location at his principal place of business and at every additional place or Places of business. Further, he has to display his GSTIN in the name board exhibited at the entry of his principal place of business and at every additional place or places of business.

Q55. Person who has opt for voluntary registration can cancel the registration?

Ans. Yes, he can apply for cancellation of registration after the completion of one year from the effective date of registration.

MCQ'S

Registration (Section 22 to 30)

Q1. How the aggregate turnover of Rs. 20 Lakh is calculated?

- (a) Aggregate value of all taxable supplies, exempt supplies, export of goods/services and interstate supplies of a person having same PAN computed on all India basis.
- (b) Aggregate value of all taxable supplies, exempt supplies, export of goods/services and interstate supplies of a person computed for each state separately.
- (c) Aggregate value of all taxable intrastate supplies, export of goods/services and exempt supplies of a person having same PAN computed for each state separately.
- (d) Aggregate value of all taxable supplies, exempt supplies, export of goods/services and interstate supplies of a person having same PAN computed on all India basis and excluding taxes if any charged under CGST Act, SGST Act and IGST Act.

Ans. (d) Aggregate value of all taxable supplies, exempt supplies, export of goods/services and interstate supplies of a person having same PAN computed on all India basis and excluding taxes if any charged under CGST Act, SGST Act and IGST Act

Q2. Whether all persons are mandatorily required to obtain registration?

- (a) Yes
- (b) Not required if he is an agriculturist or person exclusively engaged in supplying exempt goods or services and for others if specified threshold limit exceeds in a financial year.
- (c) Not required if he is an agriculturist or person exclusively engaged in supplying exempt goods or services.
- (d) No, only if specified threshold exceeds in a financial year then only need to obtain.

Ans. (b) Not required if he is an agriculturist or person exclusively engaged in supplying exempt goods or services and for others if specified threshold limit exceeds in a financial year

Q3. Which one of the following is true?

- (a) A person can't collect tax unless he is registered.
- (b) Registered person not liable to collect tax till his aggregate turnover exceeds Rs.20 lakhs/ Rs.10 Lakhs as the case may be.

- (c) A person can collect the tax during the period of his provisional registration.
- (d) Both (a) and (b) are correct.

Ans. (a) A person can't collect tax unless he is registered

Q4. Which of the following forms are used for registration?

- (a) Form GSTR -1
- (b) Form GSTR – 2
- (c) Form GST REG-01
- (d) Form GST REG

Ans. (c) Form GST REG-01

Q5. Within how many days a person should apply for registration?

- (a) Within 60 days from the date he becomes liable for registration.
- (b) Within 30 days from the date he becomes liable for registration.
- (c) No Time Limit
- (d) Within 90 days from the date he becomes liable for registration.

Ans. (b) Within 30 days from the date he becomes liable for registration

Q6. A person having ____business verticals in a State ____obtain a separate registration for each business vertical.

- (a) Single, shall
- (b) Multiple, shall
- (c) Multiple, may
- (d) Single, May

Ans. (c) Multiple, may

Q7. Which one of following statements are correct?

- (a) Voluntary registration is not possible under GST.
- (b) Voluntarily registered person not liable to comply with all the provisions of the GST.
- (c) A person may get himself registered voluntarily and shall comply with all the provisions of GST.
- (d) None of the above.

Ans. (c) A person may get himself registered voluntarily and shall comply with all the provisions of GST

- Q8. PAN issued under the Income Tax Act is mandatory for grant of registration.
- (a) It is one of the document listed.
 - (b) Yes, but non-resident taxable person may be granted registration on the basis of any other document.
 - (c) No, for persons who are required to deduct tax at source u/s 51 shall have TAN in lieu of PAN.
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)

Ans. (d) Both (b) and (c)

- Q9. An E-commerce operator should get registered irrespective of his threshold limit?
- (a) Yes
 - (b) No, required to register only if his aggregate turnover exceeds the threshold limit.
 - (c) Yes, if he is located in North-western states.
 - (d) He is required to register if he is liable to collect tax at source and his aggregate turnover exceeds the threshold limit.

Ans. (a) Yes

- Q10. What is the validity of the registration certificate?
- (a) One year
 - (b) No validity
 - (c) Valid till it is cancelled.
 - (d) Five years.

Ans. (c) Valid till it is cancelled

- Q11. Which of the following statements are correct?
- (a) Persons who are required to deduct tax u/s 51 shall obtain registration irrespective of the threshold specified.
 - (b) Persons who are required to collect tax u/s 52 shall obtain registration irrespective of the threshold specified.
 - (c) Every electronic commerce operator shall obtain registration irrespective of the threshold specified.
 - (d) Persons who required to pay tax u/s 9 shall obtain registration irrespective of the threshold specified.

Ans. All the above statements are correct.

- Q12. A person not required to obtain registration if he is required to pay tax under reverse charge and there are no taxable supplies made by him.

- (a) Incorrect, if person who are required to pay tax under reverse charge, irrespective of threshold shall obtain registration.
- (b) Incorrect, if person who are required to pay tax under reverse charge obtain registration only if such value of supplies under reverse charge exceeds the threshold limit.
- (c) Above statement is correct.
- (d) A person is required to obtain registration if he is required to pay tax under reverse charge and also he is also making taxable supplies irrespective of the threshold limit.

Ans. (a) Incorrect, if person who are required to pay tax under reverse charge, irrespective of threshold shall obtain registration

Q.13. What is the validity of the registration certificate issued to casual taxable person and non-resident taxable person?

- (a) 90 days from the effective date of registration
- (b) Period specified in the application for registration
- (c) Earliest of (a) or (b) above
- (d) 180 days from the effective date of registration.

Ans. (c) Earliest of (a) or (b) above

Q.14. Which of the following requires amendment in the registration certificate?

- (a) Change of name of the registered person
- (b) Change in constitution of the registered person
- (c) Switching over from composition scheme to normal scheme or vice versa.
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

Q.15. When can a voluntarily registered person's registration be cancelled?

- (a) If the person does not start business within six months from the date of registration.
- (b) Business has been discontinued or transferred for any reason.
- (c) Non-filing of returns for a continuous period of six months or for three consecutive tax period in case of composite dealer.
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

Q.16. What are the consequences of obtaining registration by misrepresentation?

- (a) Liable to cancellation of registration by proper officer.
- (b) Liable to fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000,000/-
- (c) Imprisonment for a period of 6 months to 3 years.
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

Ans. (a) Liable to cancellation of registration by proper officer

Q.17 Does cancellation of registration under CGST affect the liability under SGST/IGST for period prior to cancellation of registration?

- (a) Cancellation of registration will immune his liability under CGST only.
- (b) Cancellation of registration will immune his liability under IGST only.
- (c) Cancellation of registration will immune his liability under SGST and CGST but not under IGST.
- (d) Cancellation does not affect the liability of taxable person to pay tax and other dues under CGST/SGST/IGST Act.

Ans. (d) Cancellation does not affect the liability of taxable person to pay tax and other dues under CGST/SGST/IGST Act

Q.18. Within how many days an application for revocation of cancellation of registration can be made?

- (a) Within 7 days from the date of service of the cancellation order.
- (b) Within 15 days from the date of issue of the cancellation order.
- (c) Within 45 days from the date of issue of the cancellation order.
- (d) Within 30 days from the date of service of the cancellation order.

Ans. (d) Within 30 days from the date of service of the cancellation order

Q.19. Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) Revocation of cancellation of registration under CGST/SGST Act shall be deemed to be a revocation of cancellation of registration under SGST/CGST Act.
- (b) Cancellation of registration under CGST/SGST Act shall be deemed to be a cancellation of registration under SGST/CGST Act.
- (c) Revocation of cancellation of registration under CGST/SGST Act shall not be deemed to be a revocation of cancellation of registration under SGST/CGST Act.
- (d) Cancellation of registration under CGST/SGST Act shall not be deemed to be a cancellation of registration under SGST/CGST Act.

Ans. (a) Revocation of cancellation of registration under CGST/SGST Act shall be deemed to be a revocation of cancellation of registration under SGST/CGST Act & (b) Cancellation of registration under CGST/SGST Act shall be deemed to be a cancellation of registration under SGST/CGST Act

Q.20 How a person can submit the application for registration?

- (a) Filing FORM GST REG-01 along with necessary documents with the jurisdictional proper officer.
- (b) Filing FORM GST REG-01 electronically in the common portal and uploading the required documents along with the application.
- (c) Uploading necessary documents electronically in the common portal and also submitting manually to the jurisdictional proper officer.
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) Filing FORM GST REG-01 electronically in the common portal and uploading the required documents along with the application

Q.21 Where the application for grant of registration has been approved, a certificate of registration in _____ shall be made available to the applicant on the _____

- (a) FORM GST REG-06, Common Portal
- (b) FORM GST CER-06, Common Portal
- (c) FORM GST CER-06, Jurisdictional office
- (d) FORM GST REG-10, Company portal

Ans. (a) FORM GST REG-06, Common Portal

Q.22 Which of the below statements are incorrect in finding out the effective date of registration?

- (a) From the date on which a person becomes liable to registration, where application is submitted within 30 days from such date.
- (b) Date of grant of registration, where application is submitted after 30 days from such date.
- (c) From the date of grant of provisional registration, in case of persons registered under earlier law.
- (d) Date of issue of certificate of registration.

Ans. (d) Date of issue of certificate of registration

Q23. Can a person apply for registration to pay tax u/s 10 for any of his business verticals at his choice?

- (a) Yes, irrespective of the registration status of other business verticals.

- (b) No all of his other business verticals also should have obtained registration for paying tax under section 10.
 - (c) Yes, provided majority of the business verticals are paying under section 10.
 - (d) Yes, if all the business vertical in a state are obtained registration to pay tax under section 10.
- Ans. (b) No all of his other business verticals also should have obtained registration for paying tax under section 10
- Q24. An Unique Identity Number will be allotted to the following persons upon submitting an application:
- (a) All the taxable persons can apply.
 - (b) Only unregistered persons can apply.
 - (c) Specialized agency of the UNO or any multilateral financial institution or consulate or embassy of foreign countries.
 - (d) No such concept under CGST/SGST Act.
- Ans. (c) Specialized agency of the UNO or any multilateral financial institution or consulate or embassy of foreign countries
- Q25. Every registered taxable person shall display his certificate of registration in a prominent location at his principal and at every other place of business also GSTIN shall be displayed on the name board at the entry of such places.
- (a) No, certificate of registration to be displayed only at a registered place of business and GSTIN need not be displayed on the name board.
 - (b) Yes above statement is correct.
 - (c) No, GSTIN to be displayed only on the invoices.
 - (d) Above statement is correct subject to certificate of registration to be displayed only at registered place of business.
- Ans. (b) Yes above statement is correct
- Q26 Under what circumstances physical verification of business premises is mandatory?
- (a) Physical verification of business premises is a discretionary power of proper officer.
 - (b) If additional information for registration asked by the proper officer is not submitted within specified time.
 - (c) If certificate of registration is obtained on misrepresentation of facts.
 - (d) If photograph of the business premise is not uploaded in the common portal within specified time.

Ans. (a) Physical verification of business premises is a discretionary power of proper officer

Q27. State which of the following statement is correct in respect of obtaining a separate registration for Business verticals:

- (a) Person can obtain centralized registration.
- (b) Person shall obtain a separate registration for each of his verticals.
- (c) He can have only two registration in a state.
- (d) Either (a) or (b).

Ans. (b) Person shall obtain a separate registration for each of his verticals

Q28. Business which has centralized registration under existing act.

- (a) Shall obtain a centralized registration under GST Law.
- (b) Shall obtain separate registration in each state from where it is making taxable supplies
- (c) Shall obtain registration on temporary basis.
- (d) No need to apply for registration under GST.

Ans. (b) Shall obtain separate registration in each state from where it is making taxable supplies

Chapter V

Tax Invoice, Credit and Debit Note

FAQ'S

Tax Invoice, Credit and Debit Note (Section 31 – Section 34)

Q1. When should a Tax Invoice be issued for supply of Goods?

Ans. The answer depends upon the type of goods. As per Sec.31(1), if the nature of the supply is such that:

- Movement of goods is involved, then the tax invoice has to be issued before or at the time of removal of the goods for supply to the recipient.
- Movement of goods is not involved, then the tax invoice has to be issued before or at the time of the goods are delivered to the recipient or when the goods are made available to the recipient.

Q2. How can I supply goods without movement?

Ans. In cases where the ownership, or the risks and rewards are transferred without requiring the movement of goods, the goods would be treated as supplied although no movement is involved in effecting such supply.

E.g. when an Agent who is in possession of certain goods decides to buy the goods from the principal, on-side installation of machinery, sale and lease back transactions, etc.

Q3. What is Removal?

Ans. Removal is defined u/s 2(85 96) of the Act. Removal in relation to goods means,

- (a) dispatch of the goods for delivery by the supplier thereof or by any other person acting on behalf of such supplier; or
- (b) collection of the goods by the recipient thereof or by any other person acting on behalf of such recipient

It can be seen that removal is complete as soon as the goods are dispatched. However, where the supply is such that the recipient collects the goods from the supplier, the point at which the goods are collected would be the time of removal of the goods. The dispatch (or collection, as the case may be) would trigger the liability to raise the invoice, and the supplier should not wait until the goods reach the destination.

Q4. Who can remove the goods?

Ans. Goods can be removed by way of:

- Dispatch by the supplier himself
- Dispatch by any person acting on behalf of the supplier
- Collection by the recipient himself
- Collection by any person acting on behalf of the recipient

Q5. I am supplying A4-sized bundles of paper to an Advocate's Office. I submit the account of total supplies made during the 2-month period on the 25th of alternate month. Do I have to issue an invoice each time I dispatch the bundles?

Ans. As per Sec.31(4) where, under a contract, there is a continuous/ recurrent supply of goods involving periodic invoices or payments, the invoice shall be issued before or at the time of issue of the statements of account or receipt of payments. Since the given instance is a case of continuous supply of goods, tax invoice has to be issued latest by the time of submitting the statement every time.

Q6. Will the invoicing requirement change if I am paid Rs. 50,000 every Wednesday?

Ans. Based on the explanation in Q6 above, it is clear that the liability becomes certain only on submission of the statements of account. Therefore, the invoice can be raised on a bi-monthly basis, by the 25th of every 2nd month when the account is submitted. However, the time of supply provisions get triggered on receipt of payment in advance, for which, a receipt voucher shall be issued. Tax should be discharged on receipt of advances, although invoice is yet to be raised.

Q7. Do I have to issue an invoice even if I remove goods for 'sale on approval basis'?

Ans. In such cases, as per sec. 31(7) tax invoice need not be raised at the time of removal. This is because the removal cannot be said to be made for the purpose of supply to the recipient, as it is not certain (at the time of dispatch of goods) that the sending of goods will result in a 'supply'. However, on or before the confirmation of the supply by the other party, the tax invoice has to be issued.

The law provides a time limit of 6 months from the date of removal, during which the goods will not be treated as supplied. Where no confirmation is received within such period, a tax invoice should be issued on the day immediately succeeding the 6-month period.

Q8. What is the invoice or other documentation required in case reverse charge cases?

Ans. In case of categories of goods or services that are notified, on which tax is payable on reverse charge basis, the recipient of the goods or services would be required to issue a payment voucher at the time of making payment to the supplier- Sec31(3)(g).

Further, where the tax liability is cast on the recipient for the reason that the supplier of goods or services is an unregistered person, the recipient will be required to issue an invoice in respect of such goods or services -Sec31(3)(f).

Q9. What is the time limit to raise an invoice for services?

Ans. Invoice has to be raised within 30 days of supply of service Rule 2 of The Tax Invoice, Credit and Debit note Rules.

Q10. I have a contract to supply manpower to a factory for 12 months, whereby the recipient should make payment by the 15th of the succeeding month. When should I raise the invoice?

Ans. Given that the contract is for a period exceeding 3 months, to provide services on a continuous/ recurrent basis, the supply will be treated as a continuous supply of services. As the due date of payment is ascertainable from the contract, the invoice has to be raised on or before the due date of payment-Sec 31(5)(a).

Q11. I am constructing a building for my client. The client is required to pay me on completion of plinth, 1st floor and 2nd floor. When should the invoice be raised?

Ans. The above instance is a case of continuous supply of services. Here, since the payment is linked to completion of an event (i.e., milestones set in the contract), an invoice should be raised on or before the due date of completion of event. Therefore, an invoice be raised on or before completion of the 1st floor and the second time on or before the completion of 2nd floor.

Q12. I had a contract for supplying manpower for 28 days for Rs. 28,000/-. However, after 10 days, the service has stopped. Should I raise an invoice?

Ans. Yes. Where a supply of service ceases before its completion, an invoice has to be issued at the time the supply ceases, i.e., on the 10th day. The invoice shall be to the extent of the service provided before its cessation-Sec. 31(6).

Q13. I have a registration as an Input Service Distributor. Am I required to raise invoices even though no taxable supplies are made from this registration number?

Ans. Yes. An Input Service Distributor (ISD) should issue a tax invoice being an 'ISD invoice' for distributing credits to the GST registrations that have the same PAN as that of the ISD. Such invoice will be different from invoices reflecting supply of goods or services (refer Invoice Rules). This is a document required under Section 20 of the Act..

Q14. What is the time limit for issuing invoices by Banking Companies?

Ans. In case of banking companies, financial institutions including NBFCs, the time limit for issuing an invoice is extended to 45 days (as against 30 days in respect of other supplier) from the date of supply of service-Rule 2 of The Tax Invoice, Credit and Debit note Rules.

Q15. Can an Unregistered person issue a tax invoice?

Ans. Only a registered person can issue a tax invoice. Also, section 32 specifically prohibits collection of tax by persons who are not registered under the GST law.

Q16. I became liable to pay tax on 1st April. I have applied for registration on 15th April, which is within the 30 days' window given to me. My registration is granted on 29th April. What document can I issue to collect tax from 1st April to 28th April?

Ans. Till the grant of registration on i.e., 29th April, tax cannot be collected on the supplies made.

However, even though the registration is granted on 29th April, the effective date of will be 1st April, as registration is applied for within the permissible period.

Section 31(3) provides for issue of 'revised invoices' against the bills raised on a regular basis (without collection of tax) from 1st April to 28th April, within a period of 1 month from the date of grant, i.e., within 29th May. Applicable taxes can be collected in the revised invoices issued.

Q17. Can a consolidated 'revised invoice' be issued to every recipient for supplies made during the period before registration is granted?

Ans. As Per Proviso to Rule 6 (2) of Tax Invoice, Credit and Debit note Rules, it is mandatory to issue separate tax invoices in the following cases:

- Supplies to registered persons;
- Inter-state supplies to unregistered persons where the taxable value of the supply exceeds Rs. 250,000.

A consolidated invoice can be issued to an unregistered recipient (State-wise consolidation) not covered above.

Q18. Is it necessary for me to issue receipt for advances?

Ans. Yes. A 'receipt voucher' containing prescribed particulars should be issued on receipt of any advance payment towards supply of goods or services.

Q19. What is meant by Continuous Supply of Goods or Services?

Ans. U/s 2(32), Continuous supply of goods means a supply of goods which is provided or agreed to be provided continuously or on recurrent basis. There should be a contract for such a supply requiring the supplier to issue invoices to the recipient on a regular or periodic basis. Also, the supply may or may not be through a wire, cable, pipeline or other conduit.

U/s 2(33), Continuous supply of services means a supply of services which is provided or agreed to be provided continuously or on recurrent basis under a contract. Such contract should be for a period exceeding 3 months, with periodic payment obligations.

The Government is also empowered to treat the supply of a particular category of goods or services as 'continuous supply', irrespective of the criteria specified above.

Q20. What is a 'Bill of Supply'?

Ans. A bill of supply should be issued instead of a tax invoice in case of the following supplies:

- supply of exempted goods or services; or
- supplies made by a composition supplier.

Q21. Can a consolidated bill of supply be issued on a periodic basis?

Ans. A separate 'Bill of Supply' is not necessary if the value of the goods or services supplied is less than Rs. 1200 unless the recipient demands for such a bill. In such a case, a consolidated 'Bill of Supply' should be prepared at the close of each day in respect of all such supplies to each recipient, separately.

Q22. What are the circumstances in which a Credit Note is to be issued?

Ans. As per Sec. 34(1), for issuing a Credit note, an invoice for a supply should have been issued earlier. A credit note may be issued in the following cases:

- The taxable value on which the tax is collected is more than the actual taxable value;
- The tax charged is more than what should have been charged;
- The recipient has returned the goods;
- The recipient has found that the goods or services supplied are deficient.

Q23. I had made a supply in April. The party returned the goods in May. How will I declare the credit note to the tax authorities?

Ans. The credit note should be declared in return of outward supplies (GSTR-1) for the month of May.

Q24. I had made a supply in April. The party returned the goods in October. Will I still be able to issue a Credit Note?

Ans. A credit note can be issued for any supplies. However, in order to declare the details of the credit note and thereby claim a reduction in output tax liability, it must be issued and declared in a return upto September following the end of Financial Year, or before filing of the annual return for that Financial Year, whichever earlier.

e.g. Assuming that annual return for the year 2017-18 is not yet filed, a credit note can be issued in respect of any of supplies made during the year 2017-18, up to 30th September 2018. However, if the Annual Return is filed for financial year 2017-18 on 30th June 2018, then the details of the credit note for the year 2017-18 cannot be declared in the returns file after 30th June 2018.

Q25. Will my tax liability be reduced if I issue a Credit Note?

Ans. The below requirements must be met for claiming a reduction in output tax liability:

- (a) It can be proven that the incidence of tax and interest have not been passed on to any person;
- (b) The details of the credit note are declared within the prescribed timelines as explained in Q25 above.
- (c) The recipient of the supply should accept credit note in his return of inward

supply and reduce his claim of input tax credit to the extent reduction of tax liability.

Q26. When I reject an inward supply, can I issue a Debit Note?

Ans. A debit note may be raised for accounting purposes. However, for the purpose of GST, such a debit note will be of no relevance. Under the scheme of things, both debit note and credit note are issued by the supplier. Where the supplier fails to declare the details of such documents, the recipient can declare the details of the same (i.e., those issued by the supplier) and require the supplier to accept the same, in order to effect amendments in his return of outward supplies (GSTR-1)- Sec.34(3).

Q27. So, Debit note can be issued only for increasing tax liability by the supplier?

Ans. Yes. 'Debit notes' are akin to 'supplementary invoices'. They are issued by the supplier for recording increase in taxable value or tax charged in the supply.

Q28. I had made a supply in April. In May, the recipient decided to permit increased rate for the supply. How will I declare the debit note to the tax authorities?

Ans. Debit note should be issued with immediate effect, and the details should be declared in the return of outward supplies for the month of May.

Q29. Are there any restrictions on raising debit notes for earlier supplies?

Ans. No. Every increase in tax liability or taxable value mandates an issue of debit note.

Q30. What should the contents of a tax invoice be?

Ans. Normally, the tax invoice should have the following details :

- (a) Name, address, GSTIN of the supplier
- (b) Consecutive Serial Number unique for a financial year having alphabets, numerals and special characters being "-" or "/" only
- (c) Date of Issue
- (d) Name and address of the recipient
- (e) GSTIN/UID of the recipient, if registered
- (f) HSN code of Goods or Accounting Code of Services
- (g) Description of Goods / Services
- (h) Quantity and Unit(or Unique Quantity Code) in case of Goods
- (i) Total Value of Goods and Services
- (j) Post discount/abatements taxable value of Goods and Services
- (k) Rate of Tax, Separately for each type of tax (Central tax, State tax, Integrated tax, Union territory tax)
- (l) Amount of Tax Charged

- (m) Place of Supply along with the name of the State if the supply is an inter-State supply
- (n) Place of delivery if different from place of supply
- (o) Whether tax is payable on reverse charge
- (p) Signature/Digital Signature of the Supplier or his authorised representative.

Q31. What are the mandatory details required in the invoice/ document issued by a Goods Transport Agency?

Ans. A GTA supplying services in relation to transportation of goods by road in a goods carriage, is required to have the following details in its invoices (in addition to other details required:

- (a) Gross weight of the consignment
- (b) Name of the Consignor and the Consignee
- (c) Registration number of the goods carriage
- (d) Details of goods transported
- (e) Details of place of origin and destination
- (f) GSTIN of the person liable to pay tax (whether as consignor, consignee or GTA).

Q32. What are the contents of a 'Bill of Supply'?

Ans. A Bill of Supply should have the following details :

- (a) Name, address, GSTIN of the supplier
- (b) Consecutive Serial Number unique for a financial year having alphabets/ numerals and special characters being "-" or "/" only
- (c) Date of Issue
- (d) Name, and address of the recipient
- (e) GSTIN/UID of the recipient, if registered
- (f) HSN code of Goods or Accounting Code of Services
- (g) Description of Goods / Services
- (h) Post discount/abatement value of Goods and Services
- (i) Signature/Digital Signature of the Supplier or his authorised representative.

Q33. What are the contents of Credit Notes, Debit Notes and Supplementary Tax Invoices?

Ans. These documents shall contain the following details :

- (a) Name, address, GSTIN of the supplier

- (b) Nature of the Document – i.e., Debit Note / Credit Note / Supplementary invoice / Revised Invoice;
- (c) Consecutive Serial Number unique for a financial year having alphabets/numerals and special characters being “-“ or “ / “ only
- (d) Date of Issue
- (e) Name, and address of the recipient
- (f) GSTIN/UID of the recipient, if registered
- (g) Name and address of the recipient and address of delivery, along with the name of State and its code, if such recipient is unregistered
- (h) Serial number and date of the corresponding tax invoice/ bill of supply
- (i) Taxable value of goods or services, rate of tax and the amount of tax credited/ debited to the recipient
- (j) Signature/Digital Signature of the Supplier or his authorised representative.

Q34. What are the contents of invoices issued by ISD?

Ans. The tax invoice issued by an ISD shall contain the following details :

- (a) Name, address, GSTIN of the ISD
- (b) Consecutive Serial Number unique for a financial year having alphabets/numerals and special characters being “-“ or “ / “ only
- (c) Date of Issue
- (d) Name, address, GSTIN of the supplier of input service
- (e) Serial Number and date of invoice of such supplier of input service
- (f) Name, address, GSTIN of the recipient to whom credit is being distributed
- (g) Amount of Credit Distributed
- (h) Signature/Digital Signature of the Supplier or his authorised representative.

Q35. Are there any relaxations available for banking companies or a financial institutions including NBFC?

Ans. Yes. In case of the supplier being a Banking Company or a Financial Institution including NBFC or an insurer, the tax invoice would be treated as complete, even in the following cases:

- The invoice is not serially numbered;
- The invoice does not contain the address of the recipient of taxable supply.

Also, they may issue an invoice within 45 days from the date of supply of service (as against 30 days in other cases).

Q36. Should suppliers of Passenger Transportation Service issue an invoice in addition to issue of tickets?

Ans. In case of such suppliers, a tax invoice will include a 'ticket'. The invoice would be treated as complete, even in the following cases:

- The invoice is not serially numbered;
- The invoice does not contain the address of the recipient of taxable supply.

Q37. How many copies of invoice are required in case of supply of Goods?

Ans. The invoice should be prepared in triplicate. The original is for the recipient, the duplicate for the transporter and the triplicate for the supplier. The copies should be marked as 'ORIGINAL FOR RECIPIENT', 'DUPLICATE FOR TRANSPORTER' and 'TRIPLICATE FOR SUPPLIER', as the case may be.

Q38. Whether goods can be transported without issuance of Invoice?

Ans. Yes. The consigner can issue a delivery challan instead of an invoice at the time of removal of goods for transportation in the following cases:

- (a) supply of liquid gas where the quantity at the time of removal from the place of business of the supplier is not known,
- (b) transportation of goods for job work,
- (c) transportation of goods for reasons other than by way of supply, or
- (d) such other supplies as may be notified by the Board.

Q39. What is a Receipt Voucher?

Ans. Receipt voucher is a document issued as per Section 31(3)(d) when advance is collected/ received in relation to supply of Goods or Services.

Q40. How will the transporter satisfy the proper officer if he checks the goods in movement where no invoice is required to be raised and a delivery challan suffices?

Ans. As per Rule 8, where goods are being transported on a delivery challan in lieu of invoice, the details of the delivery challan should be declared in FORM WAYBILL. The transporter can show his copy marked as 'DUPLICATE FOR TRANSPORTER', which should show the details of the goods, place of supply and details of the consignee (amongst other details).

Q41. How Many copies of an invoice is required for supply of services?

Ans. For supply of Services, only two copies of the invoice is sufficient. The original is for the recipient and the duplicate for the supplier.

Q42. Can I start a fresh series of serial number for my 'invoice' or 'bill of supply' every day, e.g., 20160401-001 for April 1st and 20160402-001 for 2nd April?

Ans. The invoice rules require that the serial number should be consecutive and unique for a financial year. Hence, restarting the serial number of the invoice or 'bill of supply' on a daily basis would not be considered appropriate.

Q43. Are the requirements of tax invoice the same for both registered and unregistered recipients?

Ans. Yes, the requirements are the same but for one:- In case of supplies to unregistered persons, along with the name, address of the recipient and the address of delivery, the name of the State and its code will also have to be mentioned in the invoice, in case of every supply where the taxable value is Rs. 50,000 or more.

Q44. Is it compulsory to mention HSN Codes or SAC?

Ans. The Board/Commissioner by notification may specify the number of digits of HSN code for goods or Accounting Code for Services that a class of taxable persons shall be required to mention.

Q45. What are the special requirements of a supplementary or revised invoice?

Ans. The words 'Revised Invoice' or 'Supplementary Invoice' should be mentioned prominently along with reference of the date and invoice number of the original invoice.

Q46. What are the specific requirements of an export supply?

Ans. The document should carry any one of the following endorsements, as applicable:

- Supply meant for export on payment of IGST
- Supply meant for export under bond or letter of undertaking without payment of IGST

Also, the document should contain the following details of the recipient:

- Name and Address
- Address of Delivery
- Name of the country of Destination
- Number and date of application for removal of goods for export

Q47. Since some customers may not bear the taxes if shown separately, can a single consolidated price inclusive of all taxes be shown along with such a declaration?

Ans. The invoice rules prescribe a separate field to mandatorily mention prominently, the amount of tax and the rate of tax applicable on the price at which the supply is made. Therefore, mentioning a consolidated amount without showing the tax separately will not be valid.

MCQ'S

Tax Invoice, Credit and Debit Note (Section 31 – Section 34)

Q1. Tax invoice must be issued by_____

- (a) Every supplier
- (b) Every taxable person
- (c) Registered persons not paying tax under composition scheme
- (d) All the above

Ans. (c) Registered persons not paying tax under composition scheme

Q2. Law permits collection of tax on supplies effected prior to registration, but after applying for registration:

- (a) Yes, but only on intra-State supplies, if the revised invoice is raised within one month;
- (b) Yes, but only on intra-State supplies effected to unregistered persons, if the revised invoice is raised within one month;
- (c) Yes, on all supplies, if the revised invoice is raised within one month;
- (d) No, tax can be collected only on supplies effected after registration is granted.

Ans. (c) Yes, on all supplies, if the revised invoice is raised within one month

Q3. A bill of supply can be issued in case of inter-State and intra-State:

- (a) Exempted supplies;
- (b) Supplies by composition suppliers;
- (c) Supplies to unregistered persons;
- (d) None of the above.

Ans. (a) Exempted supplies

Q4. An invoice must be issued:

- (a) At the time of removal of goods;
- (b) On transfer of risks and rewards of the goods to the recipient;
- (c) On receipt of payment for the supply;
- (d) Earliest of the above dates.

Ans. (a) At the time of removal of goods.

Q5. An acknowledgement must be given on receipt of advance payment in respect of supply of goods or services:

- (a) Yes, in the form of a proforma invoice;
- (b) Yes, as a receipt voucher;
- (c) Yes, the invoice must be raised to that extent;
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) Yes, as a receipt voucher.

Q6. A continuous supply of goods requires one of the following as a must:

- (a) The goods must be notified by the Commissioner in this behalf;
- (b) The contract for supply lasts for a minimum period of 3 months;
- (c) The supply is made by means of a wire, cable, pipeline or other conduit;
- (d) Supplier invoices the recipient on a regular or periodic basis.

Ans. (d) Supplier invoices the recipient on a regular or periodic basis.

Q7. The recipient must issue an invoice in the following cases:

- (a) The supplier fails to issue an invoice;
- (b) The supplier is unregistered;
- (c) The goods or services received notified for tax on reverse charge basis;
- (d) All of the above.

Ans. (b) The supplier is unregistered.

Q8. A payment voucher need not be raised if the supplier is an unregistered person.

- (a) True, as the recipient is required to issue an invoice in that case;
- (b) True, if the unregistered person does not require it;
- (c) False, a payment voucher is the only document to evidence the supply;
- (d) False, payment voucher should be issued in addition to raising an invoice for the inward supply

Ans. (d) False, payment voucher should be issued in addition to raising an invoice for the inward supply.

Q9. The time limit for issue of tax invoice in case of continuous supply of goods:

- (a) At the time of issue of statement of account where successive accounts are involved;
- (b) At the time of receipt of payment, if payments are received prior to issue of accounts;
- (c) On a monthly basis;
- (d) As and when demanded by the recipient.

Ans. (a) At the time of issue of statement of account where successive accounts are involved

Q10. In case of goods sent on sale on approval basis, invoice has to be issued:

- (a) while sending the goods; another Invoice has to be issued by the recipient while rejecting the goods;
- (b) while sending the goods but the recipient can take credit only when the goods are accepted by him;
- (c) when the recipient accepts the goods or six months from the date of supply whichever is earlier;
- (d) when the recipient accepts the goods or three months from the date of supply whichever is earlier.

Ans. (c) when the recipient accepts the goods or six months from the date of supply whichever is earlier.

Q11. If Supply of Services has ceased under a contract before the completion of supply:

- (a) Invoice has to be issued within 30 days on the basis of 'Quantum Meruit' from the date of cessation;
- (b) Invoice has to be issued at the time of cessation to the extent of the supply effected;
- (c) Invoice has to be issued for the full value of the contract after deducting a percentage thereof as prescribed;
- (d) Invoice cannot be issued as the matter will be sub-judice.

Ans. (b) Invoice has to be issued at the time of cessation to the extent of the supply effected.

Q12. The tax invoice should be issued _____ the date of supply of service:

- (a) Within 30 days from
- (b) Within 1 month from
- (c) Within 15 days from
- (d) On

Ans. (a) Within 30 days from

Q13. A person who has applied for registration can

- (a) Provisionally collect tax till his registration is approved, on applying for registration, if he has applied for registration within prescribed time;
- (b) Neither collect tax nor claim input tax credit;

- (c) Issue 'revised invoice' and collect tax within 1 month of grant of registration, subject to conditions;
- (d) All of the above.

Ans. (c) Issue 'revised invoice' and collect tax within 1 month of grant of registration, subject to conditions.

Q14. The name of the State of recipient along with State code is required on the invoice where:

- (a) Supplies are made to unregistered persons;
- (b) Supplies are made to unregistered persons where the value of supply is Rs.50,000 or more;
- (c) Inter-state supplies are made to unregistered persons where the value of supply is Rs.50,000 or more;
- (d) Supplies are made to registered persons.

Ans. (b) Supplies are made to unregistered persons where the value of supply is Rs.50,000 or more.

Q15. A credit note is issued by _____ and it is a document accepted for GST purposes:

- (a) Supplier, for reducing the tax/ taxable value;
- (b) Recipient, for reducing the tax/ taxable value;
- (c) Supplier, for increasing the tax/ taxable value;
- (d) Recipient, for increasing the tax/ taxable value.

Ans. (a) Supplier, for reducing the tax/ taxable value.

Q16. For an increase in the tax/ taxable value, a debit note for GST purposes:

- (a) Should be issued by the supplier;
- (b) Should be issued by the recipient;
- (c) May be issued by the supplier;
- (d) May be issued by the recipient.

Ans. (a) Should be issued by the supplier.

Q17. The last date for declaring the details of a Credit Note issued on 25-Jun-2018 for a supply made on 19-Sep-2017 is:

- (a) 31-Dec-2018 – Actual date for filing annual return
- (b) 20-Jul-2018
- (c) 20-Sep-2018
- (d) 20-Oct-2018

Ans. (d) 20-Oct-2018

Q18. The receipt voucher must contain:

- (a) Details of goods or services;
- (b) Invoice reference;
- (c) Full value of supply;
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) Details of goods or services.

Chapter VI

Accounts and Records

FAQ'S

Accounts and other records (Section 35)

- Q1. Should every registered person required to maintain books of account?
- Ans. Yes. As per Section 35 of the Act, every registered person is required to keep and maintain books of account at his principal place of business that is mentioned in the certificate of registration.
- Q2. What are the basic accounts required to be maintained by a person at the principal place of business?
- Ans. As per Section 35 of the Act, read with Draft Accounts and Records Rules, the following accounts need to be maintained on a true and correct basis:
- (a) Production or manufacture of goods;
 - (b) Inward or outward supply of goods or services of both;
 - (c) Stock of goods;
 - (d) Input tax credit availed;
 - (e) Output tax payable and paid;
- Q3. What are the additional accounts to be maintained by the registered person under Rule 1 of Accounts and Records Rules, 2017?
- Ans. Every registered person, in addition to the records to be maintained under section 35 of the Act, is required to maintain following additional accounts on a true and correct basis:
- 1. Goods or services imported or exported;
 - 2. Supplies attracting reverse charge along with documents (including invoices, bill of supply, delivery challans, credit notes, debit notes, receipt vouchers, payment vouchers, refund vouchers and e-way bills);
 - 3. Accounts of stock for each commodity received and supplied – containing particulars of opening balance, receipt, supply, goods lost, stolen, destroyed, written off or disposed of by way of gift or free samples and balance of stock including raw materials, finished goods, scrap and wastage thereof (these details need not be maintained by a composition dealer)
 - 4. Advances received, paid and adjustments thereto;

5. Tax payable on reverse charge basis;
6. Tax payable, tax collected and paid, input tax, input tax credit claimed, together with a register of tax invoice, credit note, debit note, delivery challan issued or received during any tax period;
7. names and complete addresses of suppliers from whom he has received the goods or services;
8. names and complete addresses of the persons to whom he has supplied the goods or services; and
9. the complete addresses of the premises where the goods are stored by him, including goods stored during transit along with the particulars of the stock stored therein.

Q4. Is an agent required to maintain any set of books of accounts?

Ans. Yes, as per Rule 1(12) of Accounts and Records Rules, 2017 every agent referred in section 2(5) shall maintain accounts containing:

1. particulars of authorization received by him from each principal to receive or supply goods or services on behalf of such principal separately;
2. particulars including description, value and quantity (wherever applicable) of goods or services received on behalf of every principal;
3. particulars including description, value and quantity (wherever applicable) of goods or services supplied on behalf of every principal;
4. details of accounts furnished to every principal; and
5. tax paid on receipts or on supply of goods or services effected on behalf of every principal.

Q5. Is there any specific set of records to be maintained by the provider of works contract service?

Ans. Yes as per Rule 1(15) of Accounts and Records Rules, 2017 the registered person providing works contract service shall maintain the accounts showing-

1. the names and addresses of the persons on whose behalf the works contract is executed;
2. description, value and quantity (wherever applicable) of goods or services received for the execution of works contract;
3. description, value and quantity (wherever applicable) of goods or services utilized in the execution of each works contract;
4. the details of payment received in respect of each works contract; and
5. the names and addresses of suppliers from whom he has received goods or services.

- Q6. Is there any specific record to be maintained by custodian of goods?
- Ans. Yes, as per Rule 1(18) of Accounts and Records Rules, 2017, the clearing and forwarding agent or the carrier of goods shall maintain true and correct records in respect of such goods handled by him on behalf of the registered person.
- Q7. Where are the books of account liable to be maintained?
- Ans. The books of account are to be maintained at principal place of business as mentioned in the certificate of registration.
- Q8. In case of more than one place of business, the records are required to be maintained only at principal place of business?
- Ans. No, in case of additional places of business, the accounts relating to each place of business shall be kept at such places of business concerned (provided such place is specified in the certificate of registration).
- Q9. Whether accounts can be maintained in the electronic form?
- Ans. Yes, the registered person may keep and maintain such accounts and other particulars in the electronic form, in the manner as may be prescribed.
- Q10. Is there any category of registered person required to maintain additional accounts or documents?
- Ans. The Commissioner/Chief Commissioner may notify a class of taxable persons to maintain additional accounts or documents for such purpose as may be specified.
- Q11. Can an exception be made for maintenance of books of account as per provisions of Section 35 of the GST Act?
- Ans. Yes, in case any class of taxable persons is not in a position to keep and maintain accounts in accordance with the provisions of this section, the Commissioner/ Chief Commissioner may permit such class of taxable persons to maintain accounts in such manner as may be prescribed after recording the reasons for the same.
- Q12. Whether the accounts maintained by the registered taxable person needs to be audited?
- Ans. Yes, every registered person whose turnover during a financial year exceeds the prescribed limit of Rs. one crore, shall get his accounts audited by a chartered accountant or a cost accountant and shall submit to the proper officer a copy of the audited statement of accounts, the reconciliation statement under Section 44(2) and such other documents in the form and manner as may be prescribed in this behalf.
- Q13. Can the provisions of Sections 73 or 74 be made applicable for not maintaining books of account?
- Ans. Yes, where the registered person fails to account for the goods and/or services in accordance with Section 35(1), the proper officer shall determine the amount of tax

payable on the goods and/or services that are not accounted for, as if such goods and/or services had been supplied by such person and in this regard, and the provisions of Sections 73 or 74, as the case may be, shall apply, mutatis mutandis, for determination of such tax.

Note: Section 73 & 74 are the demand-related provisions under the Act.

Q14. Does the law require an owner/ operator of a warehouse or godowns/ transporter to maintain books of account?

Ans. Yes, every owner/ operator of warehouse or godowns or any other place used for storage of goods and transporter (whether registered or not) needs to maintain records of consigner, consignee and other relevant details as under:

1. For Transporter:
 - Goods transported
 - Goods delivered
 - Goods stored in transit by him and branches
2. For owner/ operator of a warehouse or godowns:
 - Accounts related to that period for which goods remain with him
 - Details of dispatch, movement, receipt and disposal

Further, owner/ operator of warehouse or godowns should store the goods in such a way that identification item-wise and owner-wise is possible and facilitates physical verification/ inspection.

Q15. Is there any form to be submitted by the such persons to maintain books as per section 35?

Ans. Yes, as per Accounts and Records Rules, 2017, owner/ operator of warehouse or godowns or any other place used for storage of goods and transporter if not registered is required to submit the details regarding his business electronically on the Common Portal in FORM GST ENR-01, either directly or through a Facilitation Centre notified by the Commissioner and, upon validation of the details furnished, a unique enrollment number shall be generated and communicated to the said person.

Q16. What are the consequences if taxable goods are found in a place other than those declared without valid documents?

Ans. The proper officer is free to determine the amount of tax payable on such goods as if the goods have been supplied by the registered person

Q17. Are the books of accounts to be maintained serially?

Ans. Yes

Q18. Is there any specific set of details to be maintained by a supplier of service?

Ans. Yes. As per Rule 1(14) of Accounts and Records Rules, 2017, a supplier of service is required to maintain quantitative details of goods used in provision of each service, details of input service utilized and services supplied.

Period of retention of accounts (Section 36)

Q19. Is there any time period during which the maintenance of accounts and records is mandatory?

Ans. Yes, as per section 36 every registered person is required to keep and maintain books of account or other records as prescribed under Section 35(1) and retain them until the expiry of **seventy two** months from the due date for filing of Annual Return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records.

Q20. What is the time period prescribed for maintenance of accounts and records if the registered person is a party to an appeal or revision?

Ans. A registered person, who is a party to an appeal or revision or any other proceeding before any Appellate Authority or Tribunal or Court, is required to retain the books of account pertaining to the subject matter of such appeal or revision or proceeding for a period of **one year after final disposal** of such appeal or revision or proceeding, or until the expiry of sixty months from the last date of filing of Annual Return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records, whichever is later.

MCQ

Accounts and other records (Section 35)

Q1. The books and other records U/S 35 are to be maintained at

- (a) Place where the books and accounts are maintained
- (b) Place of address of the Proprietor/ Partner/Director/Principal Officer
- (c) Principal place of business mentioned in the Certificate of Registration
- (d) Any of the above

Ans. (c) Principal place of business mentioned in the Certificate of Registration

Q2. In case, more than one place of business situated within a state specified in the Registration Certificate, the books and Accounts shall be maintained at

- (a) Each place of business pertaining to such place alone
- (b) Place where the books of accounts are maintained for all places situated within a state
- (c) At principal place of business covered mentioned in the Registration Certificate for all places of business in each state

(d) Any of the above

Ans. (a) each place of business pertaining to such place alone

Q3. Accounts are required to be maintained in

- (a) Manual form
- (b) Electronic form
- (c) Manual and electronic form
- (d) Manual or electronic form

Ans. (d) Manual or electronic form

Q4. Who of the below, even if not registered, is required to maintain records

- (a) Owner of warehouse
- (b) Owner of godown
- (c) Owner of any other place used for storage of goods
- (d) All the above

Ans. (d) All the above

Q5. If a turnover during a financial year exceeds the prescribed limit, then accounts get audited by

- (a) Chartered Accountant
- (b) Cost Accountant
- (c) Either (a) or (b)
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (c) Either (a) or (b)

Q6. What accounts and records are required to be maintained by every registered taxable person at his principal place of business

- (a) account of production or manufacture of goods
- (b) inward or outward supply of goods and/or services
- (c) stock of goods
- (d) input tax credit availed
- (e) output tax payable and paid
- (f) All of the above

Ans. (f) All of the above

Q7. Can all the records be maintained in an electronic form?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Some records
- (d) Yes, if authenticated by digital signature

Ans. (d) Yes, if authenticated by digital signature

Period of retention of accounts (Section 36)

Q8. The time period prescribed for maintenance of accounts and records if the taxable person is a party to an appeal or revision shall be-

- (a) Two year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding, or until the expiry of thirty-six months from the last date of filing of Annual Return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records, whichever is later
- (b) Two year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding, or until the expiry of sixty months from the last date of filing of Annual Return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records, whichever is later
- (c) One year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding, or until the expiry of seventy two months from the last date of filing of Annual Return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records, whichever is later
- (d) One year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding, or until the expiry of forty months from the last date of filing of Annual Return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records, whichever is later

Ans. (c) One year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding, or until the expiry of seventy two months from the last date of filing of Annual Return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records, whichever is later

Q9. Taxable person has to maintain his records for a period of

- (a) expiry of seventy two months from the last date of filing of Annual Return for the year
- (b) expiry of forty months from the last date of filing of Annual Return for the year
- (c) expiry of thirty months from the last date of filing of Annual Return for the year
- (d) expiry of ninety months from the last date of filing of Annual Return for the year

Ans. (a) expiry of seventy two months from the last date of filing of Annual Return for the year

Chapter VII

Returns

FAQ'S

Returns (Section No. 37 To 48)

Q1. What are the various returns prescribed under the GST Act?

Ans. The various returns prescribed under GST Act read with GST Returns Rules are as follows:-

Return	Particulars	Due date
GSTR-1	Furnishing details outward supplies	10 th of succeeding tax period
GSTR-1A (auto-drafted)	Communication to supplier of goods and services for any addition/deletion/modification made by the recipient in GSTR-2	Accept or reject before 17 th of the succeeding tax period
GSTR-2	Furnishing details of inward supplies	Before 15 th of succeeding tax period
GSTR-2A (auto-drafted)	Part A: Communication to receiver of goods and services in respect of goods and services procured by it and uploaded by the supplier. Part B: Communication to the receiver of credit in case of distribution of credit by Input Service Distributor in Form GSTR-6 Part C: Communication of details of tax deducted at source from the payments to the receiver based on Form GSTR-7 of the deductor Part D: Communication of details of tax collected at source on payments received by the supplier from the e-commerce operator, based on Form GSTR-8	
GSTR-3	Monthly return after finalization of outward supplies and inward supplies	20 th of succeeding tax period

Return	Particulars	Due date
GSTR-3A	Notice sent to registered taxable persons who fails to furnish return under section 39 and section 45	
GSTR-3B	Return to be filed in lieu of Form GSTR-3 when the due date for filing Form GSTR-1 and Form GSTR-2 has been extended by the Commissioner	Due date shall be notified by the Commissioner
GSTR-4	Return to be furnished by a registered taxable person under composition scheme	18 th of the month succeeding the quarter
GSTR-4A	Communication to the person registered under composition scheme in respect of inward supplies procured by it and uploaded by the supplier	
GSTR-5	Return to be furnished by non-resident taxable person	20 th of succeeding tax period
GSTR-6	Return to be furnished by Input Service Distributor	13 th of succeeding tax period
GSTR-6A	Communication to Input Service Distributor in respect of inward supplies procured by it and uploaded by the supplier	
GSTR-7	Return to be furnished by persons liable to deduct tax at source under Section 51 of the GST Act	10 th of succeeding tax period
GSTR-7A	Certificate to be issued to the recipient by the person deducting tax at source	Within 5 days of remitting the amount deducted
GSTR-8	Return to be furnished by persons liable to collect tax at source under Section 52 of the GST Act	10 th of succeeding tax period
GSTR-9	Annual return	31 st December of subsequent year
GSTR-9A	Annual return for composition dealers	31 st December of subsequent year

Return	Particulars	Due date
GSTR-9B	Reconciliation statement to be submitted along with Annual Return	31 st December of subsequent year
GSTR-10	Final Return	3 months from the date of cancellation/order of cancellation, whichever later
GSTR-11	Return to be filed by persons having Unique Identity Number and claiming refund on inward supplies	To be submitted along with Refund Application

Q2. Who is required to furnish the details of outward taxable supply? In what format should such details be furnished? What is the due date for furnishing such details?

Ans. All registered taxable persons are required to furnish the details of outward supplies of goods and services effected during the tax period, except:

- (a) Input Service Distributors
- (b) Composition suppliers
- (c) Non-resident taxable persons
- (d) Persons liable to deduct tax at source as per Section 51
- (e) Persons liable to collect tax at source as per Section 52

The details should be furnished electronically in the format prescribed in Form GSTR-1. Such returns should be furnished on or before 10th of the succeeding tax period.

Q3. What are the details to be submitted while furnishing the details of outward supply in GSTR-1?

Ans. The supplier has to furnish the details of invoices, debit notes, credit notes and revised invoices issued in relation to outward supplies made during the tax period. Key points to be disclosed are as follows:-

- supplies made to registered persons and unregistered persons including consumers.
- Inter-State supplies to a consumer (non-registered person) where invoice value is more than Rs. 2,50,000/ should be separately captured.
- Consolidated amount of Intra-State supplies to a consumer (non-registered person) for each rate of tax.
- Exempted supplies, Nil-rated supplies, Exports (including deemed exports) and non-GST supplies should each be captured, separately.
- Tax liability arising in the current tax period where invoice is not issued in the current tax period (i.e., yet to be raised).

- Invoices issued in the current tax period for which tax was already paid earlier (advances).
 - Supplies made through e-commerce portal of other companies to registered taxable persons and other consumers, separately.
 - The supplier has to mention the Harmonized System of Nomenclature for goods and Service Accounting Code.
- Q4. Whether the details uploaded by the supplier in GSTR-1 would be communicated to the receiver?
- Ans. The details uploaded by the supplier in GSTR-1 would be communicated to the recipient in Part A of Form GSTR-2A, which is an auto-drafted form
- Q5. What is the procedure to be followed if the recipient finds that the details disclosed in Form GSTR-2A are incorrect?
- Ans. The recipient can verify and validate/modify/delete such details and even add details, and thereafter submit the same in Form GSTR-2 on or before 15th of the succeeding tax period.
- Q6. What happens when the recipient modifies/deletes the details appearing in GSTR-2A?
- Ans. If the recipient modifies/deletes any details, such modification/deletion will be communicated to the supplier in Form GSTR-1A. The supplier can accept/reject such modification/deletion before 17th of the succeeding tax period. To the extent of such modifications/ deletions, Form GSTR-1 of the supplier would stand amended.
- Q7. On verification of GSTR-2A, if the recipient finds that certain inward supplies made by him are not reflected, can he add the details of such inward supplies manually?
- Ans. If the recipient finds that certain inward supplies made to him in the tax period are not reflected in the Form GSTR-2A, the recipient can manually add the details of such supplies in Form GSTR-2. Such additions will be communicated to the supplier in Form GSTR-1A. The supplier can accept/reject such modifications before 17th of the succeeding period, upon which, Form GSTR-1 filed by him would stand amended.
- Q8. After filing of Form GSTR-1, the recipient has modified/deleted/added the details. What is the procedure to be followed by the supplier?
- Ans. Where the recipient has modified/deleted/added any details in his Form GSTR-2, the supplier will receive a communication in Form GSTR-1A. The supplier can accept or reject such modifications/deletions/addition before 17th of the succeeding period. If the supplier accepts the modifications/deletions/addition, the details furnished by him in Form GSTR-1 will be amended automatically.
- Q9. Whether the details furnished under GSTR-1 and GSTR-2 can be rectified? Is there any time limit for revision / rectification of such details?

Ans. It may also be noted that there is no concept of revision of a filed return under the GST regime. However, the details furnished in Forms GSTR-1 and GSTR-2 which have remained unmatched as per Section 42 or 43 can be rectified as and when the error or omission is discovered. However, no rectification is permissible after filing the annual return or the return for the month of September of the following year (whichever is earlier).

Q10. Who is required to furnish the details of inward taxable supply? In what format should such details be furnished? What is the due date for furnishing such details?

Ans. All registered taxable persons are required to furnish the details of inward supplies of goods and services effected during the tax period, except:

- (a) Input Service Distributors
- (b) Composition suppliers
- (c) Non-resident taxable persons
- (d) Persons liable to deduct tax at source as per Section 51
- (e) Persons liable to collect tax at source as per Section 52

The details should be furnished electronically in the format prescribed in Form GSTR-2. Such returns should be furnished after 10th but before 15th of the succeeding tax period.

Q11. What are the details to be submitted while furnishing the details of inward supply in Form GSTR-2?

Ans. The details regarding inward supplies will be auto-populated from GSTR-2A. However, the recipient can modify/delete/add the details of inward supply. Key points to be disclosed are as follows :-

- Details of inward supplies from registered persons and unregistered persons
- Details of debit notes/ credit notes issued by the suppliers to the person.
- Details of inward supplies attracting reverse charge.
- Details of goods, capital goods and services procured from outside India. Further, the details of total eligible input tax credit and input tax credit available in the current tax period shall also be disclosed.
- Specify the inward supplies on which he is not eligible, either fully or partially, for input tax credit for each invoice.
- Specify the quantum of ineligible input tax credit on inward supplies, which are relatable to non-taxable supplies or for purpose other than business, which cannot be determined invoice level.
- Supplies received from composition taxable person, unregistered persons and other exempt/nil/non-GST supplies shall be reported separately.

- Input tax credit received from ISD, TDS credit and TCS credit.
- Input tax credit received on an invoice on which partial credit was claimed earlier.
- Where there is liability to pay tax under reverse charge mechanism even though the invoice has not been received.
- Where tax has already been paid under reverse charge mechanism in the earlier period but invoice has been received in the current tax period.
- Input tax credit reversed along with the reason for such reversal.

Q12. What is Form GSTR-2A?

Ans. Form GSTR-2A is an auto-drafted form and contains the details of inward supplies made by the assessee, the details of which have been uploaded by the supplier. It also contains the input tax credit distributed by the Input Service Distributor, tax deducted at source under Section 51 and tax collected at source under Section 52.

Q13. Supplier raises an invoice on 30.08.2017 and discloses the same in GSTR-1 for August 2017. Recipient receives the goods and records the inward supply in his books of account on 01.09.2017. How will the inward supply of the recipient and outward supply of the supplier match?

Ans. As per Section 37, details of inward supply of the recipient should match with the outward supply declared by the supplier for the current tax period or for the earlier tax period. In this case, the inward supply of the recipient is filed for the period September 2017 and will match with the outward supply of the supplier filed for the period August 2017.

Q14. How should the assessee disclose the details of inward supplies on which he wishes to avail input tax credit?

Ans. In Form GSTR-2, against each inward supply at invoice level, the assessee has to state whether he is fully eligible, partially eligible or not eligible for availing credit on such inward supply. Further, in case invoice level details cannot be mentioned, the assessee can specify the quantum of ineligible input tax credit on inward supplies, which are relatable to non-taxable supplies or for purpose other than business.

Q15. After finalization of outward supplies and inward supplies, what is the next procedure?

Ans. After finalizing the statements for outward and inward supplies, a registered taxable person has to file the monthly return in Form GSTR-3. However, the following persons are not required to file the GSTR-3 return:-

- (a) Registered taxable person paying taxes under Composition scheme (Form GSTR-4 to be furnished instead)
- (b) Input service distributor (Form GSTR-6 to be furnished instead)
- (c) Non-resident taxable person (Form GSTR-5 to be furnished instead)

- (d) Person liable to deduct tax at source as per Section 51 (Form GSTR-7 to be furnished instead)
- (e) Person liable to deduct tax at source as per Section 52 (Form GSTR-8 shall be furnished instead)

The return in GSTR-3 will be auto populated from Forms GSTR-1 and GSTR-2. Further, the details of tax, interest and penalty paid have to be reported in Part B of Form GSTR-3. The return has to be filed by 20th of the succeeding tax period.

Q16. Whether an assessee under composition scheme is required to furnish details of inward supply and outward supply?

Ans. No. An assessee under the composition scheme is not required to furnish details of inward and outward supplies. Such assesses are required to file quarterly returns in Form GSTR-4 within 18 days from the end of quarter.

Q17. What is GSTR-4A?

Ans. Form GSTR-4A contains the details of inward supplies received by composition suppliers from registered taxable persons, debit/credit notes received and tax deducted at source. This statement is auto populated from Forms GSTR-1, GSTR-5 and GSTR-7 filed by other assesses.

Q18. What are the details that are required to be submitted in Form GSTR-4?

Ans. While furnishing the return in GSTR-4, the assessee has to furnish the following details:-

- (a) Invoice wise details of inter-State and intra-State inward supplies received from registered and unregistered persons
- (b) Import of goods and services
- (c) Consolidated details of outward supplies
- (d) Debit and credit notes issued and received, if any

Q19. I am a non-resident taxable assessee. What are the returns to be furnished by me?

Ans. A non-resident taxable assessee is liable to file Form GSTR-5 for furnishing the monthly details of inward and outward supplies, debit/credit notes, tax paid details, details of closing stock and refund claimed, if any. The return should be furnished by 20th of the month succeeding the tax period, or within 7 days from the last day of the validity of registration.

Q20. Whether Input Service Distributor is liable to furnish details of inward and outward supplies?

Ans. Input Service Distributor is not liable to furnish the details of inward and outward supplies. Input Service Distributor is liable to file return in GSTR-6 on or before 13th of the month succeeding the tax period. The details relating to input tax credit distributed is communicated to the recipient in Part B of GSTR-2A.

Q21. What is GSTR-6A?

Ans. Form GSTR-6A contains the details of inward supplies received by Input Service Distributors from registered taxable persons and debit/credit notes received. This statement is auto populated from GSTR-1 and GSTR-5 filed by other assesses bearing the same PAN as the Input Service Distributor.

Q22. I am notified under Section 51 of the GST Act to deduct tax at source. What are the returns to be furnished by me?

Ans. Any person liable to deduct tax at source under Section 51 of the GST Act is specifically liable to furnish returns in Form GSTR-7. The details in respect of tax deducted at source, as well as the details relating to tax payable and tax paid shall be disclosed. Further, the person shall be required to furnish other returns in Forms GSTR-1, GSTR-2 and GSTR-3, to the extent not covered in Form GSTR-7.

Q23. I am notified under section 52 of the GST Act to collect tax at source. What are the returns to be furnished by me?

Ans. Any person liable to collect tax at source under section 52 of the GST Act is specifically liable to furnish returns in Form GSTR-8. The details in respect of tax collected at source, as well as the details relating to tax collected and tax paid shall be disclosed. Further, the person shall be required to furnish other returns in Forms GSTR-1, GSTR-2 and GSTR-3, to the extent not covered in Form GSTR-8 above.

Q24. Whether returns have to be filed if the assessee has not effected any inward or outward supply during a tax period?

Ans. Section 39(8) of the CGST Act specifies that the periodical return in Form GSTR-3 or GSTR-4 (as the case may be) shall be furnished whether or not any supplies have been effected during the tax period. Here, it is relevant to note that the term "supplies" includes both inward and outward supplies.

However, a non-resident taxable person, an input service distributor, a person liable to deduct tax at source and person liable to collect tax at source would not be liable to furnish returns (in Forms GSTR-5, GSTR-6, GSTR-7 and GSTR-8, respectively) if they have not effected any supplies requiring them to furnish the respective forms (as mentioned above).

Q25. During the course of inspection/audit/scrutiny/enforcement activity, the department has pointed out certain omissions or incorrect particulars in the returns. Whether the assessee can rectify the returns to correct the omissions or incorrect particulars in its returns?

Ans. As per Section 39(9), where the omission / incorrect particulars are pointed out by the department during audit/inspection/scrutiny/enforcement, the assessee cannot rectify such omissions/incorrect particulars in the returns. However, due tax and interest shall be payable thereon.

Q26. Whether the tax payable under GST Act has to be paid to the Central Government or the State Government?

Ans. As per section 39(7), the tax payable as per return has to be paid to the 'Government' on or before the due date for filing the return. Section 2(53) of the CGST Act defined 'Government' to mean the Central Government. Further, as per Section 2(9) of the IGST Act, the term 'Government' has been defined to mean the Central Government. Therefore, in respect of CGST and IGST taxes, the tax has to be paid to the credit of the Central Government. In respect of SGST, the tax has to be paid to the credit of the State Government.

Q27. I was liable to get registered from July 12, 2017. I got my registration only on August 16, 2017. How should I disclose the details of supplies effected during the period July 12, 2017 to August 16, 2017?

Ans. As per Section 40, a registered taxable person is required to file First Return to disclose the details of supplies effected during the period between the date on which he became liable to registration till the date on which registration is granted. Therefore, the assessee has to file First Return to disclose the supplies effected during the period July 12, 2017 to August 16, 2017.

Q28. What is meant by provisional input tax credit?

Ans. The input tax credit availed by the recipient in its return is allowed to the recipient on a provisional basis. Once the input tax credit availed by the recipient is matched with the corresponding details of outward supply furnished by the supplier or with the additional duty of customs paid by the recipient in respect of imported goods, the input tax credit will become final.

Q29. What is meant by self-assessment?

Ans. Under the GST regime, the responsibility to compute the correct output tax liability, eligible input tax credit and net tax liability lies with the assessee. The assessee must determine the rate of tax, value of supply and the output tax payable. The assessee must also decide the eligibility of input tax credit in respect of the various inward supplies. The determination of turnover, rate of tax, value of supply, eligibility to input tax credit, reversal of input tax credit, etc. done by the assessee himself is called as self-assessment.

Q30. What is meant by matching of input tax credit?

Ans. As per Section 42(1), the details of inward supplies and input tax credit availed by the recipient and disclosed in Form GSTR-2 have to be matched with the following: -

- (a) Corresponding details of outward supply furnished by the supplier in his valid return for the same tax period or earlier tax period,
- (b) Additional duty of customs paid under section 3 of the Customs Act in respect of imported goods, and

Further, duplication of claims of input tax credit would also be noted.

Also, the details of the GSTIN of the supplier, GSTIN of the recipient, invoice/debit note number, taxable value and the tax amount shall also be matched.

Q31. When will the input tax credit be finally accepted?

Ans. Once the details of inward supply and input tax credit are matched with the corresponding details of outward supply furnished by the supplier in his valid return for the same tax period (or earlier tax periods), or with the additional duty of customs paid by the person himself, the input tax credit shall be finally accepted. Once the input tax credit is finally accepted, the details of such acceptance will be communicated to the assessee in Form GST MIS-1.

Q32. The recipient has inadvertently claimed input tax credit twice on the same invoice. What are the consequences of such duplicate claims?

Ans. Section 42(4) of the GST Act provides that duplicate claims of input tax credit will be communicated to the recipient in GST MIS-1. Such duplicate claim of input tax credit will be added to the output tax payable for the month in which such GST MIS-1 is communicated to the recipient, and interest shall be payable thereon.

Q33. If the input tax credit availed in respect of certain supplies does not match with the details uploaded by the supplier, what is the procedure to be followed?

Ans. If the input tax credit claimed by the recipient is in excess of the output tax declared by the supplier for the same supply or where the supplier does not declare such outward supply in the returns, the discrepancy will be communicated to the supplier in Form GST MIS-1 and to the recipient in Form GST MIS-2 on or before the last day of the month in which such matching is carried out. On receipt of such communication, either the supplier or the recipient can rectify the details so as to match the claim of input tax credit. Where the supplier rectifies the mistake, the amount claimed as credit shall be allowed, and the supplier shall be liable to pay due tax and interest thereon. However, where the supplier does not accept the excess input tax credit claimed by the recipient, such excess shall be added to the output tax liability of the recipient in the following month, and interest shall be payable on such amount by the recipient.

Q34. The mismatch in input tax credit is due to the incorrect details entered by the recipient of the supplies. What is the procedure to be followed by the recipient?

Ans. If there is a mismatch in the claim of input tax credit, a communication in Form GST MIS-1 will be sent to the supplier and communication in Form GST MIS-2 will be sent to the recipient of such supply. If the discrepancy is due to the incorrect particulars entered by the recipient, then the recipient can rectify such discrepancy in its return for the month in which GST MIS-2 is communicated to him. Once the discrepancy is rectified and the input tax credit is matched, a communication in GST MIS-1 will be sent to the recipient and the claim of input tax credit will be finally accepted. However, if the

recipient does not rectify the discrepancy in the month in which such discrepancy is communicated, the amount of tax payable on account of such discrepancy will be added to the output tax liability of the recipient for the month succeeding the month in which GST MIS-2 is communicated to the recipient.

Q35. The mismatch in input tax credit is due to the incorrect details entered by the supplier. What is the procedure to followed by the recipient?

Ans. If the supplier declares incorrect details in its GSTR-1 or does not declare a particular supply in GSTR-1, the recipient has an option of modifying/deleting/adding such details in GSTR-2. Once the recipient modifies/deletes/adds such details in its GSTR-2, the supplier will be intimated of such modification/deletion/addition in GSTR-1A. The supplier has the option to accept or reject such modification/deletion/addition. If the supplier accepts such modification/deletion/addition, his GSTR-1 is also amended accordingly and the issue of mismatch of credit does not arise. However, if the supplier rejects such modification/deletion/addition, then there will be a mismatch in the claim of input tax credit availed by the recipient. Such mismatch in input tax credit will be communicated to the supplier in Form GST MIS-1 and in to the recipient in Form GST MIS-2 on or before the last day of the month in which such matching is carried out. On receipt of such communication, either the supplier or the recipient can rectify the details so as to match the claim of input tax credit. If the supplier/recipient does not correct the discrepancy, the tax payable on account of such mismatch will be added to the output tax liability of the recipient in the month succeeding the month in which GST MIS-2 is communicated to the recipient.

Q36. Whether the recipient is liable to pay interest on the differential tax liability arising due to the mismatch of input tax credit or due to duplicate claim of input tax credit?

Ans. As per section 42(8) of the GST Act, the recipient is liable to pay interest on the differential tax liability arising on account of mismatch of input tax credit or due to duplicate claim of input tax credit at the rate specified in section 50(1). The interest is liable to be paid from the date on which credit is availed till the date on which such differential tax liability is added to the output tax liability of the recipient.

Q37. On a perusal of the provisions relating to mismatch of input tax credit, it is noticed that the tax payable on account of mismatch of input tax credit is added to the output tax liability of the recipient. Why is the recipient penalised for such mismatch?

Ans. As per section 155 of the GST Act, if any person claims input tax credit, then the burden of proving such claim lies on him. Therefore, if the supplier does not declare the supplies or declares output tax lower than the amount claimed as credit, the recipient is burdened with the differential tax liability.

Q38. The discrepancy communicated in GST MIS-1 to the supplier has been rectified in subsequent return filed by the supplier. Should the recipient avail the credit once the supplier rectifies the return?

Ans. The input tax credit which remains unmatched is added to the output tax liability of the recipient in the month succeeding the month in which GST MIS-2 is communicated to the recipient. However, if the supplier rectifies the discrepancy within the date for filing the return for the period of September of the succeeding financial year or before the annual return is submitted by him, then the recipient is eligible to reduce the output tax liability to the extent of differential tax liability paid on account of such input tax mismatch.

Q39. Illustration for ITC mismatch -

- Goods supplied by A to B in the month of August 2017
- Value of goods = Rs. 1,000/-
- GST = Rs. 200/-
- A does not declare the details of such supplies in GSTR-1.
- B claims input tax deduction of Rs. 200 by adding the details of such supply in GSTR-2.
- A rejects the communication in GSTR-1A.
- The department issues Form GST MIS-1 to the supplier and Form GST MIS-2 to the recipient in the month of September 2017.
- The supplier does not rectify the discrepancy by September 2017
- The department adds Rs.200 to the output tax liability of B for the month of October 2017.
- B is liable to pay Rs. 200 along with interest for the period August 2017 to October 2017.
- A rectifies the discrepancy in the month of December 2017.
- B can reduce output tax liability for January 2017 by Rs.200. B will also be eligible for refund of interest paid earlier.

Q40. Whether the credit note issued by the supplier has to be matched with the corresponding reduction of input tax by recipient ?

Ans. As per Section 43, the details of credit notes issued by the supplier in respect of outward supply and claimed as reduction in output tax liability has to be matched with a corresponding reduction of input tax by the recipient of the supply. Further, the credit note issued shall also be matched for duplication of reduction of output tax liability.

Q41. The assessee has inadvertently reduced its output tax liability twice on the same credit note. What are the consequences of such duplicate claims?

Ans. As per Section 43(1) of the CGST Act, all claims of reduction in output tax liability on account of credit notes will be matched so as to ensure that the supplier does not claim

such deduction more than once for a particular credit note. Where the supplier claims such deduction more than once, such discrepancy will be communicated to the supplier in GST MIS-3. Such duplicate claim of reduction of output tax liability will be added to the output tax payable of the supplier for the month in which such GST MIS-3 is communicated to the supplier.

Q42. Deduction of output tax liability claimed on account of credit notes issued does not match with the corresponding reduction of input tax by the recipient? What is the procedure to be followed?

Ans. If the reduction in output tax liability claimed by the supplier does not match with the corresponding reduction of input tax by the recipient, then such discrepancy will be communicated to the supplier in Form GST MIS-3 and to the recipient in Form GST MIS-4 on or before the last day of the month in which such matching is carried out. On receipt of such communication, either the supplier or the recipient can rectify the details so as to match the claim of reduction in output tax liability and corresponding reduction of input tax credit.

Q43. The mismatch in reduction in output tax liability is due to the incorrect details entered by the recipient of the supply. What is the procedure to followed by the supplier?

Ans. If there is a mismatch in the claim of reduction of output tax liability, a communication in Form GST MIS-3 will be sent to the supplier and a communication in Form GST MIS-4 will be sent to the recipient of such supply. If the discrepancy is due to the incorrect particulars entered by the recipient, then the recipient can rectify such discrepancy in its return for the month in which GST MIS-4 is communicated to him. Once the discrepancy is rectified and the reduction in output liability is matched, a communication in Form GST MIS-3 will be sent to the supplier and the claim of reduction in output tax liability will be finally accepted. However, if the recipient does not rectify the discrepancy in the month in which such discrepancy is communicated, the amount of tax payable on account of such discrepancy will be added to the output tax liability of the supplier for the month succeeding the month in which Form GST MIS-4 is communicated to the recipient.

Q44. Whether the supplier is liable to pay interest on the differential tax liability arising due to the mismatch of reduction in output tax liability or due to duplicate claim of reduction of output tax liability?

Ans. As per Section 43(8) of the GST Act, the supplier is liable to pay interest on the differential tax liability arising on account of mismatch of reduction in output tax liability or due to duplicate claim of reduction in output tax liability at the rate specified in Section 50(1) of the GST Act. The interest is liable to be paid from the date on which reduction in output tax liability is claimed till the date on which such differential tax liability is added to the output tax liability of the supplier.

Q45. The discrepancy communicated in GST MIS-3 to the supplier has been rectified in subsequent return filed by the recipient. Can the supplier avail the reduction in output tax liability after the recipient rectifies the return?

Ans. The reduction in output tax liability which remains unmatched is added to the output tax liability of the supplier in the month succeeding the month in which GST MIS-3 is communicated. However, if the discrepancy is rectified within the date for filing the return for the period of September of the succeeding financial year or before the annual return is submitted by him, then the supplier is eligible to reduce the output tax liability to the extent of differential tax liability paid on account of such mismatch.

Q46. Once the reduction in output tax liability mismatch has been rectified, whether the supplier is eligible for refund of the interest paid on the differential tax paid due to such mismatch?

Ans. As per Section 43(9), once the discrepancy in the reduction of output tax liability is rectified and such rectification is accepted, then the supplier is eligible to refund of interest paid earlier. The maximum interest refundable is equivalent to the interest paid by the recipient. The supplier has to make a claim for such refund in GSTR-3. The interest to be refundable will be credited to the electronic cash ledger in Form GST PMT-3 and will be available for any future payment of interest. Alternatively, the supplier can claim the refund of such amount by following the procedure set out in Section 54 of the GST Act.

Q47. Whether the details furnished by E-commerce operator relating to tax collected at source has to be matched with supplies disclosed by the E-commerce supplier in Form GSTR-1?

Ans. The supplies made through E-commerce operator as declared by the E-commerce operator in Form GSTR-8 has to be matched with the corresponding details disclosed by the supplier in Form GSTR-1. Where the supplier is liable to disclose invoice wise details in Form GSTR-1, the matching with Forms GSTR-8 shall be done at invoice level. Where the supplier is not liable to disclose invoice wise details in Form GSTR-2, the matching will be done on the basis of total taxable value of supplies made in the State through E-commerce operator.

Q48. Details disclosed by the E-commerce operator in Form GSTR-8 does not match with the corresponding details disclosed by the supplier in Form GSTR-1? What is the procedure to be followed?

Ans. Where the details disclosed by the E-commerce operator in Form GSTR-8 does not match with the corresponding details disclosed by the supplier in Form GSTR-1, then such discrepancy will be communicated to the supplier in Form GST MIS-5 and to the E-commerce operator in Form GST MIS-6 on or before the last day of the month in which such matching is carried out. On receipt of such communication, either the supplier can make suitable rectification in the statement of outward supplies to be

furnished for the month in which the discrepancy is communicated or the E-commerce operator can make rectification in the statement to be furnished for the month in which such discrepancy is communicated.

Q49. What happens when the discrepancy is not rectified either by the supplier or by the E-commerce operator?

Ans. Where the discrepancy is not rectified by the E-commerce operator, an amount to the extent of the discrepancy will be added to the output tax liability of the supplier in his return in Form GSTR-3 for the month succeeding the month in which the details of discrepancy is communicated.

Q50. Who is required to file an Annual Return? In what format such return should be furnished? What is the due date for furnishing such return?

Ans. All registered taxable persons are required to furnish an Annual Return for every financial year, electronically, in Form GSTR-9. A registered taxable person paying opting to pay tax under the composition scheme is required to file the annual return in Form GSTR-9A. However, the below mentioned registered taxable persons are not required to file an Annual Return :-

- (a) Input Service Distributor
- (b) Person liable to deduct tax at source as per Section 51 (for the purpose of TDS)
- (c) Person liable to collect tax at source as per Section 52 (for the purpose of TCS)
- (d) Casual taxable person
- (e) Non-resident taxable person

Such returns should be furnished on or before 31st December of the following the end of financial year.

Q51. Whether the Annual Return is required to be audited by Chartered Accountant / Cost Accountant?

Ans. If the turnover of the registered taxable person exceeds Rs. one crore, then the Annual Return is required to be audited by a Chartered Accountant or Cost Accountant. Further, they also have to submit reconciliation statement in Form GSTR-9B. If the turnover does not exceed Rs. one crore, the registered taxable person can himself compile the details in Form GSTR-9 and submit the return.

Q52. Who is required to furnish Final Return?

Ans. Any registered taxable person whose registration has been cancelled is required to file Final return in Form GSTR-10. The return has to be filed within three months from the date of cancellation or date of order of cancellation, whichever is earlier.

Q53. What are the consequences of not filing any particular return?

Ans. If the registered taxable person fails to furnish the return in Form GSTR-3 or GSTR-4 or

GSTR-5 or GSTR-6 or GSTR-7 or or Final return in Form GSTR-10, the department will issue a notice in Form GSTR-3A asking the registered taxable person to furnish the particular return within 15 days.

Q54. What are the consequences if the return is filed belatedly?

Ans. Where any return except Annual return, is filed belatedly, the registered taxable person shall be liable to pay a late fee of one hundred rupees for each day of delay subject to a maximum of five thousand rupees.

Q55. Who is a goods and service tax practitioner? Whether the goods and service tax practitioner can file returns of behalf of the registered taxable persons?

Ans. Goods and service tax practitioner is a person who has been approved to act as a goods and service tax practitioner as per Section 48 of the GST Act. He has to satisfy the conditions and eligibility as prescribed under the Rules to act as a goods and service tax practitioner.

A registered taxable person can authorise an approved goods and service tax practitioner to file the returns in Form GSTR-1, GSTR-2, GSTR-3, GSTR-4, GSTR-5, GSTR-6, GSTR-7, Annual return in GSTR-9 and Final return in GSTR-10, and also to perform other tasks as may be prescribed. In respect of returns filed by the goods and service tax practitioner, the registered taxable person will be responsible for the correctness of the details furnished in the returns.

MCQ'S

Returns (Section No. 37 To 48)

Q1. The details of outward supplies of goods or services shall be submitted by

- (a) 10th of the succeeding month
- (b) 18th of the succeeding month
- (c) 15th of the succeeding month
- (d) 20th of the succeeding month

Ans. (a) 10th of the succeeding month

Q2. Details of Outward supplies shall include

- (a) Invoice
- (b) Credit and Debit notes
- (c) Revised invoice issued in relation to outward supplies
- (d) All the above

Ans. (d) All the above

Q3. The details submitted by the outward supplier in Form GSTR 1 shall be furnished to the recipient regular dealer in form

- (a) GSTR 4A
- (b) GSTR 5A
- (c) GSTR 2A
- (d) GSTR 6A

Ans. (c) GSTR 2A

Q4. The details submitted by the outward supplier in Form GSTR 1 shall be furnished to the recipient compounding dealer in form

- (a) GSTR 4A
- (b) GSTR 5A
- (c) GSTR 2A
- (d) GSTR 6A

Ans. (a) GSTR 4A

Q5. The details submitted by the outward supplier in Form GSTR 1 shall be furnished to the input service distributor in form

- (a) GSTR 4A
- (b) GSTR 5A
- (c) GSTR 2A
- (d) GSTR 6A

Ans. (d) GSTR 6A

Q6. Which of the following is true?

- (a) The Commissioner may extend the time limit for furnishing the details of outward supplies by notification for valid reasons
- (b) The details of outward supplies shall include details of debit notes, credit notes and revised invoices issued in relation to outward supplies
- (c) The details of outward supplies shall be submitted in Form GSTR-1 by all the registered taxable person other than ISD, non-resident tax payer and a person paying tax under section 10, section 51 and section 52
- (d) All the above

Ans. (d) All the above

Q7. The details submitted by the supplier in Form GSTR 1 are communicated to the registered taxable person in

- (a) Form GSTR 1A on 17th of the succeeding month
- (b) Form GSTR 2A on 15th of the succeeding month
- (c) Form GSTR 2A after the due date of filing Form GSTR 1
- (d) Form GSTR 1A on 15th of the succeeding month

Ans. (c) Form GSTR 2A after the due date of filing Form GSTR 1

Q8. Which of the following is a correct statement?

- (a) Every registered taxable person other than ISD, non-resident tax payer & a person paying tax under section 10, 51 or 52 shall verify, validate, modify or delete the details communicated in Form GSTR 2A
- (b) The details of outward supplies communicated in Form GSTR 2A cannot be modified or altered
- (c) The registered taxable person should accept the details communicated in Form GSTR 2A by 12th of the succeeding month
- (d) The registered taxable person other than ISD, non-resident tax payer & a person paying tax under section 10, 51 or 52 shall furnish the details of inward supplies of goods or services excluding tax payable on reverse charge basis.

Ans. (a) Every registered taxable person other than ISD, non-resident tax payer & a person paying tax under section 10, 51 or 52 shall verify, validate, modify or delete the details communicated in Form GSTR 2A.

Q9. The details of inward supplies of goods or services in Form GSTR 2 shall be submitted by

- (a) 10th of the succeeding month
- (b) 18th of the succeeding month
- (c) 15th of the succeeding month
- (d) 20th of the succeeding month

Ans. (c) 15th of the succeeding month

Q10. Details of Inward supplies shall include

- (a) Inward supplies of goods and services communicated in Form GSTR 2A
- (b) Inward supplies in respect of which tax is payable under reverse charge mechanism
- (c) Inward supplies of goods and services not declared by suppliers
- (d) All the above

Ans. (d) All the above

Q11. Any modification / deletion done by the recipient to the details contained in Form GSTR 2 shall be communicated to the supplier in

- (a) Form GSTR 1A
- (b) Form GSTR 3A
- (c) Form GSTR 6A
- (d) Form GSTR 2A

Ans. (a) Form GSTR 1A

Q12. The supplier on receiving the communication in Form GSTR 1A shall accept, reject or modify the details by

- (a) 18th of the succeeding month
- (b) 20th of the month succeeding the quarter
- (c) 17th of the succeeding month
- (d) 10th of the succeeding month

Ans. (c) 17th of the succeeding month

Q13. A registered taxable person other than ISD, non-resident tax payer & a person paying tax under section 10, 51 or 52, shall file its periodical in

- (a) Form GSTR 3 by 18th of the month succeeding the quarter
- (b) Form GSTR 4 by 18th of the month succeeding the quarter
- (c) Form GSTR 4 by 18th of the succeeding month
- (d) Form GSTR 3 by 20th of the succeeding month

Ans. (d) Form GSTR 3 by 20th of the succeeding month

Q14. Every tax payer paying tax under section 10 (Composition levy) shall file the return in

- (a) Form GSTR 3 by 18th of the month succeeding the quarter
- (b) Form GSTR 4 by 18th of the month succeeding the quarter
- (c) Form GSTR 4 by 18th of the succeeding month
- (d) Form GSTR 4 by 20th of the month succeeding the quarter

Ans. (b) Form GSTR 4 by 18th of the month succeeding the quarter

Q15. Which of the following is correct?

- (a) Non-Resident taxable person shall file the return by 20th of succeeding month in Form GSTR 5
- (b) Input Service Distributor shall furnish the return by 13th of the succeeding month in Form GSTR 6

- (c) The person deducting tax at source shall furnish the return by 10th of the succeeding month in Form GSTR 7
- (d) All the above

Ans. (d) All the above

Q16. The certificate of details of tax deducted by the deductor shall be furnished to the deductee in Form

- (a) GSTR 7
- (b) GSTR 7A
- (c) GSTR 2A
- (d) GSTR 1A

Ans. (b) GSTR 7A

Q17. The e-commerce operator collecting tax under section 52 shall file its monthly return in

- (a) Form GSTR 8 by 18th of the succeeding month
- (b) Form GSTR 7 20th of the month succeeding the quarter
- (c) Form GSTR 8 17th of the succeeding month
- (d) Form GSTR 8 10th of the succeeding month

Ans. (d) Form GSTR 8 10th of the succeeding month

Q18. State which is a true statement

- (a) The last date for payment of taxes to the appropriate government is the last date on which the registered taxable person is required to furnish the return
- (b) Every person who is required to furnish return under 39(1) and 39(2) shall furnish return for every tax period whether or not supplies have been effected during such period.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (d) Both (a) and (b)

Q19. GSTR 3, GSTR 4 and GSTR 6 filed can be rectified on the grounds of

- (a) Any omission or incorrect particulars
- (b) Omission or incorrect particulars found during Audit
- (c) Omission or incorrect particulars found during Scrutiny
- (d) Omission or incorrect particulars found during Inspection

Ans. (a) Any omission or incorrect particulars

Q20. What is the time limit for rectification of GSTR 1, GSTR 4 and GSTR 6?

- (a) Return can be rectified within 6 months from the date of filing the return
- (b) Return can be rectified within 90 days from the date of filing the return
- (c) Return have to be rectified before the due date for filling the subsequent periods return
- (d) Return can be rectified before the due date for filing the returns for month of September or second quarter, as the case may be, following the end of the financial year.

Ans. (d) Return can be rectified before the due date for filing the returns for month of September or second quarter, as the case may be, following the end of the financial year

Q21. The First return shall be filed by every registered taxable person for the period from

- (a) The date on which he became liable for registration till the date of grant of registration
- (b) The date of registration to the last day of that month
- (c) The date on which he became liable for registration till the last day of that month
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (a) The date on which he became liable for registration till the date of grant of registration

Q22. The details of inward supply furnished by the registered taxable person shall be matched with the

- (a) Corresponding details of outward supply furnished by the corresponding taxable person
- (b) Additional duty of customs paid under section 3(5) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975
- (c) For duplication of claims of input tax credit
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

Q23. If Input credit claimed by recipient is more than the output tax declared by the supplier or if the supplier has not declared the outward supply, then

- (a) The excess amount claimed as input is added to the output tax liability of the recipient
- (b) The discrepancy is communicated to both the supplier and receiver

- (c) The excess amount claimed as input is added to the output tax liability of the supplier
- (d) The supplier is given an opportunity of being heard

Ans. (b) The discrepancy is communicated to both the supplier and receiver

Q24. The discrepancy pointed out in GST MIS 1 and GST MIS 2 with regard to excess input tax credit claimed has not been rectified by the supplier as well as the recipient. The excess input tax credit is

- (a) Added to the output tax liability of the recipient
- (b) Added to the output tax liability of the supplier

Ans. (a) Added to the output tax liability of the recipient

Q25. Every registered taxable person shall be entitled to take credit of input tax in his return and such input tax credit shall be credited to

- (a) Personal Ledger Account
- (b) Refund account
- (c) Electronic Cash Ledger
- (d) Electronic Credit Ledger

Ans. (d) Electronic Credit Ledger

Q26. The details of every credit note relating to outward supplies furnished by the registered taxable person shall be matched

- (a) With corresponding reduction in claim for input tax credit by the corresponding taxable person in his valid return for the same tax period or any subsequent tax period.
- (b) For duplication of claims for reduction in the output tax liability
- (c) All of the above
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) All of the above

Q27. If the reduction in output tax liability claimed by the supplier is more than the corresponding reduction in input tax credit declared by the recipient or if the recipient has not reduced the input tax liability, then

- (a) The excess reduction claimed is added to the output tax liability of the recipient
- (b) The discrepancy is communicated to both the supplier and receiver
- (c) The excess reduction claimed is added to the output tax liability of the supplier
- (d) The supplier is given an opportunity of being heard

Ans. (b) The discrepancy is communicated to both the supplier and receiver

Q28. The discrepancy pointed out in GST MIS 3 and GST MIS 4 with regard to excess reduction of output tax has not been rectified the by the supplier as well as the recipient. The excess reduction of output tax is

- (a) Added to the output tax liability of the recipient
- (b) Added to the output tax liability of the supplier

Ans. (b) Added to the output tax liability of the supplier

Q29. The due date for furnishing the annual return for every financial year by every registered taxable person other than LSD, non-resident tax payer, a person paying tax under section 10, 51 or 52 and a casual taxable person is

- (a) 30th of September following the end of the financial year
- (b) 20th of October following the end of the financial year
- (c) 31st of December following the end of the financial year
- (d) 31st of May following the end of the financial year

Ans. (c) 31st of December following the end of the financial year

Q30. Every registered taxable person who is required to get his accounts audited under section 35(5) shall furnish electronically

- (a) Annual return
- (b) Audited copy of annual accounts
- (c) Reconciliation statement reconciling the value of supplies declared in the return and the financial statement
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

Q31. The annual return shall be filed by the registered taxable person (other than dealers paying tax under section 10) in form

- (a) GSTR 7
- (b) GSTR 9
- (c) GSTR 9A
- (d) GSTR 10

Ans. (b) GSRT 9

Q32. Find the correct match of annual returns to be filed

- (a) Registered taxable person – Form GSTR 8

- (b) Input service distributor – Form GSTR 9
- (c) Non Resident taxable person – Form GSTR 9B
- (d) Compounding taxable person – Form GSTR 9A

Ans. (d) Compounding taxable person – Form GSTR 9A

Q33. Notice to non-filers of return shall be sent in Form

- (a) GSTR 5
- (b) GSTR 3
- (c) GSTR 3A
- (d) GSTR 10

Ans. (c) GSRT 3A

Q34. The final return shall be filed by the registered taxable person within

- (a) 3 months of the date of cancellation
- (b) Date of order of cancellation
- (c) Later of the (a) or (b)

Ans. (d) Later of (a) or (b)

Q35. Any registered taxable person who fails to furnish the details and file the return within the due date prescribed shall be liable to

- (a) Interest at the rate of 1% per month
- (b) Late fee of Rs. 100 for every day up to Rs. 5000
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) Late fee of Rs. 100 for every day up to Rs. 5000

Q36. Which of the following is correct?

- (a) Failure to file annual return within due date attracts a late fee of Rs. 100 per day up to 0.25% of his turnover
- (b) Failure to file annual return within due date attracts late fee of 1% of his turnover till the failure continues
- (c) Failure to file annual returns within due date attracts a late fee of Rs. 100 per day up to 1% of his turnover.
- (d) On failure to file annual return within due date the proper officer shall issue a notice of non-filing on such person

Ans. (a) Failure to file annual return before due date attracts a late fee of Rs. 100 per day up to 0.25% of his turnover

Q37. A goods and service tax practitioner can undertake the following activities if authorized by the taxable person

- (a) Furnish details inward and outward supplies
- (b) Furnish monthly / quarterly return
- (c) Furnish Annual and Final return
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

Chapter VIII

Payment of Tax

FAQ'S

Payment of tax, interest, penalty and other amounts (Section No. 49)

Section No: 49 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q1. What is Electronic tax liability register?

Ans. Electronic tax liability register is a register to be maintained in the common portal of GST in FORM GST PMT-01 to record all liabilities of a taxable person. Part-I is for recording return related liabilities and Part-II is for recording other than return related liabilities.

Q2. What are the possible debits' and credits' to Electronic tax liability register?

Ans. The possible debits' and credits' to Electronic tax liability register are as follows;

Debit	Credit
<ul style="list-style-type: none">— the amount payable towards tax, interest, late fee or any other amount payable as per the return filed by the said person;— the amount of tax, interest, penalty or any other amount payable as determined by a proper officer in pursuance of any proceeding under the Act or as ascertained by the said person;— the amount of tax and interest payable as a result of mismatch under section 42 or section 43 or section 50; or— any amount of interest that may accrue from time to time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">— Electronic credit ledger— Electronic cash ledger— Relief given by the appellate authority— Reduction in penalty (if any)

Q3. What is Electronic credit ledger?

Ans. Electronic credit ledger is a register to be maintained in the common portal of GST in FORM GST PMT-02 to record input tax credit claimed, utilization, reversal and refund.

Q4. What action needs to be taken if there is any discrepancy in the Electronic Credit Ledger?

Ans. In case of discrepancy in the Electronic Credit Ledger the taxable person needs to communicate the same to the Jurisdictional officer through common portal in FORM GST PMT-04.

Q5. What are the possible debits' and credits' to Electronic credit ledger?

Ans. The possible debits' and credits' to Electronic credit ledger are as follows;

Debit	Credit
(i) Discharge of any liability in accordance with Section 49;	(i) Input tax credit claimed;
(ii) Towards claim for refund of unutilized amount.	(ii) Reversal of amount debited earlier on account of final rejection of refund (FORM GST PMT-03).

Q6. What is Electronic cash ledger?

Ans. Electronic cash ledger is a register to be maintained in the common portal of GST in FORM GST PMT-05 to record deposit of tax, interest, penalty and other amounts, utilization thereof and refund.

Q7. What are the possible debits' and credits' to Electronic cash ledger?

Ans. The possible debits' and credits' to Electronic cash ledger are as follows:

Debit	Credit
i. Discharge of any liability in accordance with Section 49	i. Payment made through challan on receipt of CIN
ii. Towards claim for refund of any amount	ii. Amount deducted under Section 51 and claimed in FORM GSTR-02
	iii. Amount collected under Section 52 and claimed in FORM GSTR-02
	iv. Reversal of amount debited earlier on account of final rejection of refund (FORM GST PMT-03)

Q8. How one can deposit tax under GST?

Ans. A registered taxable person, or any other person on his behalf, shall generate a challan in FORM GST PMT-06 on the Common Portal and enter the details of the amount to be deposited by him towards tax, interest, penalty, fees or any other amount and pay the amount through the following means:

- (i) Internet banking through authorized bank;

- (ii) Credit/debit card through the authorized bank;
 - (iii) National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) or Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) from any bank;
 - (iv) Over the Counter payment (OTC) through authorized banks for deposits up to ten thousand rupees per challan per tax period, by cash, cheque or demand draft.
- Q9. To whom the restriction of deposits up to ten thousand rupees per challan per tax period, by cash, cheque or demand draft is not applicable?
- Ans. The restriction of deposits upto ten thousand rupees per challan per tax period, by cash, cheque or demand draft is not applicable to the deposit made by:
- (a) Government Departments or any other deposit to be made by persons as may be notified by the Board/Commissioner (SGST) in this behalf;
 - (b) Proper officer or any other officer authorized to recover outstanding dues from any person, whether registered or not, including recovery made through attachment or sale of movable or immovable properties;
 - (c) Proper officer or any other officer authorized for the amounts collected by way of cash or cheque, demand draft during any investigation or enforcement activity or any ad hoc deposit:
- Q10. What is the validity of challan FORM GST PMT-06 generated at the common portal?
- Ans. The challan FORM GST PMT-06 generated at the common portal shall be valid for a period of fifteen days.
- Q11. What are the special procedures to be followed for deposit of tax by way of NEFT or RTGS?
- Ans. In order to deposit tax by way of NEFT or RTGS, the taxable person needs to generate a mandate form along with the challan and submit it to Bank for processing.
- Q12. What is the validity of mandate form generated at the common portal?
- Ans. The mandate form generated at the common portal shall be valid for a period of fifteen days.
- Q13. What is Challan Identification Number (CIN) and when can it be generated?
- Ans. CIN is the number generated for identification of payment made by the taxable person. It will be generated upon successful credit of the amount to the concerned government account maintained in the authorized bank.
- Q14. What to do if in case where account is debited with the amount paid under GST but CIN is not generated?
- Ans. Where the bank account of the concerned taxable person, or the person making the deposit on his behalf, is debited but no Challan Identification Number (CIN) is generated, the said person may represent electronically in FORM GST PMT-07 through

the Common Portal to the Bank or electronic gateway through which the deposit was initiated.

Q15. Should the payment be made only from the account of the taxable person?

Ans. There is no restriction on the account to be used by the taxable payment for payment of tax. The payment can be made by a third party from his account using the GSTIN of the taxable person to get the amount debited to the electronic cash ledger of the taxable person.

Q16. Where tax is paid at 11PM on 20th October 2017 and filed returns on the same day. If for any reason the amount is credited to the account of the appropriate Government on 21st October 2017, will it amount to default?

Ans. The date of credit to the account of the appropriate Government in the authorized bank shall be deemed to be the date of deposit in the electronic cash ledger. Therefore, in this case the date of payment/deposit of tax shall be 21st October 2017, which means a delay of one day in payment of tax.

Q17. Where one can see the payment made in GST portal?

Ans. All payments will reflect in the 'electronic cash ledger' of the person. As the portal is common for CGST, SGST, UTGST and IGST, all the payments will be reflected in a single electronic cash ledger. However, cross utilization may not be allowed within the ledger.

Q18. Will the input tax credit claimed by a taxable person get added to the balance in electronic cash ledger?

Ans. No, input tax credit will appear separately in the 'electronic credit ledger' maintained in the common portal.

Q19. What are the differences between electronic cash ledger and electronic credit ledger?

Ans.

Sl. No.	Electronic cash ledger	Electronic credit ledger
1.	Can be used for payment of tax, interest, penalty and other amounts	Can be used only for payment of output tax
2.	Credit to the ledger will be through payment vide Challans	Credit to the ledger will be through input tax credit claimed as per GSTR-02 (inward return)
3.	Refund for excess balance in the cash ledger can be applied through GSTR-03 (monthly returns)	Refund for excess balance in credit ledger may be refunded only through the forms specified

Q20. Can one use input tax credit for payment of interest/penalty?

Ans. No, as per Section 49 (4) of the CGST Act, 2017 the amount available in the electronic credit ledger may be used for making any payment towards 'output tax' payable only. As per Section 2 (82) of the CGST Act, 2017, 'Output tax' in relation to a taxable person, means the CGST/SGST chargeable under this Act on taxable supply of goods and/or services made by him or by his agent and excludes tax payable by him on reverse charge basis. Therefore, input tax credit cannot be used for payment of interest/penalty.

Q21. Can one use input tax credit for payment of tax under reverse charge basis?

Ans. No, the amount available in the electronic credit ledger may be used for making any payment towards 'output tax'. Further, the definition of output tax u/s 2 (82) specifically excludes tax payable under reverse charge basis. Therefore, input tax credit cannot be used for payment of tax under reverse charge basis.

Q22. What is the manner/order of utilization of input tax credit?

Ans. The manner/order of utilization of input tax credit is as follows:

- The amount of IGST credit in the electronic credit ledger can be utilized in the following order;

IGST against IGST-CGST-SGST/UTGST

Eg: If IGST credit available is `100, IGST liability is `50, CGST liability is `40 and SGST/UTGST liability is `30. The credit will be utilized as follows;

In this case the balance of SGST/UTGST may be paid using SGST/UTGST credit or by cash.

- CGST against CGST-IGST
- SGST/UTGST against SGST-IGST
- SGST/UTGST against CGST or CGST against SGST/UTGST – Not allowed

Q23. Is there any order in which liability of a person shall be discharged or it can be appropriated as per the convenience of the tax payer?

Ans. No, every taxable person shall discharge his tax and other dues in the following order:

- (a) self-assessed tax, and other dues related to returns of previous tax periods;
- (b) self-assessed tax, and other dues related to return of current tax period;
- (c) any other amount payable under the Act or the rules made thereunder including the demand determined under section 66 or 67.

Note 1: "tax dues" means the tax payable under this Act and does not include interest, fee and penalty.

Note 2: "other dues" means interest, penalty, fee or any other amount payable under the Act or the rules made thereunder

- Q24. Will the Electronic credit ledger be debited only with matched input tax credit?
- Ans. No, the Electronic credit ledger be debited with matched, unmatched and also provisional input tax credit.
- Q25. Is principles of unjust enrichment applicable for payment made under GST?
- Ans. Yes, every person who has paid the tax on goods and/or services under this Act shall, unless the contrary is proved by him, be deemed to have passed on the full incidence of such tax to the recipient of such goods and/or services.
- Q26. Who will bear the commission charged by bank towards payment of taxes online?
- Ans. The commission charged by bank towards payment of taxes online shall be borne by the taxable person making such payment.
- Q27. What is the procedure for payment of tax for a casual taxable person or non-resident taxable person who is required to pay tax in advance for obtaining registration?
- Ans. As GSTIN will not be available with the casual taxable person or non-resident taxable person required to pay tax in advance for obtaining registration, they will be provided a temporary identification number using which the person can deposit estimated tax liability.
- Q28. Can one pay CGST, IGST, UTGST and SGST together or should be paid separately in different challans?
- Ans. FORM GST PMT-06 contains separate columns for CGST, IGST, UTGST and SGST which shall deposit the amount to the respective account of the government though paid through a single challan, therefore, CGST, IGST, UTGST and SGST can be paid together in a single challan.
- Q29. What is the due date for payment of tax under GST?
- Ans. As per Section 37 (7), every registered taxable person, who is required to furnish a return shall pay to the account of the appropriate Government the tax due as per such return not later than the last date on which he is required to furnish such return. Therefore, the due date for payment of tax shall be the due date for filing of returns.
- Q30. Should the challan be apportioned against a fixed tax period or can be used against any liability of a taxable person?
- Ans. The challan for payment of tax (FORM GST PMT-06) does not collect details of the period for which the deposit of tax is made and any amount deposited through the challan is debited to the electronic credit ledger, from which the amount can be utilized against any liability.
- Q31. Is HSN code for goods or accounting code for service relevant for payment of tax?
- Ans. The format of challan does not contain column to disclose the HSN code or the accounting code, therefore, it is not relevant for payment of tax.
- Q32. How do we ensure that SGST is paid to the appropriate State Government?

Ans. There is a specific column in FORM GST PMT-06, wherein the Name of the state will be auto-populated/selected at the time of filling the challan to ensure that SGST is paid to the appropriate state government.

Q33. Should a taxable person maintain any minimum balance in the electronic cash ledger?

Ans. There are no provisions in the GST Act or rules which prescribes maintenance of minimum balance in the electronic cash ledger.

Interest on delayed payment of tax (Section 50)

Section No: 50 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q34. What are the provisions in relation to interest under GST?

Ans. Interest is applicable on delayed payment of tax at the rate to be notified (not exceeding 18%) and on undue or excess claim of input tax credit or on undue or excess reduction of output tax liability at the rate to be notified (not exceeding 24%), calculated from the first day on which such tax was due to be paid. Interest is applicable on undue or excess claim of input tax credit as well (Section 50).

Q35. If there is default in payment of tax and filing of returns, interest is payable on gross tax payable or net tax payable?

Ans. Gross tax payable, if there is default in payment of tax and filing of returns, input tax credit will become ineligible as per Section 16(2) (d) of the CGST Act. Therefore, the taxable person will not be allowed claim set-off of input tax credit for calculation of interest.

Q36. There is no specific provision for interest under IGST Act, does this mean interest is not applicable for delay in payment of IGST?

Ans. No, provision of Section 50 of the CGST Act has been made applicable to IGST Act vide machinery provision contained in section 20 of IGST Act.

Q37. Is payment of interest mandatory?

Ans. Interest being compensatory in nature, it is mandatory. Further, Section 50 uses the word 'shall' which also indicates that interest is mandatory.

Tax deduction at source (Section 51)

Section No: 51 of CGST/SGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and UTGST vide Section 21 of UTGST Act

Q38. What is Tax deduction at source?

Ans. Tax deduction at source ('TDS') is a mechanism wherein the recipient of goods or services will deduct out of the amount payable to the supplier, an amount at a percentage of value of supply and deposit the same to the account of the Government within the time prescribed.

Q39. What is the rate of TDS?

Ans. The rate of TDS is 1% of the value of supply.

Q40. Who is liable to deduct tax at source?

Ans. The Central Government or state Government may mandate the following person to deduct tax at source;

- (a) a department or establishment of the Central or State Government, or
- (b) Local authority, or
- (c) Governmental agencies, or
- (d) such persons or category of persons as may be notified, by the Central or a State Government on the recommendations of the Council.

Q41. Whether person liable to deduct tax, make TDS even if the supplier has charged GST in his invoice?

Ans. Yes, the taxable person shall deduct the tax irrespective of whether GST is charged in the invoice or not.

Q42. What is the threshold limit for tax deduction at source?

Ans. The threshold limit for tax deduction at source is rupees 2.5 Lakh. For the purpose of computation of threshold limit, contract value needs to be considered and not the invoice value or payment amount. However, for the purpose of ascertaining the threshold limit, the value of supply shall be considered as the amount excluding taxes.

Q43. What are the compliances to be adhered to by the deductor and specify the due dates for the same?

Ans. The following are the compliances to be adhered to by the deductor and the due dates for the same:

Payment of TDS	Issue of Certificate
The deductor is liable to pay the amount deducted from the supplier to the Government within 10 of the subsequent month	The deductor is liable to issue Certificate to the deductee within 5 days from the date of payment of tax to the Government

Q44. What will happen if the deductor fails to issue TDS Certificate within the time prescribed?

Ans. If the deductor fails to issue TDS Certificate within the time prescribed, the deductor shall be liable to pay, by way of a late fee, a sum of one hundred rupees per day from the day after the expiry of the five day period until the failure is rectified, subject to a cap of five thousand rupees.

Q45. If the rate of GST on the supply on which TDS is applicable is 18% and TDS @ 1% is made at the time of payment, will the effective rate of tax become 19%?

Ans. No, tax deducted at source by the deductor is available to deductee as credit. Therefore, the deductee will effectively pay tax at only 18% (17% by cash/input tax credit and 1% by utilization of TDS credit).

Q46. Is interest applicable on non-payment of TDS?

Ans. Yes, the deductor shall be liable to pay interest in accordance with the provisions of Section 50 (1) for failure to pay the amount deducted as tax.

MCQ'S

Payment of tax, interest, penalty and other amounts (Section 49)

Section No: 49 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q1. Which of these registers/ledgers are maintained online?

- (a) Tax liability register
- (b) Credit ledger
- (c) Cash ledger
- (d) All of them

Ans. (d) All of them

Q2. Payment made through challan will be credited to which registers/ledgers?

- (a) Electronic Tax liability register
- (b) Electronic Credit ledger
- (c) Electronic Cash ledger
- (d) All of them

Ans. (c) Electronic Cash ledger

Q3. What is deemed to be the date of deposit in the electronic cash ledger?

- (a) Date on which amount gets debited in the account of the taxable person
- (b) Date on which payment is initiated and approved by the taxable person
- (c) Date of credit to the account of the appropriate Government
- (d) Earliest of the above three dates

Ans. (c) Date of credit to the account of the appropriate Government

Q4. What gets debited to the electronic credit ledger?

- (a) Matched input tax credit
- (b) Provisionally input tax credit
- (c) Unmatched input tax credit
- (d) All of them

Ans. (d) All of them

Q5. Balance in electronic credit ledger can be utilized against which liability?

- (a) Output tax payable
- (b) Interest
- (c) Penalty
- (d) All of them

Ans. (d) Output tax payable

Q6. Balance in electronic credit ledger under IGST can be used against which liability?

- (a) IGST Liability only
- (b) IGST and CGST liability
- (c) IGST, CGST and SGST liability
- (d) None of them

Ans. (c) IGST, CGST and SGST liability

Q7. Balance in electronic credit ledger under CGST can be used against which liability?

- (a) CGST Liability only
- (b) CGST and IGST liability
- (c) CGST, IGST and SGST liability
- (d) None of them

Ans. (b) CGST and IGST liability

Q8. Balance in electronic credit ledger under SGST can be used against which liability?

- (a) SGST Liability only
- (b) SGST and IGST liability
- (c) SGST, IGST and CGST liability
- (d) None of them

Ans. (b) SGST and IGST liability

Q9. What should the taxable person do if he pay's the wrong tax i.e. IGST instead of CGST/SGST or vice versa?

- (a) Remit tax again and claim refund
- (b) It will be auto-adjusted
- (c) It will be adjusted on application/request
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) Remit tax again and claim refund

Q10. What should the taxable person do if he pay's tax under wrong GSTIN?

- (a) Pay again under right GSTIN and claim refund
- (b) Auto-adjustment
- (c) Adjustment on application/request
- (d) Raise ISD invoice and transfer

Ans. (a) Pay again under right GSTIN and claim refund

Q11. Taxable person made an online payment of tax. Due to technical snag CIN was not generated but my bank account is debited. What should he do?

- (a) Wait for 24 hours for re-credit
- (b) Approach bank
- (c) File application with department
- (d) File return without challan

Ans. (c) File application with department (FORM GST PMT-07)

Q12. What is the due date for payment of tax?

- (a) Last day of the month to which payment relates
- (b) Within 10 days of the subsequent month
- (c) Within 20 days of the subsequent month
- (d) Within 15 days of the subsequent month

Ans. (c) Within 20 days of the subsequent month

Q13. A Company has head office in Bangalore and 4 branches in different states, all registered under GST and one ISD registered unit in Delhi. How many electronic cash ledgers will the company have?

- (a) 1
- (b) 4
- (c) 5

(d) 6

Ans. (c) 5

Q14. What is the validity of challan in FORM GST PMT-06?

- (a) 1 day
- (b) 5 days
- (c) 15 days
- (d) Perpetual validity

Ans. (c) 15 days

Interest on delayed payment of tax (Section 50)

Section No: 50 of CGST, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q15. A taxable person failed to pay tax and/or file returns on time. He should pay interest on?

- (a) Gross tax payable
- (b) Gross tax payable & input credit claimed
- (c) Net tax payable
- (d) No interest payable, if reasonable cause is shown

Ans. (a) Gross tax payable

Q16. From which date interest is liable in case of excess input tax credit claimed?

- (a) From the late date of the month in which credit is claimed
- (b) From the due date for filing GSTR-02 of the month in which credit is claimed
- (c) From the due date for filing GSTR-03 of the month in which credit is claimed
- (d) From the date of utilization of credit.

Ans. (c) From the due date for filing GSTR-03 of the month in which credit is claimed

Tax deduction at source (Section 51)

Section No: 51 of CGST/SGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and UTGST vide Section 21 of UTGST Act

Q17. What is the rate of TDS?

- (a) 1%
- (b) 4%

- (c) 5%
- (d) 18%

Ans. (a) 1%

Q18. On what value TDS needs to be deducted?

- (a) Contract value
- (b) Contract value excluding tax
- (c) Invoice value including tax
- (d) Invoice value excluding tax

Ans. (d) Invoice value excluding tax

Q19. What is the due date for payment of TDS?

- (a) Last day of the month to which payment relates
- (b) Within 10 days of the subsequent month
- (c) Within 20 days of the subsequent month
- (d) Within 15 days of the subsequent month

Ans. (b) Within 10 days of the subsequent month

Q20. What is the due date for issue of TDS Certificate?

- (a) The date of payment of TDS
- (b) Within 10 days from the date of payment of TDS
- (c) Within 20 days from the date of payment of TDS
- (d) Within 05 days from the date of payment of TDS

Ans. (d) Within 05 days from the date of payment of TDS

FAQ'S

Electronic Commerce – Collection of tax at source (Section No.52)

Q1. What is electronic commerce and who is an electronic commerce operator?

Ans. As per Section 2(44) of the CGST Act, 2017, electronic commerce means supply of goods and/or services including digital products over digital or electronic network. As per section 2(45) of the CGST Act, 2017 electronic commerce operator means any person who owns, operates or manages digital or electronic facility or platform for electronic commerce.

Q2. Can the electronic commerce operator sell goods and/or services on his own behalf?

Ans. Yes, there is no such restrictions under the GST. However, it would be treated as any other form of supply of goods and/or services and chargeable to tax accordingly. Since the goods and/or services are supplied on his own behalf, provisions of collection of tax source do not apply to such transaction.

Q3. What would be the rate of tax for collection of tax at source applicable to electronic commerce operator and on what value would the rate of tax be applied on?

Ans. The rate of tax for collection of tax source prescribed in the CGST Act, 2017 is 1%. The said 1% would be on the net value of taxable supplies made through the electronic commerce by other suppliers where the consideration with respect to such supplies is to be collected by the electronic commerce operator.

Q4. Does the net value of taxable supplies include all the transactions made through electronic commerce?

Ans. No, net value does not include transactions where the GST is liable to be paid by the electronic commerce operator on services to be notified by the Government under section 9(5) of CGST Act, 2017. Net value of taxable supplies is the aggregate value of taxable supplies of goods or services made during any month by all registered taxable persons through the operator reduced by the aggregate value of taxable supplies returned to the suppliers during the said month.

Q5. Are there any deductions allowable while computing the tax collection at source?

Ans. Yes, the taxable supplies returned to the supplier on the electronic commerce is allowed as a deduction while calculating the net value.

Q6. Is electronic commerce operator liable to collect tax at source if the consideration for supplies is not collected by him?

Ans. As per the provisions of Section 52(1), an electronic commerce operator shall collect tax at source only where the consideration in respect of supplies is to be collected by the operator.

Q7. Are there any powers vested with the Government to enhance the rate of tax in case of collection of tax at source in any time future?

Ans. No, section 52 does not vest any powers with any authority to increase the rate of tax fixed at 1%.

Q8. Can a supplier on electronic commerce opt not to register under GST?

Ans. No. In terms of section 24(ix) of CGST Act, 2017 irrespective of the threshold limit the supplier who supplies goods or services through E-commerce operator who is required to collect tax at source under Section 52 is required to obtain a registration.

However, in case of supplier where the consideration with respect to supplies made on electronic commerce is not collected by the electronic commerce operator, then in such case, such supplier will be eligible to claim the threshold benefit for registration as per section 22 of CGST Act, 2017.

Q9. What is the time at which the tax should be collected at source by the electronic commerce operator?

Ans. No clarity in Section 52. However, it may be construed to be the date of collection of consideration by the electronic commerce operator on behalf of the supplier.

Q10. Is there any threshold limit specified for collection of tax at source?

Ans. No, there is no threshold limit specified.

Q11. If out of the total consideration received by the operator some part is adjusted against receivable from the supplier, should tax be collected at source by the operator even on such amount which is adjusted against other amounts received from the supplier?

Ans. Yes, as per section 52, irrespective of the mode of recovery of consideration by the supplier from the operator, tax should be collected at source on the net value as defined in section 52(1) of the CGST Act, 2017. There is no deduction envisaged in the CGST Act, 2017 in this regard.

Q12. Whether the rate of tax of 1% specified in section 52 is CGST or SGST or a combination of both CGST and SGST?

Ans. The rate of TCS as specified in CGST Act, 2017 is payable under CGST and the equal rate of TCS is expected under the SGST Act also in effect aggregating to 2%.

Q13. What is the time within which such TCS is to be remitted by the e-commerce operator to Government account? Is the operator required to file any returns for this purpose?

Ans. The amount collected by the ecommerce operator ('operator',) is to be paid to the credit of appropriate government within 10 days after the end of the month in which amount was so collected. The operator is required to file a return online giving details of all amounts collected by him for the outward supplies made through his portal, within 10 days of the end of the calendar month to which such statement pertains. The return should contain the names of the actual supplier(s), details of respective supplies made by them and the amount collected on their behalf.

Q14. How can actual suppliers claim credit of this TCS?

Ans. TCS which is deposited by the E-commerce operator into government account will be reflected in the cash ledger of the registered supplier (on whose account such collection has been made) on the basis of the valid return filed by the E-commerce operator. The same can be used at the time of discharge of tax liability in respect of the supplies by the registered supplier.

Q15. What is the concept of matching in e-commerce provisions and how it would work?

Ans. The details of supplies and the amount collected during a calendar month which is furnished by every operator in his return will be matched with the corresponding details of outward supplies furnished by the concerned supplier in his valid return filed under section 37 for the same calendar month or any preceding calendar month. Where the

details of outward supply, on which the tax has been collected, as declared by the operator in his statement do not match with the corresponding details declared by the supplier the discrepancy will be communicated to both persons.

Q16. What will happen if the details remain mismatched?

Ans. The value of a supply relating to any payment in respect of which any discrepancy is communicated and which is not rectified by the supplier in his valid return for the month in which discrepancy is communicated, the same will be added to the output liability of the said supplier in the subsequent month succeeding in which the discrepancy is communicated. The concerned supplier will, in whose output tax liability any amount has been added, be liable to pay the tax payable in respect of such supply along with interest on the amount so added from the date such tax was due till the date of its payment.

MCQ'S

Electronic Commerce – Collection of tax at source (Section No.52)

Q1. What is e-commerce?

- (a) Supply of goods and/or on an on an electronic platform for commerce other than the e-commerce operator himself
- (b) Supply of goods and/or services on an on an electronic platform for commerce including the e-commerce operator
- (c) Supply of goods and/or services on an electronic platform for commerce
- (d) Supply of goods or services or both including digital products over digital or electronic network.

Ans. (d) Supply of goods or services or both including digital products over digital or electronic network

Q2. A person who _____ digital or electronic facility or platform for electronic commerce shall be considered as an e-commerce operator.

- (a) Owns
- (b) Operates
- (c) Manages
- (d) Any of the above

Ans. (d) Any of the above

Q3. At what rate should the tax be collected at source?

- (a) 0.5%
- (b) 1%

(c) 2%

(d) 3%

Ans. (c) 2% (1% under CGST and 1% under SGST)

Q4. Is there any threshold limit for applying the provisions of Section 52 for collecting tax at source?

(a) TCS applies if net value of taxable supplies exceeds Rs. 10,00,000/-

(b) TCS applies if net value of taxable supplies exceeds Rs. 15,00,000/-

(c) TCS applies if net value of taxable supplies exceeds Rs. 20,00,000/-

(d) No such limit prescribed, tax should always be collected at source if the conditions envisaged u/s 52 are met.

Ans. (d) No such limit prescribed, tax should always be collected at source if the conditions envisaged u/s 52 are met

Q5. When will Section 52 apply? Or when should the e-commerce operator be liable to collect tax at source?

(a) E-commerce operator shall collect tax at source in respect of all supplies made through it.

(b) E-commerce operator should collect tax at source only if the supplier of the goods and is registered

(c) E-commerce operator shall collect tax at source on the net taxable value of supplies made through it by other supplier where the consideration with respect to such supply is to be collected by the E-commerce operator.

(d) E-commerce operator shall collect tax at source only if the net value of taxable supplies exceeds the prescribed threshold limit.

Ans. (c) E-commerce operator shall collect tax at source on the net taxable value of supplies made through it by other supplier where the consideration with respect to such supply is to be collected by the E-commerce operator

Q6. What is net value of taxable supplies?

(a) Aggregate value of all the supplies of goods and/or services made during any month by all registered taxable persons through the e-commerce operator

(b) Aggregate value of all the supplies of goods and/or services made during any month by all registered taxable persons through the e-commerce operator reduced by value of taxable supplies returned to the suppliers during the said month

(c) Aggregate value of all the supplies of goods and/or services, excluding the services notified u/s 9(5) made during any month by all registered persons

through the e-commerce operator reduced by the aggregate value of taxable supplies returned to the suppliers during the said month.

- (d) Aggregate value of all the supplies of goods and/or services, excluding the services notified u/s 9(5) made during any month by a registered taxable persons.

Ans. (c) Aggregate value of all the supplies of goods and/or services, excluding the services notified u/s 9(5) made during any month by all registered persons through the e-commerce operator reduced by the aggregate value of taxable supplies returned to the suppliers during the said month

Q7. When can a supplier making supplies through E-commerce operator opt not to register?

- (a) Always
(b) When the e-commerce operator is not required to collect tax at source u/s 52
(c) When the supplier doesn't cross the threshold limit specified under section 22.
(d) Option (b) and (c), cumulatively fulfilled

Ans. (d) Option (b) and (c), cumulatively fulfilled

Q8. When an e-commerce operator is required to register under GST?

- (a) When he is required to collect tax at source u/s 52
(b) When his aggregate turnover exceeds the threshold limit
(c) When he is required to discharge tax on the taxable supply or services made by the supplier through him u/s 9(5)
(d) It is mandatory to register irrespective of the threshold limit.

Ans. (d) It is mandatory to register irrespective of the threshold limit

Q9. Is every supplier on e-commerce platform covered under Section 52 required to charge GST from Re. 1?

- (a) Yes since he is the registered taxable person.
(b) No

Ans. (a) Yes since he is the registered taxable person

Q10. When should the e-commerce operator collect tax at source?

- (a) When he collects the consideration on behalf of the supplier in respect of such supply
(b) On the date when the other supplier makes supplies through operator
(c) Day on which the supplier remits the consideration to the supplier

(d) Option (a) or (b) whichever is earlier

(e) Option (a) or (b) whichever is later

Ans. (a) When he collects the consideration on behalf of the supplier in respect of such supply

Q11. In case the e-commerce operator agrees to bear a part of the discount offered by the supplier on the products, is the e-commerce operator required to collect tax at source on such discount borne by him?

(a) Yes, as this can be considered as consideration received from the customer

(b) No, this cannot be considered as consideration received from the customer

Ans. (a) Yes, as this can be considered as consideration received from the customer

Q12. When should the e-commerce operator remit the amount of TCS to government and file the necessary returns with the government?

(a) Within 10 days after the end of the month in which such amount was collected

(b) Within 10 days after the end of the month in which such amount was collected, but no time limit for filing the return

(c) Within 10 days after the end of the month in which such amount was collected, but no time limit for paying the money

(d) No time limit for both

Ans. (a) Within 10 days after the end of the month in which such amount was collected

Q13. Can a supplier take credit of the TCS?

(a) Yes

(b) No

(c) Yes, on the basis of the valid return filed

(d) Yes, on the basis of a valid return filed by the e-commerce operator and there is no discrepancy in the returns

Ans. (d) Yes, on the basis of a valid return filed by the e-commerce operator and there is no discrepancy in the returns

Q14. Is there any matching to be done with the returns filed?

(a) Yes, return of e-commerce operator should be matched with every return of supplier

(b) No, no such requirement mandated

(c) Yes, return of e-commerce operator should be matched with every return of supplier but no consequences if the returns do not match

- (d) Yes, return of e-commerce operator should be matched with every return of supplier and if the returns do not match then the amount of discrepancy will be added to the outward tax liability of the e-commerce operator

Ans. (d) Yes, return of e-commerce operator should be matched with every return of supplier and if the returns do not match then the amount of discrepancy will be added to the outward tax liability of the e-commerce operator

FAQs

Transfer of Input Tax Credit (Section 53)

Q1. What is the manner in which transfer of credit takes place on utilization of Central tax credit for payment of integrated tax?

Ans. Upon utilization of central tax credit for payment of integrated taxes, the amount collected as central tax will stand reduced to that extent and the Central Government will transfer an amount equal to the credit from the central tax account to the integrated tax account.

Chapter IX

Refunds

FAQ'S

Refund of tax (section 54)

Q1. Is the word refund defined in the GST Act?

Ans. Yes, the word refund is defined in explanation to Section 54 of the CGST Act. As per the said definition, refund includes refund of tax paid on;

1. Zero-rated supplies of goods or services or both; or
2. Inputs or input services used in the effecting such zero-rated supplies of goods or services or both; or
3. Supply of goods regarded as deemed exports; or
4. Refund of unutilized input tax credit at the end of any tax period.

Q2. Is there any time limit to claim refund under Section 54?

Ans. Yes, as per Section 54, refund application is to be filed before the expiry of two years from the relevant date.

Q3. What is relevant date for calculating the two years' time limit?

Ans. The relevant date is different for each situation and the same is provided below:

Situation	Relevant date
Refund is in respect of goods exported outside India (or on inputs/ input services used in such goods)	
(i) By sea	Date on which the ship or the aircraft in which such goods are loaded, leaves India
(ii) By Air	
(iii) By land	Date on which such goods pass the frontier
(iv) By post	Date of despatch of goods by the concerned Post Office to a place outside India
Refund in respect of deemed exports	Date on which the return relating to such deemed exports is filed

Refund is in respect of services exported (or on inputs/ input services used in such services)	Where supply of service completed prior to receipt of payment	Date of receipt of payment in convertible foreign exchange
	Where payment for service received in advance	Date of issue of invoice
Tax becomes refundable as a consequence of: (i) Judgment (ii) Decree (iii) Order (iv) Direction of Appellate Authority, Appellate Tribunal or any Court	Date of communication of such judgment, decree, order or direction	
Refund of unutilized input tax credit	End of the financial year in which such claim for refund arises	
Tax is paid provisionally under this Act or the rules made thereunder	Date of adjustment of tax after the final assessment thereof.	
In case of a person other than the supplier	Date of receipt of goods or services by such person	
In any other case	Date of payment of tax	

Q4. Is there any form for claiming refund under Section 54?

Ans. Yes, the person claiming refund has to make an application in Form GST RFD-01.

Q5. To whom should the claim for refund be made?

Ans. The refund application is to be made before the proper officer of IGST/CGST/SGST.

Q6. Can the refund of balance in cash or credit ledger be claimed?

Ans. Yes, as per provisions of Section 49(6), the balance of cash or credit after payment of tax, interest, penalty, fee or any other amount payment refund can be claimed as per provisions of Section 54. Once the refund is claimed, the amount of credit of CGST/SGST/ IGST (as the case may be) would be reduced to that extent.

Q7. Can any registered person claim the refund under Section 54?

Ans. No. Refund can only be claimed under specified circumstances: -

- (a) zero rated supplies made without payment of tax

- (b) where the credit has accumulated on account of rate of tax on inputs being higher than the rate of tax on output supplies (other than nil rated or fully exempt supplies), except supplies of goods or services or both as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council

Provided further that no refund of unutilised input tax credit shall be allowed in cases where the goods exported out of India are subjected to export duty:

Provided also that no refund of input tax credit shall be allowed, if the supplier of goods or services or both avails of drawback in respect of central tax or claims refund of the integrated tax paid on such supplies.

Q8. Can United Nations Organisation claim refund?

Ans. Yes. UNOs are entitled to claim refund of IGST/CGST/SGST paid on inward supplies of goods and/or services.

Q9. Is there any time limit for claiming refund by UNOs?

Ans. Yes, the refund application is required to be made before the expiry of 6 months from the last day of the Quarter in which such supply was received.

Q10. Can any person claim refund of any unutilised ITC at the end of the tax period?

Ans. No, only the following registered persons can claim refund of unutilised ITC:

1. Persons undertaking exports (including other zero-rated supplies). Exception: No refund will be allowed on the goods exported out of India where such goods are subjected to export duty [second proviso to Section 54(3)];
2. Credit has accumulated on account of rate of tax on inputs being higher than the rate of tax on outward supplies (other than cases of nil-rated or fully exempted supplies)

Q11. Is there any condition to claim refund of unutilised ITC?

Ans. Yes. No refund of input tax credit shall be allowed if the supplier of goods or services avails drawback in respect of CGST or claims refund of IGST on such supplies

Q12. Is there any document to be enclosed along with refund claim? If yes, what are the documents to be submitted?

Ans. Yes, the following documents are required to be enclosed along with the refund application:

1. Documentary evidence to establish that a refund is due to the applicant (prescribed under Rule 1(2) of the Refund Rules, 2017, and
2. Documentary evidence to prove that incidence of tax and interest had not been passed on to any other person.

Q13. Is there any exemption for submitting the documents required for claiming refund?

Ans. Yes, if the refund claimed is less than 2 lakh rupees, then documentary evidence would not be required to be submitted. However, the applicant may file a declaration based on the documentary or other evidence available with him, certifying that the incidence of such tax and interest is not passed on to any other person.

Q14. Is there any way of obtaining a provisional sanction of refund claimed by the taxable person?

Ans. Yes, the proper officer may sanction refund of an amount up to ninety percent of the total amount of refund claimed, on a provisional basis in case of exporters. However, certain categories of persons may be notified, to whom provisional sanction of refund cannot be made.

Q15. Is there any time limit on proper officer to pass final order after accepting the refund application?

Ans. Yes, the proper officer shall issue the order within sixty days from the date of receipt of refund application.

Q16. Under what circumstances would refund be paid to the applicant?

Ans. On receipt of application, where the proper officer is satisfied as regards the refund application filed, he would pass an order sanctioning the refund.

In the following situations, the refund sanctioned would be paid to applicant,-

1. refund of tax on goods and/or services exported out of India or on inputs or input services used in the goods and/or services which are exported out of India;
2. refund of unutilized input tax credit under Section 54(3)
3. refund of tax paid on a supply which is not provided, either wholly or partially, and for which invoice has not been issued
4. refund of tax in pursuance of Section 77
5. the tax and interest, if any, or any other amount paid by the applicant, if he had not passed on the incidence of such tax and interest to any other person; or
6. the tax or interest borne by such other class of applicants as the Central or a State Government may, on the recommendation of the Council, by notification, specify

In all other cases, the amount sanctioned shall be credited to the Fund.

Q17. Can amount of refund sanctioned be adjusted towards any tax payable by the taxable person?

Ans. Yes, the refund due to the applicant can be adjusted towards tax, interest, penalty or any other amount which the applicant is liable to pay but which remains unpaid under the Act or under any earlier law.

Q18. Can refund sanctioned be withheld?

Ans. Yes, refund can be withheld until the applicant has furnished the required return or paid the tax, interest or penalty.

Q19. Is there a minimum amount specified below which no refund can be claimed?

Ans. No. However, it must be noted that if the amount of refund is less than rupees 1,000/-, then no refund can be paid.

Q20. Whether separate applications need to be filed for refund in case of export of goods and export of services?

Ans. Yes there shall be separate application and different procedure for refund of export of goods and export of services.

Refund in certain cases (Section 55)

Q21. Is there any other case apart from those covered in Section 54, wherein refund can be claimed under GST?

Ans. Yes, as per Section 55 of the Act, the Central/State Government may, on recommendation of the Council, by notification, specify any other person or class of persons who shall be entitled to claim a refund of taxes paid on the notified supplies of goods or services received by them including specialized agency of the UNO, Consulate or Embassy of foreign countries etc.

Interest on delayed refunds (Section 56)

Q22. Would interest be paid on the amount of refund sanctioned?

Ans. Yes, interest would be paid at a rate not exceeding 6%, if the refund is not sanctioned with 60 days from the receipt of refund application. Interest rate is yet to be prescribed.

Q23. How would the interest be computed and paid?

Ans. Interest would be computed and paid for the period after expiry of 60 days till the date of actual refund of tax.

Q24. If refund is made based on the order of appellant authority, then would interest be paid?

Ans. Yes, interest (at a rate not exceeding 9%) would be computed and paid period after expiry of 60 days from the date of application consequent to the order till the date of actual refund of tax.

Consumer welfare fund (Section 57)

Q25. Is there any consumer welfare fund under GST?

Ans. Yes, this would be established by the Central/ State Government .

Q26. Can the amount of tax sanctioned as refund be credited to fund?

Ans. Yes, an amount of tax under Section 54(5) or 54(6) can be credited to fund account.

Q27. Can amount credited to fund account be invested?

Ans. Yes, such amount can be invested by the Central/ State Government or the authorised persons.

Utilisation of fund (Section 58)

Q28. Can amount credited to fund be utilised?

Ans. Yes, the fund can be utilised by the Central/ State Government for the welfare of the consumers.

Q29. Whether details of amount credited /debited to fund is required to be maintained?

Ans. Yes, the Central/State Government shall maintain, or specify the authority who shall maintain the accounts in this regard.

MCQ**Refund of tax (section 54)**

Q1. Refunds will not be allowed in cases of:-

- (a) Exports made on payment of tax
- (b) Exports made without payment of tax
- (c) Inverted duty structures where tax on inputs are higher than tax on outputs
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (a) Exports made on payment of tax

Q2. Refund application is to be filed before the expiry of _____ from the relevant date.

- (a) Two years
- (b) One year
- (c) 180 days
- (d) 260 days

Ans. (a) Two years

Q3. A specialised agency of the UNO can claim refund of tax paid on...

- (a) Intra-State supply of goods and/or services
- (b) Inter-state supply of goods and/or services
- (c) Inward supply of goods and/or services
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (c) Inward supply of goods and/or services

Q4. What is the time limit for filing of refund application by a specialised agency of the UNO?

- (a) Before the expiry of eight months from the last day of the quarter in which such inward supply received
- (b) Before expiry of eight months from the last day of the month in which such inward supply received
- (c) Before expiry of six months from the last day of the month in which such inward supply was received
- (d) Before expiry of six months from the last day of quarter in which such inward supply was received

Ans. (d) Before the expiry of six months from the last day of the quarter in which such inward supply was received

Q5. A registered person claiming refund of balance in electronic cash ledger may make such a claim in:-

- (a) Application for refund
- (b) Annual Return
- (c) Returns filed at the end of tax periods
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) Returns filed at the end of tax periods

Q6. Refunds would be allowed on a provisional basis in case of refund claims on account of zero-rated supplies of goods and/or services made by registered persons. At what percentage would such provisional refunds be granted?

- (a) 70%
- (b) 65%
- (c) 80%
- (d) 90%

Ans. (d) 90%

Q7. The applicant is not required to furnish documentary evidence if the amount of refund claimed is less than:-

- (a) Rs 6 lacs
- (b) Rs 2 lac
- (c) Rs 10 lac
- (d) Rs 20 lac

Ans. (b) Rs 2 lac

Q8. Refund shall not be paid to the applicant if the amount of refund is less than

- (a) Rs 1000
- (b) Rs 5000
- (c) Rs 7000
- (d) Rs 10000

Ans. (a) Rs. 1000

Q9. The sanction refund amount can be adjusted against the payments which he is liable to pay but remains unpaid under the earlier law.

- (a) Tax
- (b) Penalty
- (c) Interest and other amounts
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

Q10. The time limit to proper officer to pass final order after accepting the refund application is -

- (a) Within sixty days from the date of receipt of application.
- (b) Within eighty days from the date of receipt of application.
- (c) Within ninety days from the date of receipt of application.
- (d) Within thirty days from the date of receipt of application.

Ans. (a) Within sixty days from the date of receipt of application.

Q11. The SEZ developer or SEZ unit exporting goods and / or services shall not be eligible to claim refund of IGST paid by the registered taxable person on such supply. Is this statement true or False?

- (a) True

- (b) False
- (c) None of the above
- (d) both

Ans. (b) False

Interest on delayed refunds (Section 56)

Q12. Interest on refund amount is required to be paid after expiry of from the date of receipt of the application

- (a) 60 days
- (b) 90 days
- (c) 180 days
- (d) 240 days

Ans. (a) 60 days

Q13. What is the rate of interest to be payable in case of delay in sanctioning the refund claimed

- (a) Not exceeding 6%
- (b) Not exceeding 8%
- (c) Not exceeding 10%
- (d) Not exceeding 12%

Ans. (a) Not exceeding 6%

Chapter X

Assessment

FAQ'S

Provisional Assessment (Section 60)

Q1. How is the assessment made if the taxable person is not able to determine the value of goods and/or services or determine the rate of tax?

Ans. Where the taxable person is unable to determine the value of goods or services or both or determine the rate of tax applicable thereto, he may request the proper officer in writing giving reasons for payment of tax on a provisional basis and the proper officer shall pass an order, within a period not later than ninety days from the date of receipt of such request, allowing payment of tax on provisional basis at such rate or on such value as may be specified by him.

Q2. Whether Self-Assessment and provisional assessment are mutually exclusive?

Ans. Yes, if the taxable person opts for self-assessment, he cannot opt for provisional assessment for the same period for same supply. However, he can opt for provisional assessment if he is unable to determine taxable value / tax liability/ (rate of tax) for any subsequent periods.

Q3. Whether proper officer can reject the application to provisional assessment submitted by taxable person?

Ans. Yes. The provisions relating to provisional assessments provides discretionary powers on the proper officer to pass an order allowing the taxable person to remit tax on provisional basis.

Q4. What conditions needs to be satisfied by a taxable person for assessment of taxes on provisional basis?

Ans. The proper officer may allow for payment of tax on provisional basis subject to execution of bond in prescribed form along with surety / security as the proper officer may deem fit binding the taxable person for differential tax if any.

Q5. What is the time limit for passing final assessment order in case of provisional assessment?

Ans. The proper officer shall, within a period of six months from the date of communication of the provisional assessment order, pass the final assessment order after taking into account such information as may be required for finalizing the assessment. However, the time limit of six months can be further extended on sufficient cause being shown and for reasons to be recorded in writing in the following manner:

- (a) by the Joint / Additional Commissioner for a further period of six months;
 - (b) by the Commissioner for such further period not exceeding four years.
- Q6. What are the consequences on conclusion of provisional assessment by way of passing final assessment order in so far as short / excess remittance of tax is concerned?
- Ans. The consequences on concluding the provisional assessment by way of passing final assessment order would be as follows:
- (a) **Additional tax liability:** In case of short remittance of taxes in terms of final assessment order, the additional tax liability, if any should be remitted along with interest at the rate prescribed under Section 50(1) for delay in remittance of taxes viz., due date of remittance as prescribed under Section 39(7) till the date of actual payment;
 - (b) **Excess remittance of tax on provisional basis:** In case of excess remittance of taxes in terms of final assessment order, the registered person is entitled to refund of such excess remittance in the manner as provided in Section 54(8) along with interest as provided under Section 56.

Scrutiny of Returns (Section 61)

- Q7. What does scrutiny of returns mean under CGST Act, 2017?
- Ans. The CGST Act, 2017 empowers proper officer to scrutinise the return and related particulars furnished by the taxable person to verify the correctness of the return and inform him of the discrepancies noticed, if any, in a manner as may be prescribed.
- In case of any discrepancies, the proper officer should seek explanation from registered person. On receipt of satisfactory explanation, the proper officer is not required to take any further action.
- In the event, after accepting the discrepancies, no satisfactory explanation is furnished within a period of thirty days or such further extended time or if the taxable person fails to take the corrective measures in the return for the month in which discrepancy is accepted, the proper officer may initiate audit under Section 65 or special audit under Section 66 or inspection, search and seizure under Section 67 or proceed to determine the tax and other dues under Section 73 or Section 74.
- Q8. Whether any time limit has been specified to issue notice for scrutiny?
- Ans. No, the provisions relating to scrutiny assessments do not specify time limit for issuing notice for scrutiny of assessments.
- Q9. What action may be taken by the proper officer in case no satisfactory explanation is sought after the discrepancies are brought to the notice of the registered person?
- Ans. In case, after accepting the discrepancies, no satisfactory explanation is furnished

within a period of thirty days or such further period as may be permitted, proper officer may:

- (a) Initiate Audit of accounts by the tax authorities under Section 65; or
- (b) Initiate special audit under Section 66; or
- (c) Initiate inspection, search and seizure under Section 67; or
- (d) proceed to determine the tax and other dues under Section 73 or Section 74.

Assessment of non-filers of returns (Section 62)

Q10. Whether, The CGST Act, 2017 provides for assessment in case of taxable person who does not furnish returns under Section 39 and 45?

Ans. In terms of Section 62(1) of the The CGST Act, 2017, the proper officer is empowered to assess the tax liability on such registered person to the best of his judgment taking into account all the relevant materials which is available or which is gathered and issue an assessment order within a period of five years from the date specified under Section 44 for furnishing of the annual return for the financial year to which the tax not paid relates.

Q11. Is there any additional opportunity provided for taxable person to submit a return even after passing an assessment order under Sec 62(1)?

Ans. Yes, if the registered person furnishes a valid return within thirty days from the date of service of best judgment assessment order under Section 62 (1), the said assessment order shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

Q12. Whether the registered person will get immunity from interest & late fee leviable if assessment order passed under Section 60(1) is withdrawn?

Ans. No, registered person will still be liable for interest under Section 45 and late fee under Section 42.

Assessment of unregistered persons (Section 63)

Q13. Whether, The CGST Act, 2017 provides for assessment of taxes on the unregistered taxable person who fails to take registration even though liable to do so?

Ans. If a taxable person fails to obtain registration even though liable to do so or whose registration has been cancelled under sub section (2) of Section 29 but who was liable to pay tax, the proper officer may assess the tax liability to the best of his judgement after providing opportunity of being heard to such person.

Q14. What is the Time limit for passing the assessment order on the unregistered person?

Ans. The proper officer, in relation to assessment of taxes on the unregistered taxable person, shall issue the assessment order within 5 years from the date specified under Section 44 for furnishing of the annual return for the financial year to which the tax not paid relates.

Summary assessment in certain special cases (Section 64)

Q15. Whether proper officer can proceed Suo-moto in assessing the tax liability of a any person on possession of relevant evidence?

Ans. No, the proper officer has to obtain prior permission of Additional/Joint Commissioner to proceed to assess the tax liability.

Q16. Whether the summary assessment can be initiated based on mere change in opinion of proper officer?

Ans. No, mere change in opinion cannot be treated as evidence for initiation of summary assessment.

Q17. Whether summary assessment can only be initiated on previously filed return (u/s 34 and u/s 40)?

Ans. Summary assessment can be initiated on any taxable person. Submission of return u/s 39 and u/s 45 is not prerequisite.

Q18. What is the remedy available to the taxable person if the order passed u/s 64 is erroneous?

Ans. On an application made within thirty days by taxable person from the date of receipt of order passed summary assessment order the Additional/Joint Commissioner may withdraw such order and follow the procedure laid down in Section 73 or 74 which provides for determination of tax liability on account of tax not paid other than fraud, wilful mis-statement etc., or otherwise respectively.

Q19. Whether the Additional / Joint Commissioner can withdraw the summary assessment order only on application by the taxable person?

Ans. The Additional / Joint Commissioner can, on their own motion also withdraw the summary assessment order in the event such order is erroneous and thereafter may follow the procedure laid down in Section 73 or 74 which provides for determination of tax liability on account of tax not paid other than fraud, wilful mis-statement etc., or otherwise respectively

MCQ'S**Provisional Assessment (Section 60)**

Q1. A taxable person may apply for provisional assessment:

- (a) when the taxable person is not able to determine the value of goods and/or services
- (b) when the taxable person is not able to determine the rate of tax.
- (c) (a) or (b)

(d) (a) and (b)

Ans. (c) - (a) or (b)

Q2. The provisional assessment sought by a taxable person can be used by:

- (a) The taxable person who has sought the provisional assessment.
- (b) The friends and relatives of the taxable person who has sought the provisional assessment.
- (c) The holding/subsidiary company of the taxable person who has sought the provisional assessment.
- (d) None of the above.

Ans. (a) The taxable person who has sought the provisional assessment

Q3. The payment of tax on provisional basis may be allowed, if the taxable person:

- (a) executes a bond in such form as may be prescribed in this behalf
- (b) with such surety or security as the proper officer may deem fit, binding the taxable person for differential tax if any.
- (c) (a) or (b)
- (d) (a) & (b)

Ans. (d) - (a) & (b)

Q4. What is the time period within which the final assessment order should be passed?

- (a) Six months from the date of the provisional assessment.
- (b) Nine months from the date of the provisional assessment.
- (c) Three months from the date of the provisional assessment.
- (d) One year months from the date of the provisional assessment.

Ans. (a) Six months from the date of the provisional assessment

Q5. If final order is not passed within six months, time period specified in 60(1) may, on sufficient cause being shown and for reasons to be recorded in writing, be extended:

- (a) by the Joint/Additional Commissioner for a further period of six months and by the Commissioner for such further period not exceeding four years.
- (b) by the Commissioner for a further period of six months.
- (c) by the Joint/Additional Commissioner for a further period of one year.
- (d) by the Joint/Additional Commissioner for a further period of one year and by the Commissioner for a further period of six months.

Ans. (a) by the Joint/Additional Commissioner for a further period of six months and by the Commissioner for such further period not exceeding four years

Q6. Whether any additional interest/penalty/prosecution will be leviable for non-payment of tax determined under provisional assessment?

- (a) Only interest specified under Section 50 will be liable.
- (b) Interest u/s 50 + Penalty of Rs. 10,000.
- (c) Only Penalty @ 50% of the default amount.
- (d) No Penalty, only Prosecution.

Ans. (a) Only interest specified under Section 50 will be liable

Q7. What shall be interest payable to the taxable person if he is entitled to a refund consequent to the order for final assessment?

- (a) Interest shall be payable only after 6 months after the final Assessment.
- (b) Interest shall be payable only after 3 months after the final Assessment.
- (c) Interest shall be paid on such refund as provided in Section 56.
- (d) No interest shall be payable on the refund.

Ans. (c) interest shall be paid on such refund as provided in Section 56

Q8. What will be consequences when tax payable under final order passed under sub-section (3) is more than tax paid based on provisional assessment?

- (a) Only Differential tax payable has to be paid on determination of final assessment.
- (b) Differential tax payable has to be paid on determination of final assessment along with interest specified under Section 50.
- (c) Differential tax payable has to be paid on determination of final assessment along with interest specified under Section 50 and penalty of Rs. 20,000.
- (d) Differential tax payable has to be paid on determination of final assessment along with penalty of Rs. 20,000.

Ans. (b) Differential tax payable has to be paid on determination of final assessment along with interest specified under Section 50

Scrutiny of Returns (Section 61)

Q9. Whether all the returns submitted under Section 39 will be scrutinised?

- (a) No, 50% of the returns submitted under Section 39 will be scrutinised.
- (b) Yes, all the returns submitted under Section 39 will be scrutinised.
- (c) No, Returns submitted under Section 39 will be self-assessed and proper officer may select any return for scrutiny under this Section.
- (d) No, 35% of the returns submitted under Section 39 will be scrutinised.

Ans. (c) No, Returns submitted under Section 39 will be self-assessed and proper officer may select any return for scrutiny under this Section

Q10. Whether any time limit has been specified to issue notice for scrutiny?

- (a) Six months from the end of the respective financial year.
- (b) No time limit has been prescribed as of now, however same may be prescribed in the rules.
- (c) One Year from the end of the respective financial year.
- (d) 3 Years from the end of the respective financial year.

Ans. (b) No time limit has been prescribed as of now, however same may be prescribed in the rules

Q11. In case no satisfactory explanation is furnished for the discrepancies within a period of thirty days of being informed by the proper officer or such further period as may be permitted proper officer may initiate appropriate action:

- (a) under Section 65 (Audit)
- (b) Section 66 (Special Audit)
- (c) Section 67, (Inspection, Search Seizure)
- (d) proceed to determine the tax and other dues under Section 73 or Section 74.
- (e) Any of the above.

Ans. (e) Any of the above

Assessment of non-filers of returns (Section 62)

Q12. Is there any time limit specified to furnish the return after serving of notice?

- (a) Yes, Return has to be filed by registered person who has failed to submit return under Section 39 or Section 45 within 15 days from service the notice.
- (b) Yes, Return has to be filed by registered person who has failed to submit return under Section 39 or Section 45 within 30 days from service the notice.
- (c) Yes, Return has to be filed by registered person who has failed to submit return under Section 39 or Section 45 within 45 days from service the notice.
- (d) No time limit has been specified.

Ans. (a) Yes, Return has to be filed by registered person who has failed to submit return under Section 39 or Section 45 within 15 days from service the notice

Q13. What are the consequences, where a registered person fails to furnish the return required under Section 39 or Section 45, even after the service of a notice under Section 46?

- (a) The proper officer may proceed to assess the tax liability of the said person to the best of his judgement.
- (b) issue an assessment order within a period of five years from the date specified under Section 44
- (c) (a) or (b)
- (d) (a) and (b)

Ans. (d) - (a) and (b)

Q14. If the registered person furnishes a valid return withinof the service of the assessment order u/s 62 (1), the said assessment order shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

- (a) 30 days
- (b) 60 days
- (c) 1 month
- (d) 2 months.

Ans. (a) 30 days

Q15. Whether the registered person will get immunity from interest & late fee leviable if assessment order passed u/s 62(1) is withdrawn?

- (a) Taxable person will get immunity only from late fee u/s 47.
- (b) No, taxable person will still be liable for interest u/s Section 50 and late fee u/s Section 47. Therefore, no immunity has been provided for the same.
- (c) Taxable person will get immunity from late fee u/s 47 as well as interest u/s 50.
- (d) Taxable person will get immunity only from interest u/s 50.

Ans. (d) Taxable person will get immunity only from interest u/s 50

Assessment of unregistered persons (Section 63)

Q16. What is the consequence, where a taxable person fails to obtain registration even though liable to do so?

- (a) proper officer may assess the tax liability to the best of his judgement.
- (b) Issue a show cause notice and pass assessment order after providing opportunity of being heard.
- (c) (a) or (b)
- (d) (a) and (b)

Ans. (d) - (a) and (b)

Q17. What are the pre requisites for proper officer to pass assessment order under Section 63?

- (a) Period selected for assessment has to be within 5 years from the end of due date for filing annual return of relevant period.
- (b) Show cause notice has to be issued before passing assessment order.
- (c) Opportunity of being heard has to be given before passing assessment order.
- (d) All of the above.

Ans. (d) All of the above

Summary assessment in certain special cases (Section 64)

Q18. Whether proper officer can proceed Suo-moto in assessing the tax liability of a taxable person on possession of relevant evidence?

- (a) No, the proper officer has to obtain prior permission of [Additional/Joint Commissioner] to proceed to assess the tax liability.
- (b) No, the proper officer has to obtain prior permission of Chief Commissioner to proceed to assess the tax liability.
- (c) No, the proper officer has to obtain prior permission of Principle Chief Commissioner to proceed to assess the tax liability.
- (d) Yes, the proper officer can proceed Suo-moto in assessing the tax liability of a taxable person on possession of relevant evidence.

Ans. (a)

Q19. Whether summary assessment can only be initiated on previously filed return (u/s 39 and u/s 45)?

- (a) Summary assessment can be initiated on a person who has previously filed the return.
- (b) Summary assessment can be initiated on a person who has previously not filed the return.
- (c) (a) or (b). Submission of return u/s 39 and u/s 45 is not prerequisite.
- (d) Only (b).

Ans. (c) - (a) or (b). Submission of return u/s 39 and u/s 45 is not prerequisite

Q20. The order u/s 64 may be withdrawn:

- (a) On an application made by taxable person,
- (b) if the Additional/Joint Commissioner considers that such order is erroneous.
- (c) (a) or (b)
- (d) The order passed u/s 64 cannot be withdrawn.

Ans. (c) - (a) or (b)

Chapter XI

Audit

FAQ'S

Audit by Tax Authorities (Section 65)

Q1. Who is authorised to undertake the audit of a taxable person?

Ans. The Commissioner of CGST/Commissioner of SGST or any officer authorised by him, by way of a general or a specific order, may undertake audit of any registered person for such period, at such frequency and in such manner as may be prescribed.

Q2. Whether any reason to believe or evidence is required for initiate audit under Section 65?

Ans. No, Section 65 does not specify any such requirements. Commissioner can initiate audit on any taxable person for such period, at such frequency and in such manner as may be prescribed.

Q3. Should the registered person be informed in advance, prior to conduct of audit?

Ans. The registered person shall be informed, by way of a notice, sufficiently in advance, not less than fifteen working days, prior to the conduct of audit in the manner prescribed.

Q4. What is the time limit for completion of the audit under Section 65(1) and whether the same can be extended?

Ans. The audit under Section 65(1) shall be completed within a period of three months from the date of commencement of audit. The period of completion of audit can be further extended by a period not exceeding six months by the Commissioner for reasons recorded to be in writing.

Q5. What are the powers of the authorised officer in the course of audit?

Ans. During the course of audit, the authorised officer may require the taxable person,

- (i) to afford him the necessary facility to verify the books of account or other documents as he may require and which may be available at such place,
- (ii) to furnish such information as he may require and render assistance for timely completion of the audit.

Q6. What will be the consequences if registered person does not provided required information during the audit?

Ans. If registered person does not co-operate during the audit, the authorities may initiate action under Section 67.

Q7. What action will be initiated when the audit conducted u/s 65(1) results in a demand?

Ans. Where the audit u/s 65(1) results in detection of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded, or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised, the proper officer may initiate action under Section 73 or Section 74.

Special Audit (Section 66)

Q8. In what cases special audit under Section 66 can be directed?

Ans. Special audit can be directed if at any stage of scrutiny, enquiry, investigation or any other proceedings before him, any officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner, having regard to the nature and complexity of the case, is of the opinion that the value has not been correctly declared or the credit availed is not within the normal limits, with the prior approval of Commissioner.

Q9. Whether Special audit can be initiated after completion of scrutiny, enquiry, investigation?

Ans. No, special audit can be initiated during the process of scrutiny, enquiry, investigation and not after completion of the same.

Q10. Who can direct the registered person to get his records audited under Section 66?

Ans. An officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner may, with the prior approval of the Commissioner, direct such registered person by a communication in writing to get his records including books of account examined and audited.

Q11. Whether the proper officer nominated by Commissioner will be authorised to conduct the audit including books of account under Section 66?

Ans. No, only Chartered Accountant or a Cost Accountant as may be nominated by the Commissioner in this behalf will be authorised to conduct audit under Section 66.

Q12. What is the time limit to submit a report of the audit?

Ans. The chartered accountant or cost accountant nominated to conduct the audit under Section 66, shall submit a report, within a period of ninety days from the date of communication in writing by an officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner to get the audit of records of such registered person. The said period of ninety days can be extended by another period of ninety days on an application made in this behalf by the registered person or the chartered accountant or cost accountant or for material and sufficient reason.

Q13. Is the taxable person relieved from audit under Section 66 if the accounts of the taxable person have already been audited under any other provision of this Act or any other law?

Ans. The provision of Section 66(1) shall have effect notwithstanding that the accounts of the taxable person have been audited under any other provision of this Act or any other law for the time being in force or otherwise.

Q14. How are the expenses of audit determined and paid?

Ans. The expenses of, and incidental to, the examination and special audit of records under Section 66(1), including the remuneration of such chartered accountant or cost accountant, shall be determined and paid by the Commissioner and that such determination shall be final.

Q15. What action will be initiated when the special audit conducted under Section 66(1) results in a demand?

Ans. Where the special audit conducted under Section 66(1) results in detection of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded, or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised, the proper officer may initiate action under Section 73 or 74, as the case may be.

Power of CAG to call for information for audit

Q16. Whether the CGST Act, 2017 empowers the CAG to call for information for audit?

Ans. No, as per the CGST Act, 2017, CAG does not have any power to call for information for audit.

MCQ'S

Audit (Section 65 to 66)

Q1. Who is authorised to undertake the audit of a registered person?

- (a) The Commissioner of CGST/Commissioner of SGST
- (b) any officer authorised by Commissioner of CGST/Commissioner of SGST by way of a general or a specific order.
- (c) Only (a)
- (d) (a) or (b)

Ans. (d) - (a) or (b)

Q2. Whether any reason to believe or evidence is required for initiation of audit u/s 65?

- (a) Reason to believe is a prerequisite for initiation of audit u/s 65.
- (b) Proper evidence is a prerequisite for initiation of audit u/s 65.
- (c) (a) & (b)
- (d) No, Sec 63 does not specify any such requirements.

Ans. (d) No, Section 63 does not specify any such requirements

Q3. The tax authorities may conduct audit u/s 65 at:

- (a) the place of business of the registered person
- (b) the place of residence of the registered person.
- (c) the office of the tax authorities.
- (d) (a) or (c)

Ans. (d) - (a) or (c)

Q4. Prior to the conduct of audit u/s 65 the registered person shall be informed, by way of a notice, sufficiently in advance:

- (a) not less than fifteen working days.
- (b) not less than thirty working days.
- (c) not less than ten working days.
- (d) No prior intimation required.

Ans. (a) not less than fifteen working days

Q5. The time limit for completion of the audit u/s 65(1) is:

- (a) six months from the date of commencement of audit.
- (b) three months from the date of commencement of audit.
- (c) One year from the date of commencement of audit.
- (d) None of the above.

Ans. (b) three months from the date of commencement of audit

Q6. Where the [Commissioner] is satisfied that audit in respect of such taxable person cannot be completed within three months from the date of commencement of audit the time limit can be extended:

- (a) by a further period not exceeding six months.
- (b) by a further period not exceeding six months.
- (c) by a further period not exceeding six months.
- (d) No extension of time limit is permissible.

Ans. (a) by a further period not exceeding six months

Q7. During the course of audit, the authorised officer may require the registered person:

- (a) to afford him the necessary facility to verify the books of account or other documents as he may require.
- (b) to furnish such information as he may require and render assistance for timely completion of the audit.

(c) (a) and/or (b)

(d) Only a)

Ans. (c) - (a) and/or (b)

Q8. Special audit u/s 66 can be directed at any stage of scrutiny, enquiry, investigation or any other proceedings having regard to nature and complexity of the case if, any officer not below the rank of [Assistant Commissioner]:

(a) is of the opinion that the value has not been correctly declared

(b) the credit availed is not within the normal limits.

(c) assessee does not co-operate

(d) (a) or (b)

Ans. (d) – (a) or (b)

Q9. Who can direct the registered person to get his records audited u/s 66?

(a) An officer not below the rank of [Assistant Commissioner], with the prior approval of the [Commissioner]

(b) An officer not below the rank of [Joint/Additional], with the prior approval of the [Chief Commissioner]

(c) An officer not below the rank of [Chief Commissioner], with the prior approval of the [Principle Chief Commissioner]

(d) None of the above.

Ans. (a) An officer not below the rank of [Assistant Commissioner], with the prior approval of the [Commissioner]

Q10. Who is authorised to conduct the audit including books of account u/s 66?

(a) Chartered Accountant as may be nominated by the [Commissioner].

(b) Cost Accountant as may be nominated by the [Commissioner].

(c) (a) or (b)

(d) Any officer as may be nominated by the [Additional Director].

Ans. (c) - (a) or (b)

Q11. The time limit to submit a report of the audit u/s 66 is:

(a) within the period of ninety days without any extension of time.

(b) within the period of sixty days without any extension of time.

(c) within the period of ninety days. The proper officer may, on an application made to him in this behalf or for any material and sufficient reason, extend the said period by another ninety days.

(d) None of the above.

Ans. (c) within the period of ninety days. The proper officer may, on an application made to him in this behalf or for any material and sufficient reason, extend the said period by another ninety days

Q12. The expenses of audit u/s 66 is determined and paid by:

(a) the [Commissioner].

(b) the [Deputy/ Assistant Commissioner] with prior approval of the Commissioner.

(c) the registered person.

(d) Any of the above.

Ans. (a) the [Commissioner]

Chapter XII

Inspection, Search, Seizure and Arrest

FAQ'S

Power of inspection, search and seizure (Section 67)

Q1. What is the meaning of the term "Search"?

Ans. The term 'search', in simple language, denotes an action of a government machinery to go, look through or examine carefully a place, area, person, object etc. in order to find something concealed or for the purpose of discovering evidence of a crime. The search of a person or vehicle or premises etc. can only be done under proper and valid authority of law.

Q2. What is the meaning of the term "Inspection"?

Ans. It is a softer provision than search to enable officers to access any place of business of a taxable person and also any place of business of a person engaged in transporting goods or who is an owner or an operator of a warehouse or godown.

Q3. What is the meaning of the term "Seizure"?

Ans. In Law Lexicon Dictionary, 'seizure', is defined as the act of taking possession of property by an officer under legal process. It generally implies taking possession forcibly contrary to the wishes of the owner of the property or who has the possession and who was unwilling to part with the possession.

Q4. Who can authorize the act of carrying out 'Inspection' and under what circumstances?

Ans. As per Section 67(1), Inspection can be carried out by any officer of Central tax only upon a written authorization given by a proper officer not below the rank of Joint Commissioner. The proper officer can give such authorization only if he has reasons to believe that the person concerned has –

- (a) suppressed any transaction of supply;
- (b) suppressed stock of goods in hand;
- (c) claimed excess input tax credit;
- (d) contravened any provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder to evade tax;
- (e) a transporter or a warehouse owner has kept goods which have escaped payment of tax or has kept his accounts or goods in a manner that is likely to cause evasion of tax.

Q5. Which are the places of business / premises which can be inspected by the CGST officer under this section?

Ans. CGST officer authorized by the proper officer shall have the powers to carry out inspection of any of the following places / premises:

- (a) any place of business of a taxable person;
- (b) any place of business of a person engaged in the business of transporting goods;
- (c) any place of business of an owner or an operator of a warehouse or godown;
- (d) any other place

Q6. Who can order for search and seizure and under what circumstances?

Ans. Proper officer not below the rank of Joint Commissioner can authorize himself or any other CGST officer in writing to carry out search and seize goods, documents, books or things. Such authorization can be given only where the proper officer has reasons to believe that any goods liable to confiscation or any documents or books or things, which in his opinion shall be useful for or relevant to any proceedings under this Act, are secreted / hidden in any place.

Q7. What is meant by 'reasons to believe'?

Ans. Reason to believe is to have knowledge of facts which, although not amounting to direct knowledge, would cause a reasonable person, knowing the same facts, to reasonably conclude the same thing. As per Section 26 of the IPC, 1860, "A person is said to have 'reason to believe' a thing, if he has sufficient cause to believe that thing but not otherwise." 'Reason to believe' contemplates an objective determination based on intelligent care and evaluation as distinguished from a purely subjective consideration. It has to be and must be that of an honest and reasonable person based on relevant material and circumstances.

Q8. Is it mandatory that such 'reasons to believe' has to be recorded in writing by the proper officer, before issuing authorization for Inspection or Search and Seizure?

Ans. Although the officer is not required to state the reasons for such belief before issuing an authorization for search, but he should disclose the material on which his belief was formed. 'Reason to believe' need not be recorded invariably in each case.

Q9. What powers can be exercised by an officer during search?

Ans. An officer carrying out a search has the power to search for and seize goods (which are liable to confiscation) and documents, books or things (relevant for any proceedings under the Act) from the premises searched. During search, the officer has the power to break open the door of the premises authorized to be searched if access to the same is denied. Similarly, while carrying out search within the premises, he can break open any almirah or box if access to such almirah or box is denied and in which any goods,

account, registers or documents are suspected to be concealed. He can also seal the premises if access to it denied.

Q10. Whether goods seized can be released on a provisional basis?

Ans. Yes. The seized goods can be released on provisional basis upon execution of a bond and furnishing of security of such quantum and in such manner, or on payment of applicable tax, interest and penalty.

Q11. What are the safeguards provided in section 67 in respect of search and seizure?

Ans. The following are the safeguards provided in section 67 in respect of search and seizure:

- (a) Seized goods or documents should not be retained beyond the period necessary for their examination.
- (b) Photocopies of the documents can be taken by the person from whose custody documents are seized.
- (c) In respect of seized goods, if a notice is not issued within six months of its seizure, such goods shall be returned to the person from whose possession it was seized. This period of six months can be extended on justified grounds up to a further period not exceeding six months.
- (d) An inventory of seized goods shall be prepared by the seizing officer.
- (e) Certain notified categories of goods such as perishable, hazardous, depreciation in value of the goods with the passage of time etc. can be disposed of immediately after seizure.
- (f) Provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 relating to search and seizure shall apply.

Q12. What is the procedure for conducting search?

Ans. Section 67(10) prescribes that search must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

Inspection of goods in movement (Section 68)

Q13. Is there any special document required to be carried during transportation of taxable goods?

Ans. Yes. The person in charge of a conveyance carrying any consignment of goods of value exceeding a specified amount to carry with him such documents and devices as may be prescribed by the Government. On interception of the conveyance, the person in charge shall produce the prescribed documents and devices for verification and allow inspection of goods by the proper officer.

Power to arrest (Section 69)

Q14. What is a cognizable offence?

Ans. Generally, cognizable offence means serious category of offences in respect of which a police officer has the authority to make an arrest without a warrant and to start an investigation with or without the permission of a Court.

Q15. What is a non-cognizable offence?

Ans. Non-cognizable offence means relatively less serious offences in respect of which a police officer does not have the authority to make an arrest without a warrant and an investigation cannot be initiated without the permission of a Court.

Q16. When can, the proper officer authorize arrest of any person under section 69?

Ans. The Commissioner of CGST, by order, can authorize any CGST officer to arrest a person, if he has reasons to believe that such person has committed an offence specified in clause (a) or (b) or (c) or (d) of section 132(1) which is punishable under clause (i) or (ii) of section 132(1) or section 132(2) of the Act. This essentially means that a person can be arrested only when the amount of tax evaded or the amount of input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized or the amount of refund wrongly taken exceeds Rs.2 Crores or where a person has earlier been convicted for an offence under section 132 of the Act.

Q17. What are the safeguards provided for a person who is placed under arrest?

Ans. The following are the safeguards provided for a person who is placed under arrest

- (a) If a person is arrested for a cognizable offence, he must be informed in writing of the grounds of arrest and he must be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours of his arrest;
- (b) If a person is arrested for a non-cognizable and bailable offence, the Deputy/ Assistant Commissioner of CGST can release him on bail and he will be subject to the same provisions as an officer in-charge of a police station under section 436 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973;

All arrest must be in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 relating to arrest.

Power to summon persons to give evidence and produce documents (Section 70)

Q18. When can the proper officer issue summons?

Ans. Section 70(1) gives powers to the proper officer to call upon any person by issuing a summon to be physically present before him to either give evidence or produce a document or any other thing in any inquiry which an officer is making.

Q19. What are the responsibilities of the person so summoned?

Ans. A person who is issued summon is legally bound to attend either in person or by an authorized representative and he is bound to state the truth before the officer who has issued the summon upon any subject, which is the subject matter of examination and to produce such documents and other things as may be required.

Q20. What can be the consequences of non-appearance to summons?

Ans. The proceeding before the proper officer who has issued summons is deemed to be judicial proceedings. If a person does not appear on the date when summoned without any reasonable justification, he can be prosecuted under section 174 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC). If he absconds to avoid service of summons, he can be prosecuted under section 172 of the IPC and in case he does not produce the documents or electronic records required to be produced, he can be prosecuted under section 175 of the IPC. In case he gives false evidence, he can be prosecuted under section 193 of the IPC.

Access to business premises (Section 71)

Q21. Can the proper officer access business premises of a registered taxable person?

Ans. Yes. An audit party of CGST or a cost accountant or chartered accountant nominated under section 66 have access to any business premises without issuance of a search warrant for the purposes of carrying out any audit, scrutiny, verification and checks as may be necessary to safeguard the interest of revenue. However, a written authorization is to be issued by a proper officer not below the rank of Joint Commissioner. This provision facilitates access to any business premises of a taxable person where books of accounts, documents, computers etc. are kept which are required for audit or verification by an audit party or a nominated cost accountant or chartered accountant.

Officers required to assist proper officers (Section 72 of CGST Act and 11 of UTGST Act)

Q22. Are there any other class of officers who are required to assist proper officers in implementation of CGST Act?

Ans. Under section 72, the following officers are required to assist proper officers in the implementation this Act. The categories specified in Act are as follows:

- (a) Police
- (b) Railways
- (c) Customs
- (d) Officers of State/Union Territory engaged in collection of GST

- (e) Officers of State/Central Government engaged in collection of land revenue
- (f) All village officers
- (g) Any other class of officers as may be notified by the Government.

MCQ'S

Power of inspection, search and seizure (Section 67)

Q1. Initiation of action under this section is by a Proper Officer not below the rank of

- (a) Superintendent
- (b) Inspector
- (c) Joint Commissioner
- (d) Commissioner

Ans. (c) Joint Commissioner

Q2. Which are the places of business / premises which can be inspected by the proper officer under this section?

- (a) Any places of business of a taxable person
- (b) Any places of business of a taxable person engaged in the business of transporting goods
- (c) Any places of business of an owner or an operator of a warehouse or godown
- (d) Any other place
- (e) All of the above

Ans. (e) All of the above

Q3. Is it mandatory that 'reasons to believe' must exist before issuing authorization for Inspection or Search and Seizure by the proper officer?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) None of the above

Ans. (a) Yes

Q4. Can the seized goods be released on provisional basis upon execution of a bond and furnishing of security or on payment of applicable tax, interest and penalty?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

- (c) At proper officer's discretion
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) Yes

Power to arrest (Section 69)

Q5. All arrests should be made as per the provisions of

- (a) Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- (b) Civil Procedure Code
- (c) Indian Penal Code
- (d) Foreign Exchange Management Act

Ans. (a) Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

Power to summon persons to give evidence and produce documents (Section 70)

Q6. When can the proper officer issue summons to call upon a person?

- (a) To give evidence
- (b) Produce a document
- (c) Produce any other thing in an enquiry
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

Q7. What can be the consequences of non-appearance to summons?

- (a) Prosecution under section 172, 174, 175 and 193 of the Indian Penal Code as the case may be
- (e) Arrest under Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- (b) Arrest under Foreign Exchange Management Act
- (c) None of the above

Ans. (a) Prosecution under section 172, 174, 175 and 193 of the Indian Penal Code as the case may be

Access to business premises (Section 71)

Q8. The documents called for should be provided within.....

- (a) 20 working days
- (b) 15 working days

(c) 5 working days

(d) 45 working days

Ans. (b) 15 working days

Officers required to assist proper officers (Section 72 of CGST Act and 11 of UTGST Act)

Q9. The Officer is empowered to assist the proper officer.

(a) Police/Customs

(b) Health

(c) CBI

(d) State Excise

Ans. (a) Police/Customs

Chapter XIII

Demands and Recovery

FAQ'S

Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized for any reason other than fraud or any willful misstatement or suppression of facts (Section 73)

- Q1. Under what circumstances, the proper officer shall invoke provisions of section 73(1) to serve show cause notice on the person chargeable with tax?
- Ans. The proper officer shall serve notice under the provisions of Section 73(1) on the person chargeable with tax for any reason other than:
- fraud
 - willful misstatement
 - suppression of facts,
- when he has reasons to believe that tax has not been paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit has been wrongly availed or utilized.
- Q2. What is the time limit for issue of show cause notice by the proper officer under section 73(2)?
- Ans. The proper officer shall issue show cause notice at least 3 months prior to the time limit of 3 years for issuance of order i.e.
- Before completion of 3 years from the due date for furnishing of annual return for the financial year to which the tax not paid or short paid or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized relates to, or
 - within 3 years from the date of erroneous refund, as the case may be.
- Q3. Whether proper officer can issue similar show cause notice for any periods other than those covered under section 73(1)?
- Ans. Yes. The proper officer may serve a statement under section 73(3) containing details of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized where the grounds relied upon by the proper officer for such periods are the same as are mentioned in the earlier notice issued under section 73(1). The service of such statement shall be deemed to be service of show cause notice on the person chargeable with tax.

Q4. Can the person chargeable with tax pay the amount of demand along with interest before the service of show cause notice under sub-section (1) or as the case may be, the statement under sub-section (3) of section 73?

Ans. Yes. The person chargeable with tax can pay the amount of tax along with interest under section 50 based on his own ascertainment of such tax or the tax as ascertained by the proper officer and inform the proper officer in writing of such payment. On receipt of such information, the proper officer shall not serve any notice or statement with respect to the tax so paid.

Q5. Whether the proper officer can proceed to issue show cause notice in case of any shortfall in payment under sub-section (5) by the person chargeable with tax?

Ans. Where the proper officer is of the opinion that the amount paid under sub-section (5) falls short of the actual amount payable, he shall proceed to issue show cause notice under section 73(1) for such shortfall.

Q6. If the show cause notice is issued under sub-section (1) or (3) of section 73 and thereafter the person chargeable with tax makes payment, is there any need to adjudicate the case?

Ans. No. Where the person chargeable with tax pays the tax along with interest under section 50 within 30 days of issue of such show cause notice, no penalty shall be payable and all proceedings in respect of such notice except for proceedings under section 132 shall be deemed to be concluded.

Q7. What is the maximum penalty leviable under section 73?

Ans. Penalty equivalent to 10% of the tax or Rs.10,000/- whichever is higher.

Q8. Whether any penalty is payable, if the self-assessed tax or any amount collected as tax is not remitted?

Ans. Yes. Penalty shall be leviable under section 73(11) where the self-assessed tax or any amount collected as tax is not paid within 30 days from the due date of payment of such tax. Quantum of penalty leviable shall be 10% of the tax or Rs.10,000/-, whichever is higher.

Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized by reason of fraud or any willful misstatement or suppression of facts (section 74)

Q9. Under what circumstances, the proper officer shall invoke provisions of section 74(1) to serve show cause notice on the person chargeable with tax?

Ans. The proper officer shall serve notice under the provisions of Section 74(1) on the person chargeable with tax for any reason of :

- Fraud

- willful misstatement
- suppression of facts

when he has reasons to believe that tax has not been paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit has been wrongly availed or utilized.

Q10. What is the time limit for issue of show cause notice by the proper officer under section 74(2)?

Ans. The proper officer shall issue show cause notice at least 6 months prior to the time limit of 5 years for issuance of order i.e.:

- Before completion of 5 years from the due date for furnishing of annual return for the financial year to which the tax not paid or short paid or input tax wrongly availed or utilized relates to or
- within 5 years from the date of erroneous refund, as the case may be.

Q11. Whether proper officer can issue similar show cause notice for any periods other than those covered under section 74(1)?

Ans. Yes. The proper officer may serve a statement under section 74(3) containing details of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized, where the grounds relied upon by the proper officer for such periods are the same as are mentioned in the earlier notice issued under section 74(1), except the ground of fraud or any willful-misstatement or suppression of facts with the intention to evade tax. The service of such statement shall be deemed to be service of show cause notice on the person chargeable with tax.

Q12. Can the person chargeable with tax pay the amount of demand along with interest and reduced penalty before the service of show cause notice under sub-section (1) or as the case may be, the statement under sub-section (3) of section 74?

Ans. Yes. The person chargeable with tax pay the amount of tax along with interest under section 50 and a penalty equivalent to 15% of such tax based on his own ascertainment of such tax or the tax as ascertained by the proper officer and inform the proper officer in writing of such payment. On receipt of such information, the proper officer shall not serve any notice in respect of tax so paid or any penalty payable under the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder.

Q13. Can the person chargeable with tax pay the amount of demand along with interest and reduced penalty after the issue of notice under sub-section (1) or (3) of section 74, but before the adjudication and issue of order under section 74?

Ans. Yes. The person chargeable with tax under sub-section (1) or the statement under sub-section (3) shall pay the amount of tax along with interest under section 50 and a

penalty equivalent to 25% of such tax within 30 days from the issue of notice [Section 74(8)]. On such payment, all proceedings in respect of the said notice except for proceedings under section 132 shall be deemed to be concluded.

Q14. Where a case is adjudicated under section 74 and order issued confirming tax demand and penalty, does the Noticee have any option to pay reduced penalty?

Ans. Yes. The person served with order under sub-section (9) shall pay the tax along with interest under section 50 and a penalty equivalent to 50% of such tax within 30 days of the communication of the order [Section 74(11)]. On such payment, all proceedings in respect of the said notice except for proceedings under section 132 shall be deemed to be concluded.

Q15. Whether the proper officer can proceed to issue notice in case of shortfall in payment under sub-section (5) by the person chargeable with tax?

Ans. Where the proper officer is of the opinion that the amount paid under sub-section (5) falls short of the actual amount payable, he shall proceed to issue show cause notice under section 74(1) for such shortfall.

Q16. If the show cause notice is issued under sub-section (1) or (3) of section 74 and thereafter the person chargeable with tax makes payment, is there any need to adjudicate the case?

Ans. No. Where the person chargeable with tax, pays the tax along with interest under section 50 and applicable penalty within 30 days of notice, all proceedings in respect of such notice except for proceedings under section 132 shall be deemed to be concluded.

Q17. What is the maximum penalty leviable under section 74?

Ans. Penalty equivalent to 100% of the tax.

Q18. What is 'Suppression'?

Ans. The term 'Suppression' means non-declaration of facts or information which a taxable person is statutorily required to declare in the return, statement, report or any other document furnished under the Act or the rules made thereunder, or failure to furnish any information on being asked for, in writing by the proper officer.

Q19. Where the show cause notice is issued to main person liable to pay tax and some other persons under the same proceedings, what will happen to penalty proceedings initiated against other persons on conclusion of proceedings against the main person under section 73 or 74?

Ans. The penalty proceedings against all other persons under sections 122, 125, 129 and 130 are deemed to be concluded on conclusion of proceedings against the main person liable to pay tax.

General provisions relating to determination of tax (Section 75)

Q20. Where the service of Notice or issuance of order is stayed by an order of a Court or Appellate Tribunal, can the period of such stay be excluded in computing the period specified in sub-sections (2) and (10) of section 73 and section 74?

Ans. Yes. The period of stay would be excluded for the computing the time limit for issuance of show cause notice or order under Section 73 and Section 74.

Q21. What happens when the Notice issued under Section 74(1) is held not sustainable by any Appellate Authority or Tribunal or Court for the reason that the charges of fraud or any willful misstatement or suppression of facts to evade tax has not been established?

Ans. The proper officer shall determine the tax payable by such person deeming as if the Notice were issued under section 73(1).

Q22. What is the time limit for issue of order in pursuance of the direction of the Appellate Authority or Appellate Tribunal or a Court?

Ans. The order shall be issued within 2 years from the date of communication of the said direction.

Q23. Whether opportunity of personal hearing shall be granted to the person chargeable with tax or penalty or any adverse decision without any written request during adjudication proceedings?

Ans. No. An opportunity of personal hearing shall be granted, only if a request is made in writing.

Q24. How many times adjournments can be sought by the person chargeable with tax during the proceedings?

Ans. If sufficient cause is shown by the person chargeable with tax, the proper officer shall grant time and adjourn the hearing on recording reasons in writing. However, the proper officer shall have the power to grant maximum 3 adjournments during the proceedings.

Q25. Whether the amount of tax, interest and penalty demanded in the order can exceed the amount specified in the Notice?

Ans. No. Further, the proper officer shall not have powers to confirm demand on grounds other than the grounds specified in the Notice.

Q26. What happens in cases where Notice is issued but order has not been passed within 3 years (Section 73) or 5 years (Section 74)?

Ans. The adjudication proceedings shall be deemed to be concluded if the order is not issued within the limitation period of 3 years under section 73(10) or 5 years under section 74, as the case may be.

Q27. How to compute period of limitation referred to in section 73(10) or section 74(10) where an issue on which the Appellate Authority or the Appellate Tribunal or the High

Court has given its decision which is prejudicial to the interest of the revenue in some other proceedings and an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal or the High Court or the Supreme Court against such decision is pending?

Ans. While computing the period of limitation referred to in section 73(10) or section 74(10), the period spent between the date of the decision of the First Appellate Authority / Appellate Tribunal / High Court and the date of the decision of the Appellate Tribunal / the High Court / the Supreme Court as the case may be, shall be excluded.

Q28. Whether penalties under any other provisions of the Act be imposed in respect of adjudication proceedings under section 73 or 74?

Ans. No. Where any penalty is imposed under section 73 or 74, no penalty for the same act or omission shall be imposed on the same person under any other provisions of the Act.

Q29. Whether interest is payable on the tax short paid or not paid even if it is not specified in the order determining the tax liability?

Ans. Yes.

Q30. While filing the return under GST, if any amount of tax or any interest on such tax remains unpaid, whether proper officer shall issue notice for recovering this amount?

Ans. No, proper officer shall not issue any notice for such unpaid tax or unpaid interest on tax. This shall be recovered from such person in accordance with provisions of Section 79.

Tax collected but not paid to Government (Section 76)

Q31. Whether any amount representing as tax is collected from any other person be retained and not paid to Government?

Ans. Every person who has collected from any other person any amount representing as tax under this Act shall forthwith pay the said amount to Government, regardless of whether the supplies in respect of which such amount was collected are taxable or not.

Q32. In case the person does not deposit tax collected in contravention of Section 76, what is the course of action available to the proper officer?

Ans. The proper officer shall issue notice requiring him to show cause as to why the amount so collected as tax be paid to the Government and why a penalty equivalent to the amount so collected be imposed on him under the provisions of the Act. The proper officer shall adjudicate the matter and issue order within one year from the date of issue of the show cause notice..

Q33. In case the person does not deposit tax collected in contravention of Section 76, is the same recoverable with interest?

Ans. Yes. In addition to the amount payable by him, the person is required to pay interest under Section 50 on the same from the date of collection of the amount till the date such amount is paid to the Government.

Q34. Is there any time limit for issue of notice under section 76 in cases where tax collected but not paid to Government?

Ans. No. Notice can be issued on detection of such cases without any time limit. Once show cause notice is issued, the proper officer shall pass the order within 1 year from the date of issue of such notice.

Q35. Whether the person who has borne the incidence of amount apply for refund of surplus left after adjustment towards tax collected, but not paid under section 76?

Ans. Yes. The person who has borne the incidence of the amount may apply for the refund of the same in accordance with the provisions of section 54.

Tax wrongfully collected and paid to Central Government or State Government (Section No: 77 of the CGST Act, 19 of IGST Act and 12 of UTGST Act)

Q36. What happens if a registered person has paid CGST and SGST or, as the case may be, CGST and UTGST on a transaction considered by him to be an intra-state supply but which is subsequently held to be an inter-state supply?

Ans. Refund of CGST and SGST or, as the case may be, CGST and UTGST shall be granted in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

Q37. What happens if a registered person has paid IGST on a transaction considered by him to be an inter-state supply but which is subsequently held to be an intra-state supply?

Ans. Refund of IGST (in IGST Act) shall be granted in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

Q38. Whether a registered person who has paid IGST on a transaction considered by him to be an inter-state supply, but which is subsequently held to be an intra-state supply is required to pay interest?

Ans. No. A registered person shall not be required to pay any interest on the amount of CGST and SGST or CGST and UTGST payable, as the case may be.

Q39. Whether a taxable person who has paid CGST and SGST or, as the case may be, CGST and UTGST on a transaction considered by him to be an intra-state supply, but which is subsequently held to be an inter-state supply is required to pay interest?

Ans. No. A registered person shall not be required to pay any interest on the amount of IGST payable.

Initiation of recovery proceedings (Section 78)

Q40. Is there any time limit for payment of tax demand in pursuance of an order passed under this Act?

Ans. Yes. The demand shall be payable by the taxable person within a period of 3 months from the date of service of the order.

Q41. What happens if the tax demand is not paid within the time limit prescribed under section 78?

Ans. The proper officer shall initiate recovery proceedings if the tax demand is not paid within 3 months from the date of service of the order.

Q42. Whether the proper officer can require a taxable person to make payment of tax demand within shorter period lesser than 3 months?

Ans. Yes. If it is expedient in the interest of the revenue, the proper officer, after recording reasons in writing, may require taxable person to make such payment within shorter period as may be prescribed by him.

Recovery of tax (Section 79 and 13 of UTGST Act)

Q43. What are the modes of recovery of tax available to the proper officer?

Ans. The following options are available to the proper officer:

- (a) The proper officer may deduct or may require any other specified officer to deduct the amount so payable from any money owing to such person - Refund adjustment.
- (b) The proper officer may recover or may require any other specified officer to recover the amount so payable by detaining and selling any goods belonging to such person –Detaining and selling of goods.
- (c) The proper officer may, by a notice in writing, require any other person from whom money is due or may become due to such person or who holds or may subsequently hold money for or on account of such person, to pay to the credit of the Central or a State Government – Recovery from third parties.
- (d) The proper officer may, on an authorization by the competent authority, distrain any movable or immovable property belonging to or under the control of such person, and detain the same until the amount payable is paid; if the due remains unpaid for a period of thirty days after any such distress, he may cause the said property to be sold and with the proceeds of such sale, may satisfy the amount payable and the costs including cost of sale remaining unpaid and pay the surplus amount, if any, to such person – Detaining / attachment of movable or immovable property and adjustment of tax dues from sale proceeds.
- (e) The proper officer may prepare a certificate signed by him specifying the amount

due from such person and send it to the Collector of the district in which such person owns any property or resides or carries on his business and on receipt of such certificate, the Collector shall proceed to recover from such person the amount specified as if it were an arrear of land revenue – Recovery of tax dues as arrears of land revenue.

Q44. Whether such notice can be issued to post office, banking company or any insurer for recovery of amount?

Ans. Yes. Proper officer may issue notice to post office, banking company or any insurer and they are required to comply with the same without insisting on production of any passbook, deposit receipt, policy or any other document.

Q45. Whether the proper officer of the State tax or Union Territory tax has the power to recover any amount of tax, interest or penalty payable and which remains unpaid to Government under CGST Act?

Ans. Yes. During the course of recovery of tax arrears, the proper officer of the State tax or Union Territory tax may recover such amount from a taxable person as if were an arrear of State tax or Union Territory tax and credit the amount so recovered to the account of the Government.

Q46. Whether the proper officer of the Central tax has the power to recover any amount of tax, interest or penalty payable and which remains unpaid to Government under UTGST Act?

Ans. Yes. During the course of recovery of tax arrears, the proper officer of the Central tax may recover such amount from a taxable person as if were an arrear of Central tax and credit the amount so recovered to the account of the Government.

Q47. How to distribute the arrears of tax so recovered by the proper officer, if it is less than the amount due to Central Government, State Government and Union Territory?

Ans. The arrears of tax recovered by the proper officer shall be distributed to the respective Governments in proportion to the amount due to each such Government.

Payment of tax and other amount in installments (Section 80)

Q48. What are the remedies available to taxpayer after making the application to commissioner?

Ans. Commissioner may either extend the time limit for payment of tax or allow the taxpayer to make the payment of tax in installments.

Q49. Can the proper officer allow payment of tax dues in installments?

Ans. Yes. On receipt of application filed by a taxable person, the Commissioner, after recording reasons in writing, may extend the time for payment or allow payment of any amount due under the Act in monthly instalments not exceeding twenty-four, subject to

payment of interest under section 50 with such restrictions and conditions as may be prescribed.

Q50. Whether proper officer can allow payment of self-assessed tax in instalments?

Ans. No. The proper officer shall have the power to allow payment of any amount due under this Act in instalments on tax other than the self-assessed tax.

Q51. What will be the recourse available to the proper officer in case of default in payment of any instalment on its due date by the taxable person?

Ans. Where there is default in payment of any one instalment on its due date by the taxable person, the whole outstanding balance payable on such date shall become due and payable forthwith, without any further notice. The proper officer can initiate recovery of dues.

Transfer of property to be void in certain cases (Section 81)

Q52. What happens if a person after any amount has become due from him, creates a charge on or parts with the property belonging to him or in his possession by way of sale, mortgage, or any other mode of transfer whatsoever of any of his properties in favour of any other person with the intention of defrauding the Government revenue?

Ans. Such charge or transfer shall be void against any claim in respect of any tax or any other sum payable by the said person. However, such charge or transfer shall not be void, if it is made for adequate consideration and without notice of the pendency of such proceedings under the Act, or without notice of such tax or other sum payable by the said person, or with the previous permission of the proper officer.

Tax to be first charge on the property (Section 82)

Q53. Whether any amount payable by the taxable person under this Act is a first charge on his property?

Ans. Yes. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law for the time being force, first charge shall be on –

- (a) the property of taxable person in respect of any amount payable by such taxable person, or
- (b) the property of any other person on account of tax, interest or penalty which he is liable to pay to the Government.

Provisional attachment to protect the revenue in certain cases (Section 83)

Q54. Whether property of a taxable person can be provisionally attached to protect the revenue?

Ans. Yes. During the pendency of any proceedings under section 62, 63, 64, 67, 73 or 74, the Commissioner may by order in writing attach any property including bank account belonging to a taxable person provisionally for the purpose of protecting the interest of the Government revenue. However, every such provisional attachment order shall cease to have effect after the expiry of 1 year from the date of such order.

Q55. Is there an expiry for the provisional attachment order issued under section 83?

Ans. Yes. Every provisional attachment order shall cease to have effect after the expiry of one year from the date of such order.

Continuation and validation of certain recovery proceedings (Section 84)

Q56. What happens in cases where the tax demand confirmed is enhanced in appeal / revision proceedings?

Ans. The notice of demand is required to be served only in respect of the enhanced dues. In so far as the amount already confirmed prior to disposal of appeal/revision, the recovery proceedings may be continued from the stage at which such proceedings stood immediately before such disposal.

Q57. What happens in cases where the tax demand confirmed is reduced in appeal / revision proceedings?

Ans. The fresh notice of demand is not required to be served in respect of the reduced dues. The Commissioner shall give an intimation of such reduction to the taxable person and the appropriate authority with whom the recovery proceeding is pending. The recovery proceedings already initiated prior to the disposal of such appeal/revision may be continued in relation to the amount so reduced from the stage at which such proceedings stood immediately before such disposal.

MCQ'S

Section 73 & Section 74

Q1. What is the time limit for issue of order in case of fraud, misstatement or suppression?

- (a) 30 months
- (b) 18 months
- (c) 5 years
- (d) 3 years

Ans. (c) 5 years

Q2. What is the time limit for issue of order in case of other than fraud, misstatement or suppression?

- (a) 30 months
- (b) 18 months
- (c) 5 years
- (d) 3 years

Ans. (d) 3 years

Q3. Is it obligatory on the part of the Department to take on record the assessee's representation during adjudication and issue of order?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) At proper officer's discretion
- (d) If requested by notice

Ans. (a) Yes

Q4. What is the maximum amount of demand for which the officer can issue an order under section 73 in case of other than fraud, misstatement or suppression?

- (a) Amount of tax + interest + penalty of 10% of tax
- (b) Amount of tax + interest + penalty of 10% of tax or Rs.10,000/- whichever is higher
- (c) Rs.10,000/-
- (d) Amount of tax + interest + 25% penalty

Ans. (b) Amount of tax + interest + penalty of 10% of tax or Rs.10,000/- whichever is higher

Q5. What is the maximum amount of demand for which the officer can issue an order under section 74 in case fraud, misstatement or suppression?

- (a) Amount of tax + interest + penalty of 15% of tax
- (b) Amount of tax + interest + penalty of 25% of tax
- (c) Amount of tax + interest + penalty of 50% of tax
- (d) Amount of tax + interest + penalty of 100% of tax

Ans. (d) Amount of tax + interest + penalty of 100% of tax

General provisions relating to determination of tax (Section 75)

Q6. Where the service of Notice or issuance of order is stayed by a court order, can the period of such stay be excluded in computing the period specified in sub-sections (2) and (10) of section 73 and section 74?

- (a) Yes

- (b) No
- (c) At proper officer's discretion
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) Yes

Q7. Whether opportunity of personal hearing shall be granted to the person chargeable with tax or penalty or any adverse decision without any written request during adjudication proceedings?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) At proper officer's discretion
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) No

Q8. What is the maximum number of times a hearing can be adjourned?

- (a) 1
- (b) 3
- (c) 5
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) 3

Q9. Whether the amount of tax, interest and penalty demanded in the order can exceed the amount specified in the Notice?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) At proper officer's discretion
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) No

Q10. Whether penalties under any other provisions of the Act be imposed in respect of adjudication proceedings under section 73 or 74?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) At proper officer's discretion
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) No

Q11. What is the time limit for issue of order in pursuance of the direction of the Appellate Authority or Appellate Tribunal or a Court, from the date of communication of the said direction?

- (a) 30 months
- (b) 18 months
- (c) 2 years
- (d) 5 years

Ans. (d) 2 years

Q12. Whether interest is payable on the tax short paid or not paid even if it is not specified in the order determining the tax liability?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Only if concluded by an order later

Ans. (a) Yes

Tax collected but not paid to Government (Section 76)

Q13. Any amount of tax collected shall be deposited to the credit of the Central or State Government:

- (a) Only when the supplies are taxable
- (b) Regardless of whether the supplies in respect of which such amount was collected are taxable or not
- (c) Only when the supplies are not taxable
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) Regardless of whether the supplies in respect of which such amount was collected are taxable or not

Q14. Is there any time limit for issue of notice under section 76 in cases where tax collected but not paid?

- (a) No time limit
- (b) 1 year
- (c) 3 years
- (d) 5 years

Ans. (a) No time limit

Q15. Within how many years should the proper officer issue an order from the date of issue of notice?

- (a) 1 year
- (b) 2 years
- (c) 3 years
- (d) 4 years

Ans. (a) 1 year

Q16. Whether the person who has borne the incidence of amount apply for refund of surplus left after adjustment towards tax collected but not paid under section 76?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) At proper officer's discretion
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) Yes

Q17. In case the person does not deposit tax collected in contravention of Section 76, is the same recoverable with interest?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) At proper officer's discretion
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) Yes

Tax wrongfully collected and paid to Central Government or State Government (Section No: 77 of the CGST Act, 19 of IGST Act and 12 of UTGST Act)

Q18. What happens if a taxable person has paid CGST & SGST or, as the case may be, CGST & UTGST (in SGST / UTGST Act) on a transaction considered by him to be an intra-state supply but which is subsequently held to be an inter-state supply?

- (a) Seek refund
- (b) Adjust against future liability
- (c) Take re-credit
- (d) File a suit for recovery

Ans. (a) Seek refund

Q19. What happens if a taxable person has paid IGST (in IGST Act) on a transaction considered by him to be an inter-state supply but which is subsequently held to be an intra-state supply?

- (a) Seek refund
- (b) Adjust against future liability
- (c) Take re-credit
- (d) File a suit for recovery

Ans. (a) Seek refund

Q20. Whether a taxable person who has paid IGST on a transaction considered by him to be an inter-state supply, but which is subsequently held to be an intra-state supply is required to pay interest?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) At proper officer's discretion
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) No

Q21. Whether a taxable person who has paid CGST & SGST or, as the case may be, CGST & UTGST on a transaction considered by him to be an intra-state supply, but which is subsequently held to be an inter-state supply is required to pay interest?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) At proper officer's discretion
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) No

Initiation of recovery proceedings (Section 78)

Q22. The time limit for payment of tax demand isfrom the date of service of the order,

- (a) 3 months
- (b) 90 days
- (c) 6 months
- (d) 1 year

Ans. (a) 3 months

Q23. If it is expedient in the interest of the revenue, can the proper officer after recording reasons in writing, require a taxable person to make payment of tax demand within shorter period as may be specified by him?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) With prior permission of not below the rank of Joint Commissioner
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) Yes

Recovery of tax (Section 79 and 13 of UTGST Act)

Q24. Recovery of amount payable by a defaulter can be made from,

- (a) Customer
- (b) Bank
- (c) Post Office
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

Q25. After how many days, the proper officer may cause the sale of distressed property?

- (a) 30 days
- (b) 60 days
- (c) 90 days
- (d) 120 days

Ans. (a) 30 days

Payment of tax and other amount in installments (Section 80)

Q26. The following amounts due cannot be paid through installments,

- (a) Self-assessed tax shown in return
- (b) Short paid tax for which notice has been issued
- (c) Arrears of tax
- (d) Concealed tax

Ans. (a) Self-assessed tax shown in return

Q27. Maximum number of monthly installments permissible under section 80 is:

- (a) 36

- (b) 12
- (c) 48
- (d) 24

Ans. (d) 24

Q28. Which officer/s has the power to grant permission for payment of tax through installment?

- (a) Commissioner
- (b) Chief Commissioner
- (c) Assistant Commissioner
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans. (d) Both (a) and (b)

Transfer of property to be void in certain cases (Section 81)

Q29. Which of the following acts by a person are treated as void when it is done after any amount has become due from him?

- (a) Creates charge on property
- (b) Parts with the property belonging to him
- (c) Parts with the property in his possession
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

Q30. What all modes of transfers covered under section 81

- (a) Sale
- (b) Mortgage
- (c) Any other mode of transfer
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

Q31. When transfer of property would be considered void?

- (a) Transaction is done to defraud the Government revenue
- (b) Transaction is done without the intention to defraud the Government revenue
- (c) Any of the above

Ans. (a) Transaction is done to defraud the Government revenue

Q32. When transfer of property would not be considered void?

- (a) Transaction is done for adequate consideration and without the notice of the pendency of proceedings under the Act
- (b) Transaction is done without the notice of such tax or other sum payable
- (c) With previous permission of the proper officer
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

Tax to be first charge on the property (Section 82)

Q33. Whether any amount payable under this Act by the taxable person is a first charge on his property?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) None of the above

Ans. (a) Yes

Q34. What liabilities can be recovered under this section?

- (a) Tax
- (b) Interest
- (c) Penalty
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

Provisional attachment to protect the revenue in certain cases (Section 83)

Q35. Whether property of a taxable person be provisionally attached to protect the revenue?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) None of the above

Ans. (a) Yes

Q36. Who is competent authority for passing an order for provisional attachment?

- (a) The Deputy Commissioner
- (b) The Commissioner

- (c) The GST Council
- (d) The Assistant Commissioner

Ans. (b) The Commissioner

Q37. Till what period does the order passed for provisional attachment is valid?

- (a) Infinite period
- (b) Ten years
- (c) One year
- (d) Till the end of such proceedings

Ans. (c) One year

Q38. Provisional attachment can be done under section 83:

- (a) Before completion of proceedings
- (b) After completion of proceedings
- (c) After 3 attempts to recover dues
- (d) Only if there is risk of delinquency in payment of dues

Ans. (a) Before completion of proceedings

Continuation and validation of certain recovery proceedings (Section 84)

Q39. When Commissioner can issue a fresh notice to recover the Government dues?

- (a) Demand amount is enhanced
- (b) Demand amount is reduced
- (c) Both (a) and (b)

Ans. (a) Demand amount is enhanced

Q40. When Commissioner is not required to serve fresh notice to recover the Government dues?

- (a) Demand amount is reduced
- (b) Already proceedings of recovery of Government dues is served before disposal of appeal, revision of application or other proceedings
- (c) Demand amount is enhanced
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans. Both (a) and (b)

Q41. Who can issue fresh notice for enhanced demand by appeal, revision of application or other proceedings:

- (a) Commissioner
- (b) Assistant Commissioner
- (c) Joint Commissioner
- (d) Any of above

Ans. (a) Commissioner

Chapter XIV

Liability to pay in certain cases

FAQ'S

Liability in case of transfer of business (Section 85)

Q1. In case of transfer of business, the transferor will be liable for the payment of tax, interest and penalty?

Ans. Yes, the transferor and the transferee shall be jointly and severally liable to tax, interest and penalty which was due for the period prior to the date of transfer. Such tax liability, interest and penalty may be determined either prior to the date of transfer or thereafter.

Q2. Whether the transferor of business is liable to pay tax / interest / penalties even in respect of the transactions undertaken after the transfer of business?

Ans. No. The transferor of business is liable to pay tax / interest / penalties arisen (whether determined prior to transfer or post transfer) up to the date of transfer of business.

Liability of agent and principal (Section 86)

Q3. Whether agent is liable for tax in case of transaction made by him on behalf of the principal?

Ans. Yes. When an agent supplies or receives any taxable goods on behalf of the principal both agent and principal are jointly and severally liable in respect of tax payable on such goods.

Q4. Whether an agent can only be held liable for payment of tax on transactions effected on behalf of principal?

Ans. No. Both agent and principal are jointly and severally liable to pay the tax on such transactions.

Liability in case of amalgamation /merger of companies (Section No 87)

Q5. In an amalgamation supplies effected for the period effective date and the date of order of the court between the companies inter-se is liable to tax?

Ans. Yes. In terms of Section 87(1) of the CGST Act, 2017, the supplies between the companies inter-se for the period starting effective date and the date of order of the court is liable to tax and supply and receipt shall be included in the turnover of supply or receipt of the respective companies.

Q6. Whether in an amalgamation, the companies shall be treated as separate transaction for the period starting from effective date and the date of order of the court?

Ans. Yes, for the purposes of this Act, the said two or more companies shall be treated as distinct companies for the period up to the date of the said order and the registration certificates of the said companies shall be cancelled with effect from the date of the said order.

Liability in case of company in liquidation (Section 88)

Q7. What is the responsibility of the liquidator in the course of winding up the Company?

Ans. The receiver of assets / liquidator shall within 30 days from the date of appointment intimate the Commissioner of his appointment. Thereafter, the Commissioner may provide the details that the Company may be liable to pay tax, interest and penalty.

Q8. Liability in case of winding up of private limited company?

Ans. Every director of the private company shall be jointly and severally be liable to pay tax, interest and penalty.

Liability of directors of private company (Section 89)

Q9. Whether the director of a private limited company is liable for the payment of tax in respect of the supply made by or to such private company?

Ans. Yes. The director of a private limited company shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of such tax unless he proves that the non-recovery cannot be attributed to any gross neglect, misfeasance or breach of duty on his part in relation to the affairs of the company.

Q10. Whether the liability of the director still exists if such private limited company is converted into public limited company?

Ans. No. If a private limited company is converted into a public limited company, then the provisions of this section does not apply. However, any other personal penalty could be levied on the Director.

Liability of partners of firm to pay tax (Section 90)

Q11. Whether the retiring partner of a firm is liable to pay tax?

Ans. Yes. Retiring partner shall be liable to pay tax, interest and penalty upto the date of his retirement whether determined prior to his retirement or otherwise.

Q12. Whether the retiring partner is liable in respect of the transactions taken place after his retirement?

Ans. No. The Retiring partner is not liable for the transactions taken place after his retirement provided he intimates to the Commissioner by a notice in writing of his retirement within 30 days of the retirement.

CGST

Liability of guardians, trustees etc. (Section 91)

Q13. Whether guardian/the trustee/the agent is liable for tax dues etc., in case of a business of minor or incapacitated person?

Ans. Yes. The Guardian, or the Trustee, or the Agent as the case may be who is conducting the business for the benefit of minor or incapacitated person is liable for payment of tax dues.

Liability of Court of Wards etc. (Section 92)

Q14. Whether Court of Wards controlling the estate of a taxable person is liable for the payment of tax dues in respect of the transactions entered by the estate?

Ans. Yes. The Court of Wards is liable for the payment of tax dues in respect of the transactions entered by the estate as if they were conducting the business themselves.

Special provision regarding liability to pay tax, interest or penalty in certain cases (Section 93)

Q15. Who will be held liable for payment of tax, interest and penalty after the death of the taxable person?

Ans. In terms of Section 93(1) of the CGST Act, 2017, after the death of the taxable person, the tax, interest and penalty remaining unpaid either determined before the death or otherwise shall be recovered in the following manner:

1. if a business carried on by the person is continued after his death by his legal representative or any other person, such legal representative or other person, shall be liable to pay tax, interest or penalty due from such person under this Act; and
2. if the business carried on by the person is discontinued, whether before or after his death, his legal representative shall be liable to pay, out of the estate of the deceased, to the extent to which the estate is capable of meeting the charge, the tax, interest or penalty due from such person under this Act.

Q16. Liability in case where HUF / AOP where the property is partitioned amongst the members?

Ans. In case where the property is partitioned amongst, the member shall be jointly and severally liable to pay tax, interest and penalty pertaining to the period prior to the date of partition shall be recovered jointly and severally from all the members. Similarly, all the partners of the partnership firm shall be jointly and severally liable to tax for the unpaid dues of tax, interest and penalty for the period prior to the date of dissolution. Such unpaid amount of tax, interest and penalty is determined either prior to partition / dissolution or otherwise.

Liability in other cases (Section 94)

Q17. Liability in case of discontinuation of business by HUF / AOP / firm?

Ans. Where a taxable person is a firm or an association of persons or a Hindu Undivided Family and such firm, association or family has discontinued business—

1. the tax, interest or penalty payable under this Act by such firm, association or family up to the date of such discontinuance may be determined as if no such discontinuance had taken place; and
2. every person who, at the time of such discontinuance, was a partner of such firm, or a member of such association or family, shall, notwithstanding such discontinuance, jointly and severally, be liable for the payment of tax and interest determined and penalty imposed and payable by such firm, association or family, whether such tax and interest has been determined or penalty imposed prior to or after such discontinuance and subject as aforesaid, the provisions of this Act shall, so far as may be, apply as if every such person or partner or member were himself a taxable person.

Q18. In case of reconstitution of partnership firm who will be liable to pay tax, interest and penalty?

Ans. The liability to pay tax, interest and penalty of the firm in case of re-constitution shall be recovered in the following manner:

1. Up to the date of reconstitution, all the partners of the firm prior to the date of reconstitution
2. After the date of reconstitution, all partners as they exist after reconstitution

MCQ**Liability in case of transfer of business (Section 85)**

Q1. Who is liable to pay the tax in case of Principal and Agent?

- (a) Principal
- (b) Agent
- (c) Both jointly and severally
- (d) Jointly

Ans. (c) Both jointly and severally

Liability in case of amalgamation /merger of companies (Section No 87)

- Q2. When two or more companies are amalgamated, the liability to pay tax on supplies between the effective date of amalgamation order and date of amalgamation order would be on -
- (a) Transferee;
 - (b) Respective companies;
 - (c) Any one of the companies;
 - (d) None of the above.

Ans. (d) Respective Companies.

- Q3. In case a particular word is not defined in the CGST Act, then it is possible to refer to:
- (a) Companies Act, 1956
 - (b) Companies Act, 2013,
 - (c) Companies Act, 1913
 - (d) General Clauses Act, 1897

Ans. (b) Companies Act, 2013

- Q4. In case of amalgamation between two companies, such companies shall be treated as two distinct companies till –
- (a) Till the date of the High Court order
 - (b) Till the effective date of merger
 - (c) Till the date of cancellation of registration
 - (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) Till the date of the High Court order

Liability in case of company in liquidation (Section 88)

- Q5. Intimation regarding appointment of liquidator should be given to the Commissioner within 30 days of
- (a) Liquidation
 - (b) Cancellation of registration
 - (c) Appointment of Liquidator
 - (d) Order of Court

Ans. (c) Appointment of Liquidator

Q6. Commissioner will notify the amount of liability within how many days of intimation

- (a) 3 months
- (b) 30 days
- (c) 60 days
- (d) 6 months

Ans. (a) 3 months

Q7. When shall the Director be not liable to pay the tax dues if the company is not able to pay

- (a) Liquidator refuses to pay
- (b) Auditor refuses to pay
- (c) If the non-recovery is not due to gross neglect of the Director
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) If the non-recovery is not due to gross neglect of the Director

Liability of directors of private company (Section 89)

Q8. When shall the Director of a private limited company be not liable to pay the tax dues if the company is not able to pay

- (a) In all cases
- (b) Company refuses to pay
- (c) If the non-recovery is not due to gross neglect misfeasance or breach of duty of the Director
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) If the non-recovery is not due to gross neglect misfeasance or breach of duty of the Director

Liability of partners of firm to pay tax (Section 90)

Q9. Retiring partner should intimate the retirement to

- (a) Department
- (b) Government
- (c) Commissioner
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (c) Commissioner

Q10. Intimation to the Commissioner has to be given within.....

- (a) 1 month
- (b) 60 days
- (c) 90 days
- (d) 45 days

Ans. (a) 1 month

Q11. If the intimation is delayed to the Commissioner, then the retiring partner is liable to pay tax dues till:

- (a) The date of intimation to the Commissioner
- (b) Till the date of acceptance of intimation by the Department
- (c) Till the date of retirement
- (d) Till the date of show cause notice

Ans. (a) The date of intimation to the Commissioner

Liability of guardians, trustees etc. (Section 91)

Q12. In case of business carried on by minor or other incapacitated person through Guardian/ Agent who is liable to pay tax?

- (a) Guardian
- (b) Friend
- (c) Business Partner
- (d) None

Ans. (a) Guardian

Q13. The dues recoverable under this section includes

- (a) Only Interest
- (b) Any dues which are recoverable under this Act
- (c) Only tax
- (d) Only Penalty

Ans. (b) Any dues which are recoverable under this Act

Liability of Court of Wards etc. (Section 92)

Q14. If the estate or any portion of the estate of a taxable person is under the control of the Court of Wards, Administrative General etc., the tax due from such taxable person is liable to be paid by -

- (a) Court of Wards.

- (b) Taxable Person
- (c) Legal representative of taxable person
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) Court of Wards

Q15. The Court of Wards, Administrative General, etc., must be appointed by

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) High Court
- (c) Any court
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) Any Court

Q16. The dues recoverable under this section includes

- (a) Only Interest
- (b) Any dues which are recoverable under this Act
- (c) Only tax
- (d) Only Penalty

Ans. (b) Any dues which are recoverable under this Act

Special provision regarding liability to pay tax, interest or penalty in certain cases (Section 93)

Q17. Who is liable to pay tax if the business of an individual is discontinued before his death

- (a) Board of Directors or Manager
- (b) Any member of his person who is willing to pay
- (c) Legal representative of taxable person
- (d) Employee

Ans. (c) Legal representative of taxable person

Q18. The legal representative or any other person of an individual who is dead is liable to pay tax, only if -

- (a) The business has been carried on by the legal representative
- (b) The business has been carried by the legal representative or any other person
- (c) The business has been carried by any other person
- (d) None of the above.

Ans. (b) The business has been carried on by the legal representative or any other person

Q19. The dues recoverable under this section includes

- (a) Only Interest
- (b) Any dues which are recoverable under this Act
- (c) Only tax
- (d) Only Penalty

Ans. (b) Any dues which are recoverable under this Act

Q20. As per this section, the member or group of members of HUF or AOP is/are liable to pay tax on taxable supplies -

- (a) Even after its partition
- (b) Upto the time of partition
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) Upto the time of partition

Liability in other cases (Section 94)

Q21. In case of discontinuance of HUF business, the liability would arise till the date of

- (a) Discontinuance
- (b) Court verdict
- (c) As mutually agreed upon by the HUF members
- (d) Determination of liability by the Department.

Ans. (a) Discontinuance

Q22. The expression 'firm' would include a _____

- (a) Company
- (b) LLP
- (c) HUF
- (d) AOP

Ans. (b) LLP

Q23. In case of discontinuance of the AOP, the liability of the member exists in respect of the tax dues imposed _____

- (a) Prior to the date of discontinuance
- (b) After the date of discontinuance
- (c) Both prior and after the date of discontinuance
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) Both prior and after the date of discontinuance

Chapter XV

Advance Ruling

FAQ'S

CHAPTER-XVII OF CGST ACT, 2017 (Section 95 to Section 106)

CHAPTER-VII OF UTGST ACT, 2017 (Section 15 to Section 17)

Q1. Is Advance Ruling authority treated as Adjudicating Authority?

Ans. The definition of "Adjudicating Authority" as defined in Section 2 (4) of CGST ACT, 2017 excludes "Advance Ruling Authority".

Q2. What are the matters on which clarification can be obtained?

Ans. The Advance Ruling can be obtained on the following matters;

- (a) classification of any goods or services or both;
- (b) applicability of a notification issued under provisions of the Act;
- (c) determination of time and value of the supply of goods or services or both;
- (d) admissibility of input tax credit of tax paid or deemed to have been paid;
- (e) determination of the liability to pay tax on any goods or services or both;
- (f) whether applicant is required to be registered;
- (g) 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 and/or services, within the meaning of that term.

Q3. What are the matters on which advance ruling cannot be sought?

Ans. No advance ruling can be sought on any matters other than those specified in response to Q2. Additionally, if the matters on which clarification is sought is already pending or decided in any proceedings in the applicant's case under any of the provisions of the Act, then the application of advance ruling will not be admitted.

Q4. Can a taxable person proposing to undertake any new activity seek an advance ruling?

Ans. Yes. Advance ruling for any proposed activity to be undertaken by any registered person or desirous of obtaining registration under the Act can be sought for.

Q5. Can a taxable person already undertaking an activity seek an advance ruling on the same?

Ans. Yes. Advance ruling on an existing activity undertaken by any registered person or desirous of obtaining registration under the Act can be sought for.

Q6. Where will the Advance Ruling Authority be located?

Ans. The Authority will be located in each State / Union Territory.

Q7. What will be composition of Advance Ruling Authority?

Ans. The Advance Ruling Authority will comprise of two members – one member from amongst the officers of central tax and one member from amongst the officer of State / Union Territory tax, to be appointed by Central Government. The qualification, eligibility, method of appointment will be prescribed.

Q8. What is the procedure of Advance Ruling?

Ans. The following procedure needs to be adopted for obtaining advance ruling

- (a) Applicant to file application for Advance Ruling under sub-section (1) of section 97 of the Act shall be made on the common portal in FORM GST ARA-1 and shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 5000/- to be deposited in the manner specified in section 49 (1) of the Act.
- (b) The authority can call for additional records relating to the application;
- (c) The authority will decide on admission or rejection of the application
- (d) If the authority decides to admit the matter then the authority shall pronounce the advance ruling

Both in case of rejection of the application and pronouncing of the ruling, the authority will provide an opportunity to be heard to the applicant and the department authorities.

Q9. Is there a time limit within which the application needs to be disposed off?

Ans. The Advance ruling should be pronounced in writing within 90 days of receipt of application.

Q10. What if the CGST member and SGST/UTGST member have different viewpoints on the advance ruling sought?

Ans. The matter would then be referred to the Appellate Authority for advance ruling.

Q11. Can the applicant / department file an appeal against the ruling pronounced by the Advance Ruling Authority?

Ans. Yes. An appeal can be filed before the Appellate Authority of Advance Ruling within 30 days of communication of the advance ruling.

Q12. What will be composition of Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling?

Ans. The Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling will comprise of two members – Chief Commissioner of Central tax as designated by the Board and Commissioner of State / Union Territory tax having jurisdiction over the applicant.

Q13. Where will the Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling be located?

- Ans. The Appellate Authority will be located in each State / Union Territory.
- Q14. What if the Appellate Authority is not able to decide on the matters referred to them by the advance authority?
- Ans. In this case, it will be deemed that no advance ruling can be issued on the matters mentioned in the application.
- Q15. Can the ruling issued by the authority or order passed by the appellate authority be modified?
- Ans. In case there is any error apparent on the face of the records then the Advance Ruling Authority or Appellant Authority for the Advance Ruling, as the case may be, can amend the Original Order passed by it within a period of six months from the date of said Order.
- Q16. Is the advance ruling binding for all the tax payers?
- Ans. Advance Ruling will be binding only on the applicant who has sought for advance ruling.
- Q17. Is the advance ruling binding on all the department officers?
- Ans. No – Advance ruling will be binding only on the concerned officer or the jurisdictional officer in respect of the applicant.
- Q18. From when will the advance ruling be applicable?
- Ans. Advance ruling will be applicable from the date of issue i.e. prospectively.
- Q19. What are the powers of Advance Ruling Authority and the Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling?
- Ans. The Advance Ruling Authority and the Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling shall have all the powers of the civil court regarding;
- (a) discovery and inspection;
 - (b) enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;
 - (c) issuing commissions and compelling production of books of accounts and other records.
- Further, if the Advance Ruling Authority and the Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling finds that advance ruling has been obtained by the applicant or appellant by fraud or suppression of material facts or misrepresentation of facts, it can declare such ruling or Order to be Void ab-initio.
- Q20. Can the rectification Order passed under section 102 of CGST Act, 2017 be rectified again in case any error?
- Ans. No. The powers for rectification are restricted only to the extent of Original Order. The rectification Order passed cannot be rectified again even if there is an error apparent on record.

MCQ'S

Advance ruling (Section 95 to Section 106)

Q1. What is the meaning of applicant?

- (a) Person registered under the Act.
- (b) Person desirous of obtaining registration under the Act.
- (c) Tourist as defined under section 15 of IGST Act, 2017.
- (d) (a) or (b).

Ans. (d) (a) or (b)

Q2. Where shall the Advance Ruling Authority be located?

- (a) The Authority shall be located in each state / Union Territory.
- (b) The Authority shall be located in Centre.
- (c) The Authority shall be located in both Centre & State.
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) The Authority shall be located in each state / Union Territory

Q3. The Advance Ruling Authority shall comprise of

- (a) One member from amongst the officers of Central tax.
- (b) One member from amongst the officers of State tax or Union Territory tax as the case may be.
- (c) (a) & (b)
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) (a) & (b)

Q4. The Appellant Authority for Advance Ruling shall comprise of

- (a) Chief Commissioner of Central tax as designated by the board
- (b) Commissioner of State tax or union Territory tax, as the case may be, having jurisdiction over the applicant
- (c) (a) & (b)
- (d) (a) or (b)

Ans. (c) (a) & (b)

Q5. Who shall make an application for advance ruling?

- (a) Applicant
- (b) Department

- (c) Appellate Authority
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) Applicant

Q6. What procedure should follow if the members of the Authority differ on any question on which the advance ruling is sought?

- (a) The members of the authority 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.
- (b) The Authority will not take any decision and reject the application
- (c) The Authority will remand the case to jurisdictional officer
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) The members of the authority 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

Q7. Within how many days the Authority shall pronounce its decision on advance ruling from the date of receipt of application

- (a) 30 days
- (b) 60 days
- (c) 90 days
- (d) 120 days

Ans. (c) 90 days

Q8. Whether the ruling pronounced under Section 98 of CGST Act, 2017 have prospective or retrospective effect?

- (a) Prospective effect
- (b) Retrospective effect
- (c) Prospective/Retrospective effect based on case to case

Ans. (a) Prospective effect

Q9. Who can appeal to the Appellate Authority?

- (a) Jurisdictional CGST/SGST officer or the applicant
- (b) Any Taxable Person
- (c) Any citizen concerned about the ruling passed
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (a) Jurisdictional CGST/SGST officer or the applicant

Q10. Appeal before the appellate authority can be filed within how many days?

- (a) 30 days
- (b) 60 days
- (c) 90 days
- (d) 120 days

Ans. (a) 30 days

Q11. Under which circumstance the members of the Appellate Authority deem that no advance ruling can be issued in respect of the questions covered under the appeal

- (a) If the members of the Appellate Authority differ on any point or points referred to in appeal
- (b) If the members of the Advance Ruling Authority differ on any point or points referred to in appeal
- (c) Applicant wants to withdraw the application
- (d) Both A and C

Ans. (a) If the members of the Appellate Authority differ on any point or points referred to in appeal

Q12. Who has the power to amend the order issued under section 98 or 101, to rectify any error apparent from record?

- (a) Advance Ruling Authority
- (b) Appellate Authority for the Advance Ruling
- (c) Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority.
- (d) None of the above.

Ans. (c) Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority

Q13. Who can apply for rectification of error on record?

- (a) Applicant
- (b) Concerned officer or Jurisdictional Officer
- (c) Advance Ruling Authority or the Appellate Authority on its own accord can rectify the error
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

Q14. When should the opportunity of being heard be given to applicant or the appellant for rectification of advance ruling?

- (a) If the rectification has the effect of enhancing the tax liability.

- (b) If the rectification has the effect of reducing the amount of admissible input tax credit.
- (c) (a) or (b)
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) (a) or (b)

Q15. The Advance Ruling pronounced by the Appellate Authority shall be binding on

- (a) The applicant who sought the advance ruling.
- (b) The jurisdictional officer in respect of the applicant
- (c) (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) (a) and (b)

Q16. When can the Authority declare the advance ruling pronounced as void?

- (a) If ruling is obtained by suppression of material facts
- (b) If the applicant is in the business of supplies on which clarification has been sought
- (c) If the applicant does not engage in the business of supplies after 6 months of obtaining the ruling
- (d) If a Supreme Court judgement is pronounced on the same issue and the judgement is exactly the opposite of the clarification issued under the ruling

Ans. (a) If ruling is obtained by suppression of material facts.

Chapter XVI

Appeals and Revisions

FAQ'S

Appeals to First Appellate Authority (Section 107)

Section 107 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q1. What is the appeal mechanism provided under GST Act against the order/ decision under this act?

Ans. Section 107 of the GST Act provides for preferring an appeal against the order of the Adjudicating authority

Q2. Who is an adjudicating authority?

Ans. Section 2(4) defines adjudicating authority to mean any authority appointed or authorized to pass any order or decision under this Act. However, following are not covered under the ambit of adjudicating authority:

- (a) Board (Central Board of Customs and Excise),
- (b) Revisional Authority,
- (c) Authority for Advance Ruling,
- (d) Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling,
- (e) First Appellate Authority
- (f) Appellate Tribunal

Therefore, an order passed by any officer other than the revisionary authority as well as other authorities mentioned above could be contested before the First Appellate Authority

Q3. Who could prefer an appeal before the First Appellate Authority (FAA)?

Ans. Following could prefer an appeal before the First Appellate Authority:

- (a) Any person aggrieved by the order or decision of the adjudicating authority;
- (b) Any GST officer on direction of the Commissioner (this is referred to as application).

Q4. Under what circumstances Commissioner could direct the GST officer to prefer an appeal against the order of the adjudicating authority?

Ans. The Commissioner either on of his own motion or upon request from the Commissioner of State tax Commissioner of Union Territory tax, call for and examine the records of any proceeding in which an adjudicating authority has passed any decision or order under this Act for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of the said decision or order. The Commissioner may by an order, direct any Officer subordinate to him to apply to the First Appellate Authority within six months from the date on which the said decision or order is communicated to such person for the determination of such points arising out of the said decision or order as may be specified by the Commissioner in his order.

Q5. Is there any time limit for filing appeal?

Ans. Yes. Time limit to file appeal before FAA, for an assessee (person aggrieved) is 3 months from the date of communication of the order. Whereas in case of an appeal filed by the department on the basis of the directions by the Commissioner shall have to be filed within 6 months from date of communication of the decision or order.

Q6. Whether FAA has power to condone the delay in filing of appeal filed beyond 3 months / 6 months?

Ans. Yes. FAA has powers to condone the delay beyond the period of 3 months or 6 months, upto a period of 1 month where sufficient cause for the delay is shown.

Q7. Whether entire amount of tax, interest, penalty, fine or fee has to be remitted before preferring appeal?

Ans. No. For filing appeal following amounts shall have to be remitted:

Demands which are not contested	Entire amount of such demands (tax, interest and penalty) shall have to be remitted
Demands which are contested	a sum equal to 10% of the remaining amount of tax in dispute arising from the said order shall have to be remitted

Q8. Whether payment of balance amounts demanded would be stayed?

Ans. Yes. In terms of Section 107(7) where the appellant has paid the required pre-deposit, the recovery proceedings for the balance amount shall be deemed to be stayed.

Q9. Is it mandatory on the part of FAA to provide opportunity of hearing?

Ans. Yes. In terms of Section 107(8), FAA shall have to give opportunity of hearing to the appellant.

Q10. Whether parties to an appeal could seek adjournment of the hearing?

Ans. Yes. The FAA may, grant adjournment of personal hearing if sufficient cause is shown at any stage of hearing of an appeal, grant time, from time to time, to the parties or any of them and adjourn the hearing of the appeal for reasons to be recorded in writing.

However, no such adjournment shall be granted more than three times to a party during hearing of the appeal.

Q11. Whether a new ground could be taken up before FAA?

Ans. The FAA at the time of hearing of an appeal, may allow an appellant to go into any ground of appeal not specified in the grounds of appeal, if he is satisfied that the omission of that ground from the grounds of appeal was not wilful or unreasonable.

Q12. What type of order could the FAA pass? Whether FAA could refer the case back to Adjudicating authority?

Ans. The FAA may pass such order, as he thinks just and proper, confirming, modifying or annulling the decision or order appealed against. The order shall be in writing giving details as to determination. However, the FAA does not have power to refer the case back to the authority that passed the said decision or order:

Q13. Whether the FAA can enhance the penalty or fee? If so under what circumstances?

Ans. Yes, the FAA could enhance the penalty. However, an order enhancing any fee or penalty or fine in lieu of confiscation or confiscating goods of greater value or reducing the amount of refund or input tax credit shall not be passed unless the appellant has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the proposed order

Revisional Powers of Chief Commissioner or Commissioner (Section 108)

Section 108 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q14. Whether review of the orders passed under this act is permissible? If so under what circumstances revisionary powers?

Ans. In terms of Section 2(99) "Revisional Authority" means an authority appointed or authorised for revision of decision or orders as referred to in section 108

The review authority either on his own motion or based on the information received by him or based on the request of the Commissioner of State Tax or Commissioner of Union Territory tax, could call for and examine the record of any proceeding, and if he considers that any decision or order passed under this CGST Act, or SGST Act or UTGST Act, by any officer subordinate to him is:

- (a) erroneous in so far as it is prejudicial to the interest of the revenue and
- (b) illegal or improper or has not taken into account certain material facts, whether available at the time of issuance of the said order or not; or
- (c) in consequence of an observation by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India,

he may stay the operation of such decision or order for such period as he deems fit and after giving the person concerned an opportunity of being heard and after making such further inquiry as may be necessary, pass such order, as he thinks just and proper, including enhancing or modifying or annulling the said decision or order.

For the purposes of this section, 'record' shall include all records relating to any proceedings under this Act available at the time of examination by the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner.

Q15. Whether order of FAA could also be reviewed by Revisional authority?

Ans. The order which has been subject to an appeal under before FAA (section 107) as well as orders of FAA which are appealed before Tribunal cannot be reviewed by Review authority.

However, review authority could pass an order under revisionary power on any point which has not been raised and decided in an appeal before FAA. Such revision order could be passed within 1 year from the date of the order of FAA or 3 years from the date of the original order whichever is later.

Q16. Which are the other orders or decision that a Revisional authority cannot review?

Ans. Following orders or decisions cannot be reviewed by a revision authority

- (a) order has been subject to an appeal under before Tribunal (under section 112) or High Court (under section 117) or Supreme Court (under section 118); or
- (b) the period of 6 months as specified under 107(2) for preferring an appeal by department before FAA has not yet expired or
- (c) where more than three years have expired after the passing of the decision or order sought to be revised.
- (d) where the order has already been taken for revision under this section at any earlier stage.
- (e) revisionary order passed under this section (i.e. section 108(1))

Q17. What are the powers conferred on the Revisional authority as regards passing of order?

Ans. After making such further inquiry as may be necessary, pass such order, as he thinks just and proper, including enhancing or modifying or annulling the said decision or order. Review authority, may stay the operation of the order sought to be reviewed.

Q18. Whether the assessee shall be given personal hearing before making the orders by review authority?

Ans. Yes, the person concerned with the order that is the subject matter of the review shall be given an opportunity of being heard.

Q19. Whether the order of review authority is appealable?

Ans. Yes. In terms of Section 108(4) appeal against the revision orders could be preferred before the Tribunal.

Q20. How to compute the time limit of 3 years (from the date of the order of lower authority) / 1 year within which the order shall be reviewed

Ans. Where the said decision or order involves an issue on which the Appellate Tribunal or the High Court has given its decision which is prejudicial to the interest of revenue in some other proceedings and an appeal to the High Court or the Supreme Court against such decision of the Appellate Tribunal or as the case may be, the High Court is pending, the time period spent between the date of the decision of the Appellate Tribunal and the date of the decision of the High Court or as the case may be, the date of the decision of the High Court and the date of the decision of the Supreme Court shall be excluded in computing the period of 3 years, where notice for revision has been issued.

Where the issuance of an order under sub-section (1) is stayed by the order of a Court or Tribunal, the period of such stay shall be excluded in computing the period referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2).

Constitution of Appellate Tribunal (Section 109)

Section 109 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q21. What is the Constitution of National Appellate Tribunal and how the same is constituted?

Ans. The Central Government shall on the recommendation of the GST Council by Notification constitute Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal (hereinafter referred to as the Appellate Tribunal).

Q22. Where the National Bench and Regional Bench shall be located?

Ans. National bench shall be located at New Delhi and Central Government on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, constitute such number of Regional Benches as may be required.

Q23. What is the composition of National Bench and Regional Benches?

Ans. National Bench shall be headed by the National president along with one Technical member (Centre) and one Technical Member(State). Regional Benches shall consist of a Judicial Member, one Technical Member (Centre) and one Technical Member (State).

Q24. What is jurisdiction of National and Regional Benches?

Ans. National and Regional Benches shall have jurisdiction to hear appeals against the orders passed by the Appellate Authority or the Revisional Authority in the cases where one of the issues involved relates to the place of supply.

Q25. What is State Bench or Area Bench?

Ans. The Government, by notification, specify for each State or Union territory, a Bench of the Appellate Tribunal, exercising the powers of the Appellate Tribunal within the concerned State or Union territory.

Government shall, on receipt of a request from any State Government, constitute such number of Area Benches in that State, as may be recommended by the Council:

Q26. What is jurisdiction of State Bench or Area Bench?

Ans. State Bench or Area Benches shall have jurisdiction to hear appeals against the orders passed by the Appellate Authority or the Revisional Authority in the cases involving matters other than those involving dispute relating to place of supply.

Q27. What is the composition of State Bench and Area Benches?

Ans. Each State Bench and Area Benches shall consist of a Judicial Member, one Technical Member (Centre) and one Technical Member (State) and the State Government may designate the senior most Judicial Member in a State as the State President.

Q28. Whether any matter could be heard by bench consisting of members less than 3 as set out above?

Ans. Yes, in the absence of a Member in any Bench due to vacancy or otherwise, any appeal may, with the approval of the President or, as the case may be, the State President, be heard by a Bench of two Members.

Further, where the tax or input tax credit involved or the difference in tax or input tax credit involved or the amount of fine, fee or penalty determined in any order appealed against, does not exceed Rs. 5 Lakhs and which does not involve any question of law may, with the approval of the President and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed on the recommendations of the Council, be heard by a bench consisting of a single member.

Q29. What would be consequence where there is a difference of opinion on any issue among the members of the bench?

Ans. If the Members of the Bench (National/Regional/State/Area) differ in opinion on any point or points, it shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority, if there is a majority, but if the Members are equally divided, they shall state the point or points on which they differ, and the case shall be referred by the President or as the case may be, State President for hearing on such point or points to one or more of the other Members of the National Bench, Regional Benches, State Bench or Area Benches and such point or points shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of Members who have heard the case, including those who first heard it.

Q30. Whether members of the Tribunal could be transferred from one bench to other bench?

Ans. Central Government in consultation with the President, may transfer Judicial Member or a Member Technical (State) from National Bench or one Regional Bench to other Regional Bench or to National Bench. Further, Member Technical (Centre) could be Transferred from one Bench to another Bench, whether National, Regional, State or Area.

However, State Government could transfer member technical (state) from State Bench or one area bench to another area bench or to State Bench.

Qualification, appointment & condition of service of the President and the members of the Tribunal (Section 110)

Section 110 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q31. What is the qualification to be appointed as president?

Ans. A person shall not be qualified for appointment as President unless:

- (a) He has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or
- (b) He is or has been the Chief Justice of a High Court, or
- (c) He is or has been a Judge of a High Court for a period not less than five years;

Q32. What is the qualification to be appointed as member (judicial)?

Ans. A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Judicial Member, unless:

- (i) He has been a Judge of the High Court; or
- (ii) is or has been a District Judge qualified to be appointed as a Judge of a High Court; or
- (iii) is or has been a Member of Indian Legal Service and has held a post not less than Additional Secretary for three years

Q33. What is the qualification to be appointed as member (technical)?

Ans. Member Technical (Centre): A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Member Technical (Centre) , unless he is or has been a member of Indian Revenue (Customs and Central Excise) Service, Group A, and has completed at least fifteen years of service in Group A;

Member Technical (State) : A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Technical Member (State) unless he is or has been an officer of the State Government not below the rank of Additional Commissioner of Value Added Tax or the State goods and services tax or such rank as may be notified by the concerned State Government on the recommendations of the Council with at least three years of experience in the administration of an existing law or the State Goods and Services Tax Act or in the field of finance and taxation.

Q34. Who would appoint the President and Members?

Ans. President: The President and the Judicial Members of the National Bench and the Regional Benches shall be appointed by the Government after consultation with the Chief Justice of India or his nominee.

Technical Members: The Technical Member (Centre) and Technical Member (State) of the National Bench and Regional Benches shall be appointed by the Government on the recommendations of a Selection Committee consisting of such persons and in such manner as may be prescribed.

Judicial members: The Judicial Member of the State Bench or Area Benches shall be appointed by the State Government after consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court of the State or his nominee

The Technical Member (Centre) of the State Bench or Area Benches shall be appointed by the Central Government and Technical Member (State) of the State Bench or Area Benches shall be appointed by the State Government in such manner as may be prescribed.

Q35. For what period president and members could hold the office?

Ans. National President 3 years from the date of appointment or attainment of age of 70 years, whichever is earlier State President, Judicial members and Technical members 5 years from the date of appointment or attainment of age of 65 years, whichever is earlier

All the above members are eligible for re-appointment

Q36. Whether a President or member could be removed from the office?

Ans. Yes.

A. National President, Members of National or Regional Tribunal

The Central Government may, after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, in case of the President, Judicial Members and Technical Members of the National Bench, Regional Benches or Technical Members (Centre) of the State Bench or Area Benches, may remove from the office such President or Member, who—

- (a) has been adjudged an insolvent; or
- (b) has been convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of such Government involves moral turpitude; or
- (c) has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as such President, State President or Member; or
- (d) has acquired such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his functions as such President, State President or Member; or
- (e) has so abused his position as to render his continuance in office prejudicial to the public interest:

B. State president and members of the State or area Tribunal:

Similarly, the State Government may, after consultation with the Chief Justice of High Court, in case of the State President, Judicial Members, Technical Members (State) of the State Bench or Area Benches may remove the member under the circumstances discussed above.

However, the President, State President or the Member shall not be removed on any of the grounds specified in clauses (d) and (e), unless he has been informed of the charges against him and has been given an opportunity of being heard.

Procedure before Appellate Tribunal (Section 111)

Section 111 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q37. Whether the Appellate Tribunal is bound by the procedures of Code of Civil Procedure

Ans. No. The Appellate Tribunal shall not, while disposing of any proceedings before it or an appeal before it, be bound by the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, but shall be guided by the principles of natural justice and subject to the other provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, the Appellate Tribunal shall have power to regulate its own procedure.

Q38. Whether the Appellate Tribunal has the same powers as that of Civil Court?

Ans. Yes, to some extent the Tribunal is conferred with the powers of a Civil Court. The Appellate Tribunal shall, for the purposes of discharging its functions under this Act, have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 while trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;
- (b) requiring the discovery and production of documents;
- (c) receiving evidence on affidavits;
- (d) subject to the provisions of sections 123 and 124 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, requisitioning any public record or document or a copy of such record or document from any office;
- (e) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents;
- (f) dismissing a representation for default or deciding it ex parte;
- (g) setting aside any order of dismissal of any representation for default or any order passed by it ex parte; and
- (h) any other matter which may be prescribed.

Q39. Whether the orders of the Appellate Tribunal are enforceable and if yes how?

Ans. Any order made by the Appellate Tribunal may be enforced by it in the same manner as if it were a decree made by a court in a suit pending therein, and it shall be lawful for the Appellate Tribunal to send for execution of its orders to the court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction:

- (a) in the case of an order against a company, the registered office of the company is situated; or
- (b) in the case of an order against any other person, the person concerned voluntarily resides or carries on business or personally works for gain.

Q40. Whether the proceedings before the Appellate Tribunal shall be deemed to be judicial?

Ans. Yes. All proceedings before the Appellate Tribunal shall be deemed to be judicial proceedings within the meaning of sections 193 and 228, and for the purposes of section 196 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Appellate Tribunal shall be deemed to be civil court for the purposes of section 195 and Chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal (Section 112)

Section 112 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q41. What are the orders against which an appeal could be preferred before the Tribunal?

Ans. Any person aggrieved by the order of the FAA or order of the review authority could prefer an appeal before the Appellate Tribunal (Tribunal).

Q42. Can the Tribunal reject to entertain an appeal based on the monetary limits?

Ans. Yes. The Tribunal has been conferred with discretion to refuse to admit an appeal where the tax or input tax credit involved or the difference in tax or input tax credit involved or the amount of fine, fee or penalty determined by such order, does not exceed Rs. 50,000/-

Q43. Whether the Department can also file an appeal before the Tribunal against the orders of FAA or review authority?

Ans. Yes. the department could also prefer an appeal before the Tribunal. The procedure is detailed below:

- The Commissioner may, on his own motion, or upon request from the Commissioner of State tax or Commissioner of Union territory tax, call for and examine the record of any order passed by the Appellate Authority or the Revisional Authority under this Act or the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of the said order and

- He may, by order, direct any officer subordinate to him to apply to the Appellate Tribunal within six months from the date on which the said order has been passed for determination of such points arising out of the said order as may be specified by the Commissioner in his order.

Q44. Whether other party could file cross objections against the appeal preferred by the assessee or by the department ?

Ans. On receipt the appeal the other party could prefer an cross objection to the appeal even though he has not preferred an appeal. Cross objection shall have to be filed within 45 days from the date of receipt of the notice of appeal. The Tribunal shall dispose of the cross objections as if it is an appeal

Q45. What is the time limit for filing appeal / cross objections?

Ans. Appeal by Assessee 3 months from the date of receipt of the order against which the appeal is being preferred

Application by Department 6 months from the date of receipt of the order against which the application is being preferred

Cross objections 45 days from the date of receipt of notice of appeal

Q46. Whether appeal / application / cross objections filed beyond the time limit would be entertained?

Ans. Tribunal has been conferred with powers to condone the delay upto 3 months, beyond the period of 3 months or 6 months in case of filing of appeals, where sufficient cause for the delay is shown.

Similarly, delay upto 45 days could be condoned by the Tribunal in filing the memorandum of cross objections where sufficient cause for the delay is shown.

Q47. Whether entire amount of tax, interest, penalty, fine or fee has to be remitted before preferring appeal?

Ans. No. For filing appeal following amounts shall have to be remitted as pre-deposit.

- (a) Where any part of the amount of tax, interest, fine, fee and penalty arising from the impugned order, as is admitted by him, entire such amount and
- (b) a sum equal to 25% of the remaining amount of tax in dispute arising from the said order, in relation to which the appeal has been filed shall be paid. This amount (25%) is in addition to the pre-deposit paid while filing appeal before FAA.

Q48. Whether payment of balance amounts of demand would be stayed?

Ans. Yes. In terms of Section 112(9) where the appellant has paid the required pre-deposit, the recovery proceedings for the balance amount shall be deemed to be stayed.

Q49. Whether any fee shall have to be paid for filing appeals or application before the Tribunal?

Ans. Yes. There is a requirement to pay fee for filing appeals and applications. However, the amount of fee is to be prescribed.

Orders of Appellate Tribunal (Section 113)

Section 113 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q50. Is it mandatory to give opportunity of hearing to the parties in appeal?

Ans. Yes, the Appellate Tribunal shall give opportunity of hearing to the parties before deciding the issue

Q51. Whether the parties to an appeal could seek adjournment of the hearing?

Ans. The Tribunal may, if sufficient cause is shown at any stage of hearing of an appeal, grant time, from time to time, to the parties or any of them and adjourn the hearing of the appeal for reasons to be recorded in writing. However, no such adjournment shall be granted more than three times to a party during hearing of the appeal.

Q52. What are the orders that could be passed by the Appellate Tribunal?

Ans. The Tribunal may pass such orders thereon as it thinks fit, confirming, modifying or annulling the decision or order appealed against or may refer the case back to the Appellate Authority, or the Revisional Authority or to the original adjudicating authority, with such directions as it may think fit, for a fresh adjudication or decision after taking additional evidence, if necessary.

Q53. Whether Tribunal has power to rectify / amend the orders passed by it?

Ans. Yes, Tribunal may amend any order passed by it under in terms of Section 113(1) so as to rectify any mistake apparent from the record. Tribunal could undertake rectification on its own or on application by either of the parties to the appeal. The application for rectification shall be made within a period of three months from the date of the order sought to be rectified.

However, no amendment which has the effect of enhancing an assessment or reducing a refund or input tax credit or otherwise increasing the liability of the other party, shall be made under this sub-section, unless the Tribunal has given notice to him of its intention to do so and has allowed him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

Q54. Where an assessee gets a favourable decision either before FAA or the Tribunal, whether the pre-deposit would be refunded back? Whether any interest is paid?

Ans. Yes, where the assessee gets a favourable decision (fully or partially), the amount paid as pre-deposit would be refunded along with interest which is computed from the date of deposit till date of refund.

Further, Section 115 provides that interest at the rate specified under section 56 shall be payable in respect of such refund from the date of payment of the amount till the date of refund of such amount.

Q55. Who could represent before GST officer of FAA or the Tribunal

Ans. Following persons could act a authorized representative and appeal before the officer or FAA or the Tribunal on behalf of an assessee

- (a) relative or regular employee of the assessee; or
- (b) an advocate who is entitled to practice in any court in India, and who has not been debarred from practicing before any court in India; or
- (c) any chartered accountant, a cost accountant or a company secretary, who holds a certificate of practice and who has not been debarred from practice; or
- (d) a retired officer of the Commercial Tax Department of any State Government or Union territory or of the Board who, during his service under the Government, had worked in a post not below the rank than that of a Group-B Gazetted officer for a period of not less than two years.

However, such officer shall not be entitled to appear before any proceedings under this Act for a period of one year from the date of his retirement or resignation; or

- (e) any person who has been authorised to act as a goods and services tax practitioner on behalf of the concerned registered person.

Following shall not be entitled to appear:

- (a) who has been dismissed or removed from Government service; or
- (b) who is convicted of an offence connected with any proceedings under this Act, the State Goods and Services Tax Act, the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, or under the existing law or under any of the Acts passed by a State Legislature dealing with the imposition of taxes on sale of goods or supply of goods or services or both; or
- (c) who is found guilty of misconduct by the prescribed authority;
- (d) who has been adjudged as an insolvent, during the period in which he is insolvent.

Appeal to the High Court (Section 117)

Section 117 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q56. What is the time limit within which appeal could be preferred before High Court?

Ans. Appeal before High Court shall be filed within 180 days from the date on which the order appealed against is received by the Commissioner of GST or the other party

Q57. Whether High Court could admit the appeal filed beyond 180 days?

Ans. Yes. Where the High Court is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not filing the appeal within that period, it may condone the delay.

Q58. Whether a question involving factual disputes could be taken up before High Court?

Ans. Appeal before High Court, against an order of the Appellate Tribunal, could be preferred only where the High court is satisfied that the case involves a substantial question of law.

Q59. Which are the matters on which the appeal against order of the Tribunal could be preferred before High Court?

Ans. Appeal shall lie to High Court against an order passed by the State Bench or Area Benches of Tribunal. In other words, the orders of the National or Regional Benches cannot not be challenged before the High Court

Q60. Whether High Court can determine a issue which has not been determined by the Tribunal?

Ans. Yes. The High Court may determine any issue which has not been determined by the Appellate Tribunal. Further, High Court may also determine any issue which has been wrongly determined by the Appellate Tribunal, by reason of a decision on such question of law.

Q61. Whether the appeal could be decided by a judge sitting singly?

Ans. No. Appeal filed before the High Court, shall be heard by a bench of not less than two Judges of the High Court, and shall be decided in accordance with the opinion of such Judges or of the majority, if any, of such Judges.

Where there is no such majority, the Judges shall state the point of law upon which they differ and the case shall, then, be heard upon that point only, by one or more of the other Judges of the High Court and such point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the Judges who have heard the case including those who first heard it.

Appeal to Supreme Court (Section 118)

Section 118 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q62. What are the orders against which appeal could be preferred before the Supreme Court?

Ans. Following orders could be challenged before the Supreme Court:

- (a) Order passed by the National Bench or Regional Benches of the Appellate Tribunal; or
- (b) Judgment or order passed by the High Court in an appeal made under section 117 in any case which, on its own motion or on an application made by or on behalf of the

party aggrieved, immediately after passing of the judgment or order, the High Court certifies to be a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court.

Sums due to be paid notwithstanding appeal, etc. (Section 119)

Section 119 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q63. Whether amounts confirmed in terms of the order of Tribunal / High Court to be remitted even though appeal is preferred before High Court or Supreme Court?

Ans. Yes. Notwithstanding that an appeal has been preferred to the High Court or the Supreme Court, sums due to the Government as a result of an order passed by the Tribunal or an order passed by the High Court, as the case may be, shall be payable in accordance with the order so passed.

Non appealable decision and orders (Section- 121)

Section 121 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q64. Whether all decisions and orders can be appealed?

Ans. No. in terms of Section 121, orders listed below cannot be appeal against:

- (a) An order of the Commissioner or other competent authority for transfer of proceeding from one officer to another officer; or
- (b) an order pertaining to the seizure or retention of books of account, register and other documents; or
- (c) an order sanctioning prosecution under this Act; or
- (d) an order passed under section 80 relating to payment of tax, interest and other dues in installments.

Chapter XVII

Offences and Penalties

Penalty for certain offences (Section 122)

Section 122 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q1. Whether penalty is imposable for supply of goods or services without issue of any invoice or when an incorrect or false invoice is issued with regard to such supply?

Ans. Yes, in terms of Section 122(1)(i) of the CGST Act, 2017 the above supply of goods and services will be considered to be offence attracting penalty of ten thousand rupees or an amount equivalent to the tax evaded, whichever is higher.

Q2. I am collecting tax on supply of goods and services and did not remit the same within 3 months to the Government. Does the same attract penalty? If yes what is the amount of penalty?

Ans. Collection of tax and non-remittance of the same within 3 months to the Government from the due date for remittance is considered to be an offence under Section 122(1)(iii) of the CGST Act, 2017 attracting penalty of an amount equal to the tax so collected or an Rs. 10,000/- whichever is higher

Q3. I have collected tax on supply of exempted goods and did not remit the tax so collected to the Government account. Would I be liable to penal and other consequences?

Ans. Yes, in terms of Section 122(1)(iv) of the CGST Act, 2017 collection of tax in contravention to the provisions of CGST Act, 2017 and subsequent failure to remit the same to the credit of the Government beyond a period of three months from the date on which such payment becomes due is an offence attracting penalty of Rs. 10,000/- or amount equal to the amount of tax so collected, whichever is higher.

Further, in terms of Section 132(1) (d) read with Section 132(1) (l) of the CGST Act, 2017, the said offence attracts imprisonment which may extend from 1 year to 5 years based on the quantum of tax evasion.

Q4. What are the other activities which would be considered to be offences under section 122(1) attracting penalty?

Ans. The other activities which would be considered to be offences attracting penalty are as under:

- (a) failure to deduct tax in terms of provisions of Section 51 or short deduction of tax or failure to remit tax so deducted

- (b) failure to collect tax by an E commerce operator in terms of Section 52 or short collection of tax or failure to remit tax so collected within
- (c) taking or availment (or both) of input tax credit without actual receipt of goods or services in violation of the provisions
- (d) fraudulently obtaining refund of any CGST/SGST under this Act
- (e) takes or distributes input tax credit in violation of section 20, or the rules made thereunder;
- (f) falsifies or substitutes financial records or produces fake accounts and/or documents or furnishes any false information or return with an intention to evade payment of tax due under this Act;
- (g) failure to obtain registration even though liable to registration;
- (h) furnishing of any false information with regard to registration particulars, either at the time of applying for registration, or subsequently;
- (i) Obstruction or prevention of any officer in discharge of his duties under the GST provisions;
- (j) Transports any taxable goods without the cover of documents as may be specified;
- (k) Suppression of turnover leading to evasion of tax under this Act;
- (l) Failure to keep, maintain or retain books of account and other documents in accordance with the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder;
- (m) Failure to furnish information and/or documents called for by a CGST/SGST officer in accordance with the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder or furnishes false information and/or documents during any proceedings under this Act;
- (n) supplies, transports or stores any goods which he has reason to believe are liable to confiscation under this Act;
- (o) issues any invoice or document by using the identification number of another taxable person;
- (p) tampers with, or destroys any material evidence;
- (q) disposes off or tampers with any goods that have been detained, seized, or attached under this Act;

Q5. What is the penalty that is imposable for the offences referred to in Question 4?

Ans. Rs. 10,000/- or an amount equivalent to the tax evaded or the tax not deducted or short deducted or deducted but not paid to the Government or tax not collected under section

52 or short collected or collected but not paid to the Government or input tax credit availed of or passed on or distributed irregularly, or the refund claimed fraudulently, as the case may be, whichever is higher.

Q6. Whether failure to pay tax or short payment of tax or where refund has been erroneously granted, would also attract penalty even though there is no fraud or misrepresentation or suppression of facts on the part of the taxable person?

Ans. Yes. In terms of Section 122(2), the non payment of tax or short payment of tax or erroneous refund without intention to evade (i.e not involving fraud or any wilful misstatement or suppression of facts to evade tax) would attract a penalty of Rs. 10,000/- or 10% of the tax due, whichever is higher.

Q7. Is there any penalty on the persons who aids or abets in offences attracting penalty in terms of Section 122(1)?

Ans. Yes, any activity pertaining to aiding or abetting the offence would be an offence attracting a penalty to the extent of Rs. 25,000/-. Further, in terms of Section 122(3) following offences shall also be punishable with a penalty to the extent of Rs. 25,000/-:

- (a) acquires possession of, or in any way concerns himself in transporting, removing, depositing, keeping, concealing, supplying, or purchasing or in any other manner deals with any goods which he knows or has reason to believe are liable to confiscation under this Act or the rules made thereunder;
- (b) receives or is in any way concerned with the supply of, or in any other manner deals with any supply of services which he knows or has reason to believe are in contravention of any provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder;
- (c) fails to appear before the officer of Central Tax, when issued with a summon for appearance to give evidence or produce a document in an enquiry;
- (d) fails to issue invoice in accordance with the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder, or fails to account for an invoice in his books of account;

Penalty for failure to furnish information or failure to furnish statistics (Section 123 and 124)

Section 123 and 124 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q8. Whether non-filing of information return or furnish statistics as required would attract penalty and what is the quantum of penalty?

Ans. Yes, If a person who is required to furnish an information return under section 150 fails to do so within the period specified in the notice issued under sub-section (3) thereof, the proper officer may direct that such person shall be liable to pay a penalty of Rs. 100 for each day of the period during which the failure to furnish such return continues.

However, the penalty imposed under this section shall not exceed Rs. 5,000/-.

Similarly, if any person who is required to furnish any information or return under section 151,—

- (a) without reasonable cause fails to furnish such information or return as may be required under that section, or
- (b) wilfully furnishes or causes to furnish any information or return which he knows to be false,

then, he shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees and in case of a continuing offence to a further fine which may extend to Rs. 100 for each day after the first day during which the offence continues subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 25,000.

General disciplines related to penalty, General Penalty and Waiver of penalty (Section 125-128)

Section 125-128 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q9. What are the general guidelines to be followed while imposing penalties?

Ans. The general guidelines to be followed while imposing penalties are as under:

- Substantial penalties shall not be imposed for minor breaches of tax regulations or procedural requirements.
- No penalty in respect of any omission or mistake in documentation which is easily rectifiable and obviously made without fraudulent intent or gross negligence shall be greater than necessary to serve merely as a warning.
- The penalty imposed shall depend on the facts and circumstances of the case and shall commensurate with the degree and severity of the breach

Q10. What are the acts which are considered as minor breach?

Ans. In terms of explanation to Section 126(1), a breach shall be considered a 'minor breach' if the amount of tax involved is less than five thousand rupees.

Q11. Where a person voluntarily disclosed information whether in such cases the same could be a factor to reduce the penalties?

Ans. In terms of Section 126(5) where a person voluntarily discloses to a tax authority the circumstances of a breach of the tax law, regulation or procedural requirement prior to the discovery of the breach by the tax authority, the tax authority may consider this fact as a potential mitigating factor when quantifying a penalty for that person.

Q12. When general penalty under GST law under section 125 could be imposed?

Ans. Section 125 provides for general penalty which may extend to Rs. 25,000/- on any person, who contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or any rules made thereunder. This penalty would be applicable only where no penalty is separately provided for in this Act.

Q13. Whether penalties imposed under this Act could be waived?

Ans. In terms of Section 128 the Government may, by notification, waive in part or full, any penalty referred to in section 122 or section 123 or section 125 or any late fee referred to in section 47 for such class of taxpayers and under such mitigating circumstances as may be specified therein on the recommendations of the Council.

Detention, seizure and release of goods and conveyances in transit (Section 129)

Section 129 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q14. Whether officer appointed under GST law has power to detain / seize the goods? When such detention or seizure could be undertaken?

Ans. Where any person transports any goods or stores any goods while they are in transit in contravention of the provisions of the GST Act or rules made thereunder, all such goods and the conveyance used as a means of transport for carrying the said goods and documents relating to such goods and conveyances shall be liable to detention or seizure.

Q15. Under what circumstances the detained goods and conveyance seized could be released?

Ans. The goods/ conveyance could be released under the following circumstances:

- (a) on payment of the applicable tax and penalty equal to 100% of the tax payable on such goods, and in case of exempted goods on payment of an amount equal to 2% of the value of goods or twenty-five thousand rupees, whichever is less where the owner of the goods comes forward for payment of such tax and penalty;
- (b) on payment of the applicable tax and penalty equal to the fifty percent of the value of the goods reduced by the tax amount paid thereon, and, in case of exempted goods, on payment of an amount equal to five per cent. of the value of goods or twenty-five thousand rupees, where **the owner of the goods does not come forward** for payment of such tax and penalty.
- (c) upon furnishing a security equivalent to the amount payable under clause (a) or clause (b) in such form and manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that no such goods or conveyance shall be detained or seized without serving an order of detention or seizure on the person transporting the goods.

Q16. What is the procedure to be followed for release of goods / conveyance or documents seized?

Ans. In order to release the goods / documents or conveyance the proper officer shall issue a notice specifying the tax payable and thereafter, pass an order for payment of tax and penalty as detailed above after giving reasonable opportunity of hearing to the concerned person.

On payment of the amount referred to above, all liabilities under this section shall stand discharged in respect of such goods and such conveyance.

Q17. Is there any time limit within which the release could be sought?

Ans. Tax and penalty as prescribed in Section 129(1) shall be paid within 7 days of the date of detention to get the goods released.

Q18. Is there any separate time limit for perishable goods?

Ans. Where the detained goods are perishable or hazardous in nature or are likely to depreciate in value with passage of time, the proper officer may reduce the said time period to period less than seven days.

Q19. What are the consequences for nonpayment of the tax and penalty amount for detained or seized?

Ans. Where the owner or the person transporting the goods does not pay the amounts prescribed (tax plus penalty) and get the goods released within 7 days then in such cases then the further proceedings shall be initiated in accordance with the provisions of section 130.

Confiscation of goods and/or conveyances and levy of penalty (Section 130)

Section 130 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q20. What are the circumstances under which the goods or conveyances could be confiscated?

Ans. Under following circumstances, goods / conveyance could be confiscated by the proper officer under GST provisions:

- (i) where a person supplies any goods in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder with intent to evade payment of tax; or
- (ii) where a person receives any goods in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder with intent to evade payment of tax; or
- (iii) where a person does not account for any goods on which he is liable to pay tax under this Act; or

- (iv) where a person supplies any goods which are liable to tax under this Act without having applied for registration; or
- (v) where a person contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder with intent to evade payment of tax; or
- (vi) where a person uses any conveyance as a means of transport for carriage of taxable goods in contravention of the provisions of the Act or rules made thereunder unless the owner of the conveyance proves that it was so used without the knowledge or connivance of the owner himself or through his agent.

Q21. Whether fine could be paid in lieu of confiscation and goods / conveyance for the purpose of release?

Ans.

- the officer adjudging the matter shall give to the owner of the goods an option to pay a fine in lieu of confiscation. The fine shall not exceed the market value of the goods confiscated, less the tax chargeable thereon
- where owner of goods is not known, such option could be given to the person from whose possession or custody such goods have been seized;
- The aggregate of such fine and penalty leviable shall not be less than the amount of penalty of 100% of the tax (if paid by owner) or 50% of the value of goods less tax (where it is paid by person other than owner in terms of Section 129(1))
- In case where conveyance is confiscated, and such conveyance is used for the carriage of the goods or passengers for hire, the owner of the conveyance shall be given an option to pay in lieu of the confiscation of the conveyance a fine equal to the tax payable on the goods being transported thereon.
- Where any fine in lieu of confiscation of goods or conveyance is imposed, the person (owner or other person) shall be liable to pay any tax and charges payable in respect of such goods in addition to the fine.

Q22. How should the officer handle the goods / conveyance confiscated?

Ans.

- The title of goods and/or conveyance which are confiscated under CGST Act, shall vest in the Government.
- The proper officer adjudging confiscation shall take and hold possession of the things confiscated and every officer of Police, on the requisition of such proper officer, shall assist him in taking and holding such possession.
- The proper officer may, after satisfying himself that the confiscated goods and conveyance are not required in any other proceedings under this Act and after giving reasonable time not exceeding three months to pay fine in lieu of confiscation, dispose such goods and/or conveyances and deposit the sale proceeds thereof with the Government.

Q23. Whether prosecution or other punishments could also be initiated along with confiscation or penalty?

Ans. In terms of section 131 confiscation made or penalty imposed under the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder shall not prevent the infliction of any other punishment to which the person affected thereby is liable under the provisions of this Act or under any other law.

Punishment for certain offences (Section 132 – 133)

Section 132-133 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q24. Which are the offences which warrant prosecution?

Ans. Following are the offences which attract prosecution:

- (a) Making a supply without issue of an invoice or grossly mis-declaring the description of the supply on invoice, in contravention of this Act, to intentionally evade tax ;
- (b) Issues any invoice or bill without supply in violation of the provisions of this Act/rules made thereunder leading to wrongful availment of credit or refund of tax
- (c) avails input tax credit using such invoice or bill referred to above;
- (d) Collects any amount as tax but fails to pay the same to the credit of the Government beyond a period of three months from the date on which such payment becomes due;
- (e) evades tax, fraudulently avails input tax credit or fraudulently obtains refund and where such offence is not covered under instances (1) to (4) above;
- (f) Falsification or substitution of financial records or producing fake accounts, documents or furnishes any false information with an intention to evade payment of tax;
- (g) Obstruct or prevents any officer in the discharge of his duties;
- (h) Acquires possession of or transporting, removing, depositing, keeping, concealing, supplying, or purchasing or dealing in any other manner with any goods which he knows or has reason to believe that such goods are liable to confiscation under this Act or the rules made thereunder;
- (i) Receives or deals with any supply of services which he knows or has reason to believe are in contravention of any provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder
- (j) Tamper with or destroys any material evidence or documents
- (k) Fails to supply any information which he is required to supply under this Act or

the rules made thereunder or (unless with a reasonable belief, the burden of proving which shall be upon him, that the information supplied by him is true) supplies false information,

- (l) Attempts to commit or abets the commission of any of the offences mentioned above.

Q25. What is the punishment prescribed on commission of offences which warrant prosecution?

Ans.

Offences	Punishment
Tax evaded / Wrong availment or utilisation of input tax credit / Amount of Refund wrongly taken exceeding (Rs.500 lakh)Five hundred lakh rupees	Five years imprisonment with Fine
Tax evaded / Wrong availment or utilisation of input tax credit / Amount of Refund wrongly taken exceeding (Rs.250 Lakh) Two hundred and Fifty Lakh rupees but does not exceed (Rs.500 lakh)Five hundred lakh rupees	Three years imprisonment with Fine
Tax evaded / Wrong availment or utilisation of input tax credit / Amount of Refund wrongly taken exceeding (Rs 250 Lakh) Two Hundred and Fifty Lakh rupees but does not exceed (Rs.100 lakh) one hundred lakh rupees	One year imprisonment with Fine
Commits or abets in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Falsification or substitution of financial records or producing fake accounts, documents or furnishes any false information with an intention to evade payment of tax; • Obstruction or prevention any officer in the discharge of his duties • Tampering with or destroying any material evidence or documents; 	Six months imprisonment or Fine or both

Q26. What is the scenario if a person convicted for an offence under section 132 is again convicted of an offence under the same section?

Ans. Such person shall be punishable for the second and for every subsequent offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine.

Q27. What are cognizable and non-cognizable offences?

Ans.

Cognizable and Non-bailable	Non-cognizable
<p>Following offences which attract imprisonment which may extend to 5 years would be cognizable and non bailable in terms of Section 132(5):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Making a supply without issue of an invoice or grossly mis-declaring the description of the supply on invoice, in contravention of this Act, to intentionally evade tax ; 2) Issues any invoice or bill without supply in violation of the provisions of this Act/rules made thereunder leading to wrongful availment of credit or refund of tax 3) Avails input tax credit using such invoice or bill referred to above; 4) Collects any amount as tax but fails to pay the same to the credit of the Government beyond a period of three months from the date on which such payment becomes due; 	<p>All other offences specified under Sec 132 apart from those mentioned as cognizable/non bailable shall be non cognizable/ bailable in terms of Section 132(4)</p>

Q28. Whether prior sanction of the designated authority is compulsory for prosecution?

Ans. Yes. No person shall be prosecuted for any offence under this section without prior sanction of the Commissioner

Q29. Whether tax evaded under State GST Act or IGST Act would also be taken in to account for the purpose of the prosecution?

Ans. Yes. In terms of explanation to Section 132 the term tax has been defined to include amount of tax evaded or the amount of input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised or refund wrongly taken under the provisions of this Act, the State Goods and Services Tax Act, the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act and cess levied under the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act.

Q30. Whether persons other than assessee could also be prosecuted under the CGST Act, 2017?

Ans. Yes. In terms of the Section 133 the following persons would be liable for prosecution for the offences specified below:

Persons liable for prosecution	Nature of offence	Prosecution
Person engaged in connection with the collection of statistics under section 151	wilfully discloses any information or the contents of any return furnished under this Act or rules made thereunder otherwise than in execution of his duties under the said sections or for the purposes of prosecution for an offence under this Act or under any other Act for the time being in force,	The guilty person shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees, or with both
Person engaged in compilation or computerisation thereof or if any officer of central tax having access to information specified under sub-section (1) of section 150,		
If any person engaged in connection with the provision of service on the common portal or the agent of common portal,		

Q31. Whether any prior sanction is required to initiate prosecution under the section 133?

Ans. Yes. No person (other than government servant) shall be prosecuted for any offence under this section except with the previous sanction of the Commissioner

Q32. Whether Government employee could also be prosecuted and punished under section 133?

Ans. Yes, Government servant could also be punished. However, where the person punishable is a Government servant he shall not be prosecuted for any offence under this section except with the previous sanction of the Government.

Cognizance of offences and Presumption of culpable mental state (Section-134-136)

Section 134-136 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q33. Can inferior Courts take cognizance of any offence without prior sanction of the competent authority?

Ans. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable except with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, and no Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the First Class, shall try offence mentioned in Section 132.

Q34. Is culpable mental state necessary for prosecution?

Ans. Yes. The Court shall presume the existence of culpable mental state but it shall be a defence for the accused to prove the fact that he had no such mental state with respect to the act charged as an offence in that prosecution.

Q35. What constitutes Culpable mental state?

Ans. Culpable mental state includes

- (a) Intention
- (b) Motive
- (c) Knowledge of the fact
- (d) Belief in or reason to believe a fact

Q36. When is a fact said to be proved under presumption of culpable mental state?

Ans. A fact is said to be proved only when the Court believes it to exist beyond reasonable doubt and not merely when its existence is established by a preponderance of probability.

Q37. What is the relevancy of the statements made and signed before the GST officers?

Ans. A statement made and signed by a person on appearance in response to any summons issued under section 70 during the course of any inquiry or proceedings under this Act shall be relevant, for the purpose of proving, in any prosecution for an offence under this Act, the truth of the facts which it contains-

- (a) when the person who made the statement is dead or cannot be found, or is incapable of giving evidence, or is kept out of the way by the adverse party, or whose presence cannot be obtained without an amount of delay or expense which, under the circumstances of the case, the Court considers unreasonable;
or

- (b) when the person who made the statement is examined as a witness in the case before the Court and the Court is of the opinion that, having regard to the circumstances of the case, the statement should be admitted in evidence in the interests of justice.

Offences by Companies and certain other persons (Section 137)

Section 137 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q38. What are the consequences of offences committed by Companies and certain other persons?

Ans. When an offence is committed by a company, every person who at the time of offence was committed was in charge of or was responsible to, the company for the conduct of business of the company as well as the company shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be prosecuted against and punished accordingly

Q39. What are the consequences of offences committed by Companies and certain other persons wherein the offence has been committed with the consent of any director, manager, secretary or other officers of the company?

Ans. If offences are committed by Companies and certain other persons wherein the offence has been committed with the consent of any director, manager, secretary or other officers of the company, then such director, manager, secretary or other officers of the company shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Q40. What are the consequences of offences committed by taxable person being a partnership firm or a LLP or HUF or a trust?

Ans. If offences are committed by taxable person being a partnership firm or a LLP or HUF or a trust, the partner or Karta or managing trustee respectively shall deemed to be guilty of offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Q41. What would be the situation if the person proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence?

Ans. Such person shall not be liable to any punishment.

Compounding of offences (Section-138)

Section 138 of CGST Act, made applicable to IGST vide Section 20 of IGST Act and Section 21 of UTGST

Q42. Can offences under this Act be compounded?

Ans. Any offence under this Act be compounded by the competent authority on payment by the person accused of the offence to the Central Government or the State Government of such compounding amount in such manner as may be prescribed.

Q43. What are the offences that cannot be compounded?

Ans. The following offences may not be compounded:

- (a) A person who has been allowed to compound earlier in respect of any offences described as follows:
 - (i) Making a supply without issue of any invoice or grossly mis-declares the description of the supply on invoice, in contravention of this Act, to intentionally evade tax
 - (ii) Issues any invoice or bill without supply in violation of the provisions of this Act/rules made thereunder leading to wrongful availment of credit or refund of duty
 - (iii) Collects any amount as tax but fails to pay the same to the credit of the appropriate Government beyond a period of three months from the date on which such payment becomes due
 - (iv) Collects any tax in contravention of the provisions of this Act but fails to pay the same to the credit of the appropriate government from the date on which such payment becomes due
 - (v) Availing/utilizing input tax credit without actual receipt of goods and/or services either fully or partially in violation of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder
 - (vi) Fraudulently avails input tax credit or evades tax or obtains refund
 - (vii) Falsification or substitution of financial records or producing fake accounts, documents or furnishes any false information with an intention to evade payment of tax
 - (viii) Attempts to commit or abets the commission of any of the offences mentioned above
- (b) A person who has been allowed to compound earlier in respect of any offences described as above in clause (A) under this Act or under any provisions of any other SGST Act or IGST Act in relation to supplies of value exceeding one crore rupees
- (c) Any offence which is also an offence under any other law for time being in force
- (d) A person who has been convicted for an offence under this act by a court
- (e) A person who has been accused of committing an offence as under:
 - (i) Obstruct or prevents any officer in the discharge of his duties
 - (ii) Tampers with or destroys any material evidence or documents
 - (iii) Fails to supply any information which he is required to supply under this Act or the rules made thereunder or (unless with a reasonable belief, the

burden of proving which shall be upon him, that the information supplied by him is true) supplies false information.

Q44. Is compounding of offence made after making payment of tax, interest and penalty involved in such offences?

Ans. Yes. compounding shall be allowed only after making payment of tax, interest and penalty involved in such offences

Q45. Are there any monetary limits prescribed for compounding amount?

Ans. Yes.

The minimum limit for compounding amount is to be the higher of the following amounts:-

- Rs.10,000. Or
- 50% of tax involved,

The upper limit for compounding amount is to be higher of the following amounts:-

- Rs.30,000 or
- 150% of tax involved.

Q46. What happens after the offence has been compounded?

Ans. On payment of such compounding amount, no further proceeding shall be initiated under the act against the accused person in respect of the same offence and any criminal proceedings if already initiated in respect of the said offence shall stand abated.

Chapter XVIII

Transitional Provisions

FAQ'S

Migration of existing tax payers (Section No 139)

Similar provisions have been specified in UTGST Act, 2017

Q1. What is the primary condition for provisional registration?

Ans. Every person registered under any of the ~~earlier~~ Existing laws other than a person deducting tax at source or an input service distributor and having a valid PAN shall enrol on common portal by validating his email address and mobile number, either directly or through a centre notified by commissioner upon enrolment said person shall be granted registration on provisional basis in FORM GST REG 25.

Q2. What will be the validity of the provisional certificate?

Ans. The provisional certificate issued shall be valid unless replaced by the final certificate of registration, shall be liable to cancelled if the conditions of provisional registration so prescribed not complied with i.e. not submitting the required documents within the prescribed time limit.

Q4. When will the provisional registration be converted into final registration?

Ans. A person holding the provisional registration certificate shall submit the prescribed information and documents in Form GST REG-24 as per the GST Registration rules within 3 months or the further period as may be extended. On furnishing the information and documents the final registration will be issued.

Q5. GST Registration for existing registered dealer has to be taken by submission of documents or will it be done automatically?

Ans. After enrolment on common portal, said person shall be granted registration on provisional basis, and then said person shall submit an application electronically in **FORM GST REG – 24**, duly signed, along with the documents and information specified there in the said application on the common portal with in a period of 3 months.

Q6. What happens if the documents are not furnished within the time prescribed?

Ans. The certificate of registration issued to a person provisionally shall be cancelled if such person fails to furnish the prescribed information within the specified time by issuing an order in FORM GST REG-26.

Q7. Can a person voluntary opt out of GST who is registered under the earlier law?

Ans. Yes, a person can opt out of GST voluntarily in pursuance of an application filed by such person that he was not liable to registration under section 22 or section 24.

Q8. What will be the status of the provisional registration if the person claims to be not liable for registration under GST?

Ans. Where a person who has submitted an application for cancellation of his registration is no longer liable to be registration under section 22 or 24, his provisional registration shall be deemed to have not been issued.

Q9. What will be the position of the provisional registration of a composite dealer?

Ans. Even an existing composite taxpayer has to specifically apply for composition tax and the receipt of provisional certificate would not be considered as automatic transition to composite scheme.

Q10. Can a VAT dealer opt for composition scheme after the time prescribed?

Ans. No. When a registered taxable person does not opt to pay tax under composition scheme within the time prescribed, he shall be liable to pay tax under regular provisions.

Q11. What happens in case tax payers have distinct VAT registrations in the same State?

Ans. A person having multiple business verticals in a state may obtain a separate registration for each business vertical as defined under section 2(18), subject to conditions as follow:

- Such person has more than one business vertical in a state.
- No business vertical of said person shall be granted registration to pay tax u/s 10, if any one of the other business vertical of same person is paying tax u/s 9.
- All separately registered business verticals of such person shall pay tax under this Act on supply of goods or services or both made to another registered business vertical of such person and issue a tax invoice for such supply.

Q12. What happens where distinct registrations are obtained under the Central Excise/ Service Tax law for distinct units/ business premises in one State?

Ans- The taxable person has the option to obtain single/ multiple registrations, in case he has different business verticals in one state subject to the prescribed conditions.

Transitional arrangements for input tax credits Section 140

Q13. How will a manufacturer/ service provider carry forward the Cenvat credit in his electronic credit ledger?

Ans. The amount of Cenvat credit carried forward, in the last return furnished under the existing law shall be allowed to be carried forward as credit in the electronic credit ledger under the GST by a registered person other than a person opting to pay tax u/s 10, provided that the registered person shall not be allowed to take the credit in the following circumstances, namely :-

- Where the said credit is not admissible as credit under this act.
 - Where all the returns required under the existing law has not furnished for the period of six months immediately preceding the appointed day.
 - Where the said amount of credit relates to the exempted goods manufactured and cleared
- Q14. Can a registered tax payer opting to pay tax under composite scheme under GST be eligible for Input Tax Credit?
- Ans. No. The amount of input tax credit carried forward in the last return under the existing law preceding the appointed date shall lapse and will not be allowed as credit in the electronic credit ledger under GST.
- Q15. Will A person registered in a State say Maharashtra be eligible to claim credit if he does not take registration in that State under GST for any reason say closure of operations etc?
- Ans. No. The credit claimed in the return of a particular State will ordinarily be eligible to be carried forward only in the succeeding SGST law of that State, in the instance case Maharashtra, and cannot be availed as credit in any other State GST Law.
- Q16. Will Education Cess and Secondary and Higher Education Cess which is being carried forward as per the return be allowed to be carried forward as CGST?
- Ans. Yes, all the input tax credit allowable as per Rule 3 of the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004 will be eligible as CGST. This includes Education Cess and Secondary and Higher Education Cess. However, KKC is allowable only in respect of service providers.
- Q17. Is there any time limit on the period to which the credit being brought forward should pertain to?
- Ans. As long as the credit is eligible (including the condition on time limit) under the earlier State / Central law, credit can be rightly availed. There is no specific time limit on the period to which such transitional credit should pertain to under the CGST law.
- Q18. Whether credit, eligible and claimed by tax payer in any return preceding the last return but failed to bring forward in the last return, eligible for automatic carry forward?
- Ans. No. According to the plain reading of the provisions, only the credit carry forward in the last return is eligible for automatic carry forward in the GST return. However, the tax payer can apply for refund under other transitional provisions.
- Q19. What is the treatment of various components of Cenvat Credit (such as service tax, excise duty, cess, etc) in GST transition?
- Ans. All components of Cenvat Credit in the last return would merge into one single input tax credit under the CGST electronic credit ledger. The taxes being subsumed lose their individual identity under the GST Act.

Q20. How will the credit be claimed in case more than one registration of a single taxable person is available in a State, say two manufacturing units in one State?

Ans. Since multiple registrations of a particular State would be consolidated into a single GST registration in that State (except in case of distinct business verticals), the credits brought forward in multiple returns would also be consolidated into a single input tax credit in the respective CGST ledger of that State.

Q21. What happens to ineligible transitional credit being carried forward in the return as on the appointed date?

Ans. Where any transitional credit carry forward in the GST return is held to be ineligible under an assessment/ adjudication proceeding, whether initiated before or after the appointed date, such credit shall be recovered as an arrear of tax or duty under the GST Act.

Q22. If the amount of duty, tax or cess carried forward as per the accounts is greater than the return, which amount will be allowed to be carried forward?

Ans. The amount of duty, tax or cess carried forward as per the accounts will be immaterial. The input tax credit carried forward as per the last return under the earlier law for the period ending with the day preceding the day when the GST becomes applicable will only be taken into account.

Q23. Will the GST officer issue any order based on which such credit are availed?

Ans. There is no such pre-condition. Credit can be availed suo-motu based on enabling provisions. However, the GST officers are empowered to verify this credit during assessment proceedings and any amount incorrectly availed can be recovered as arrear of tax or duty under GST Act.

Q24. Is there a provision to claim credit if not carried forward in the return for capital goods?

Ans. Yes. Section 140 provides for claiming unavailed credit in respect of capital goods, not carried forward in a return, furnished under the existing law.

Provided that the said credit was admissible as credit under existing law as well as in current law.

Q25. Can a tax payer claim cenvat credit of unavailed cenvat credit under earlier law?

Ans. Credit of the unavailed credit in respect of capital goods, not carried forward in the last return is available for credit under the GST law provided it was admissible as credit under existing law and also it is admissible as cenvat credit under the GST Act. It may be clarified that the aggregate of credit availed under the GST Act and the earlier law cannot exceed total of eligible credit on such capital goods.

Q26. What is the condition for claiming Cenvat credit on -

— Input and Input services

— Capital goods

For instance - Goods were received before 1st April, 2016 but no CENVAT Credit or partial CENVAT Credit was availed till the year 2016-17 (Assume applicability of GST from 1st April, 2017)?

Ans. Credit on inputs and input services already availed under the earlier law and carried forward in the last return before appointment day is eligible for automatic carry forward under the GST law. However, credit of input and input service which is not availed until the last return is not available as credit under the GST law

As per Rule 4(2) (b) of the CENVAT Credit Rules, the CENVAT Credit on capital goods which has not been availed in the first year will be available in any financial year subsequent to the financial year in which it was purchased. Therefore, credit on capital goods can be claimed to the extent of unavailed portion, if it is admissible as credit under the existing as well as in GST law.

Q27. Will the answer in above question be applicable if instead of Capital Goods, inputs had been purchased before 1st April, 2016?

Ans. If inputs had been purchased before 1st April, 2016, then no input tax Credit would be available under GST. The CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004 clearly provide for a time period of one year from the date of issue of invoice for CENVAT Credit to be availed. If this period of one year elapses, no Input Tax Credit will be admissible under the CENVAT Credit Rules. Hence, the same would not be available under GST either.

Q28. What will happen if the inputs, which are intended for use for making taxable supplies, are ultimately used for exempt supplies?

Ans. If the inputs in stock in respect of which credit was allowed, is ultimately used for exempt supplies instead of taxable supplies, then so much of the credit on inputs as is used for exempt supplies will be disallowed in the electronic credit ledger

Q29. Apart from Manufacturer or Service Provider who else is eligible for Cenvat credit?

Ans. Following persons are also eligible for Cenvat credit as GST credit even though they were not eligible under the earlier law

Person who was not liable to be registered under the earlier law, for instance small scale unit manufacturers.

Person who were engaged in the manufacture of exempted goods

Provider of exempted services

Provider of works contract service and availing the benefit of notification No. 26/2012-Service Tax, dated 20.06.2012

First stage dealer or a second stage dealer or a registered importer or a depot of manufacturer.

The above category of persons can claim credit of eligible duties and taxes in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock on the appointed day.

Q30. Under what circumstances are the above categories of persons (i.e. person mentioned in Q17 above) eligible to claim credit?

Ans. The aforesaid persons can claim credit on fulfillment of the following conditions-

- such inputs are used or intended to be used for making taxable supplies under this Act;
- the said taxable person is eligible for input tax credit on such inputs under the GST Law;
- the said taxable person is in possession of invoice and/or other prescribed documents evidencing payment of duty under the earlier law;
- such invoices and /or other prescribed documents were issued not earlier than twelve months immediately preceding the appointed day;
- the supplier of services is not eligible for any abatement under the Act.

Provided that where a registered person other than manufacturer or supplier of services, is not in the possession of invoice or other document evidencing payment of duty in respect of inputs, then such registered person shall, subject to such conditions, limitations and safeguard as may be prescribed, including that the said taxable person shall pass on the benefit of such credit by way of reduced price to recipient, be allowed to take the credit in such a manner as may be prescribed.

Q31. How will the condition of reduced price to recipient be satisfied?

Ans. The component of eligible duties and taxes should be reduced from the ordinary sale price to pass on the benefit of reduced prices. This is illustrated by way of a comparative example -

Particulars	Earlier Law	GST Law
Basic Cost	100.00	100.00
Excise @ 12.5%	12.50	Rs 7.20 (since 40% of the CGST is creditable. Assuming it is 18%)
Total Cost	112.50	105.30
Selling Price (excl. applicable taxes)	162.50	155.30
Gross Profit	50.00	50.00

In the above illustration if the registered taxable person sells at Rs 155.30, only then he will get the benefit of credit at the time of supply of this product.

Q32. Can a trader (other than a First stage dealer or a second stage dealer) claim the Cenvat credit on the stock held on the appointed date?

Ans. Yes, a trader who is not a first stage dealer or second stage dealer can claim Cenvat Credit as per section 140(3) subject to fulfilment of following conditions

- such inputs are used or intended to be used for making taxable supplies under this Act;
- the said taxable person is eligible for input tax credit on such inputs under the GST Law;
- the said taxable person is in possession of invoice and/or other prescribed documents evidencing payment of duty under the earlier law;
- such invoices and /or other prescribed documents were issued not earlier than twelve months immediately preceding the appointed day;
- the supplier of services is not eligible for any abatement under the Act.

Q33. Will Central Sales Tax (CST) paid under the earlier law be available as credit under GST?

Ans. No, the transitional provisions do not permit credit of Central Sales Tax paid, even though such component may be present in inputs in stock or inputs contained in Semi-finished goods or finished goods.

Q34. Can stock held for more than one year be eligible to claim GST credit (i.e. in case of FSD/SSD or Registered importer, etc.)?

Ans. No. The provision contains a condition that only stock in respect of which the duty paying document is issued within one year from the appointed date is eligible for credit under GST.

Q35. What happens if the above persons (i.e. FSD/SSD or Registered importer, etc.) are not in possession of the duty paying document?

Ans. GST law contains an enabling provision which permits credit to be claimed even if the duty paying documents are not in possession of the person availing the credit. The terms, conditions, limitations and safeguards for such situations would be prescribed in the rules.

The Transition rules provisions specifies the following conditions –

Such credit shall be allowed at the rate of 40% of the central tax applicable on supply of such goods after the appointed date and shall be credited after the central tax payable on such goods has been paid.

The scheme shall be available for six tax periods from the appointed date.

Such goods were not wholly exempt from duty of excise specified in the First Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 or were not nil rated.

Document for procurement of such goods is available with the registered person.

Registered person availing this scheme and having furnished the details of stock held by him, submits a statement in a specified form at the end of each of the six tax periods during which the scheme is in operation.

The amount of credit allowed shall be credited to the electronic credit ledger of the applicant maintained in FORM GST PMT-2 on the Common Portal.

The stock of goods on which the credit is availed is so stored that it can be easily identified by the registered person.

Q36. If a taxable person under GST law was engaged in the provision of exempt services which becomes taxable in GST, will the taxable person under GST be allowed the credit in respect of the inputs in his stock?

Ans. Yes, such a taxable person would be eligible for credit on inputs in stock or contained in semi-finished goods or finished goods and such inputs are actually used or intended to be used for provision of taxable supplies under the GST law.

Q37. Is there any provision which deals with the CENVAT credit for a taxable person dealing in both taxable as well as exempted goods/ services in the?

Ans. The provisions of section 140 sub section (4) identifies this situation and provides that a registered person, who was engaged in the manufacture of taxable as well as exempted goods under the Central Excise Act, 1944 or provision of taxable as well as exempted services under Chapter V of the Finance Act, 1994, but which are liable to tax under this Act, shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger,—

- (a) the amount of CENVAT credit carried forward in a return furnished under the existing law by him in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1); and
- (b) the amount of CENVAT credit of eligible duties in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock on the appointed day, relating to such exempted goods or services, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3).

Q38. Can credit be claimed in respect of CENVAT, Entry tax and VAT paid on goods under present law and which is in transit as on the transition date?

Ans. Yes, credit can be claimed subject to the following prerequisites -

The registered taxable person should record the invoice or any other duty or tax paying document of the same in his books of accounts within 30 days or such extended time not more than 30 days and

A statement should be furnished in prescribed form furnishing the following details:-

- (i) the name of the supplier, serial number and date of issue of the invoice by the supplier or any document on the basis of which credit of input tax was admissible under the existing law,
- (ii) the description, quantity and value of the goods or services
- (iii) the amount of eligible taxes and duties or, as the case may be, the value added tax [or entry tax] charged by the supplier in respect of the goods or services,
- (iv) the date on which the receipt of goods or services is entered in the books of account of the recipient.

Q39. Will the credit be available if the Invoice is made on or before 31st March, 2017 but is received by the supplier on or after 1st April, 2017 assuming the applicability of GST from 1st April, 2017?

Ans. Section 140 subsection (5) envisages such a situation wherein Invoice is raised prior to the appointed date and received after the appointed date and credit would be permissible provided the purchase is recorded by the receiver within 30 days or extended period (not more than 30 days) in his books of accounts.

Q40. If any credit on inputs/input services has been missed to be availed or in respect of which duty paying documents are not available as on the appointed date, will it be eligible for credit under section 140(5)?

Ans. Credit under section 140(5) can only be claimed in respect of services / inputs which are in transit and received after the appointed date. A strict reading of the provisions does not enable credit in circumstances where invoice is not available or missed to be availed under the earlier law.

Q41. Can credit of services invoiced prior to the appointed date but the services are completed after the appointed date be claimed as credit?

Ans. Yes, credit of input services received on or after the appointed day but the duty or tax in respect of which has been paid by the supplier under the existing law, subject to the condition that the invoice or any other duty or tax paying document of the same was recorded in the books of account of such person within a period of thirty days from the appointed day:

Q42. What are the provisions of credit of duties and taxes for a registered taxable person paying tax under composition scheme under earlier law and switching over to the regular provisions under the GST law?

Ans. A registered tax person paying tax at a fixed rate or paying a fixed amount in lieu of the tax payable under the existing law shall ~~can~~ claim credit of eligible duties in respect of inputs; inputs contained in semi-finished goods/ finished goods held in stock as on the appointed date subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (i) such inputs or goods are used or intended to be used for making taxable supplies under this Act;
- (ii) the said registered person is not paying tax under section 10;
- (iii) The said registered person is eligible for input tax credit on such inputs under this Act;
- (iv) The said registered person is in possession of invoice or other prescribed documents evidencing payment of duty under the existing law in respect of inputs; and
- (v) Such invoices or other prescribed documents were issued not earlier than twelve months immediately preceding the appointed day.

Q43. Will persons claiming abatement under service tax notifications and paying service tax at an effective rate lower than 15% be termed as 'composition tax payers' for purpose of section 140(3) of the CGST law?

Ans. The services covered under abatement notifications (such as 26/2012-ST) will not be covered under the said provisions. The abatement notifications are for the purpose of determination of the taxable value on which service tax is assessable and cannot be considered as composition rates. Such services may qualify as 'exempted services' under the Cenvat Credit rules and cannot be termed as services subject to composite tax rates.

Q44. If a dealer paying tax under composition scheme under earlier law continues to pay tax under composition scheme under the GST law will the dealer get any credit under the GST law? Would the answer change if the dealer subsequently opts out of composition scheme?

Ans. No the dealer will not get any credit when he changes over to composition scheme under GST. The position would be same even if he switches out of composition scheme subsequently under GST, except in respect of goods held in stock as on the date of switch over, which is entitled to credit, subject to the conditions specified in section 140(5).

Transitional Provisions relating to job work (Section No 141)

Q45. What are the implications of GST on the principal manufacturer in respect of goods sent on job work before the appointed date and received within 6 months from the appointed date?

Ans. In case the goods are returned within 6 months from the appointed date, no tax shall be payable by the original supplier, provided that the period of six months may, on sufficient cause being shown, be extended by the Commissioner for a further period not exceeding two months:

In case the goods are returned after 6 months or extended period (if any) from the

appointed date, the input tax credit claimed by the original supplier shall be unless recovered under the existing law, be recovered as an arrear of tax. In either case, both the principal manufacturer and job worker shall declare the details of goods held in stock by the job worker as on the appointed date in the prescribed form.

Q46. Who is liable to pay tax when the processed inputs are not returned within the time limit specified?

Ans. When the processed inputs are not returned within specified time limit, the principal manufacturer is liable to reverse the input tax credit already claimed, which shall be recovered under the GST law as per the provisions of section 142(8)(a)

Q47. Is declaration to the effect of stock held by job worker on behalf of manufacturer, compulsory to be submitted to the prescribed authority?

Ans. Yes, filing of declaration by both the manufacturer and the job worker showing the details of inputs held in stock by job worker on behalf of manufacturer on the appointed day is a primary condition to avail exemption specified by this section.

Miscellaneous transitional provisions (Section No 142)

Q48. What is the implication of GST in respect of duty paid goods removed before the appointed date and returned after the appointed date?

Ans. If any duty paid goods are sold/removed not being earlier than six months of appointed date under the earlier law are returned within six months of the appointed date, the seller is eligible for refund of duty paid if the sales is made to unregistered buyer, if the sale is to a registered buyer then he will have to charge GST as a supply. In case goods are returned after six months from the appointed date, tax is payable by the person receiving the goods as purchase from unregistered supplier and a registered person will have to charge GST as supply as normal.-

Q49. What are the implications of GST in respect of duty paid goods removed within six months prior to the appointed date and returned after the appointed date?

Ans. In case goods are being returned by registered taxable persons general provisions of supply under GST will apply and the person receiving the goods can also claim the input tax credit under the general provisions. However where the goods are returned by a person other than registered taxable person then the original supplier will have to pay GST.

Q50. Whether input tax credit recoverable under the GST Act when the time limit conditions are not fulfilled, has to be paid in cash or can it be adjusted to credit lying in the electronic credit ledger?

Ans. Where in pursuance of an assessment or adjudication proceedings instituted, whether before, on or after the appointed day, under the existing law, any amount of tax, interest, fine or penalty becomes recoverable from the person, the same shall, unless

recovered under the existing law, be recovered as an arrear of tax under this Act and the amount so recovered shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act.

Q51. What are the tax implications in respect of goods which are returned after the period of six months?

Ans. It appears that the general provisions of CGST would apply on such goods and GST may be held to be applicable.

Q52. Whether inputs in semi-finished goods or finished goods which are removed from the factory under earlier law to the job work can be directly sent to any other place of business premises for further supply, processing, etc.?

Ans. The provision only permits semi-finished goods and finished goods to be directly sent to other registered premises and need not be returned to the principal manufacturer's premises. In case of inputs, the goods necessarily have to be returned to the principal manufacturer's premises after completion of the job work.

Q53. What are the tax implications in case of semi-finished goods and finished goods are directly removed from the job workers premises?

Ans. In case of semi-finished goods, the goods can be directly removed from the job workers premises to any other premises of a registered taxable person for the purpose of supplying goods there from on payment of applicable tax. In case of finished goods, the goods can be directly removed from the job-workers premises to any place on payment of applicable taxes. However, the above relaxation is not available for inputs.

Q54. Who is liable to pay tax in respect of goods supplied after completion of job work from the job-workers premises?

Ans. In case of job work, the principal manufacturer affecting the supply has to include the job workers premises in his certificate of registration as his additional place of business. The supply being affected by the principal manufacturer and not by the job worker (except in cases, where job worker is a registered taxable person or where the principal is engaged in supply of goods as may be notified by the commissioner.), tax liability is on the principal manufacturer.

Q55. What are the implications in respect of upward price revision for goods removed or services provided prior to the appointed date?

Ans. The supplier shall issue a supplementary invoice/ debit note within 30 days of the price revision and charge GST on such supplementary invoice/ debit note. The rate as per the GST schedule may apply, however this is a contentious matter.

Q56. What are the implications in respect of downward price revision for goods removed or services provided prior to the appointed date?

Ans. The supplier may issue a credit note within 30 days of price revision and mention the

value of GST on such credit note. The original supplier will be allowed to reduce his tax liability subject to the recipient reducing his input tax credit to such extent.

Q57. What is the status of refund claims of Cenvat credit/duty/tax or interest pending as on the appointed date?

Ans. The pending refund claims will be sanctioned in accordance with the terms and conditions specified under the earlier law and shall be paid in cash, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained under the provisions of existing law other than the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944: and will not get credited to his electronic credit ledger. Refund can only be claimed of amounts which are not carried forward in the GST law.

Q58. What happens if the refund claim is rejected?

Ans. The refund claim of cenvat credit/ input tax is rejected the same shall lapse and further the tax payer is not entitled to claim any credit of such amounts.

Q59. What happens to the refund claims filed after the appointed date in respect of goods cleared or services provided under the earlier law?

Ans. Any application of refund filed after the appointed date for a claim pertaining to the earlier law shall be disposed off as per the terms and conditions of the earlier law. The claim would be eligible irrespective of export of goods or services before or after the appointed date, for instance input credit pertaining to April, May and June can be claimed in June even if the export is in June (assuming GST is implemented in June 2017).

Provided that where any claim for refund of CENVAT credit is fully or partially rejected, the amount so rejected shall lapse:

Provided further that no refund shall be allowed of any amount of CENVAT credit where the balance of the said amount as on the appointed day has been carried forward under this Act.

Q60. What happens to goods removed from factory for export prior to appointed date and exported from the customs port after the appointed date?

Ans. Sub-section (4) of Section 142 permits refund of Cenvat credit or duty paid under earlier law even if the goods are exported after the appointed date.

Q61. What happens to taxes deposited under earlier law if such services are not provided even after the appointed date?

Ans. Refund can be claimed in cash in respect of such taxes even after the appointed date in respect of taxes collected but services not provided notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained under the provisions of existing law other than the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944 as provided in section 142(3).

Q62. What happens to tax appeals/ revisions, review or reference relating to claim of cenvat credit/ input tax credit under the earlier law and pending as on the appointed date?

Ans. Every proceeding of appeal, review or reference relating to a claim for CENVAT credit initiated whether before, on or after the appointed day under the existing law shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of existing law, and any amount of credit found to be admissible to the claimant shall be refunded to him in cash, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained under the provisions of existing law other than the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944 and the amount rejected, if any, shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act:

Provided that no refund shall be allowed of any amount of CENVAT credit where the balance of the said amount as on the appointed day has been carried forward under this Act;

every proceeding of appeal, review or reference relating to recovery of CENVAT credit initiated whether before, on or after the appointed day under the existing law shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of existing law and if any amount of credit becomes recoverable as a result of such appeal, review or reference, the same shall, unless recovered under the existing law, be recovered as an arrear of tax under this Act and the amount so recovered shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act.

Q63. If the matter in appeal is remanded back to adjudication, will the matter be dealt under the earlier law or as per the GST provisions?

Ans. Till a particular proceeding is completely disposed off; it will be carried out under the provisions of the earlier law. So if a particular matter is remanded back to adjudication, then the same will be dealt as per the provisions of the earlier law itself. Only if the amount is found to be recoverable after the disposal of the proceedings, then the amount will be recovered under the GST law.

Q64. Can the State officers exercise jurisdiction over disposal of proceedings relating to CENVAT Credit?

Ans. No, all the proceedings till the disposal of appeal will be managed as per the provision of the earlier law. The State officers under the earlier law did not have jurisdiction to conduct the proceedings relating to CENVAT Credit. So, they will not be able to exercise jurisdiction for disposal of proceedings relating to CENVAT Credit.

Q65. Whether input tax credit is available to the buyer or service recipient in respect of amounts payable due to assessment, appeal, review or revision proceedings under the earlier law?

Ans. Any amount recovered from the tax payer arising out of proceedings initiated under the earlier law shall not be eligible for Input tax credit under the GST law but shall be refunded in cash.

Q66. What will be the status of adjudication/ assessment, appeal, review, revision or reference proceedings which are initiated before or after the appointed date in respect of periods covered under the earlier law?

Ans. The adjudication or assessment proceedings shall be conducted and disposed off under the provisions of the earlier law. If any amount becomes recoverable as a result of the proceedings including appeal/ revision/ review or reference, such amount unless recovered under the existing law, shall be recovered as arrears of duty or tax under the GST law. If any amount becomes refundable to the tax payer, such amount shall be refunded in cash under the GST law.

Q67. What are the implications on the tax payer in case of revision of returns filed in respect of periods covered under the earlier law?

Ans. In case where the revision of return results in additional amount payable by the tax payer, such amount, unless recovered under the existing law, is recoverable in terms of the provisions of the GST law.

In case where the revision of return filed within the prescribed time limit specified in existing law results in refund or increase in credit to the tax payer, such amount is refundable to the person under the earlier law.

Q68. What is the implication of GST on long term works contracts or construction contract?

Ans. Good or service supplied on or after the appointed date shall be taxable under the GST law. Goods and services chargeable to tax/duty under the earlier law shall continue to be taxable under the earlier law. For determining whether the taxable event has occurred (such as removal, point of taxation, sale, etc.) under the earlier law, it is important that the provisions of the earlier law are examined.

Q69. If services are provided pursuant to a contract entered into prior to the appointed date, which tax is payable?

Ans. All supplies after the appointed date shall be liable to tax under the CGST/SGST Act.

Miscellaneous transitional provisions (Section 142(11))

Q70. Whether supply of goods and services post appointed date is liable to tax under CGST even otherwise the tax thereon is paid under the State VAT laws and service tax laws respectively?

Ans. Yes, as per section 142(11)(c) the tax under the CGST is liable to be paid in case of supply of goods and services both post appointed date even otherwise the tax thereon is paid under the State VAT laws or chapter V of Finance Act, 1994. However, the taxable person is entitled to claim credit of VAT paid and service tax paid under the existing laws (State VAT laws and service tax law) and pay the differential taxes under the CGST Act, 2017 to the extent of supplies effected after the appointed date.

Miscellaneous transitional provisions (Section 142(12))

Q71. Whether goods sent on approval basis before the appointed date and returned after the appointed date are liable to tax under the GST regime?

Ans. The implications of taxes under the GST regime in case of goods sent on approval basis and returned after the appointed date shall be as follows:

No tax shall be payable if goods are sent for approval within 6 months prior to the appointed date and received within 6 months from the appointed date;

Provided further that the tax shall be payable by the person returning the goods if such goods are liable to tax under this Act, and are returned after a period specified in this sub-section

And also that tax shall be payable by the person who has sent the goods on approval basis if such goods are liable to tax under this Act, and are not returned within a period specified in this sub-section.

Miscellaneous transitional provisions (Section 142(13))

Q72. Whether the recipient is liable to deduct the tax on the payment effected for supply of goods for which tax is already deducted under the existing laws and the invoice is also issued before the appointed date?

Ans. No. In terms of Section 142(13), recipient is not required to deduct the applicable taxes from the payments effected to the supplier post appointed date in case the tax is already deducted under the existing laws and also the invoice is issued prior to the appointed date.

MCQ'S

Q1. Does an existing Tax payer have to surrender the existing Registration certificates to obtain GST registration?

- (a) No, automatically he will receive final registration.
- (b) Yes, all registration certificates to be surrendered
- (c) Migrated to provisional registration subject to verification of documents
- (d) No, Provisional Registration is automatic

Ans. (d) No, Provisional Registration is automatic

Q2. Is PAN Mandatory for Migration to Provisional GST registration?

- (a) No
- (b) Yes
- (c) PAN Application is sufficient.

(d) Waiver/Exemption can be obtained on application to the officer

Ans. (b) Yes

Q3. What is the validity of the provisional registration certificate issued to the existing dealers?

- (a) 6 months
- (b) 12 months
- (c) 3 months
- (d) none of the above

Ans. (d) none of the above

Q4. Is a Composition dealer registered under the old law required to obtain Final GST Registration?

- (a) No, Old number will continue
- (b) Yes, mandatory for all Composition dealers
- (c) Yes, Subject to the turnover crossing the GST Turnover limit.
- (d) No, will be governed by old law.

Ans. (c) Yes, Subject to the turnover crossing the GST Turnover limit

Q5. Will a person having multiple registration in various states receive single registration on Migration

- (a) Separate Registration would have to be obtained on migration for each State even for a single PAN number
- (b) Centralised Registration will be obtained for each PAN number across all States.
- (c) Separate Registration would have to be surrendered and fresh registration is required to be obtained.
- (d) Single registration with all locations across India disclosed as additional place of business can be obtained

Ans. (a) Separate Registration would have to be obtained on migration for each State even for a single PAN number

Q6. If a dealer has multiple registrations in a State, will he obtain a consolidated GST registration or separate GST registrations

- (a) Single registration for each State will be granted without any exception
- (b) Two or more registrations for each State will be granted in case of separate business verticals
- (c) Any number of registrations can be obtained in each State

(d) Rules have to be prescribed in this regard

Ans. (b) Two or more registrations for each State will be granted in case of separate business verticals

Q7. What will be the amount carried forward as CGST/SGST from the earlier law and shown in the return filed for the period ending as on appointed date?

(a) No amount will be carried forward from the earlier law

(b) Amount which is admissible under earlier law but may not be admissible under GST

(c) Amount which is admissible under GST but may not be admissible under earlier law

(d) Amount which is admissible under both the GST and earlier law

Ans. (d) Amount which is admissible under both the GST and earlier law

Q8. Which amount will be carried forward as CGST under GST law (Assuming applicability of GST from 1st July, 2017)?

(a) Input tax credit as per the CENVAT Credit Register on 30th June, 2017

(b) Input tax credit as per the books as on 30th June, 2017

(c) Input tax credit as per the return furnished for the period ending 30th June, 2017

(d) Input tax credit as per the last available return furnished under the earlier law

Ans. (c) Input tax credit as per the return furnished for the period ending 30th June, 2017

Q9. Input tax credit as per the VAT law will be carried forward as:

(a) CGST

(b) SGST

(c) IGST

(d) CGST or SGST at the option of the supplier

Ans. (b) SGST

Q10. Which among the following is not admissible as Opening CGST?

(a) Krishi Kalyan Cess

(b) Education Cess

(c) Service Tax

(d) Swachh Bharat Cess

Ans. (d) Swachh Bharat Cess

Q11. Who among the following persons are allowed to carry forward credit under the CGST/SGST law?

- (a) COT dealers not required to take registration under GST law in view of minimum threshold turnover
- (b) Regular dealers under the earlier law and opting for COT scheme under the GST law
- (c) Regular dealers under the earlier law and NOT opting for COT scheme under GST law
- (d) COT dealers under earlier law and continuing for COT scheme under GST law

Ans. (c) Regular dealers under the earlier law and NOT opting for COT scheme under GST law.

Q12. Who among the following are NOT eligible for carry forward Cenvat Credit in their Cenvat A/c into input tax credit under the CGST Law?

- (a) Excise First Stage and Second Stage Dealers
- (b) Manufacturers
- (c) Service Providers
- (d) Importers other than a registered importer

Ans. (d) Importers other than a registered importer

Q13. Is there any requirement of a pre-approval or assessment or verification by the GST officers for transitioning the credit lying in balance in the VAT/ Cenvat Return into GST return?

- (a) Specific approval of the jurisdictional officer is required
- (b) Automatic, closing credit in the respective return would be automatically carried-forward into the electronic credit ledger under GST
- (c) Detailed assessment / audit is mandatory for allowing credit
- (d) All credits availed up to one year prior to appointed date will be available

Ans. (b) Automatic, closing credit in the respective return would be automatically carried-forward into the electronic credit ledger under GST

Q14. Whether credit brought forward under the old law is eligible as input tax credit under GST law?

- (a) Yes, without any restrictions
- (b) Credit irregularly taken under the earlier law will also be available
- (c) Eligible credit under the earlier law will be available only if it is also admissible as input tax credit under the GST law
- (d) Eligible credit under the earlier law is available on a proportionate basis

Ans. (c) Eligible credit under the earlier law will be available only if it is also admissible as input tax credit under the GST law

Q15. Unavailed CENVAT Credit on Capital Goods will be carried forward as?

- (a) CGST
- (b) SGST
- (c) IGST
- (d) CGST or SGST at the option of the supplier

Ans. (a) CGST

Q16. What is the condition for taking unavailed CENVAT Credit on Capital Goods?

- (a) The CENVAT Credit should have been admissible under earlier law but not under GST
- (b) The CENVAT Credit should have been admissible under GST but not under earlier law
- (c) The CENVAT Credit should not have been admissible under GST or the earlier law
- (d) The CENVAT Credit should have been admissible under both the earlier law and GST

Ans. (d) The CENVAT Credit should have been admissible under both the earlier law and GST

Q17. If the unavailed Input Tax Credit on Capital Goods under the earlier law which has been subsequently availed under the GST law is found to be inadmissible as per the Proceedings of the Department, then what will be the course of action for the Department?

- (a) Such amount will be recovered under the GST law
- (b) Such amount will be recovered under the earlier law
- (c) Such amount cannot be recovered
- (d) Such amount may be recovered under the GST law or the earlier law at Department's option

Ans. (a) Such amount will be recovered under the GST law

Q18. Which of the following will be allowed as credit under subsection (3) of section 140?

- (a) Input services
- (b) Total input purchased during the year
- (c) Capital goods
- (d) Inputs held in stock

Ans. (d) Inputs held in stock

Q19. The inputs in stock should be used or intended to be used for making:

- (a) Taxable supplies
- (b) Exempt supplies
- (c) Either taxable or exempt supplies
- (d) Both taxable and exempt supplies

Ans. (a) Taxable supplies

Q20. For credit to be allowable, invoices should not be issued earlier than:

- (a) Three months before the appointed day
- (b) Six months before the appointed day
- (c) Nine months before the appointed day
- (d) Twelve months before the appointed day

Ans. (d) Twelve months before the appointed day

Q21. Who among the following are not entitled to take credit on inputs held in stock under sub-section (3) of section 140?

- (a) First and second stage dealers
- (b) Manufacturers of exempted goods
- (c) SSI manufacturers having turnover below 90 lakhs.
- (d) SSI manufacturer having turnover above 90 lakhs.

Ans. (d) SSI manufacturer having turnover above 90 lakhs

Q22. Which of the following are not eligible state taxes under the transitional provisions

- (a) Entry tax
- (b) Central Sales Tax
- (c) Value Added Tax
- (d) Profession Tax
- (e) Luxury Tax, Entertainment Tax

Ans. (d) Profession Tax and (e) Luxury Tax, Entertainment Tax

Q23. Which of the following will not be considered as eligible duties and taxes?

- (a) Additional duty leviable u/s 3(5) of the CTA
- (b) Basic Customs Duty
- (c) Central Excise
- (d) Service Tax

Ans. (b) Basic Customs Duty

Q24. The amount of credit of input tax will be paid by:

- (a) Debiting the electronic cash ledger mandatorily
- (b) Debiting the electronic credit ledger mandatorily
- (c) Debiting the electronic cash ledger or electronic credit ledger or both
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) Debiting the electronic cash ledger or electronic credit ledger or both

Q25. A manufacturer of exempted and non-exempted goods or a service provider of exempted and taxable services are entitled to Cenvat credit under sub-section (4) section 140 on

- (a) All goods whether in stock or in finished goods or in semi-finished goods is eligible
- (b) Only goods directly pertaining to non-exempted goods or taxable services is eligible
- (c) Only proportionate credit based on the previous year turnover of non-exempted goods or taxable services is eligible
- (d) No credit is available in such cases

Ans. (a) All goods whether in stock or in finished goods or in semi-finished goods is eligible

Q26. On the transition date which of the following credits are not available

- (a) Credit available in the return filed under the old law
- (b) Credit of goods in transit
- (c) Credit of incomplete services
- (d) Exempted goods in transit and taxable under the new GST law

Ans. (d) Exempted goods in transit and taxable under the new GST law

Q27. Where supply has been made before the date of implementation of GST, no tax shall be Payable:

- (a) If tax/duty has been paid under the earlier law
- (b) If goods were exempted under the earlier law
- (c) If the goods were non-taxable under the earlier law
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

Q28. No tax will be payable on retention payment subsequent to appointed day, if:

- (a) Supplies have been made prior to the appointed day
- (b) Full amount of tax/duty has been paid before the appointed day
- (c) Both (a) and (b)

Ans. (c) Both (a) and (b)

Q29. Which of the following is not a condition for availing credit on goods in transit or incomplete services

- (a) Credit should be taken in 30 days from the appointed date
- (b) Credit should be in the nature of eligible duties and taxes
- (c) Duty or tax should have been paid before the appointed date
- (d) Should be in possession of valid invoice or duty paid document
- (e) All of the above

Ans. (e) All of the above.

Q30. The time limit of six months or the extended period shall be counted from?

- (a) Appointed date
- (b) Date of removal of inputs to job worker
- (c) Date of receipt of inputs by job worker

Ans. (a) Appointed date

Q31. For the purpose of section 141 goods removed shall qualify as?

- (a) Semi-finished goods in the hands of manufacturer
- (b) Finished goods requiring further process
- (c) Inputs removed as such or after processing

Ans. (c) Inputs removed as such or after processing

Q32. When should the invoice be received in order to fall under this section if the services are received before the applicability of GST and is pending for distribution on the date of GST?

- (a) Before the date of applicability of GST
- (b) After the date of applicability of GST
- (c) On the date of applicability of GST
- (d) The date of receipt of invoice is immaterial.

Ans. (d) The date of receipt of invoice is immaterial

Q33. Where a supplier has made a sale of goods and deducted tax thereon under earlier law and issued invoice for the same before the appointed day but received payment after the appointed day:

- (a) No TDS is required to be deducted again under GST Act
- (b) TDS is be deducted again under GST Act

Ans. (a) No TDS is required to be deducted again under GST Act

Q34. Declaration of inputs held in stock by job worker on behalf of manufacturer is to be filed by?

- (a) Manufacturer
- (b) Job Worker
- (c) Both (a) and (b)

Ans. (c) Both (a) and (b)

Q35. On which category of person will sub-section (6) of section 140 be applicable?

- (a) A registered person either paying tax at a fixed rate or paying a fixed amount in lieu of the tax payable under the existing law
- (b) A person who pays under the normal scheme under the GST law
- (c) A person who was paying under the composition scheme under the earlier law
- (d) A person who was exempt in the earlier law

Ans. (a) A registered person either paying tax at a fixed rate or paying a fixed amount in lieu of the tax payable under the existing law Q41. On what portion of the stock does the composition taxable person need to pay tax?

- (a) Inputs held in stock only
- (b) Input within semi-finished/finished goods held in stock only
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Ans. (c) Both (a) and (b)

Q36. Which of the following is not a conditions for a tax payer paying taxes under the composition scheme under the earlier law now switching to the regular scheme under the GST law

- (a) Said person is eligible for input tax credit of such inputs under the GST law
- (b) Said person is in possession of invoice or duty paid documents not earlier than 12 months preceding the appointed date

- (c) The said person is continuing to pay taxes under the composition scheme under section 9
- (d) The goods are intended to be used for making taxable supplies.
- Ans. (c) The said person is continuing to pay taxes under the composition scheme under section 9
- Q37. Which of the following manufacturers are composition tax payers
- (a) Covered under compounded levy scheme
- (b) Covered under MRP valuation scheme
- (c) Covered under benefit of reduced excise duty rate
- (d) Covered based on production capacity
- Ans. (a) & (d) Covered under compounded levy scheme and Covered based on production capacity
- Q38. What happens to duties and taxes paid on goods which are returned within six months from the appointed date?
- (a) Revise old return and claim reduction in output liability
- (b) Claim refund of taxes paid earlier on such goods
- (c) Claim re-credit of taxes paid under earlier law as input tax credit under GST law
- (d) Revise the first GST return and claim the credit of taxes paid under earlier law
- Ans. (b) Claim refund of taxes paid earlier on such goods under earlier law
- Q39. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for claiming the exemption from GST on job work?
- (a) Job work should be for a specified purposes such as processing, testing, repair, etc
- (b) Goods should be returned after completion with six months or such extended period
- (c) Manufacturer should declare the details of inputs held in stock by the job worker on behalf of manufacturer
- (d) Job work should pay the GST even on returning the goods within the period of six months from appointed date
- Ans. (d) Job work should pay the GST even on returning the goods within the period of six months from appointed date
- Q40. Who are the persons who should declare the stock of goods on job work to claim exemption under section 141?
- (a) Only job worker

- (b) Only principal manufacturer
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Either (a) and (b)

Ans. (c) Both (a) and (b)

Q41. Which of the following is difference between the provisions of input sent and semi-finished goods sent to Job worker of CGST Act?

- (a) Goods should be returned within six months from the appointed date
- (b) Goods can be sold/ removed/ exported directly to customer
- (c) Job worker and manufacturer have to both declare the stock of goods held on the appointed date
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) Goods can be sold/ removed/ exported directly to customer

Q42. What is the consequence of non-return of semi-finished goods within the specified period?

- (a) Job worker pays GST on return of goods
- (b) Principal Manufacturer pays back the input tax credit claimed on such goods
- (c) Principal manufacturer pays GST on return of goods
- (d) Job worker claims credit of goods received on job work

Ans. (b) Principal Manufacturer pays back the input tax credit claimed on such goods

Q43. Which of the following is not necessary pre-requisite in respect of upward price revision during transition period?

- (a) Supplier should supplementary issue invoice or debit note
- (b) Such document should be raised within 30 days of price revision
- (c) Contract should have entered prior to appointed date
- (d) Goods should be removed or sold prior or services should be provided prior to appointed date
- (e) Supplier should revise earlier return and pay tax on differential

Ans. (e) Supplier should revise earlier return and pay tax on differential

Q44. Which of the following is mandatory pre-condition in respect of downward price revision during transition period?

- (a) Recipient of credit note reduced his input tax credit
- (b) Supplier should revise earlier return and reduce tax liability

- (c) Supplier claims refund of downward revision
- (d) Recipient intimates his jurisdictional officer of such downward revisions

Ans. (a) Recipient of credit note reduced his input tax credit

Q45. If the refund claim is fully or partially rejected the amount would _____

- (a) lapse
- (b) be carried forward
- (c) be refunded
- (d) none of the above

Ans. (a) lapse

Q46. Under what circumstances will the refund claim filed under the earlier law be rejected?

- (a) Refund claim is filed after appointed date
- (b) Credit is carried forward equivalent to refund amount
- (c) Refund claim is withdrawn
- (d) Refund claim will never lapse and shall be payable mandatorily paid by the department.

Ans. (b) Credit is carried forward equivalent to refund amount

Q47. When can a refund claim be filed under provisions of section 142

- (a) Duty paid under the earlier law and exported prior to appointed date
- (b) Duty paid under the earlier law and exported after to appointed date
- (c) Duty paid after appointed date and exported after appointed
- (d) (a) and (b)

Ans. (d) (a) and (b)

Q48. Which of the following is not true about claiming refund of service tax under section 142?

- (a) Service tax is deposited under earlier law
- (b) Provision of service is complete under earlier law
- (c) Refund of service tax would be in cash
- (d) Refund claim should be within the time limit under section 11B(2) of the Central Excise Act, 1944

Ans. (b) Provision of service is complete under earlier law

Q49. Which of the following is true in respect of events after the applicability of GST?

- (a) Proceedings under earlier law will be disposed of under the earlier law
- (b) Any default due to proceedings in the earlier law will be recovered in the earlier law
- (c) Proceedings under the earlier law will be disposed of under the new law
- (d) Any refund due to the proceedings will be admissible as input tax credit

Ans. (a) Proceedings under earlier law will be disposed of under the earlier law

Q50. How will the refunds occurring due to any proceedings under the earlier law relating to CENVAT Credit is treated under GST?

- (a) Such refund will be made in cash
- (b) Such refund will be allowed as input tax credit
- (c) Either a or b at the option of the taxable person
- (d) Either a or b at the option of the Department

Ans. (a) such refund will be made in cash

Q51. Section 142 will cover proceedings:

- (a) Relating to liability under GST
- (b) Relating to output duty liability under the earlier law
- (c) Relating to Cenvat credit or input tax credit under earlier law
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (c) Relating to input tax credit

Q52. The proceedings can involve:

- (a) Appeal
- (b) Review
- (c) Revision
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

Q53. Whether the amount paid as arrears of tax under the earlier law is admissible as input tax credit?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

Ans. (b) No

Chapter XIX

Miscellaneous

FAQ'S

Job Work – Special procedure for removal of goods for certain purposes (Section No.143)

Q1. Who is principal for the purpose of job work?

Ans. A registered taxable person who sends any inputs and or capital goods without payment of tax to a job worker for job-work (Section 143).

Q2. Whether goods sent by a taxable person to a Job Worker will be treated as supply and liable to GST? If yes, why?

Ans. It shall be regarded as supply as supply includes all forms of supply such as sale, transfer, etc. and also includes cases where the conditions as specified in section 143 of the CGST Act, 2017 are not met. Accordingly, the supply by principal to job worker and vice-versa will be treated as supply and liable to GST.

However, it shall not be regarded as supply if the conditions as specified in section 143 of CGST Act, 2017 are satisfied. As the deeming provision contained in section 143(3) to treat the goods sent by the principal to job worker as supply is applicable only when the condition of section 143 with respect to receiving back the goods within the stipulated period is not satisfied.

Q3. Does the additionally purchased material, by the job-worker, incorporated in the goods received from the principal amount to supply?

Ans. Yes it amounts to supply in the hands of the job workers and taxable at regular rates.

Q4. Can a job worker take input credit on the inputs used in the process of job work?

Ans. Yes, the job worker is eligible to claim input tax credits since the processing charges received in respect of labor charges and additional goods added is taxable in the hands of the job worker.

Q5. Whether the Job worker is liable to pay GST under reverse charge mechanism on the goods or services if notified?

Ans. Yes. In terms of section 9(3) of CGST Act, 2017 on the specified categories of supply of goods and/or services, the recipient of such goods and/or services is liable to pay GST under reverse charge basis. Further, Section 143 of CGST Act, 2017 does not provide any exemption to job worker in this regard.

Q6. Can a registered taxable person send goods without payment of tax to his Job Worker?

Ans. Yes. Section 143 of the CGST Act, 2017 provides that the registered taxable person (principal) can send the taxable goods to a job-worker for job-work without payment of tax. He, further can, send the goods from one job-worker to another job-worker and so on subject to certain condition.

It may be noted that provisions of Section 143 are not applicable if non-taxable or exempted goods are proposed to be sent for job-work.

Q7. Is a job-worker required to take registration?

Ans. Yes, as a Job-worker would be a supplier of services, he would be required to obtain registration if his aggregate turnover exceeds the prescribed threshold.

Q8. Whether processing charges charged by the job worker to be shown separately in the invoice and is he also required to charge GST on the same?

Ans. Yes, if the goods supplied by the principal satisfies the conditions as enumerated in section 143 of CGST Act, 2017, then the job worker will have to show the processing charges separately and charge tax only on the processing charges.

Q9. Whether the goods of principal directly supplied from the job-worker's premises will be included in the aggregate turnover of the Job Worker?

Ans. No. Since the responsibility for accountability of inputs and/or capital goods lies with principal, it will be included in the aggregate turnover of the principal as enumerated in section 143 of CGST Act, 2017.

Q10. Can the principal supply the goods directly from the premises of the job-worker without bringing it back to his own premises?

Ans. Yes, subject to the condition that the principal should have declared the premises of such job-worker as his additional place of business or the job-worker is a registered person or where principal is engaged in supply of goods as notified by the Commissioner.

Q11. Under what circumstances can the principal directly supply goods from the premises of Job Worker without declaring it as additional place of business?

Ans. The goods can be supplied directly from the place of business of job-worker without declaring it as additional place of business in two circumstances namely where the job-worker is a registered taxable person or where the principal is engaged in supply of goods as may be notified in this behalf.

Q12. What are the provisions relating to availment of input tax credit by the principal in respect of inputs sent to a Job Worker?

Ans. In the CGST Act, 2017, aspects relating to availment of input tax credit in respect of inputs sent for job-work have been specifically dealt with in Section 19, which provides that the principal shall be entitled to avail credit of inputs sent to a job-worker if the said inputs, after completion of job-work or otherwise are received back within a period of

one year from the date of being sent to a job worker. In case the inputs are sent directly to the job-worker, the date shall be counted from the date of receipt of inputs by job-worker. Further, if such inputs are not received back within a period of one year then it shall be deemed that such inputs have been supplied by the principal to the job worker on the day when the said inputs were sent out.

Q13. What are the provisions concerning availment of input tax credit by the principal in respect of capital goods sent to a Job Worker?

Ans. In the CGST Act, 2017, aspects relating to availment of input tax credit in respect of capital goods sent for job-work have been specifically dealt in Section 19, which provides that the principal shall be entitled to avail the credit of taxes paid on capital goods if the said capital goods, other than moulds & dies, jigs & fixtures, or tools, after completion of job-work or otherwise are received back within a period of three years from the date of being sent to the job worker. In case, the capital goods are sent directly to the job-worker, the date shall be counted from the date of receipt of capital goods by job-worker. Further if such capital goods, other than moulds & dies, jigs & fixtures, or tools, are not received back within a period of three year then it shall be deemed that such capital goods have been supplied by the principal to the job worker on the day when the said capital goods were sent out.

Q14. If the conditions specified in section 143 in respect of receiving back the inputs within stipulated time are not satisfied what is the implications in the hands of principal?

Ans. In terms of section 143(3), if the said inputs are not received back within the stipulated time, then it shall be deemed that the said inputs had been supplied by the principal to the job-worker on the day when the said inputs were sent out.

Q15. If the conditions specified in section 143 in respect of receiving back the inputs within stipulated time are not satisfied what is the implications in the hands of job worker?

Ans. In terms of section 143(3), if the said inputs are not received back within the stipulated time, then it shall be deemed that the said inputs had been supplied by the principal to the job-worker on the day when the said inputs were sent out. Accordingly, such goods will become the inputs of the job-worker and he can avail the input credit of tax on the same if the principal issues a tax invoice and the same is declared in the return of the principal in terms of section 37 and by the job worker in terms of section 38 of the CGST Act, 2017. Further the value of such goods will be included in the computation of aggregate turnover of the job-worker.

Q16. If the conditions specified in section 143 in respect of receiving back the capital goods within stipulated time are not satisfied what is the implications in the hands of principal?

Ans. In terms of section 143(4), if the said capital goods, other than moulds & dies, jigs & fixtures, or tools, are not received back within the stipulated time, then it shall be deemed that the said capital goods had been supplied by the principal to the job-worker on the day when the said capital goods were sent out.

Q17. Can the job worker take input credit of goods in case the goods sent to job worker is deemed as supply in terms of section 143(3)?

Ans. Yes, job-worker can take the input credit subject to section 37 of the CGST Act, 2017. Further, such credit shall not be allowed after furnishing of return under section 38 for the month of September following the end of the financial year to which such details pertain or furnishing of the annual return, whichever is earlier.

Please note that for the above purpose the relevant date is the date on which the goods are sent to job-work by the principal and not the date on which the period for receiving back the goods from job-worker expires.

Q18. How is the movement of goods to be made to job worker? Whether invoice is to be raised?

Ans. The principal can move the goods to a job-worker place under the cover of a deliver challan containing the details as specified in sub rule 8 of Tax Invoice, credit and debit note rules only if the goods are removed in terms of section 143 of the CGST Act, 2017.

Q19. Whether the principal is required to raise a taxable invoice in case of goods sent to job worker is deemed as supply in terms of section 143(3)/143(4)?

Ans. Yes the principal is required to raise a taxable invoice on the day immediately after the expiry of the one year or three years period for inputs or capital goods as the case may be.

Q20. How the GST is to be discharged on the goods which fails to satisfy the condition of receiving back within stipulated period from job-worker?

Ans. If the principal does not receive the goods within one year or three years period for inputs or capital goods (other than moulds & dies, jigs & fixtures, or tools) as the case may be, then it will be considered as supply in terms of section 143. In such cases the principal has to declare it as an outward supply and pay the GST along with interest calculated from the date of such goods are sent to job-worker.

Q21. Can the principal avail the input credits on the goods directly sent to job worker's place?

Ans. Yes in terms of section 19(2) of CGST Act, 2017 the principal shall be eligible to take credit of input tax on inputs even if the inputs are directly sent to a job worker for job work without their being first brought to his place of business.

Q22. Whether ITC can be taken in respect of moulds & dies, jigs & fixtures, or tools sent to a Job Worker?

Ans. Yes. Further, there is no time limit prescribed to receive back such goods from job worker, as Section 143(4) specifically excludes moulds & dies, jigs & fixtures, or tools.

Q23. Can the job worker sell directly any waste and scrap generated during the job work?

Ans. Yes, subject to payment of tax and job worker is registered otherwise principal has to discharge the tax liability.

Q24. Can an unregistered person take the benefit of section 143?

Ans. No, section 143 allows only a registered taxable person to send goods without payment of duty.

Q25. Whether the job worker will have to be compulsorily registered?

Ans. No. Section 143 of the CGST Act, 2017 does not prescribe any such condition. Hence, the threshold benefit of registration is equally applicable even in case of a job worker.

Q26. Whether intermediate goods can also be sent for job work?

Ans. Yes. The term inputs, for the purpose of job work, includes intermediate goods arising from any treatment or process carried out on the inputs by the principal or job worker.

Q27. Is it compulsory that job work provisions should be followed by the principal?

Ans. No. The principal can send the inputs or capital goods after payment of GST without following the special procedure. In such a case, the job-worker would take the input tax credit and supply back the processed goods (after completion of job-work) on payment of GST.

Q28. Should job worker and principal be located in same State or Union territory?

Ans. No, this is not necessary as provisions relating to job work have been adopted in the IGST Act as well as in UTGST Act and therefore job-worker and principal can be located either in same State or in same Union Territory or in different States or Union Territories.

Presumption as to documents in certain cases (Section No 144)

Q29. What does the provisions relating to presumption of documents is meant for?

Ans. The provisions relating to presumption is documents specifies that the production of the documents by the prosecution against an assessee would be presumed to be true insofar as the contents of such documents are concerned. Accordingly, if any of the following documents are tendered as evidence by prosecution, then the Court shall presume that contents of such document are truthful and is signed or handwritten by the particular person or is executed or attested by the person who is supposed to execute so:

1. Documents produced by any person under the Act;
2. Documents seized from the custody or control of any person under the Act; and
3. Documents received from outside India during the course of proceedings.

However, the onus of proving the contrary on the assessee i.e. the assessee has to prove that the documents provided by prosecution are not proper evidence.

Admissibility of micro films, facsimile copies of documents and computer printouts as documents and as evidence (Section 145)

Admissibility of micro films, facsimile copies of documents and computer print-outs as documents and as evidence (Section 145)

Q30. Deemed to be documents and evidence for the purpose of proceedings?

Ans. In terms of Section 145, the following shall be deemed to be documents and evidences for the purpose of any proceedings:

1. a micro film of a document or the reproduction of the image or images embodied in such micro film (whether enlarged or not); or
2. a facsimile copy of a document; or
3. a statement contained in a document and included in a printed material produced by a computer, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed; or
4. any information stored electronically in any device or media, including any hard copies made of such information,

Q31. Whether in any proceedings the copies of the above documents (deemed documents) can be relied upon?

Ans. Section 145 specifies that the deemed documents shall be admissible in any proceedings without further proof of production of the original. As such, the deemed documents may be placed on record and which shall be considered as valid evidence in concluding any proceedings under the Act.

Common Portal (Section No 146)

Q32. What is the meaning of Common Portal?

Ans. S.2(26) of CGST law defines Common portal as common goods and service tax electronic portal referred to in S.146.

Q33. Why is common portal required?

Ans. The emphasis in GST is on self-compliance, which is sought to be achieved through information technology assets. Common portal is the chief information technology asset through which information is uploaded. Common portal facilitates registration, payment of tax, furnishing of returns, computation and settlement of integrated tax, electronic way bill issue and for carrying out such other functions and for such purposes as may be prescribed.

Q34. Who will notify the Common portal?

Ans. The Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, notify the Common Goods and Services Tax Electronic Portal. The portal so notified is called as GST portal.

Deemed Exports (Section No 147)

Q35. What is the objective of treating certain supplies as deemed exports?

Ans. The objective is to provide a level playing field to domestic manufacturers in certain specified areas, as may be decided by the government from time to time.

Q36. What is the meaning of Deemed Exports?

Ans. S. 2(39) of CGST law defines deemed exports as such supplies of goods as may be notified by S.147.

Q37. Whether supply of services are covered under the ambit of deemed exports?

Ans. S.147 is the provision relating to deemed supplies. As per S.147, provision of deemed supplies apply only to goods and not to services.

Q38. Whether all goods are covered under the scope and ambit of deemed export?

Ans. As per S.147, the provision of deemed export applies only to goods notified by the Central Government upon the recommendations of the GST Council.

Q39. What are the condition for a supply to be treated as deemed exports?

Ans. Following are the conditions to be satisfied before a supply could be treated as deemed exports;

1. The Supply must be a supply of goods.
2. The goods so supplied must be notified by the Central Government, upon the recommendations of the GST Council
3. The goods must be manufactured in India

Q40. Is there any condition that consideration must be received in foreign currency for deemed export goods?

Ans. There is no condition that consideration for goods notified as deemed exports must be received in convertible foreign exchange. The consideration may be received in Indian Rupees also.

Q41. Whether imported goods, supplied 'as such' qualify for deemed exports?

Ans. Only goods manufactured in India, which are notified by Central Government qualify to be treated as deemed exports. Thus goods notified u/s 147, if imported do not qualify as deemed exports, if they are supplied 'as such'.

Q42. Whether goods notified u/s 147, if manufactured in India from imported goods qualify for the benefit of deemed exports?

Ans. Provisions of S.147 applies to 'goods manufactured in India'. There is no restriction that raw materials required for manufacture of notified goods must also be manufactured in India. Hence notified goods, if manufactured from imported goods would qualify as deemed exports.

Q43. What could be the possible supplies, which could be notified as deemed exports?

Ans. The Central Government has not yet notified goods, which are to be treated as deemed exports. However supplies of goods listed under Chapter 7 of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020 are most likely candidates to be notified as deemed exports u/s 147, since the Foreign Trade policy laid down by Ministry of Commerce u/s 5 of Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation Act), 1992, is implemented by the Ministry of Finance by way of issuing notifications under fiscal laws (GST law & Customs law), in line with policy framework.

Q44. Is CGST payable on deemed exports?

Ans. Deemed export benefit is intended for goods manufactured in India. At present under Central Excise Act, 1944, both terminal exemption benefit and refund of tax paid by purchaser who has paid excise duty on deemed exports is available.

The modus operandi for deemed export i.e. whether terminal exemption benefit would be available on supply of deemed exports is to be awaited. However exemptions are seen as anti-thesis under GST law, since it would break the credit chain, it is expected that GST paid to supplier on deemed exports would be eligible as refund in the hands of the recipients.

The aforesaid line of thought is fortified by S. 54 of CGST act, which deals with refunds. Refunds for the purpose of S.54 has been defined under explanation 1 to S.54 (14). Refund thereunder includes 'refund of tax on supply of goods regarded as deemed exports'. Thus it may be safely assumed that GST would be payable on deemed exports but the tax paid on supply of such deemed exports would be eligible as refund in the hands of the recipient who has paid such GST.

Special Procedure for Certain Processes (Section No 148)

Q45. What does S.148 empower the Central Government to do?

Ans. Section 148 empowers the Central Government to notify:

1. Certain classes of registered persons and
2. The special procedures to be followed by such persons, including those with regard to
 1. registration,
 2. furnishing of return,
 3. payment of tax and
 4. administration of such persons.

Q46. Who are the persons to whom S.148 may apply?

Ans. Amongst others, S.148 may apply to:

1. Composition dealers
2. Input Service Distributors
3. Casual Taxable Person
4. Non-Resident Taxable Person
5. Persons whose supplies are not taxable under GST law but are liable to pay GST under reverse charge
6. Persons who do not make taxable supplies under GST law but are required to deduct tax u/s 51 of CGST Act.
7. Person supplying online information and data base access or retrieval services from a place outside India to a non-taxable online recipient
8. Persons who supplies goods through electronic commerce operator, though their turnover is less than Rs. 20 lakhs.
9. A specialised agency of the United Nations Organisation
10. A Multilateral Financial Institution and Organisation notified under the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947
11. Consulate or Embassy of foreign countries

GST Compliance Rating (Section No 149)

Q47. What is GST compliance rating?

Ans. Every registered person would be assigned a goods and services tax compliance rating score by the Central Government based on his record of compliance of the provisions of CGST Act.

Q48. What are the parameters on the basis of which GST compliance rating score would be determined?

Ans. The compliance rating score would be determined on the basis of 'parameters', as may be prescribed. The prescription has not yet been given by the government. However GST compliance rating score may take into consideration the following parameters amongst others:

1. Payment of GST within due date
2. Collection of GST but non-remittance of the same within the due date
3. Filing GST outward supply returns within due date, ratifying the inward returns within due date and uploading the final returns within due date
4. Filing of first return, final return and annual returns

5. Filing of audit report
6. Availment and utilisation of credit in accordance with provisions of the Act
7. Transfer of credit in accordance with provisions of the Act
8. Remittance of TDS within due date by persons prescribed u/s 51
9. Remittance of TCS within due date by persons prescribed u/s 52
10. Pending disputes with the department
11. Arrears of GST revenue
12. Seizure of goods, due to contravention of the provisions of the Act
13. Maintenance of accounts and records in accordance with provisions of the Act

Q49. What would the Central Government do once the GST compliance rating score is compiled?

Ans. The GST compliance rating score would be compiled and updated on a periodic basis and thereafter intimated to the said registered person and also placed in the public domain in such manner as may be prescribed. The Central Government is yet to issue the prescription. The GST compliance rating may be placed in public domain through the GST portal.

Q50. How would the GST compliance rating help the trade and industry?

Ans. Thus the GST compliance rating of every supplier and every customer would be available to a person, before entering into transaction with such supplier/ vendor. This will help assist a taxable person choose his vendor carefully since non-remittance of tax by vendor would lead to disallowance of credit in the hands of purchaser.

Obligation to furnish information return (Section No 150)

Q51. Who are the person liable to file information return?

Ans. Information return is to be filed by the following persons:

- (a) a taxable person; or
- (b) a local authority or other public body or association; or
- (c) any authority of the State Government responsible for the collection of value added tax or sales tax or State excise duty or an authority of the Central Government responsible for the collection of excise duty or customs duty; or
- (d) an income tax authority appointed under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961; or
- (e) a banking company within the meaning of clause (a) of section 45A of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934; or

- (f) a State Electricity Board or an electricity distribution or transmission licensee under the Electricity Act, 2003, or any other entity entrusted with such functions by the Central Government or the State Government; or
- (g) the Registrar or Sub-Registrar appointed under section 6 of the Registration Act, 1908; or
- (h) a Registrar within the meaning of the Companies Act, 2013; or
- (i) the registering authority empowered to register motor vehicles under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988; or
- (j) the Collector referred to in clause (c) of section 3 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013; or
- (k) the recognised stock exchange referred to in clause (f) of section 2 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956; or
- (l) a depository referred to in clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Depositories Act, 1996; or
- (m) an officer of the Reserve Bank of India as constituted under section 3 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934; or
- (n) the Goods and Services Tax Network, a company registered under the Companies Act, 2013; or
- (o) a person to whom a Unique Identity Number has been granted under sub-section (9) of section 25; or
- (p) any other person as may be specified, on the recommendations of the Council, by the Government,

Q52. What is the purpose of seeking information returns from the aforesaid persons?

Ans. As evident from the above, the list of persons who are required to provide information returns are 'depositories' of information. The list of persons include persons who are either statutory authorities or persons who have information about the transactions entered into by the public at large. The linking of the information provided by the aforesaid authorities with the returns uploaded by various persons under GST law (be it on the output side/ input side/ tax deduction at source/ collection at source/ avilment and distribution of credit) would help detect:

1. Leakage of tax revenue
2. Suppression of value of taxable supplies
3. Mis-Statement of the transaction details (eg. Taxable supply mis-stated as non-taxable supply)
4. Coherency in the information supplied to GST and to various other departments

(eg. Sales information uploaded under GST can be compared with sales information uploaded/ provided to income tax)

5. Synergy in action of the direct, indirect and enforcement departments of the Central Government.
6. Reconciliation of tax data with specific sectors in the economy (eg. Growth in GST paid under construction sector would have a proportional increase in income tax of iron and steel sectors, cement industries, builders and developers etc.)
7. To check the validity of information uploaded under GST (eg. RBI data/ bank data of actual foreign inward remittance and value of service claimed as export)

The above example is only illustrative and not exhaustive.

Q53. What is the time limit, form and manner to file information return?

Ans. The time, form and manner and the authority to which the information return has to be filed is yet to be prescribed by the Central Government.

Q54. What is the consequence, if the information returns is not filed in the form and manner prescribed by the Central Government?

Ans. The consequence is that the Commissioner or Officer authorised by commissioner would consider the information return submitted 'defective' and intimate the defect to the person who has furnished such information return and give him an opportunity to 'rectify' the defect within a period of thirty days from the date of such intimation or within such further period which, on an application made in this behalf.

Q55. What if the defect is not rectified within the prescribed period/ further period?

Ans. The Commissioner or Officer authorised by commissioner, notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of CGST Act, would treat that 'no information' has been furnished by the required person. The provisions of the Act for non-furnishing the information would apply to such person.

Q56. What is the next course of action available to Commissioner/ officer authorised by commissioner when information is not provided after prescribed/ extended period?

Ans. The Commissioner or Officer authorised by commissioner, may serve upon such person, a show cause notice requiring him to furnish such information return within a period not exceeding ninety days from the date of service of the notice and such person shall furnish the information return.

Q57. Whether the person who has to file information can claim 'confidentiality' as a ground for not providing the information to GST officer?

Ans. The words used in S.150 is 'such person shall furnish the information return'. Since the intent of the provision is to procure information, the words 'shall' be read as mandatory obligation of such person. Hence the person to whom show cause notice is issued shall have to compulsorily provide information to the GST officer.

Q58. Can the GST officer levy penalty on a person, who has not furnished information return? If so, is there any maximum limit for such penalty?

Ans. As per S.123, if a person who is required to furnish an information return u/s 150 fails to do so within the period specified in the show cause notice, the proper officer may direct that such person shall be liable to pay a penalty of one hundred rupees for each day of the period during which the failure to furnish such return continues. However the maximum penalty that can be imposed is Rs.5,000/-.

Note: S.150 is a legacy provision brought forward from the Central Excise Act, 1944. S. 150 is pari materia with S. 15A of CEA, 44.

Power to collect statistics (Section No 151)

Q59. Who has the power to collect statistics? What is the subject matter of the statistics to be collected?

Ans. The commissioner has the power to collect statistics. The statistics may be collected relating to any matter dealt with by or in connection with this Act. The commissioner may direct the collection of statistics by way of issue of a notification. For example office of every Commissionerate (under Central Excise, Customs and Service Tax) has the statistics of tax revenue collected month on month for the current year, which is compared with tax revenues of previous year. This information is displayed even to the public at the Commissioner's Office.

Q60. How is the statistics collected?

Ans. The commissioner may direct the collection of statistics by way of issue of a notification. Upon issue of notification, the Commissioner, or any person authorised by him in this behalf, may call upon the concerned persons to furnish such information or returns, in such form and manner as may be prescribed, relating to any matter in respect of which statistics is to be collected. The form and manner of return is yet to be prescribed.

Q61. Can fine be imposed by GST officer for failure to provide statistics/ information?

Ans. As per S.124, if any person, who is required to furnish information or return under section 151,—

- (a) without reasonable cause fails to furnish such information or return or
- (b) wilfully furnishes or causes to furnish any information or return which he knows to be false,

then such person shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs.10,000/-.

Q62. Is any additional penalty imposable for failure to supply statistics/ information for more than one period?

Ans. As per S.124, in case of a continuing offence (i.e. where the statistics/ information is not provided for more than one period concurrently), a further fine (i.e. in addition to fine of

Rs.10,000/- supra) may be imposed. The additional fine would be Rs. 100/- for each day after the first day during which the offence continues subject to a maximum limit of Rs.25,000/-.

Bar on disclosure of information (Section No 152)

Q63. Is there is any bar on publication of information collected by GST officer u/s 151/ 152 supra?

Ans. The information collected from an 'individual return', filed u/s 150 or section 151 shall not be published, without the previous consent in writing of the concerned person or his authorised representative, so as to enable such particulars to be identified as referring to a particular person.

For example, information filed by a taxable person u/s 150 or information provided by an income tax officer u/s 150 of a particular assessee or details of land purchased by a person, provided by a sub-registrar or returns filed by a person u/s 151 to provide statistical information shall not be published in such a manner so as to disclose the turnover of such person/ income (profit) of such person/ land purchased by such person.

Q64. Whether information collected u/s 150 and 151 can be published a class of taxable persons/ class of transactions?

Ans. Yes. Information collected u/s 150 and 151 can be published for a class of taxable persons/ class of transactions, if in the opinion of the Commissioner, it is desirable in public information to provide such information.

For example, the details of turnover sourced from individual returns of information technology service providers can be aggregated and the export turnover from information technology, so populated from the aggregate of the return can be published since the information now relates to a class of persons (i.e. information technology service provider)/ class of transactions (export of services).

Q65. Whether information provided u/s 150 or 151 can be used for any proceedings under GST law?

Ans. The information provided u/ 150 or 151 cannot be used by the department under any proceedings under the GST Act except for the purpose of launching prosecution under this Act or any other Act for the time being in force.

Q66. Whether any person not engaged in collection of statistics/ information can have access to the said information?

Ans. A person who is not engaged in the collection of statistics under this Act or compilation or computerisation thereof for the purposes of this Act, shall not be permitted to see or have access to any information or any individual return referred to in section 151.

Q67. Would the GST officers be liable for 'wilful disclosure' of information collected u/s 151 and 152 of the Act?

Ans. Yes. As per S. 133, where:

1. Any person engaged in connection with the collection of statistics u/s 151 or compilation or computerisation thereof or
2. Any officer of central tax having access to information specified u/s 150, or
3. Any person engaged in connection with the provision of service on the common portal or
4. Agent of common portal,

'wilfully discloses' any information or the contents of any return furnished under this Act or rules made thereunder:

1. Otherwise than in execution of his duties under the said sections or
2. Otherwise than for the purposes of prosecution for an offence under this Act or under any other Act for the time being in force,

then such person he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs.25,000/- or both.

Q68. Is any procedure to be followed before launching prosecution proceedings (i.e. handing over punishment of imprisonment)?

Ans. Yes. Any person—

- (a) who is a Government servant shall not be prosecuted for any offence u/s 133 except with the previous sanction of the Government;
- (b) who is not a Government servant shall not be prosecuted for any offence u/s 133 except with the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

Taking assistance of an expert (Section No 153)

Q69. Who can take assistance of an expert? When can assistance be taken? At what stage can the assistance be taken?

Ans. Any officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner may, having regard to the nature and complexity of the case and the interest of revenue, take assistance of any expert at any stage of scrutiny, inquiry, investigation or any other proceedings before him. However the term 'expert' has not been defined by the Act.

Power to take samples (Section No 154)

Q70. Who can take samples?

Ans. The Commissioner or any person authorised by him may take samples of goods from the possession of any taxable person, where he considers it necessary, and provide a receipt for any samples so taken.

Q71. From whom can the samples be taken?

Ans. The samples can be taken from any taxable person.

Q72. What is the document to be followed after taking a sample?

Ans. The GST officer must provide a receipt for the samples so taken.

Note: This is a legacy provision from the VAT Acts, which at present empower the VAT officer to take samples. S.52(1)(i) of Karnataka VAT Act, 05 is one such example.

Burden of Proof and Eligibility of Credit (Section No 155)

Q73. Who has to discharge the burden of proof while availing and utilising input tax credit?

Ans. The burden of proof shall lie on the person claiming eligibility to avail and utilise input tax credit.

Note: This is a legacy provision both from the Central Act and State VAT Acts.

The burden to prove that input tax credit has been correctly claimed and deducted (i.e. availed and utilised) has been cast upon the dealers under the VAT Acts. S.70(1) of Karnataka VAT Act, 05 is one such example.

Rule 9(5) and 9(6) of Cenvat Credit Rules, 04 lay down the burden of proof on the manufacturer/ service provider regarding the admissibility of Cenvat Credit on inputs, capital goods and input services.

Persons deemed to be public servants (Section No 156)

Q74. What is the status of the persons discharging functions under the Act?

Ans. All persons discharging functions under GST Act shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

The twelfth clause of Section 21 of IPC is relevant and hence extracted below:

Every person--

- (a) in the service or pay of the Government or remunerated by fees or commission for the performance of any public duty by the Government;
- (b) in the service or pay of a local authority, a corporation established by or under a Central, Provincial or State Act or a Government company as defined in section 617

of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956).]

The provisions of IPC, states when acts of public servants would be punishable. The said provisions would mutatis mutandis apply to GST officers.

Protection for action taken under this Act (Section No 157)

Q75. Whether any suit/ prosecution can be instituted against persons discharging functions under GST?

Ans. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against:

1. President, State President, Members, officers or other employees of the Appellate Tribunal or
2. Any other person authorised by the Appellate Tribunal or
3. Any officer appointed or authorised under this Act for

when the action is done under good faith and done while discharging their functions under GST Act or the rules made thereunder.

Thus if any person – taxable or otherwise suffers due any action of GST officer discharged in the course of their office, the person who has suffered the injury – financial or otherwise would not have legal recourse against the officers appointed under the Act or against the members of the Tribunal. However if the members of the Tribunal or officers act in a vindictive manner, then such action cannot be said to have been discharged in good faith. The person who has suffered injury – financial or otherwise would have recourse before a court of law, subject to discharge of burden of proof.

Disclosure of information by GST officers (Section No 158)

Q76. What are the circumstances when information collected by GST officers can be disclosed?

Ans. The information collected by GST officers can be disclosed:

- (a) For the purpose of initiating prosecution under the Indian Penal Code or the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, or any other law for the time being in force; or
- (b) To the Central Government or the State Government or to any person acting in the implementation of this Act, for the purposes of carrying out the objects of this Act; or
- (c) When such disclosure is occasioned by the lawful exercise under GST Act of any process for the service of any notice or recovery of any demand; or
- (d) To a civil court in any suit or proceedings, to which the Government or any authority under this Act is a party, which relates to any matter arising out of any proceedings under this Act or under any other law for the time being in force; or
- (e) To any officer appointed for the purpose of audit of tax receipts or refunds of the tax imposed by this Act; or
- (f) Where such particulars are relevant for the purposes of any inquiry into the

conduct of any officer appointed or authorised under this Act, to any person or persons appointed as an inquiry officer under any law for the time being in force; or

- (g) To an officer of the Central Government or of any State Government, as may be necessary for the purpose of enabling that Government to levy or realise any tax or duty; or
- (h) When such disclosure is occasioned by the lawful exercise by a public servant or any other statutory authority; or
- (i) When relevant to any inquiry into a charge of misconduct in connection with any proceedings under this Act against a practising advocate, a tax practitioner, a practising cost accountant, a practising chartered accountant, a practising company secretary to the authority empowered to take disciplinary action against the members practising the profession of a legal practitioner, a cost accountant, a chartered accountant or a company secretary, as the case may be; or
- (j) To any agency appointed for the purposes of data entry on any automated system or for the purpose of operating, upgrading or maintaining any automated system where such agency is contractually bound not to use or disclose such particulars except for the aforesaid purposes; or
- (k) To an officer of the Government as may be necessary for the purposes of any other law for the time being in force; or
- (l) When information relates to any class of taxable persons or class of transactions for publication, if, in the opinion of the Commissioner, it is desirable in the public interest, to publish such information.

Q77. Whether information can be disclosed to any other person/ in any other circumstance than what has been listed above?

Ans. Any information/ data contained in any statement made, return furnished or accounts or documents produced in accordance with this Act, or in any record of evidence given in the course of any proceedings under this Act (other than proceedings before a criminal court) shall save not be disclosed, except to the persons and in the circumstances mentioned supra.

Q78. Whether any Court can require any GST officer to produce evidence before it, as per Indian Evidence Act?

Ans. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no court shall, save as circumstances listed in question no.1 supra, require any officer appointed or authorised under this Act to produce before it or to give evidence before it in respect of any information/ data contained in any statement made, return furnished or accounts or documents produced in accordance with this Act, or in any record of evidence given in the course of any proceedings under GST Act.

Publication of information in respect of persons in certain cases (Section No 159)

Q79. Who has the authority to publish information?

Ans. Commissioner, or any other officer authorised by him in this behalf are the authorised persons who may publish information.

Q80. Under what circumstance can be published?

Ans. When the Commissioner, or any other officer authorised by him are of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient in the public interest to publish the name of any person and any other particulars relating to any proceedings or prosecution under this Act in respect of such person, then the information relating to such person may be published.

Q81. Can information be published about a person, on whom penalty has been imposed, before the time limit to contest the penalty has lapsed?

Ans. No publication shall be made in relation to any penalty imposed under GST Act until the time for presenting an appeal to the Appellate Authority u/s 107 has expired.

However if the time limit for filing the appeal has lapsed and such person has not preferred an appeal against the order imposing penalty, then details of such person may be published.

If appeal has been preferred before the Appellate Authority and the Appellate Authority has disposed off such appeal confirming imposition of penalty, then information of the person on whom penalty has been imposed may be published.

Q82. Whether name of partner/ director etc. can be published if information published relates to firm/ company etc.?

Ans. In case information to be published relates to firm, company or other association of persons, the names of the partners of the firm, directors, managing agents, secretaries and treasurers or managers of the company, or the members of the association, as the case may be, may also be published if the circumstances justify publication of their names in the opinion of the Commissioner, or the officer authorised by him.

The circumstances which justify publication of names of partners/ directors has neither been listed by the Act/ nor is there a provision for prescription thereof by way of a notification by the Central Government.

Note: This is a legacy provision from Central Excise Act, 44. As per S.37E, the Central Government had to power to publish name. However under GST the power rests with the Commissioner and not with the Central Government.

Assessment proceedings, not to be invalid in certain circumstances (Section No 160)

Q83. What are the circumstances when assessment/ adjudication proceedings etc are not be treated as invalid?

Ans. The following proceedings:

1. Assessment
2. Re-assessment
3. Adjudication
4. Review
5. Revision
6. Appeal
7. Rectification
8. Notice
9. Summons or
10. Other proceedings

done, accepted, made, issued, initiated, or purported to have been done, accepted, made, issued, initiated in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act shall not be invalid or deemed to be invalid merely by reason of any mistake, defect or omission therein, if such assessment, re-assessment, adjudication, review, revision, appeal, rectification, notice, summons or other proceedings are in substance and effect in conformity with or according to the intents, purposes and requirements of this Act or any existing law.

Q84. What are the circumstances when service of notice/ order etc shall not be called in question?

Ans. The service of any notice, order or communication shall not be called in question, if the notice, order or communication, as the case may be, has already been acted upon by the person to whom it is issued or where such service has not been called in question at or in the earlier proceedings commenced, continued or finalised pursuant to such notice, order or communication.

Rectification of error, apparent on the face of the record (Section No 161)

Q85. Who can rectify a mistake apparent on record?

Ans. Any authority, who has passed or issued any decision or order or notice or certificate or any other document, may rectify any error which is apparent on the face of record in such decision or order or notice or certificate or any other document.

Q86. Who has to bring the mistake apparent on record to the notice of the authority?

Ans. The GST authority:

1. On its own motion or
2. Where such error is brought to its notice by
 - (a) Any officer appointed under CGST Act or
 - (b) An officer appointed under SGST Act or
 - (c) An officer appointed under the UTGST Act or
3. The affected person

can bring the mistake apparent on record to the notice of the respective authority.

Q87. Within what period should the mistake apparent on record be brought to the notice of the authority?

Ans. The mistake apparent on record should be rectified, within a period of three months from the date of issue of such decision or order or notice or certificate or any other document, as the case may be sought to be rectified.

Q88. Whether any extension of time period is granted beyond three months? If so in what circumstances?

Ans. Rectification of mistake apparent on face of record can be made up to a period of six months from the date of issue of such decision or order or notice or certificate or any other document, in all circumstances other than a case where the rectification is purely in the nature of correction of a clerical or arithmetical error, arising from any accidental slip or omission.

Q89. What is the procedure to be followed, where the rectification of mistake adversely affects any person?

Ans. Where rectification of mistake apparent on face of record adversely affects any person, the principles of natural justice shall be followed by the authority carrying out such rectification.

Q90. Is the provision of rectification of mistake apparent on face of record, subject to any other provisions of the GST Act?

Ans. No. The provisions relating to rectification of mistake apparent on face of record not subject to any other provision of the GST Act.

Note: This is a legacy provision brought forward from the VAT Act. One of the example is S.69 of the Karnataka VAT Act, 05.

Bar on jurisdiction of civil courts (Section No 162)

Q91. Whether civil courts have jurisdiction to deal with matter pertaining to GST?

Ans. No civil courts shall have jurisdiction to deal with or decide any question arising from or relating to anything done or purported to be done under the GST act, except the High Courts and the Supreme Court.

Levy of fee for copy of order (Section No 163)

Q92. Whether any fees can be levied for procuring an order etc under GST law?

Ans. Wherever a copy of any order or document is to be provided to any person on an application made by him for that purpose, there shall be paid such fee as may be prescribed. The fees is yet to be prescribed.

Power of Government to make Rules (Section No 164)

Q93. Who can make rules?

Ans. The Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Q94. The government can make rules with respect to what matters?

Ans. The Government may make rules for all or any of the matters which are required to be prescribed or in respect of which provisions are to be or may be made by rules. Thus the Government would have the power to make rules under all those provisions where the term 'as may be prescribed' has be used.

Q95. Can the government can make rules with retrospective effect?

Ans. The Government has been given the power to make rules with retrospective effect, from a date, not earlier that the date on which the provisions of the Act, under which the Rules are made have come into force.

Q96. Does government have the power to prescribe penalty amount in the Rules? Can penalty be prescribed when the Rules are given retrospective effect?

Ans. Yes. The government has the power to enact provisions in the rules stating that contravention thereof would be liable to penalty. However the penalty amount has been restricted to Rs. 10,000/-.

However if the government has enacted the rules retrospectively, then it does not have the power to impose penalty for the retrospective period, as per the decision of the Supreme Court in J.K. Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd & Another V. UOI & Others, 1987 (32) ELT 234 (SC).

Power of Board to make Regulations (Section No 165)

Q97. Who can make rules?

Ans. The Central Board of Excise & Customs has been delegated with the power to make Regulations.

Q98. What are the conditions subject to which the Regulations may be made by the Board?

Ans. The Regulations made by the Central Board of Excise & Customs must be consistent not only with the GST Act but also the Rules notified by the Central Government.

Laying of Rules, Regulations and Notification before the Parliament (Section No 166)

Q99. Whether the Rules and Regulations promulgated by the Central Government and Board respectively must be laid before the Parliament?

Ans. Yes. Every rule made by the Government, every regulation made by the Board and every notification issued by the Government under this Act, shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made or issued, before each House of Parliament.

Q100. When and for what period should the Rules, Regulations and Notification be laid before the Parliament?

Ans. The Rules, Regulations and Notification must be laid before the Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions.

Q101. What if the Parliament makes modification/ annuls the Rules, Regulations and Notifications so laid?

Ans. If, before the expiry of the aforesaid period, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or regulation or in the notification, or both Houses agree that the rule or regulation or the notification should not be made, the rule or regulation or notification, shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect.

Q102. What would be the sanctity of anything done/ omitted to be done on the basis of Rules, Regulations or Notifications, which are subsequently modified/ annulled by the Parliament?

Ans. The modification or annulment made by the Parliament shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or regulation or notification, as the case may be.

Note: This is a legacy provision from the Central Excise Act, 1944. The provisions are *pari materia* with S.38 of CEA, 44.

Delegation powers of the Commissioner (Section No 167)

Q103. Whether the Commissioner has power to delegate work? If so what is the procedure to be followed while delegating such work?

Ans. Yes. The Commissioner, by notification, direct that subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the notification, delegate any power exercisable by any authority or officer under this Act to any other authority or officer as may be specified in such notification.

Power of the Board to issue Directions (Section No 168)

Q104. To whom can the Board issue directions and under what circumstances?

Ans. The Board may, if it considers it necessary or expedient so to do for the purpose of uniformity in the implementation of this Act, issue such orders, instructions or directions to the central tax officers as it may deem fit. Thereupon all such officers and all other persons employed in the implementation of this Act shall observe and follow such orders, instructions or directions.

Q105. Can the Board issue directions to adjudicate a certain case in a certain manner?

Ans. The Board cannot issue directions to any adjudication officer/ first appellate authority to adjudicate/ decide a specific matter in a specific manner. The adjudication officer/ first appellate authority are quasi-judicial officers, who are required to apply their own mind before deciding a case.

However the Board may issue directions about its interpretation of a particular provision in law. The interpretation of the Board shall be final and binding only upon the adjudication officers but not on the first appellate authority.

Be that as it may, if there is a decision of the High Court or Supreme Court on the interpretation of a particular provision, which is contrary to the directions/ interpretations issued by the Board then the decision of High Court/ Supreme Court has to be followed since law laid down by the Supreme Court is the law of the land as per Article 141 of the Constitution of India. Reliance is placed on CCE V. Ratan Melting & Wire Industries, 2008 (231) ELT 22 (SC).

Q106. Who is the person in CBEC, who shall exercise the power to issue directions on behalf of the Board?

Ans. The Commission or the Joint Secretary posted in the Board shall exercise the power of issuing directions on behalf of the Board. However the direction shall be given by such Commissioner/ Joint Secretary, after the prior approval of the Board.

Note: This is a legacy provision from Central Excise Act, 1994. The above provision is similar to S.37B of CEA, 44.

However the following portion of S.37B of CEA, 44, which specifically states that directions cannot be issued to:

1. Dispose of a particular assessment in a particular manner
 2. The Commissioner (Appeals)
- is missing under the GST law

Manner of Service of Notice (Section No 169)

Q107. What is the method of service of notice, orders etc.?

Ans. Any decision, order, summons, notice or other communication under the GST law or the rules made thereunder shall be served by any one of the following methods:

- (a) By giving or tendering it directly or by a messenger including a courier to the addressee or the taxable person or to his manager or authorised representative or an advocate or a tax practitioner holding authority to appear in the proceedings on behalf of the taxable person or to a person regularly employed by him in connection with the business, or to any adult member of family residing with the taxable person; or
- (b) by registered post or speed post or courier with acknowledgement due, to the person for whom it is intended or his authorised representative, if any, at his last known place of business or residence; or
- (c) by sending a communication to his e-mail address provided at the time of registration or as amended from time to time; or
- (d) by making it available on the common portal; or
- (e) by publication in a newspaper circulating in the locality in which the taxable person or the person to whom it is issued is last known to have resided, carried on business or personally worked for gain; or
- (f) if none of the modes aforesaid is practicable, by affixing it in some conspicuous place at his last known place of business or residence and if such mode is not practicable for any reason, then by affixing a copy thereof on the notice board of the office of the concerned officer or authority who or which passed such decision or order or issued such summons or notice.

Q108. What is the date, the notice/ order etc. is deemed to have been served?

Ans. Every decision, order, summons, notice or any communication shall be deemed to have been served on the date on which it is tendered or published or a copy thereof is affixed in the manner provided supra.

Q109. What if the notice/ order sent through registered post/ speed post is not received by the person to whom it is intended?

Ans. When a decision, order, summons, notice or any communication is sent by registered post or speed post, it shall be deemed to have been received by the addressee at the expiry of the period normally taken by such post in transit unless the contrary is proved.

Note: This is a legacy provision from Central Excise Act, 1994. The above provision is similar to S.37C of CEA, 44. However the provision relating to deemed receipt by addressee is not present in S.37C of CEA, 44.

Rounding off of Tax (Section No 170)

Q110. To what extent must the taxes, interest etc. be rounded off?

Ans. The tax, interest, penalty, fine or any other sum payable, and the amount of refund or any other sum due, under the provisions of this Act shall be rounded off to the nearest rupee and, for this purpose, where such amount contains a part of a rupee consisting of paise, then, if such part is fifty paise or more, it shall be increased to one rupee and if such part is less than fifty paise it shall be ignored.

Anti-Profiteering Measure (Section No 171)

Q111. What does the Anti-Profiteering Measure provision seek to do?

Ans. Anti-Profiteering measure seeks to pass on:

1. Reduction in rate of tax on any supply of goods or service
2. Benefit of input tax credit

received by supplier to the recipient by way of commensurate reduction in prices of goods or services.

Q112. How does the Central Government seek to achieve the goal of Anti-Profiteering?

Ans. The Central Government may, on recommendations of the Council, by notification, constitute an Authority, or empower an existing Authority constituted under any law for the time being in force, to:

1. Examine whether input tax credits availed by any registered person or
2. The reduction in the tax rate

have actually resulted in a commensurate reduction in the price of the goods or services supplied.

Q113. What is the manner in which the Authority shall discharge its functions?

Ans. The Authority shall exercise such powers and discharge such functions as may be prescribed. The prescription is yet to be notified by the Central Government.

Removal of Difficulties (Section No 172)

Q114. What is the way out, if any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of the Act?

Ans. If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by a general or a special order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions, which are consistent with

the provisions of the Act, the rules and regulations, as may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the said difficulty.

Q115. Is there any time limit for the Central Government to issue the General Order/ Special Order to remove the difficulty?

Ans. The Central Government has the power to issue General Order/ Special Order to remove the difficulty arising while giving effect to the provisions of this Act, within a period of three years from the date of commencement of the CGST Act.

Q116. Should the General/ Special Order so passed by the Central Government be laid before the Parliament?

Ans. Yes. Every General/ Special order shall be laid, as soon as may be, after it is made, before each House of Parliament.

Omission of Service Tax (Section No 173)

Q117. What does S.173 seek to do?

Ans. Section 173, seeks to amend Finance Act, 94 by omitting the provision of Chapter V of the Finance Act, 1994 (i.e. service tax law), save as otherwise provided in the CGST Act.

Repeal of other Central Laws (Section No 174)

Q118. What Central legislations do S. 174 seeks to repeal?

Ans. S. 174 seeks to repeal, the following Central legislations on and from the date of commencement of CGST Act:

1. The Central Excise Act, 1944 (except as respects goods included in entry 84 of the Union List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution)
2. The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955
3. The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957
4. The Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Act, 1978, and
5. The Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985

Q119. In what manner is the service tax law and aforesaid central legislations sought to be omitted/ repealed?

Ans. The service tax law and aforesaid central legislations are sought to be omitted/ repealed by S.174, in a manner so as not to:

- (a) revive anything not in force or existing at the time of such amendment or repeal; or
- (b) affect the previous operation of the amended Act or repealed Acts and orders or anything duly done or suffered thereunder; or

- (c) affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the amended Act or repealed Acts or orders under such repealed or amended Acts.

However any tax exemption granted as an incentive against investment through a notification shall not continue as privilege if the said notification is rescinded on or after the day CGST comes into existence;

- (d) affect any duty, tax, surcharge, fine, penalty, interest as are due or may become due or any forfeiture or punishment incurred or inflicted in respect of any offence or violation committed against the provisions of the amended Act or repealed Acts; or
- (e) affect any investigation, inquiry, verification (including scrutiny and audit), assessment proceedings, adjudication and any other legal proceedings or recovery of arrears or remedy in respect of any such duty, tax, surcharge, penalty, fine, interest, right, privilege, obligation, liability, forfeiture or punishment, as aforesaid, and any such investigation, inquiry, verification (including scrutiny and audit), assessment proceedings, adjudication and other legal proceedings or recovery of arrears or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such tax, surcharge, penalty, fine, interest, forfeiture or punishment may be levied or imposed as if these Acts had not been so amended or repealed;
- (f) affect any proceedings including that relating to an appeal, review or reference, instituted before on, or after the appointed day under the said amended Act or repealed Acts and such proceedings shall be continued under the said amended Act or repealed Acts as if this Act had not come into force and the said Acts had not been amended or repealed.

Q120. Does the aforesaid manner in which omission/ repeal is sought to be enforced be subject to S. 6 of General Clauses Act?

Ans. The aforesaid manner in which omission/ repeal is sought by CGST Act, shall not be prejudicial to S.6 of General Clauses Act, 1897 or affect the general application of S.6 of General Clauses Act, 1897.

Q121. What is S.6 of General Clauses Act?

Ans. S. 6 of General Clauses Act, 1897 lays down the effect of a legislation after the said legislation has been repealed. S. 6 of General Clauses Act, 1897 is extracted herein below for ready reference:

6. Effect of repeal. —Where this Act, or any Central Act or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, repeals any enactment hitherto made or hereafter to be made, then, unless a different intention appears, the repeal shall not —

- (a) revive anything not in force or existing at the time at which the repeal takes effect; or

- (b) affect the previous operation of any enactment so repealed or anything duly done or suffered thereunder; or
 - (c) affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under any enactment so repealed; or
 - (d) affect any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any enactment so repealed; or
 - (e) affect any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid;
- and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed as if the repealing Act or Regulation had not been passed.

MCQ'S

Job Work – Special procedure for removal of goods for certain purposes (Section No.143)

Q1. Should the principal referred to in Section 143 be registered?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

Ans. (a) Yes

Q2. Which section provides tax-free movement for sending inputs and/or capital for job-worker?

- (a) 20
- (b) 55
- (c) 175
- (d) 143

Ans. (d) 143

Q3. Who is a principal as per Section 143?

- (a) A person who sends inputs and/or capital goods for job-work
- (b) A registered taxable person who sends inputs and/or capital goods for job-work
- (c) A registered taxable person who supplies inputs and/or capital goods for job-work
- (d) A registered person

Ans. (d) A registered person

Q4. Is Section 143 applicable to all categories of goods?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

Ans. (b) No

Q5. When will the inputs and/or capital goods sent to job-work become a supply?

- (a) When the inputs and/or capital goods sent to job-worker are not received within 1 year or 3 years respectively
- (b) When the inputs and/or capital goods sent to job-worker are not supplied, with or without payment of tax, from the job-workers place within 1 year or 3 years respectively
- (c) Both under (a) or (b)
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) Both under (a) or (b)

Q6. From when will the period of one or three years be calculated under Section 143?

- (a) The day when such inputs and/or capital goods sent to job-worker
- (b) The day when the job-worker receives the said goods, in case the job-worker receives the goods directly
- (c) Option (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) Option (a) and (b)

Q7. Will a principal who sends moulds, dies, jigs, tools and fixtures to job worker's place liable to pay GST on such removal?

- (a) No, it is not a supply
- (b) Yes, if not received within time limit
- (c) No, as capital goods as referred in section 143 excludes moulds, dies, jigs tools and fixtures.
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) No, as capital goods as referred in section 143 excludes moulds, dies, jigs tools and fixtures

Q8. GST is applicable on__

- (a) Inputs and/or capital goods sent to job-worker (Satisfying conditions u/s 143)
- (b) The job-worker charges and additional material added by the job-worker on the inputs sent by the principal

(c) Both of the above

(d) None of the above

Ans. (b) The job-worker charges and additional material added by the job-worker on the inputs sent by the principal

Q9. When should a job-worker take registration?

(a) Always

(b) Only if his aggregate turnover exceeds the threshold limits specified under Section 22 of the Act.

(c) Never

(d) None of the above

Ans. (b) Only if his aggregate turnover exceeds the threshold limits specified under Section 22 of the Act

Q10. Can a principal supply inputs and/or capital goods from the job-worker's premises?

(a) Yes, only when the job-worker is registered

(b) Yes, even if the job-worker is unregistered by declaring the job-worker's premises as his additional place of business

(c) Yes, irrespective of whether the job-worker is registered or not, principal is engaged in the supply of goods which are notified by the Commissioner on this behalf

(d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

Q11. Mr. X has sent his goods to Mr. Y on job-work on 07-05-2017. From when it will be considered as deemed supply if not received back within one year?

(a) 06-05-2018

(b) 07-05-2017

(c) 03-11-2018

(d) Not Taxable

Ans. (b) 07-05-2017

Q12. If the inputs are not received back within the prescribed limit by the principal then, who is responsible to pay the GST?

(a) Job worker

(b) Principal

- (c) Job worker is responsible when sending such inputs and Principal needs to reverse the ITC taken earlier.
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) Principal

Q13. If the inputs or capital goods are considered as deemed supply in the hands of principal then, whether ITC of such output tax charged by the principal can be claimed by the Job worker?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

Ans. (a) Yes

Q14. What is the time limit to receive back the tools and dies or jigs and fixtures sent to job-worker's place?

- (a) 1 year
- (b) 3 years
- (c) 5 years
- (d) No time limit specified under GST

Ans. (d) No time limit specified under GST

Q15. Will the inputs and/or capital goods supplied from the job-worker's premises be considered for calculating the aggregate turnover of the job-worker?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

Ans. (b) No

Q16. Which section specifies the conditions to be fulfilled for claiming ITC on inputs and/or capital goods sent to job-worker?

- (a) 19
- (b) 55
- (c) 143
- (d) 177

Ans. (a) 19

Q17. Can principal take input tax credit on the inputs and/or capital goods sent directly to job-worker?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

- (c) Yes subject to section 143
- (d) ITC on capital goods sent directly to job-worker's premise is not eligible unless the same is received in the premises of the principal

Ans. (c) Yes subject to section 143

Q18. If the job-worker is eligible to claim ITC on the goods received from the principal, is there a time limit within which such ITC shall be availed/claimed by the job-worker?

- (a) Within September 30 of following year
- (b) Filing the annual return for the period
- (c) Option (a) or (b), whichever is earlier
- (d) No time limit prescribed to claim such ITC

Ans. (c) Option (a) or (b), whichever is earlier

Q19. How can the principal move goods to the job-worker?

- (a) Job-work challan
- (b) Tax invoice
- (c) Delivery challan containing the details as specified in the Tax invoice, credit and debit note rules.
- (d) Option (a) or (b)

Ans. (c) Delivery challan containing the details as specified in the Tax invoice, credit and debit note rules

Q20. If the inputs and/or capital goods are not received or returned within the prescribed time limit:

- (a) It shall be deemed to be a supply on the day such inputs and/or capital goods are sent to job-worker and the principal to discharge the GST along with interest.
- (b) No consequences
- (c) The job-worker to discharge GST on expiry of the prescribed time limit.
- (d) Principal to reverse the input tax credit taken on such inputs and or capital goods.

Ans. (a) It shall be deemed to be a supply on the day such inputs and/or capital goods are sent to job-worker and the principal to discharge the GST along with interest

Q21. Who is responsible for accountability for any contravention under this Act?

- (a) Principal
- (b) Job-worker
- (c) Manufacturer
- (d) No-body

Ans. (a) Principal

Q22. Who should discharge the liability of GST on the scrap generated during job-work?

- (a) Job-worker, if registered
- (b) Principal, if job-worker is not registered
- (c) Always principal
- (d) Option (a) or (b)

Ans. (d) Option (a) or (b)

Presumption as to documents in certain cases (Section No 144)

Q23. Document includes:

- (a) Written record
- (b) Printed Record
- (c) Electronic
- (d) all of the above

Ans. (d) all of the above

Admissibility of micro films, facsimile copies of documents and computer print-outs as documents and as evidence (Section 145)

Q24. Transfer of business includes

- (a) Sale
- (b) Lease
- (c) License
- (d) All the above

Ans. (d) All the above

Q25. Who is liable to pay the tax in case of transfer of business?

- (a) Transferor
- (b) Transferee
- (c) Both jointly and severally
- (d) Jointly

Ans. (c) Both jointly and severally

Q26. What is 'deemed exports' provisions applicable to?

- (a) Deemed export provision is applicable only to goods

- (b) Deemed export provision is applicable only to services
- (c) Deemed export provision is applicable both to goods and services
- (d) Deemed export provision is applicable when goods and services are supplied to SEZ units/ developers

Ans. (a) Deemed export provision is applicable only to goods

Q27. What are the conditions applicable before claiming deemed exports?

- (a) Goods must be manufactured in India
- (b) Goods must not leave India
- (c) Goods must be notified by Central Government
- (d) All the above

Ans. (d) All the above

Q28. What special procedures can be notified for certain class of persons u/s 148?

- (a) Registration
- (b) Furnishing of Return
- (c) Payment of Tax
- (d) Administration of such persons
- (e) All of the above

Ans. (e) All of the above

Q29. GST compliance rating would be given to whom

- (a) Input Service Distributor
- (b) Supplier of Goods and/ or Services whose value of taxable turnover is greater than 20 lakhs
- (c) Composition Dealer
- (d) Person who is liable to deduct TDS/ collect TCS
- (e) All of the above

Ans. (e) All of the above

Q30. Whether GST compliance rating would be placed in public domain?

- (a) Yes – rating would be available to general public
- (b) No – rating would not be available to general public
- (c) Rating disclosed only at the time of entering into transaction
- (d) Rating disclosed only to person to whom the compliance rating belongs

Ans. (a) Yes – rating available to general public.

Q31. Who are the persons liable to furnish information return?

- (a) Taxable person
- (b) Income Tax Officer
- (c) Sub Registrar
- (d) Banking Company
- (e) GST Network
- (f) All the above

Ans. (f) All the above.

Q32. What is the consequence if information is not filed in the form and manner as required by the Central Government?

- (a) Return will be treated as defective
- (b) Defect has to be rectified within 30 days
- (c) Return treated as not filed
- (d) Refile the return within 30 days
- (e) (a) and (b) above
- (f) (c) and (d) above

Ans. (e) - (a) and (b) above

Q33. Is there any ban on disclosure and use of information collected in the form of information return?

- (a) No. Such information can be used for all GST purposes except publishing such information
- (b) Yes. Such information cannot be used by the department under any proceedings under GST Act.
- (c) Yes. Such information cannot be used by the department under any proceedings under GST Act except for the purpose of launching prosecution proceedings under the Act
- (d) No. Such information can be used to publish information
- (e) Yes. However such information can be used to publish information about a class of persons and class of transactions
- (f) (a) and (d) above
- (g) (c) and (e) above

Ans. (g) – (c) and (e) above

Q34. Who of the following would be liable, when they disclose information collected from information return/ statistics u/s 150 and 151 respectively?

- (a) Departmental officer – when information disclosed while executing duties
- (b) Agent of GST portal – when information disclosed while executing duties
- (c) Person engaged in GST portal - when information disclosed while executing duties
- (d) Person engaged in collection of statistics - when information disclosed while executing duties
- (e) None of the above

Ans. (e) None of the Above

Q35. When can assistance of expert be taken?

- (a) Scrutiny
- (b) Inquiry
- (c) Investigation
- (d) Before passing Order
- (e) All the above

Ans. (e) All the above.

Q36. Should receipt be given when samples are taken by the department?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

Ans. (a) Yes

Q37. Whether prosecution can be initiated against the following persons?

- (a) Members of Appellate Tribunal, since they did not follow the case law, which was decided by the President, leading to incorrect decision by such members of Appellate Tribunal
- (b) Adjudicating Authority for not following the orders of the Commissioner, when such work was delegated to such Adjudicating Authority
- (c) Vindictive action taken by a departmental officer, while discharging his function. The action was however in the favour of the revenue

Ans. (c) Vindictive action taken by departmental officer though action taken in favour of the department.

Q38. What are the circumstances when information collected by GST officer can be disclosed by such GST officer?

- (a) When serving show cause notice to an assessee
- (b) To the authority empowered to take disciplinary action, when inquiry is being conducted by such disciplinary committee

- (c) To an officer appointed for the purpose of conducting audit
- (d) (b) and (c)
- (e) (a), (b) and (c)

Ans. (e) - (a), (b) and (c)

Q39. Whether validity of service of notice can be called into question when assessee has submitted himself to adjudication proceedings pursuant to such notice?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Depends of the facts of the case

Ans. (b) No

Q40. When can mistake apparent on record be corrected?

- (a) When mistake noticed by authority passing the order
- (b) When mistake pointed out by corresponding officer of SGST
- (c) When mistake pointed by person affected by the order
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

Q41. Within what period should the mistake apparent on record be brought to the notice of the authority?

- (a) Three Months
- (b) Six Months
- (c) Depends – Three months in case of clerical error or arithmetical error and six months in other case

Ans. (c) Depends – Three months in case of clerical error or arithmetical error and six months in other case

Q42. Can government make retrospective rules?

- (a) Yes. But cannot impose penalty for contravention of rules for retrospective period
- (b) Yes and also can impose penalty for contravention of rules for retrospective period
- (c) No

Ans. (a) Yes. But cannot impose penalty for contravention of rules for retrospective period

Q43. What is the effect if the parliament annuls the rules/ notifications issued by government?

- (a) It is as good as no rules/ notifications were issued by the government

- (b) The rules/ notifications issued by the government would be effective for the period from the date of issue till the date they were annulled by the parliament
- (c) There would be no sanctity for the action taken by the department/ assessee on the basis of rules/ notification for the period from the date of issue till the date of annulment.
- (d) The action taken by the department/ assessee on the basis of such rules would be void from the date of annulling the rules/ notification.
- (e) (a) and (c)
- (f) (b) and (d)

Ans. (b) and (c)

Q44. What are the methods to serve notice/ order/ documents under GST Act?

- (a) Only by registered post acknowledgement due
- (b) By speed post (acknowledgement due not necessary)
- (c) By courier with acknowledgement due
- (d) Common portal
- (e) E-mail provided at the time of registration
- (f) Publication in newspaper circulating in the locality
- (g) All of the above except (c)
- (h) All of the above except (b)

Ans. (g) All of the above except (b)

Q45. Would notice/ order/ documents be 'deemed as served', though registered post/ speed post is not received by intended person?

- (a) No. Actual service is necessary. There is no concept of deemed service.
- (b) Yes it is deemed to have been received by the addressee at the expiry of the period normally taken by such post, unless the contrary is proved.

Ans. (b) Yes it is deemed to have been received by the addressee at the expiry of the period normally taken by such post, unless the contrary is proved.

Q46. What action should be taken by an assessee to satisfy with anti-profiteering provision?

- (a) Reduce rate of tax on any supply of goods or service, if such assessee has got the benefit of such reduced rate
- (b) Pass on the benefit of input tax credit, if such assessee has got such input tax credit
- (c) Both (a) and (b)

Ans. (c) – Both (a) and (b)

Chapter I

Levy and Collection of Tax

FAQ

Levy and collection of Tax (Section 5)

Q 1. What type of tax is levied on inter-State supply?

Ans. In terms of Section 5 of the IGST Act, 2017, inter-State supplies are liable to IGST. The nature of supply (inter-State or intra-State) shall be ascertained based on the provisions prescribed under Section 7 and Section 8 respectively of the IGST Act, 2017.

Further, the IGST on the import of goods shall be levied and collected in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 on the value determined under the said Act at the point when duties of customs are levied on the said goods under Section 12 of the Customs Act, 1962.

Q 2. How to ascertain the taxable value for levy of IGST?

Ans. In terms of Section 5(1) the IGST shall be levied on the value of goods ascertained in terms of Section 15 of the CGST Act, 2017. It is specified that that the value of supply of goods or services or both shall be the transaction value, which is the price actually paid or payable for the said supply of goods or services or both where the supplier and the recipient of the supply are not related and the price is the sole consideration for the supply. Further Section 15 provides for certain inclusions which will form part of the value viz., incidental expenses, commission, interest, penalty etc. In case where the supplier and recipient are related persons, the draft valuation rules published contains the provisions and method for ascertaining the value of supplies.

Q 3. What is the rate of tax that is applicable on inter-State supplies?

Ans. The applicable rate of tax is yet to be notified. However, the provisions specifies that the Government may specify rate of tax which shall not exceed 20%.

Q 4. Who is responsible to pay taxes?

Ans. Generally, the person effecting taxable supplies is liable to pay taxes. However, following are certain exceptions:

- (a) **Reverse charge:** In terms of Section 5(3) of the IGST Act, 2017, supply of goods or services or both, as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council, the tax shall be paid by the recipient under reverse charge; and
- (b) **E-Commerce:** Categories of supplies as may be notified by the Government on the recommendation of Council where supply is effected through e-commerce

operator in terms of Section 5(5) of the IGST Act, 2017. In the event the e-commerce operator do not have physical presence in the taxable territory, following persons will be liable to pay tax:

- (i) a person who is representing the e-commerce operator in the taxable territory;
- (ii) in the absence of such representative, e-commerce operator should appoint a person in the taxable territory for the purpose of paying tax and such person shall be liable to pay tax.

Q 5. What does the payment of tax under reverse charge mean?

Ans. In terms of Section 2(98), the terms reverse charge s defined to mean liability to pay tax by the recipient of supply of goods or services or both instead of the supplier of such goods or services or both.

Q 6. What are the categories of supplies which are liable to tax under reverse charge mechanism?

Ans. The categories of supplies which are liable to tax under reverse charge mechanism are yet to be notified. Such categories of supplies may involve supply of goods or services or both as may be notified by the Government as per the recommendations of the council. However, in terms of Section 5(4), it is specified that the registered recipient of goods or services or both is liable to pay tax under reverse charge in the event supplier of goods is not registered.

Q 7. Whether the tax on inter-State supplies is applicable to every supplies?

Ans. No. Section 5(1) which is the charging provision for levy and collection of tax on intra-State supplies excludes supply of supply of alcoholic liquor for human consumption. Further, in terms of Section 5(2), tax on supply of petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit, natural gas and aviation turbine fuel shall be levied with effect from such date as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council.

Power to grant exemption (Section 6)

Q 8. Whether Council has powers to grant exemption on payment of taxes?

Ans. No. The power to grant exemption is vested with the Government. In other words, the Government by way of issuance of notification on the recommendations of the council may either grant the exemption absolutely or subject certain conditions.

MCQs**Levy and collection (Section 5 to 6)**

Q 1. _____ supply shall attract IGST?

- (a) Intra-State
- (b) Inter-State
- (c) Both

Ans. (b) Interstate

Q 2. Is there any ceiling limit prescribed on the rate under IGST?

- (a) 14%
- (b) 40%
- (c) 26%
- (d) 30%

Ans. (b) 40%

Q 3. What if an e-commerce operator having no physical presence in the taxable territory, does not have a representative in the taxable territory?

- (a) His will have to discharge his tax liability in foreign currency
- (b) He will not be liable to tax
- (c) He has to appoint a person in the taxable territory for the purpose of paying tax on his behalf
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) He has to appoint a person in the taxable territory for the purpose of paying tax on his behalf

Q 4. Unless and until notified, IGST shall not be levied on the inter-State supply of which of the following:

- (a) Industrial alcohol
- (b) Works contract
- (c) Petroleum
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) Petroleum

Chapter II

Determination of Nature of Supply

FAQs

Supply of goods and / or service in the course of inter-state trade or commerce (Section 7)

Q 1. When is supply of goods considered as supply in the course of inter-State trade or commerce?

Ans. Supply of goods will be considered as inter-State supply if the location of the supplier and place of supply are in different States or different Union territories or State or Union territory. This is subject to provisions contained in Section 10 of the IGST Act, 2017.

Q 2. When is supply of service considered as supply in the course of inter-State trade or commerce?

Ans. Supply of service will be considered as inter-State supply if the location of the supplier and place of supply are in different States or different Union territories or State or Union territory. This is subject to provisions contained in Section 12 of the IGST Act, 2017.

Q 3. What is the meaning of location of supplier?

Ans. Location of supplier of goods: The term location of supplier of goods has not been defined in the model IGST Law. Therefore, the location of goods will have to be considered as the location of supplier since as per legal requirements every taxable person is required to pay tax in respect of every taxable supply and persons liable for registration, the 'location of goods' becomes the 'location of supplier.

Location of supplier of service: Location of supplier of service is defined under Section 2(15) of the IGST Act, 2017 as under:

- (a) where a supply is made from a place of business for which registration has been obtained, the location of such place of business;
- (b) where a supply is made from a place other than the place of business for which registration has been obtained, that is to say, a fixed establishment elsewhere, the location of such fixed establishment;
- (c) where a supply is made from more than one establishment, whether the place of business or fixed establishment, the location of the establishment most directly concerned with the provision of the supply; and
- (d) in absence of such places, the location of the usual place of residence of the supplier

Q 4. What is the place of supply of goods in the course of import into India?

Ans. Supply of goods in the course of import into territory of India till the goods cross the customs frontiers of India will be treated as inter-State trade or commerce. Further, in terms of Section 11 of the IGST Act, 2017 the place of supply of goods imported into India will be the location of the importer.

Customs frontiers of India means the limits of the area of a customs station as defined in Section 2 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) in which imported goods are ordinarily kept before clearance by customs authorities.

Customs station is defined under Section 2 of the Customs Act, 1962 to mean any customs port, customs airport or land customs station.

Q 5. Whether the goods supplied from custom bonded warehouse is considered as supply in the course of import into India?

Ans. Goods kept in customs bonded ware house would be considered to be kept outside the customs frontiers of the country. Further, the goods kept in custom bonded warehouse are considered to be kept before the clearance by the customs authorities. Therefore, goods supplied from custom bonded warehouse would be considered as supply in the course of import into India and treated as inter-State trade or commerce.

Q 6. What is the place of supply of service in the course of import into India? Give Example

Ans. Supply of service in the course in the course of import into the territory of India will be treated as supply in the course of inter-State trade or commerce.

Example – Annual maintenance contract entered by a Company outside India for maintenance of goods located in India.

Q 7. What is the place of supply if the supplier of service is located in Mumbai and the recipient of service being an SEZ unit is in Nagpur?

Ans. The place of supply of service will be treated as a supply in the course of inter-State trade or commerce irrespective of where the supplier and recipient is located in India. In the given case though supplier and recipient are located in the same State (i.e. Karnataka), the place of supply of service to a SEZ unit will be treated as inter-State supply.

Supplies of goods and/or services in the course of intra-State trade or commerce (Section 8)

Q 8. When is supply of goods considered as supply in the course of intra-State trade or commerce?

Ans. Supply of goods will be considered as intra-State supply if the location of the supplier and place of supply are in the same State or same Union territory. This is subject to provisions contained in Section 10 of the IGST Act, 2017.

Q 9. When is supply of service considered as supply in the course of intra-State trade or commerce?

Ans. Supply of service will be considered as intra-State supply if the location of the supplier and place of supply are in the same State or same Union territory. This is subject to provisions contained in Section 12 of the IGST Act, 2017.

Place of Supplies in territorial waters (Section 9)

Q 10. What is the location of supplier in case of supplier is located in territorial waters?

Ans. The location of supplier in case of supplier is located in territorial waters shall be the costal State or Union territory where the nearest point of the appropriate baseline is located.

Q 11. What is the place of supply in case of supply is in territorial waters?

Ans. The place of supply in case of supply in territorial waters shall be the costal State or Union territory where the nearest point of the appropriate baseline is located.

MCQs

Supply of goods and / or service in the course of inter-state, intra-state trade or commerce (Section 7 to 9)

Q 1. Which of the following is an inter-State supply?

- (a) Supplier of goods located in Delhi and place of supply of goods SEZ located in Delhi
- (b) Supplier of goods located in Delhi and place of supply of goods in Jaipur
- (c) Supplier of goods located in Delhi and place of supply of goods SEZ located in Chandigarh
- (d) All the above

Ans. (d) all the above

Q 2. Which of the following is an intrastate supply?

- (a) Supplier of goods located in Delhi and place of supply of goods SEZ located in Delhi
- (b) Supplier of goods located in Delhi and place of supply of goods in Jaipur
- (c) Supplier of goods located in Delhi and place of supply of goods in Delhi
- (d) All the above

Ans. (c) Supplier of goods located in Delhi and place of supply of goods in Delhi

Q 3. Which of the following transaction is inter-state supply of goods involving movement of goods?

- (a) Location of supplier is in Bangalore and location of recipient is in Mumbai
- (b) Location of supplier is in Bangalore and place of supply is Mumbai
- (c) Location of supplier and place of supply is Bangalore
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) Location of supplier is in Bangalore and place of supply is Mumbai

Q 4. Supply of goods in the course of import of territory of India is

- (a) Intrastate supply
- (b) Inter-State supply
- (c) Export
- (d) Inter-state trade or commerce

Ans. (d) inter-State trade or commerce

Chapter III

Place of Supply of Goods or Services or Both

Place of supply of goods other than supply of goods imported into, or exported from India (Section 10)

Q 1. What is the place of supply where movement of goods are involved?

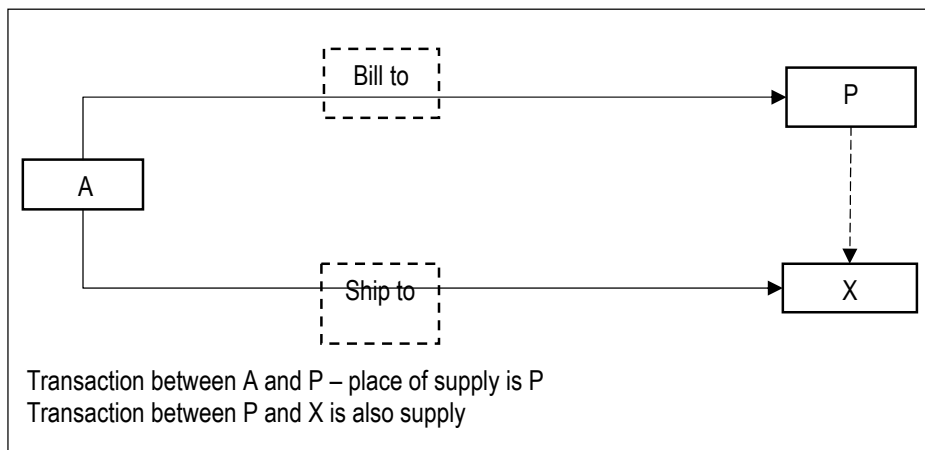
Ans. As per Section 10(1) (a) of IGST Act, 2017, place of supply involving movement of goods, location where movement of goods terminates for delivery to the recipient.

Illustration

Location of supplier	Delivery of goods	Place of supply	Nature of supply	Tax
Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Inter-state	IGST
Karnataka	Karnataka	Karnataka	Intra-state	SGST/CGST

Q 2. What is the place of supply where goods are delivered to a person on the direction of a third person?

Ans. As per Section 10(1)(b) of the IGST Act, 2017 if movement is at the instance of the third person to a recipient (by way of instruction or transfer of documents of title to goods or otherwise), the place of supply will be principal place of business of third person (i.e. address in Registration Certificate). A pictorial diagram is depicted to explain the same



Further, illustration are provided below to explain the same

- (a) Transaction between supplier (A in above diagram) and third party (P in the above diagram).

Compare column 1 and 2

Location of supplier (1)	Location of third party (2)	Delivery of Goods (3)	Place of supply	Nature of Supply	Applicability
Karnataka	Kerala	Tamil Nadu	Kerala	Inter-state	IGST
Karnataka	Karnataka	Kerala	Karnataka	Intra-state	SGST/CGST
Karnataka	Kerala	Karnataka	Kerala	Inter-state	IGST
Karnataka	Kerala	Kerala	Kerala	Inter-state	IGST

- (b) Transaction between third party (P in the above diagram) and person actually receiving the goods (X in the above diagram). Compare column 2 and 3

Location of supplier (1)	Location of third party (2)	Delivery of Goods (3)	Place of supply	Nature of Supply	Applicability
Karnataka	Kerala	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Inter-state	IGST
Karnataka	Karnataka	Kerala	Kerala	Inter-state	IGST
Karnataka	Kerala	Karnataka	Karnataka	Inter-state	IGST
Karnataka	Kerala	Kerala	Kerala	Intra-state	SGST / CGST

Q 3. What is the place of supply where movement of goods is not involved?

Ans. Where supply does not involve movement of goods, the place of supply will be the location of goods at the time of delivery to the recipient. Neither in the CGST Act nor in the IGST Act, the 'location of supplier of goods' has not been defined. Therefore, the location of goods where they are ready to be supplied can be understood to be the location of supplier. Considering that location of supplier will be location of goods, in this type of transaction there will not be any inter-State supply since the location of supplier and place of supply will be in the same State.

Example for this would be a case where the job worker develops a mould for the production of goods for the principal and retains the mould in his place itself for production of goods. The mould developed by the job worker is sold to the principal but the same are retained by the job worker without causing the movement of mould from job worker premise to principal premise. In this case the place of supply would be job worker premise.

Q 4. What is the place of supply in case of assembly or installation of goods at site?

Ans. The place of supply of goods in case of assembly or installation of goods will be the place of installation or assembly.

Q 5. What is the place of supply in case of goods sold on aircraft?

Ans. The place of supply in case of goods taken onboard for consumption in aircraft, is the place or location at which such goods are taken on board. For example, if an aircraft departs from Bangalore to Mumbai after taking onboard goods for consumption on board, the place of supply will be Bangalore.

Q 6. In case of ambiguity, how is place of supply of goods?

Ans. No. In case of any ambiguity where place of supply cannot be determined as provided in Section 10(1) (a) to 10(1) (e) of the IGST Act, 2017, the place of supply of goods will be determined in the manner as will be prescribed

Place of supply of goods imported into, or exported from India (Section 11)

Q 7. What do you mean by import of goods into India?

Ans. Section 2 (10) of the IGST Act, 2017 defines import of goods to mean bringing goods into India from a place outside India.

Q 8. In case of import of goods into India what is the location of supply of goods?

Ans. The location of the importer is the place of supply of goods in case of import of goods into India. It may be noted that importer has not been defined in the IGST Act, 2017. Therefore, the meaning given under Customs Act, 1962 will have to be taken. As per Section 2(26) of the Customs Act, 1962 "importer", in relation to any goods at any time between their importation and the time when they are cleared for home consumption, includes any owner or any person holding himself out to be the importer.

Q 9. In case of export of goods from India, what is the location of supply of goods?

Ans. The location of supply of goods exported from India shall be the location outside India.

Place of supply of services where the location of supplier of service and the location of the recipient of service is in India (Section 12)

Q 10. What is the place of supply of services?

Ans. Section 12 of the CGST Act, 2017 lays down the principles for identifying the place of supply of services in case of certain specified services. In respect of services other than the specified services the place of supply of service would be as under

- (a) Where the service is provided to registered person place of supply shall be location of such person

- (b) Where the service is provided to a person other than registered person location of the service shall be (i) location of the recipient where the address on record exists (ii) location of the supplier of services in other cases

Q 11. What is the place of supply of service in relation to an immovable property?

Ans. Section 12 (3) (a) of IGST Act, 2017 provides that any service provided directly in relation to an immovable property including services provided by architects, interior decorators, surveyors, engineers and other related experts or estate agents, any service provided by way of grant of rights to use immovable property or for carrying out or coordination of construction shall be the location at which the immovable property is situated.

Illustration - If Mr A of Ahmedabad, is constructing a house in Mumbai and appoints Mr B of Delhi to provide architectural services with regard proposed construction of house located in Mumbai, then the place of supply of such architectural services shall be Mumbai.

Q 12. What is the place of supply of accommodation services? Give an example.

Ans. As per Section 12 (3) (b) of the IGST Act, 2017, the location of the hotel, inn, guesthouse, homestay, club or campsite or a houseboat or vessel, shall be the place of supply of service in relation to such accommodation service. In case, the accommodation service is provided for multiple locations situated in different states or the vessel or boat located in more than one state at a time of supply of service, then the value of the supply of service shall be treated as made in each of the States in proportion to the value for services separately collected or determined in the terms of the contract or arrangement entered into. In absence of such contract or agreement, on such other reasonable basis as would be prescribed.

For example, YOYO Rooms, based out of Bangalore, takes reservation for accommodation in its hotels across India from ABC airlines, based out of New Delhi, for overnight stay of its crew members. The place of accommodation services shall be the location of the hotel where the crew members have stayed. In case, the agreement between YOYO rooms and ABC airlines is per night per room basis, then the value of service separately collected for each hotel shall be treated as the value of service for the respective state. In case, the agreement between YOYO rooms and ABC airlines is on a lump sum basis for a month then the place of supply shall be determined as may prescribed in rules.

Q 13. What will be the place of supply for restaurant and catering services?

Ans. The place of supply for restaurant and catering services shall be the location where the services are actually performed. Section 12(4) of IGST Act, 2017 provides that place of supply of service shall be location here the services are actually performed in respect of restaurant and catering services, personal grooming, fitness, beauty treatment, health services including cosmetic and plastic surgery

Example, if Mr X, resident of Mumbai, goes to Bangalore for plastic surgery then the place of supply of plastic surgery services shall be Bangalore.

Q 14. What will be the place of supply of training services?

Ans. Section 12(5) of the IGST Act, 2017 provides that when a training service is provided to a registered person, the location of such registered person shall be the place of supply of training services. In case the service is provided to a person other than a registered person, then the place of supply shall be the location where the services are actually performed.

Example - If Mr A, a resident of Bangalore, conducts training for employees of Software Ltd, a company based out of New Delhi, in Shimla Resort located in Shimla, then the place of supply of training service shall be New Delhi if Software Ltd is a registered person. If Software Ltd is not a registered person, then to place of supply of training service shall be Shimla.

Q 15. What will be the place of supply of services for admission to sporting events?

Ans. Section 12(6) of the IGST Act, 2017 provides that the place of supply of services provided by way of admission to cultural, artistic, sporting, scientific, educational, or entertainment events or amusement park or any other place and services and ancillary thereto, shall be the place where the event is actually held or where the park or such other place is located. Hence, the services in relation to admission to a sporting event shall be the location where the event is actually held.

Example, Book My Ticket Private Limited, a company based out of Bangalore providing online ticketing services for admission to various events, sells online tickets for IPL tournament to be held across India, then the place of supply of services for admission to each cricket match shall be the location where the match is actually played.

Q 16. What will be the place of supply for services in relation to organising events?

Ans. Section 12(7) of the IGST Act, 2017 provides that services in relation to organisation of events when provided to a registered person shall be the location of such person. If the service is provided to a person not registered, then the place of supply shall be the place where event is actually held.

If the events are held in more than one State and consolidated amount is charged for supply of services relating to such event, then the place of supply of services shall be taken as being in each of the State in proportion to the value of services so provided in each State as ascertained from the terms of the contract or agreement entered into in this regard. In absence of such contract or agreement then the place of supply shall be determined as may prescribed in rules.

Example, Cars Limited, an automobile company based out of Bangalore, appoints Events Private Limited, a company based out of Mumbai providing event organisation services, to provide services for organising an event of launching their new vehicle in

Indian market. The launch event is organised at Mumbai, Delhi, Calcutta, Chennai by the Event Private Limited. The place of supply of organising such events shall be the location of Cars Limited, that is Bangalore, if Cars Limited is a registered person.

If Cars Limited is not a registered person, then the place of supply of such event organisation services shall be the location where the events are actually held.

Q 17. What will be the place of supply of sponsorship services?

Ans. Assigning of sponsorship to any of the cultural, artistic, sporting, scientific, educational or entertainment event shall be the location of the registered person (recipient). If the event is organised for an unregistered person, then the assignment of sponsorship shall be the location where the event is actually held.

Q 18. What will be the place of supply of services in relation to a sporting event organised/held outside India?

Ans. Section 12(7) of the IGST Act, 2017 provides that if an event is held outside India, the place of supply shall be the location of the recipient.

Example, if an IPL cricket match is played in South Africa, then the place of supply of service in relation to organising the cricket match shall be the location of IPL limited.

Q 19. What is the place of supply of services by way of transportation of goods?

Ans. Section 12(8) of the IGST Act, 2017 provides that services by way of transportation of goods provided to a registered person shall be the location of registered person. Such services if provided to a person other than a registered person, shall have place of supply and the location at which such goods are handed over for their transportation.

Example, if Express limited, a goods transport company based out of Chennai, provides transportation services to Cars Limited, an automobile company based out of Bangalore, for movement of their cars from the warehouse of Cars Limited at Silvassa to Delhi, then the place of supply of transportation services shall be Bangalore if Cars Limited is a registered person. If Cars Limited is not a registered person, then the place of supply of transportation services shall be Silvassa.

Q 20. What is the place of supply for services of passenger transportation?

Ans. Section 12(9) of the IGST Act, 2017 provides that place of supply of passenger transportation services to a registered person shall be the location of such registered person. If such services are given to a person other than a registered person, then the place of supply of passenger transportation services shall be the place where the passenger embarks (begins) on the conveyance for a continuous journey.

Example, if Mr A, a registered taxable person based out of Mumbai, purchases air ticket from Airlines Ltd, an airline company based out of Chennai, for travel from New Delhi to NEW YORK via Dubai, then the place of supply of passenger transportation shall be

Mumbai. If Mr A is not a registered person then the place of supply of passenger transportation shall be New Delhi.

Q 21. What is the place of supply of services provided on board a conveyance such as aircraft?

Ans. Section 12(10) of the IGST Act, 2017 provides that the place of supply of services on board a conveyance such as vessel, aircraft, train or motor vehicle will be the location of the first scheduled point of departure of that conveyance for the journey.

Example: Palace on wheels, a train running from Jaipur to Kanyakumari, provides on-board entertainment services to its passengers, then the place of supply of such on-board entertainment services shall be Jaipur (first scheduled point of departure). For return journey, the place of supply shall be Kanyakumari.

Q 22. What is the place of supply for the telecommunication services?

Ans. Section 12(11) of the IGST Act, 2017 provides for determination of place of supply for the telecommunication services as under

- (a) In case of services by way of fixed telecommunication line, leased circuits, internet leased circuits, cable or dish antenna, shall be the location where such installation for receipt of such services is done. Example, if Mr A, resident of Bangalore purchases dish antenna from Tata sky, a company providing DTH cable services based out of Mumbai, then the place of supply of DTH services shall be the location where the dish antenna is installed that is Bangalore.
- (b) In case of postpaid mobile connection services, the place of supply of telecommunication services shall be the billing address of the recipient or services on record of service provider. Example, Mr A, resident of Bangalore, takes services from Airtel Limited, a company based out of New Delhi, for he is postpaid mobile connection then, the place of supply of services in relation to the postpaid mobile connection shall be the billing address of Mr A as per the records of Airtel Limited, regardless of where Mr A utilises the mobile services.
- (c) In case of prepaid mobile connection services, the place of supply of telecommunication services shall be the location of the selling agent or a reseller or a distributor of SIM card or recharge voucher as per the record of supplier. Example, if Mr A, a resident of Bangalore has a prepaid mobile collection from Airtel Limited and while travelling to Mumbai, he purchases a recharge coupon from a local distributor, then the place of supply of such services would be the location of the local distributor.
- (d) In case, the vouchers are not sold by aforementioned persons, then the place of supply of services shall be the location where such prepayment is received or such vouchers are sold by any other person to the final subscriber.

- (e) In case where address of the recipient as per records of the supplier of service is not available, the place of supply shall be location of the supplier of service.
- (f) In case of prepaid services, if the recharge is done through Internet banking or electronic mode of payment (online), then the location of the recipient of services on record of the supplier of services shall be the place of supply of such service.

Q 23. What will be the place of supply of leased line services when the leased circuit is installed at more than one location/State?

Ans. As per Section 12(11) of the IGST Act, 2017, if leased circuit is installed in more than one state and a consolidated amount is charged for supply of services relating to such circuit, the place of supply of such services shall be taken as being in each of the States in proportion to the value of services so provided in each State as ascertained from the terms of the contract or agreement entered into in this regard. In absence of such contract or agreement then the place of supply shall be determined as may prescribed in rules. Example, if Software Ltd, a company based out of Bangalore procures services of leased circuit lines for its branches in Mumbai and Calcutta and Chennai from DTH limited, a company based out of New Delhi, then the place of supply of service of leased circuit lines shall be proportionately at each branch where the installation is done. In case, software Ltd pays a lump sum amount for the latest circuit lines services of all branches, then the apportionment between states shall be done on reasonable basis as may be prescribed in this regard.

Q 24. What will be the place of supply of banking services and other financial services, stockbroking services?

Ans. As per Section 12(12) of the IGST Act, 2017, the place of supply of banking services shall be the location of the recipient of service as available on the records of the supply of services. If the location of recipient of service is not on records of the supplier, the place of supply shall be the location of supplier of service.

Example, if Mr A, a resident of Mumbai opens a bank account in Mumbai with Bank Ltd, and submits his residence address in Mumbai that the place of supply of banking services shall be Mumbai.

If Mr. B goes to bank in Bangalore not having an account with the bank to take a demand draft, the place of supply shall location of the supplier i.e. bank in Bangalore issuing the demand draft.

Q 25. What is the place of supply of insurance services?

Ans. As per Section 12(13) of IGST Act, 2017, insurance services provided to a registered person shall be the location of such registered person. In case of insurance services provided to a person other than a registered person, place of supply shall be location of the recipient of services on record of the supplier of services.

Place of supply of services where the location of the supplier or the location of the recipient is outside India (Section 13)

Q 26. What is the place of supply of services where the location of the supplier or the location of the recipient is outside India?

Ans. Section 13 (2) of the IGST Act, 2017 lays down the principles for identifying the place of supply of services in case of certain specified services. In respect of services other than the specified services the place of supply of service shall be the location of recipient of service. Where the location of recipient of service is not known, the place of supply shall be the location of supplier of service.

Q 27. What is the place of supply in respect of goods that are required to be made physically available for providing the service?

Ans. As per Section 13 (3) (a) of the IGST Act, 2017 the place of supply of service in respect of goods that are required to be made physically available by the recipient of service to the supplier of service shall be the location where the services are actually performed.

Q 28. What is the place of supply of services provided from a remote location using electronic means on goods?

Ans. As per Section 13(3)(a) of the IGST Act, 2017 where services are provided in respect of goods from a remote location by electronic means, the place of supply shall be the location where the goods are actually located. Example, if Software Ltd, a company based out of Bangalore, awards online maintenance contract of its servers located in Mumbai office to X INC, a company based out of USA, and as per the terms of the online maintenance X INC shall be required to perform regular maintenance from USA using Internet, then the place of supply of maintenance services shall be Mumbai.

Likewise, if Software Ltd gets an order from a Japanese Bank, based out of Tokyo, to monitor load of transactions on the servers located in Tokyo using Internet facilities, then the place of supply of such monitoring services shall be at Tokyo.

Q 29. What is the place of supply of service in relation to an immovable property, hotel accommodation?

Ans. Section 13(4) of the IGST Act, 2017 provides that the place of supply service in relation to an immovable property, including services supplied in this regard by experts and estate agents, supply of hotel accommodation by a hotel, inn, guest house, club or campsite, by whatever name called, grant of rights to use immovable property, services for carrying out or co-ordination of construction work, including architects or interior decorators, shall be the place where the immovable property is located or intended to be located.

Example - If Mr A of New York, is constructing a house in New York and appoints Mr B of Delhi to provide architectural services with regard proposed construction of house

located in New York, then the place of supply of such architectural services shall be New York.

Q 30. What will be the place of supply for services in relation to organising events?

Ans. As per Section 13(5) of the IGST Act, 2017 the place of supply of services supplied by way of admission to, or organization of, a cultural, artistic, sporting, scientific, educational, or entertainment event, or a celebration, conference, fair, exhibition, or similar events, and of services ancillary to such admission will be the place where the event is actually held.

Example: If Company X in India pays for conference to be attended by its CEO held in London, the place of supply of service will London.

Q 31. Which are the specified services where the place of provision is the location of the service provider?

Ans. As per Section 13(8) of the IGST Act, 2017 the place of provision of service is the location of the service provider for the following services

- (a) services supplied by a banking company, or a financial institution, or a non-banking financial company, to account holders;
- (b) intermediary services;
- (c) services consisting of hiring of means of transport other than aircrafts and vessels except yachts, upto a period of one month.

Example: If XY Bank in USA charges loan processing charges to AB Co. located in India, the place of supply of service will be USA.

Q 32. What is the place of supply of services by way of transportation of goods?

Ans. As per Section 13(9) of the IGST Act, 2017 the place of supply of services of transportation of goods, other than by way of mail or courier will be the place of destination of the goods.

Example: If PQ shipping Co. located in India charges ocean freight charges for transport of goods to Germany for a customer located in India, the place of supply of service will be Germany.

Q 33. What is the place of supply of services provided on board a conveyance such as aircraft?

Ans. Section 13(10) of the IGST Act, 2017 provides that the place of supply of services on board a conveyance during the course of passenger transport will be the location of the first scheduled point of departure of that conveyance for the journey.

Example: Air India departing from Mumbai to Paris providing food to its passengers, the place of supply will be Mumbai (first scheduled point of departure). For return journey, the place of supply shall be Paris.

Q 34. What is the place of supply of online information and database access or retrieval service?

Ans. As per Section 13 (12) of the IGST Act, 2017 the place of supply of the "online information and database access or retrieval services" services will be location of recipient of service. However, person receiving such service will be deemed to be located in taxable territory (i.e. India) if any two of the following non-contradictory conditions are fulfilled:

- (i) the location of address presented by the recipient of service via internet is in taxable territory;
- (ii) the credit card or debit card or store value card or charge card or smart card or any other card by which the recipient of service settles payment has been issued in the taxable territory;
- (iii) the billing address of recipient of service is in the taxable territory;
- (iv) the internet protocol address of the device used by the recipient of service is in the taxable territory;
- (v) the bank of recipient of service in which the account used for payment is maintained is in the taxable territory;
- (vi) the country code of the subscriber identity module (SIM) card used by the recipient of service is of taxable territory;
- (vii) the location of the fixed land line through which the service is received by the recipient is in taxable territory.

Example of such services are advertising on the internet; providing cloud services; provision of e-books, movie, music, software and other intangibles via telecommunication networks or internet; providing data or information, retrievable or otherwise, to any person, in electronic form through a computer network; online supplies of digital content (movies, television shows, music, etc.); digital data storage; online gaming.

Special provision for payment of tax by a supplier of online information and database access or retrieval services (Section 14)

Q 35. Who shall be liable to collect and discharge the Integrated tax liability in cases of provision of cross border B2C OIDAR services?

Ans. Service providers providing OIDAR services to a non-taxable online recipient in taxable territory would be responsible for collection and discharge of Integrated tax.

Q 36. In what circumstances an intermediary, who arranges or facilitates the supply of OIDAR services not be liable to collect tax from non-taxable online recipient?

Ans. If the intermediary satisfies the following conditions, he shall not be liable to collect tax from non-taxable online recipient;

- (a) the invoice or customer's bill or receipt issued or made available by such intermediary taking part in the supply clearly identifies the service in question and its supplier in non-taxable territory;
- (b) the intermediary involved in the supply does not authorise the charge to the customer or take part in its charge which is that the intermediary neither collects or processes payment in any manner nor is responsible for the payment between the non-taxable online recipient and the supplier of such services;
- (c) the intermediary involved in the supply does not authorise delivery; and
- (d) the general terms and conditions of the supply are not set by the intermediary involved in the supply but by the supplier of services.

Q 37. Who is non-taxable online recipient?

Ans. "Non-taxable online recipient" means any Government, local authority, governmental authority, an individual or any other person not registered and receiving online information and database access or retrieval services in relation to any purpose other than commerce, industry or any other business or profession, located in taxable territory.

MCQs

Place of Supply (Section 10 to 14)

Q 1. Which of the following supply involving movement of goods is an intra-State supply?

- (a) Location of supplier in Kerala and place of supply in Tamil Nadu
- (b) Location of supplier in Karnataka and place of supply in Karnataka
- (c) Location of supplier in Kerala and place of supply on Andhra Pradesh
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) Location of supplier in Karnataka and place of supply in Karnataka.

Q 2. Place of supply in case of installation of elevator is

- (a) Where the movement of elevator commences from the supplier's place
- (b) Where the delivery of elevator is taken
- (c) Where the installation of elevator is made
- (d) Where address of the recipient is mentioned in the invoice

Ans. (c) Where the installation of elevator is made.

Q 3. Place of supply of food taken onboard at Delhi for an aircraft departing from Delhi to Bangalore via Hyderabad is

- (a) Address of the aircraft carrier mentioned on the invoice of the supplier
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Jaipur
- (d) Hyderabad

Ans. (b) Delhi

Q 4. In case of any ambiguity where place of supply of goods cannot be determined as provided in IGST Act, 2106 who will determine the place of supply?

- (a) Central Government on recommendation of the Council
- (b) State and Central Government on recommendation of the Council
- (c) State Government
- (d) Central Government
- (e) In a manner as may be prescribed

Ans. (e) In a manner as may be prescribed

Q 5. What is location of supply in case of importation of goods?

- (a) Customs port where the goods are cleared
- (b) Location of the importer
- (c) Place where the goods are delivered after clearance from customs port
- (d) Owner of the goods

Ans. (b) location of importer

Q 6. Real estate agent in Delhi charges brokerage fee to Company A located in Chandigarh for assistance in getting a commercial property in Kolkata. Which is the place of supply in this case?

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Chandigarh
- (c) Kolkata

Ans. (c) Kolkata

Q 7. What is the place of supply of service where a restaurant provides catering service at the premise of the customer?

- (a) Address of the restaurant from where the food is supplied
- (b) Customer premise where catering service is provided

Ans. (b) Customer premise where catering service is provided.

Q 8. Mr. X a resident from Pune conducts training for employees of P Ltd. being a registered person under GST based out in Chennai at a resort in Darjeeling. The place of supply in this case is

- (a) Chennai
- (b) Pune
- (c) Darjeeling

Ans. (a) Chennai

Q 9. Place of supply of service for DTH by ABC Pvt. Ltd. located in Mumbai to customer in Patna is

- (a) Mumbai
- (b) Patna

Ans. (b) Patna

Q 10. Mr. X of Hyderabad not having bank account takes a demand draft in Kolkata from ABC Bank for his visa purpose. The place of supply is

- (a) Hyderabad
- (b) Kolkata

Ans. (b) Kolkata

Q 11. The provider of AMC service outside India has entered into an agreement for an aircraft company PQR located in India AMC. The service provider provides repair service to the aircraft when it was in India. The place of service in this case is

- (a) Outside India
- (b) India

Ans. (b) India since the aircraft is in India when the service is provided

Q 12. If XYZ Ltd a company based out of Bangalore, awards online maintenance contract of its servers located in Mumbai office to Y INC, a company based out of USA, and as per the terms of the online maintenance X INC shall be required to perform regular maintenance from USA using Internet, then the place of supply is

- (a) Bangalore
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) USA

Ans. (b) Mumbai

Q 13. Mr. Y residing in Ahmedabad appoints an architect in Delhi to provide Indian traditional home design for his proposed construction at Los Angeles, the place of supply of service is

- (a) Los Angeles
- (b) Ahmedabad
- (c) Delhi

Ans. (a) Los Angeles

Q 14. If NM shipping Co. located in Chennai charges ocean freight charges for transport of goods to California for a customer located in Bangalore, the place of supply of service will be

- (a) Chennai
- (b) California
- (c) Bangalore

Ans. (b) California

Chapter IV

Refund of Integrated Tax to International Tourist

FAQs

Refund of Integrated Tax to International Tourist (Section 15)

- Q 1. What is the scope of the Section 15 of IGST Act, 2017?
- Ans. Section 15 of the IGST Act, 2017 applies to international tourists. The IGST tax paid by the international tourist on the supply of goods is eligible for refund to the said tourist, subject to such conditions and safeguards as may be prescribed.
- Q 2. Define "Tourist".
- Ans. Tourist means a person not normally resident in India, who enters India for a stay of not more than six months for legitimate non-immigrant purposes.
- Q 3. Supplies made to Tourists are leviable to which tax?
- Ans. All the supplies made to tourists are inter-State supplies in accordance with Section 8 of the IGST Act, 2017 and accordingly are leviable to Integrated tax.
- Q 4. On what supplies made to him, can the tourist claim refund?
- Ans. The tourist can claim refund of integrated tax only on the supply of goods taken out of India. The tourist cannot claim the refund of tax paid on the supply of goods consumed in India or on supply of services.
- Q 5. What are the procedures to be followed for claiming refund?
- Ans. The procedures for claiming refund by the tourist is yet to be prescribed by the central government.
- Q 6. Is the integrated tax paid by tourist on mixed supplies or composite supplies eligible for refund?
- Ans. A) In case of Composite Supplies, if the principal supply is of the goods, then same will be eligible for refund, though the element of service could be involved.
B) In case of Mixed Supplies comprising of goods, or goods & services, if the supply of goods attracts highest rate of tax, then same will be eligible for refund. However, if the mixed supply consists of only services, then the same will not be eligible for refund.
- Q 7. A tourist has purchased Wine to be taken outside India. Can he claim refund of the tax paid?

Ans. Since there is no levy on the alcoholic liquor for human consumption under GST, the question of refund doesn't arise.

Q 8. Can the crew members of the ship, aircraft or any other conveyance claim refund of tax paid under Section 15?

Ans. Yes, provided they satisfy the conditions as mentioned in Q1 and Q2.

Q 9. Can the NRI's claim refund of tax paid under Section 15?

Ans. Yes, since the NRI's are not normally resident in India they will be treated as tourist if the stay in India is for legitimate non-immigrant purpose for a period of less than 6 months.

MCQs

Refund to International Tourist - IGST Act, 2017 (Section 15)

Q 1. The Tourist can claim Refund of following taxes paid

- (a) CGST and SGST/UTGST on supply of Goods and services
- (b) IGST on supply of goods consumed in Jammu & Kashmir
- (c) Tax paid on the supply of scotch to be taken out of India
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (d) None of the above

Q 2. Tourist means a person

- (a) Not normally resident in India
- (b) Stays for less than 200 days in India
- (c) Stays for legitimate and Non-Immigrant purpose
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans. (d) Both (a) and (b)

Chapter V

Zero Rated Supply

FAQs

Zero Rated Supply (Section 16)

Q 1. What is the meaning of the term "Zero Rated Supply"?

Ans. "Zero Rated Supply" refers to supplies made TO SEZ units / developers or exports of goods or services or both. Zero rated supply doesn't necessarily mean that the above supplies are not leviable to IGST or will be taxed at "0" (Zero) Rate or will be exempt from IGST unconditionally.

Q 2. What is the relevance of zero rated supplies?

Ans. Given that the Exports and SEZ play a pivotal role in the economic growth in India, the registered person will have two options, namely;

- (a) he can make Zero Rated Supplies without payment of IGST under Letter of Undertaking or Bond and claim refund of input tax credit w.r.t to such supplies; or
- (b) he can make Zero Rated Supplies with payment of IGST (either by utilizing Input tax credit or by cash) and claim refund of such tax paid.

However, the registered person will have to abide by the conditions, safeguards and procedures as may be prescribed.

Q 3. Are exports and supplies to SEZ units/Developers out of the ambit of GST?

Ans. No. They are leviable under IGST Act, 2017. However, the tax burden on the same will be neutralized by granting refunds to persons making such supplies subject to such safeguards, conditions and procedures as may be prescribed..

Q 4. Can SEZ unit / Developers claim refund of IGST charged by his supplier?

Ans. No. The IGST Act, 2017 allows the supplier of SEZ unit / developer to claim refund of IGST paid by him on supplies to SEZ unit / Developers.

Q 5. Are supplies made by SEZ units/Developer are Zero rated supplies?

Ans. No. only the supplies made TO SEZ units/Developer are zero rates supplies. However, Exports made BY SEZ units/Developer will be zero rated supplies.

MCQs

Zero Rated Supply (Section 16)

Q 1. Zero rated supply includes

- (a) export of goods and services.
- (b) Supply of goods and services to a SEZ developer or SEZ Unit
- (c) Supply of goods and services by a SEZ developer or SEZ Unit
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans. (d)

Q 2. Is the SEZ developer or SEZ unit receiving zero rated supply eligible to claim refund of IGST paid by the registered taxable person on such supply?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Partially yes

Ans. (b) No

Q 3. A registered taxable person is eligible to claim refund in respect of export of goods and services in the following cases:

- (a) Under bond, without payment of IGST and claim refund of unutilized input tax credit.
- (b) On payment of IGST and claim refund of IGST paid on such goods and services.
- (c) None of the above
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans. (d) Both (a) and (b)

Q 4. The supply of goods to SEZ unit is treated as _____ in the hands of the supplier:

- (a) Exempt Supply – Reversal of credit
- (b) Deemed Taxable Supply – No reversal of credit
- (c) Export of Supplies
- (d) Non Taxable Supply – Outside the Scope of GST

Ans. (b) Deemed Taxable Supply – No reversal of credit

Chapter VI

Apportionment of Tax and Settlement of Funds

Apportionment of Tax and Settlement of Funds (Section 17 to Section 19)

Q 1. What is the need for apportionment of tax collected between Centre and State?

Ans. As we all know, that unlike CST, GST is destination based consumption tax. The State where the goods or services or both are consumed will get the right upon tax paid on the said goods or services or both so as to ensure the flow of input tax credit to the recipient in the consuming State. Further, in the case of inter-State supplies, where the tax is collected and paid by the supplier in the origin State, the burden is borne by the receipt in the consuming State. Hence, the integrated tax collected by the central government needs to be apportioned between center and consuming state in the proportion to CGST and the SGST. In case of consumption in the Union Territories, the entire tax will be retained by the central government though under different account.

Q 2. What is the mechanism of IGST apportionment between Centre and State?

Ans. The IGST paid on the inter-State supplies of goods or services or both TO and Imports BY:

- (a) An unregistered person;
- (b) Registered Person paying tax under Section 10 of the CGST Act, 2017 (Composition Levy);
- (c) Registered Person who is not eligible for input tax credit on the said supply; and
- (d) Registered Person who does not avail credit within due date of filing annual return

will be first apportioned to the Central Government based on the rate of CGST on similar intra-State supply.

The balance amount of integrated tax will be apportioned to the

- (a) State Government where such supply takes place; and
- (b) Central Government in relation to Union Territories.

Q 3. How will the IGST tax be distributed if the place of supply made by any taxable person cannot be determined?

Ans. Such integrated tax shall be apportioned to each of the States and Central Government in relation to Union Territories, in proportion to the total supplies made by such taxable person to each of such States or Union Territories, as the case may be, in a financial year.

Ex: The following are the taxable supplies made by taxable person from Karnataka to persons specified in Q2

Particulars	Taxable Value	CGST	SGST	IGST
Intra-State Supplies	7,00,000	42,000	42,000	-
Inter-State supplies to:				
- Maharashtra	2,50,000	-	-	30,000
- Tamil Nadu	4,50,000	-	-	54,000
- Chandigarh	3,00,000	-	-	36,000
- Place of Supply Not known	2,25,000	-	-	27,000
Grand Total	19,25,000	42,000	42,000	1,47,000

Note: CGST Rate : 6% ; SGST Rate : 6% ; IGST Rate : 12%

The Apportionment of IGST Tax will be done in the following Manner

Place of Supply in	Apportion to	Tax to be apportioned	Central Government	Maharashtra	Tamil Nadu
	Taxable Value				
- Maharashtra	2,50,000	30,000	15,000	15,000	-
- Tamil Nadu	4,50,000	54,000	27,000	-	27,000
- Chandigarh	3,00,000	36,000	36,000	-	-
- Place of Supply Not known	2,25,000	27,000	8,100	6,750	12,150
Grand Total	12,25,000	1,47,000	86,100	21,750	39,150

Q 4. How will the balance IGST portion after the apportionment to central government be distributed if the taxable person making supplies cannot be identified?

Ans. The balance IGST portion will be distributed to all the States (excluding Jammu & Kashmir) and Central Government in respect of Union Territories based on the amount collected as SGST and UTGST by the respective States / Central Government in respect of Union Territories during the immediately preceding financial year.

Q 5. How will the Penalty, Interest etc paid on IGST be distributed?

Ans. The penalty, interest etc will be distributed in the same manner as the IGST is distributed.

Q 6. To whom the balance IGST portion will be distributed, if the place of supply is Jammu & Kashmir?

Ans. As IGST Act is not applicable for supply to Jammu and Kashmir, there will not be any balance available for distribution.

Q 7. How will the IGST be apportioned in case of supplies to Registered Person who utilize the same for the payment of CGST, SGST or UTGST?

Ans. The amount will be distributed to Central Government and appropriate State government to the extent the integrated tax credit is utilized for the payment of CGST/UTGST and SGST respectively on the outward supplies.

Ex: The taxable supplies made by registered person in Karnataka is as follows:

Particulars	Taxable Value	CGST	SGST	IGST
Intra-State Supplies	7,00,000	42,000	42,000	-
Inter-State supplies	7,00,000			84,000
Grand Total	14,00,000	42,000	42,000	84,000

Note: CGST Rate : 6% ; SGST Rate : 6% ; IGST Rate : 12%

The registered person has only IGST credit of Rs. 1,50,000/-

The utilization of IGST Credit and distribution thereof will as follows:

Particulars	CGST	SGST	IGST	Total
Output Tax payable	42,000	42,000	84,000	1,68,000
Utilization of IGST Credit	42,000	24,000	84,000	1,50,000
Net Tax payable in cash	-	18,000	-	18,000

Out of Rs. 1,50,000/- of IGST Credit,

- Rs. 84,000/- will remain in integrated tax account as the same is utilized for payment of IGST.
- Rs. 42,000/- and Rs. 24,000/- will be distributed to Central Government and Karnataka State Government respectively.

Q 8. What is the remedy to the registered person who has paid IGST by treating an intra-State supply as inter-State supply?

Ans. The IGST so paid will be refunded to the registered person in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

Further, the registered person will not be required to pay interest on the CGST and SGST / UTGST liability arising subsequently.

Q 9. What is the remedy to the registered person who has paid CGST, SGST/UTGST by treating an inter-State supply as intra-State supply?

Ans. The CGST and SGST/UTGST so paid will be refunded to the registered person in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

Further, the registered person will not be required to pay interest on the IGST liability arising subsequently.

MCQs

Apportionment of Tax and Settlement of Funds (Section 17 to Section 19)

Q 1. Out of IGST paid to the Central Government, which of the following must be apportioned based on tax rate equivalent to the CGST on similar intra-state supply?

- (a) Interstate supply of goods and services to an unregistered person.
- (b) Interstate supply of goods and services to a taxable person paying tax under sec.10 of the CGST Act, 2017.
- (c) Interstate supply of good and services to taxable person not eligible for input tax credit.
- (d) All of the above.

Ans. (d) All of the above

Q 2. Can IGST amount apportioned to a State, if subsequently found refundable to any person and refunded to such person, be reduced from the amount apportioned to such state?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Partially
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) Yes

Q 3. Out of the IGST paid to the Central Government in respect of import of goods or services, if the registered taxable person does not avail the said credit within the specified period and so remains in the IGST account, what is the treatment?

- (a) Refund it back to the taxable person.
- (b) Can be claimed after the expiry of the specified period.

- (c) Apportion to the Central Government based on rate equivalent to CGST on similar intra-State supply and Apportion to the state where such supply takes place.
- (d) None of the above.

Ans. (c) Apportion to the Central Government based on rate equivalent to CGST on similar intra-State supply and Apportion to the state where such supply takes place

Q 4. The provisions of apportionment of tax also apply to

- (a) Apportionment of interest
- (b) Apportionment of penalty
- (c) Compounding amount realized in connection with tax so apportioned.
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

Q 5. The registered person has paid IGST by treating an intra-State supply as inter-State supply. The officer has levied CGST and SGST as the same is intra-State supply. What is the remedy?

- (a) Pay CGST and SGST along with applicable interest
- (b) Pay CGST and SGST and Claim refund of IGST
- (c) Forgo IGST paid
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) Pay CGST and SGST and Claim refund of IGST

Chapter VII

Miscellaneous

FAQs

Application of provisions of CGST Act to IGST Act (Section No 20) (Similar provisions are there in UTGST Act vide Section 21)

Q 1. What are the provisions of CGST Act, which have been made applicable to IGST Act by S.20 of IGST Act?

Ans. The following provisions of CGST Act shall *mutatis mutandis* apply, so far as they may be applicable to IGST Act;

- (i) scope of supply;
- (ii) composite supply and mixed supply;
- (iii) time and value of supply;
- (iv) input tax credit;
- (v) registration;
- (vi) tax invoice, credit and debit notes;
- (vii) accounts and records;
- (viii) returns, other than late fee;
- (ix) payment of tax;
- (x) tax deduction at source;
- (xi) collection of tax at source;
- (xii) assessment;
- (xiii) refunds;
- (xiv) audit;
- (xv) inspection, search, seizure and arrest;
- (xvi) demands and recovery;
- (xvii) liability to pay in certain cases;
- (xviii) advance ruling;
- (xix) appeals and revision;
- (xx) presumption as to documents;

- (xxi) offences and penalties;
- (xxii) job work;
- (xxiii) electronic commerce;
- (xxiv) transitional provisions; and
- (xxv) miscellaneous provisions including the provisions relating to the imposition of interest and penalty,

Q 2. What are the provisions of CGST Act, which shall apply to IGST Act, but with changes?

Ans. The following provision of CGST Act shall apply to IGST act, not identically but with the following changes;

1. In case of tax deducted at source, the deductor shall deduct tax at the rate of two per cent. from the payment made or credited to the supplier (instead of one percent under CGST Act):
2. In case of tax collected at source, the operator shall collect tax at such rate not exceeding two per cent, as may be notified on the recommendations of the Council, of the net value of taxable supplies: (instead of one percent under CGST Act):
3. The value of a supply shall include any taxes, duties, cesses, fees and charges levied under any law for the time being in force under CGST Act (*to be read as IGST Act, in the context of IGST Act*), and the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, if charged separately by the supplier
4. In a case where penalty is leviable under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act and the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, the penalty leviable under this Act shall be the sum total of the said penalties (i.e. sum total of penalties under CGST and SGST).

Import of Service made on after IGST Act has come into effect (Section No 21)

Q 3. If services are imported after the commencement of IGST Act, would such service be liable to IGST, though the transaction has been initiated under service tax law (i.e. before the commencement of IGST Act)?

Ans. Yes. If a service is imported on or after the day IGST has come into force, then such service shall be liable to IGST, regardless of the fact whether the transaction(s) for such import of services had been initiated before IGST has come into force (i.e. when service tax law was in force)

Q 4. When is a supply of service transaction deemed to be initiated before the commencement of IGST Act?

Ans. A transaction of supply of service is deemed to have been initiated before the day IGST comes into existence, if either:

1. The invoice relating to such supply or
2. Payment, either in full or in part, has been received or made before IGST Act has come into existence.

Q 5. In the above circumstance, then should tax be paid twice, once under service tax law and secondly under IGST Act?

Ans. No. If service tax on such import of services has already been paid in full under the service tax law, then IGST shall not be payable again at the time of actual import of such service.

Q 6. What if tax is paid only in part under service tax law and part of the tax becomes payable under IGST law?

Ans. In certain cases, part of the consideration for import of service is paid in advance or part of the consideration is paid according to milestone completion method under service tax law. Service tax would not have been paid on the balance consideration since either service would not have been completed or part of the consideration remains payable on the day service tax law is rescinded. In such cases, IGST would be payable on the balance portion of service supplied/ consideration paid under the IGST regime.

Power to make Rules (Section No 22)

(Similar provisions are there in UTGST Act vide Section 22)

Q 7. Which Section provides the Central Government with the power to make Rules for IGST Act?

Ans. S. 22 of IGST provides the Central Government with the power to make Rules for the purpose of IGST Act.

Q 8. What are the matters on which the Central Government may make Rules under IGST Act?

Ans. The Central Government may make rules for all or any of the matters which under IGST Act, it is required to prescribe or in respect of which provisions are to be made by way of rules.

Q 9. Can the Central Government make rules with retrospective effect?

Ans. The Government has been given the power to make rules with retrospective effect, from a date, not earlier than the date on which the provisions of the Act, under which the Rules are made have come into force.

Q 10. Does government have the power to prescribe penalty amount in the Rules? Can penalty be prescribed when the Rules are given retrospective effect?

Ans. Yes. The government has the power to enact provisions in the rules stating that contravention thereof would be liable to penalty. However the penalty amount has been restricted to Rs. 10,000/-.

Power of Board to make Regulations (Section No 23)

(Similar provisions are there in UTGST Act vide Section 23)

Q 11. Who can make rules?

Ans. The Central Board of Excise & Customs has been delegated with the power to make Regulations.

Q 12. What are the conditions subject to which the Regulations may be made by the Board?

Ans. The Regulations made by the Central Board of Excise & Customs must be consistent not only with the GST Act but also the Rules notified by the Central Government.

Laying of Rules, Regulations and Notification before the Parliament (Section No 24)

(Similar provisions are there in UTGST Act vide Section 24)

Q 13. Whether the Rules and Regulations promulgated by the Central Government and Board respectively must be laid before the Parliament?

Ans. Yes. Every rule made by the Government, every regulation made by the Board and every notification issued by the Government under this Act, shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made or issued, before each House of Parliament.

Q 14. When and for what period should the Rules, Regulations and Notification be laid before the Parliament?

Ans. The Rules, Regulations and Notification must be laid before the Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions.

Q 15. What if the Parliament makes modification/ annuls the Rules, Regulations and Notifications so laid?

Ans. If, before the expiry of the aforesaid period, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or regulation or in the notification, or both Houses agree that the rule or regulation or the notification should not be made, the rule or regulation or notification, shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect.

Q 16. What would be the sanctity of anything done/ omitted to be done on the basis of Rules, Regulations or Notifications, which are subsequently modified/ annulled by the Parliament?

Ans: The modification or annulment made by the Parliament shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or regulation or notification, as the case may be.

Removal of Difficulties (Section No 25)

(Similar provisions are there in UTGST Act vide Section 26)

Q 17. What is the way out, if any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of the Act?

Ans. If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by a general or a special order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions, which are consistent with the provisions of the Act, the rules and regulations, as may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the said difficulty.

Q 18. Is there any time limit for the Central Government to issue the General Order/ Special Order to remove the difficulty?

Ans. The Central Government has the power to issue General Order/ Special Order to remove the difficulty arising while giving effect to the provisions of this Act, within a period of three years from the date of commencement of the CGST Act.

Q 19. Should the General/ Special Order so passed by the Central Government be laid before the Parliament?

Ans. Yes. Every General/ Special order shall be laid, as soon as may be, after it is made, before each House of Parliament.

MCQs

Miscellaneous (Section 20 to 25)

Q 1. What provisions of CGST have been made applicable to IGST?

- (a) All provisions
- (b) Only a few provisions
- (c) The provisions of CGST Act as would be applicable to IGST has not been mentioned
- (d) The exact provisions of CGST Act as would be applicable to IGST have not been enumerated. However a list of items have been mentioned, whose corresponding provisions under CGST would apply to IGST Act.

Ans. (d) The exact provisions of CGST Act as would be applicable to IGST have not been enumerated. However a list of items have been mentioned, whose corresponding provisions under CGST would apply to IGST Act.

Q 2. What would the TDS and TCS rates be under IGST?

- (a) TDS and TCS provisions not applicable to IGST since no such provisions have been incorporated under IGST Act
- (b) At the rates mentioned in CGST Act
- (c) At the rate equal to CGST Act + SGST Act
- (d) At double the rate mentioned in CGST Act

Ans. (d) At double the rate mentioned in CGST Act

Q 3. When is a service transaction deemed to have been initiated before commencement of IGST Act?

- (a) When invoice relating to such supply has been received or made before IGST has come into existence
- (b) Payment is made/ received either in part or full before IGST has come into existence
- (c) Both of the Above
- (d) None of the Above
- (e) Any one of the Above

Ans. (e) Any one of the Above

Q 4. Is IGST payable on services imported after the appointed day, though service tax has actually been paid under service tax regime?

- (a) No.
- (b) Yes. Pay and avail the credit paid of IGST under reverse charge on full value
- (c) Yes. If tax has been paid partially under service tax regime and part of the service/ consideration paid has not suffered service tax under service tax regime

Ans. (c) Yes. If tax has been paid partially under service tax regime and part of the service/ consideration paid has not suffered service tax under service tax regime

Q 5. Can government make retrospective rules?

- (a) Yes. But cannot impose penalty for contravention of rules for retrospective period
- (b) Yes and also can impose penalty for contravention of rules for retrospective period
- (c) No

Ans. (a) Yes. But cannot impose penalty for contravention of rules for retrospective period

Q 6. What is the effect if the parliament annuls the rules/ notifications issued by government?

- (a) It is as good as no rules/ notifications were issued by the government

- (b) The rules/ notifications issued by the government would be effective for the period from the date of issue till the date they were annulled by the parliament
- (c) There would be no sanctity for the action taken by the department/ assessee on the basis of rules/ notification for the period from the date of issue till the date of annulment.
- (d) The action taken by the department/ assessee from the period of issue of rules/ notification till date of annulment would be valid.
- (e) (a) and (c)
- (f) (b) and (d)

Ans. (f) - (b) and (d)