

GST Newsletter



July, 2019 | Volume-24



**THE INSTITUTE OF
Company Secretaries of India**

भारतीय कम्पनी सचिव संस्थान

IN PURSUIT OF PROFESSIONAL EXCELLENCE

Statutory body under an Act of Parliament

(Under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Corporate Affairs)



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Preface



Dear Professional Colleague,

The month of July marks the remembrance, reminiscence and celebration of one of the most revolutionary initiatives of the Government of India, i.e., the Goods and Services Tax or GST. Needless to say the acronym of GST found multiple expansions, and while some of them portrayed its positive aura, others were outright hilarious. Having been closer to the helm of affairs in the Indian corporate arena, for us as professionals and even further for the institution as a governance role player in the Indian Diaspora, the needs of the corporates for handholding through this route were understood better.

And it was with the intent of assisting and guiding the corporates that the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI) came forth to be India's GST Partner and render success to one of the most radical and yet game changing impacters in the Indian Economy.

The past two years have been witness to not just celebration of GST Day on an annual basis but the initiation of various GST centred initiatives on the part of the Institute. The GST Educational Series, dedicated publications, and even so this newsletter are all simple attempts on the part of ICSI to make the Good and Simple tax a bit simpler.

The recent celebration of the completion of two years of GST in the Indian mainland in the form of GST Day across all the Regional Offices and Chapters of ICSI was an eye opener for each one of us as professionals who have considered taxation as one of our own domains and for those as well who have been intending to tread in this area for long. Presided over by who's who in the taxation arena in their respective cities, the words shared, the thoughts pooled pointed towards one direction – the upping of the role of Company Secretaries as GST Professionals.

While two years of GST against decades of old taxation regime, the tax may still look in its nascent stage, yet it is its nascence that necessitates & greater effort from all of us for as the great motivational author Catherine Pulsifer puts it, ***“Over time, however, what may first appear to be small efforts will multiply and end up being significant”***.

It is with this thought governing the initiatives of ICSI towards supporting and strengthening the GST initiative that I would like to urge all my professional friends to understand the nuts and bolts of this arena of taxation, pursue capacity building and enrich themselves with knowledge of such an accord where they are the sole 'go to' persons the moment the room discusses of GST at all !!!

CS Ranjeet Pandey
President
The ICSI

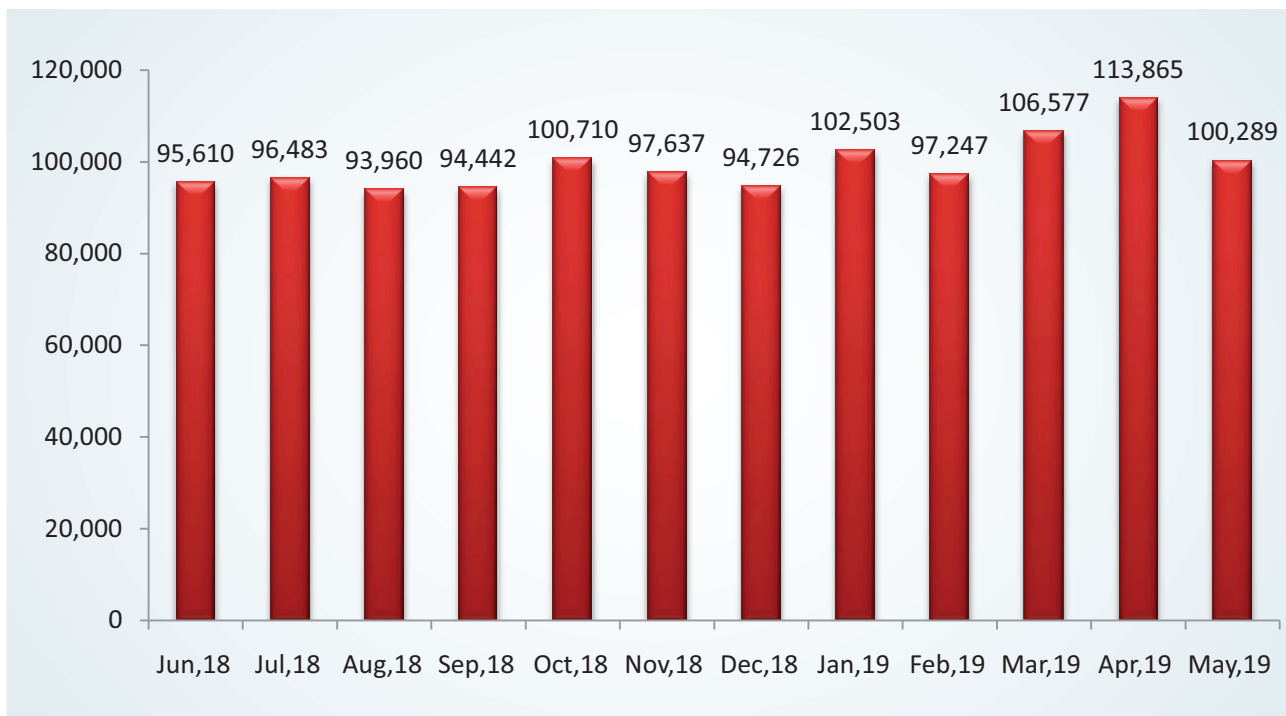
PAN INDIA GST DAY CELEBRATIONS



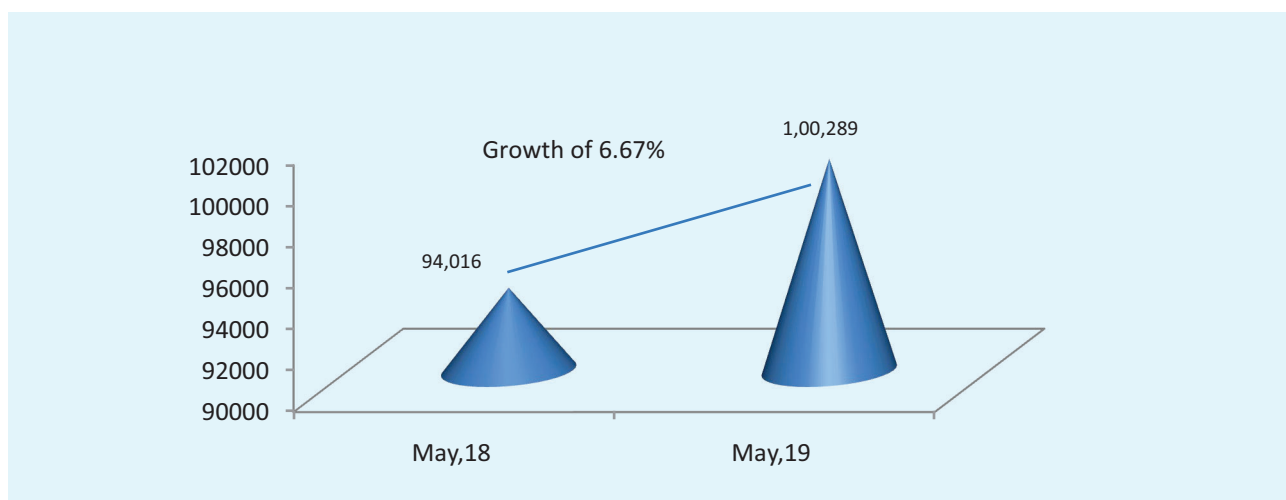


GST STATISTICAL UPDATES

GST REVENUE COLLECTION FOR MAY, 2019 : ₹ 1,00,289 CRORE



Revenue Collected in May 2018 was ₹94,016 crore and the revenue during May 2019 is ₹1,00,289 crore depicting a growth of 6.67% over the revenue in the same month last year.



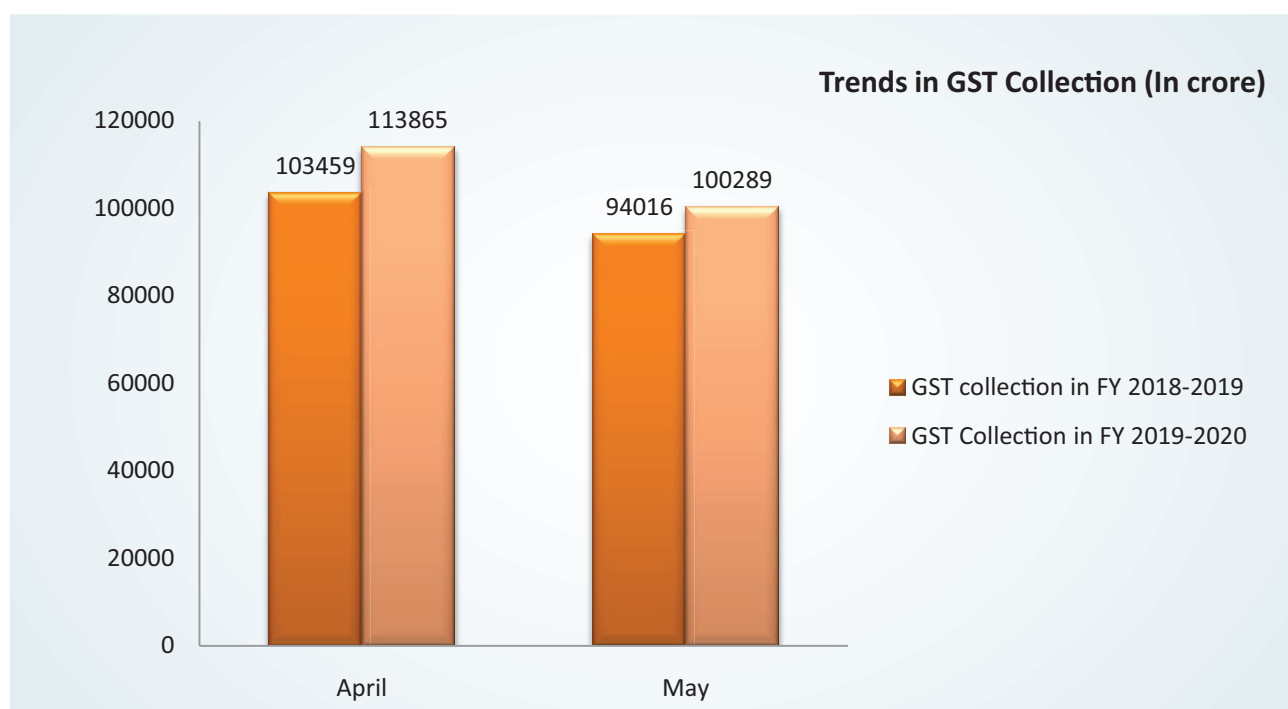
Source:www.pib.gov.in

Trends In GST Collection

The total gross GST revenue collected in the month of May, 2019 is ₹1,00,289 crore of which CGST is ₹17,811 crore, SGST is ₹24,462 crore, IGST is ₹49,891 crore (including ₹24,875 crore collected on imports) and Cess is ₹8,125 crore (including ₹953 crore collected on imports). The total number of GSTR 3B Returns filed for the month of April up to 31st May, 2019 is ₹72.45 lakh.

The revenue in May, 2018 was ₹94,016 crore and the revenue during May, 2019 is a growth of 6.67% over the revenue in the same month last year. The revenue in May, 2019 is 2.21% higher than the monthly average of GST revenue in FY 2018-19 (₹98,114 crore).

₹18,934 crore has been released to the states as GST compensation for the months of February-March, 2019. The chart shows trends in revenue during the current year.



Source: www.pib.gov.in

Details of Revenue Collected during the year 2017-18, 2018-19 and April-May 2019 is as below:

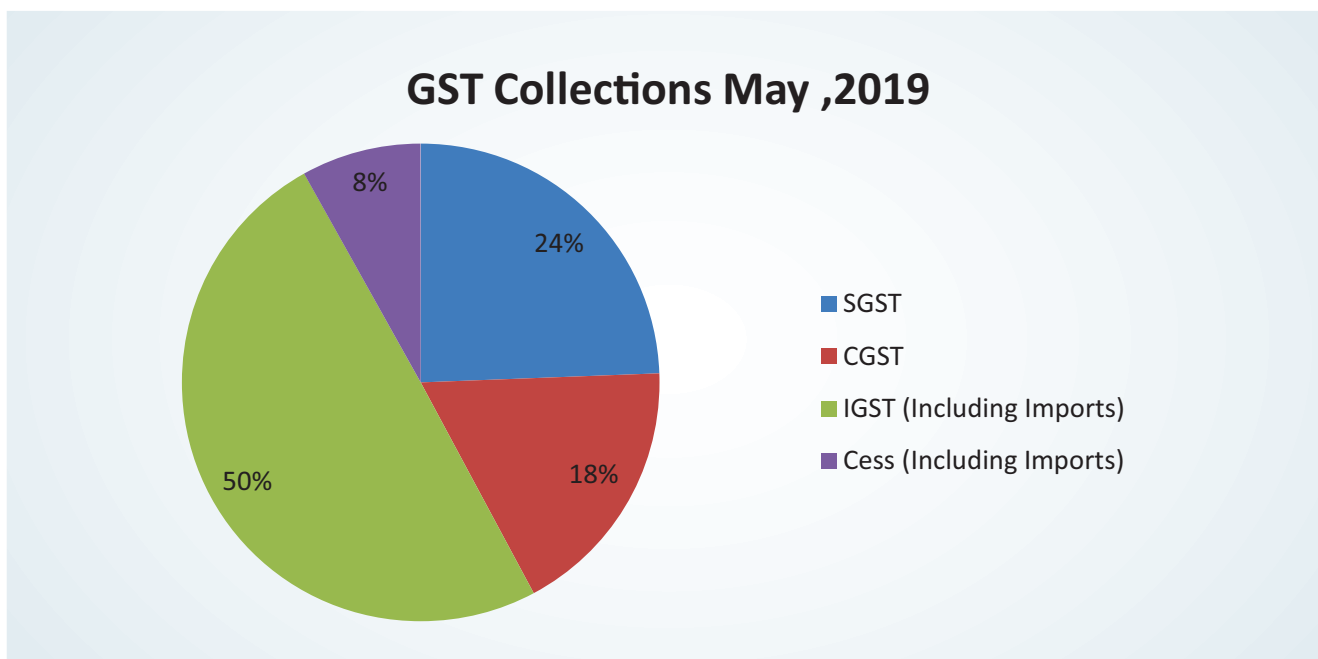
(Figures In Rs Crore)

	2017-18	2018-19	Apr-19	May-19
CGST	1,18,876	2,02,444	21,163	17,811
SGST	1,71,803	2,78,817	28,801	24,462
Domestic	1,93,093	3,08,243	31,444	25,015
Imports	1,94,263	2,90,495	23,289	24,875
IGST	3,87,356	5,98,738	54,733	49,891
Domestic	56,319	87,290	8,115	7,172
Imports	6,295	10,080	1,053	953
Comp Cess	62,614	97,369	9,168	8,125
Total	740,650	11,77,369	1,13,866	1,00,289

Source: http://pib.gov.in

Break-up of GST Collections

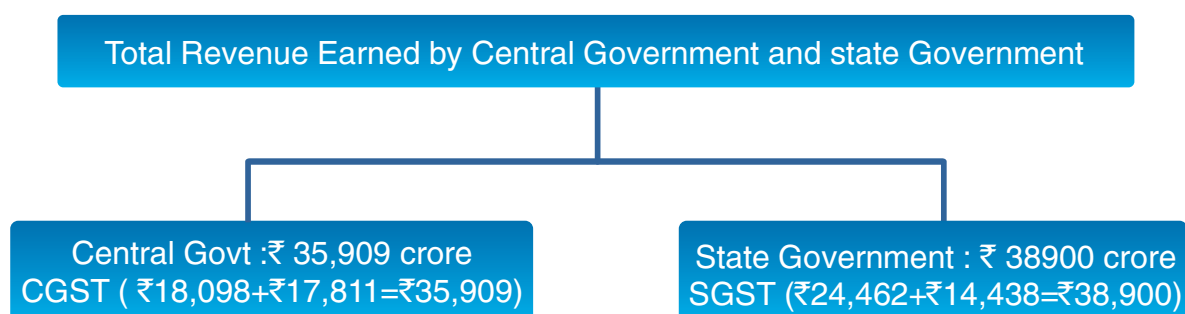
Of the ₹1,00,289 crore collected on GST, CGST is ₹17,811 crore, SGST is ₹24,462 crore, IGST is ₹49,891 crore (including ₹24,875 crore collected on imports) and Cess is ₹8,125 crore (including ₹953 crore collected on imports).



Source: <http://pib.gov.in>

IGST Settlement Between Centre and States

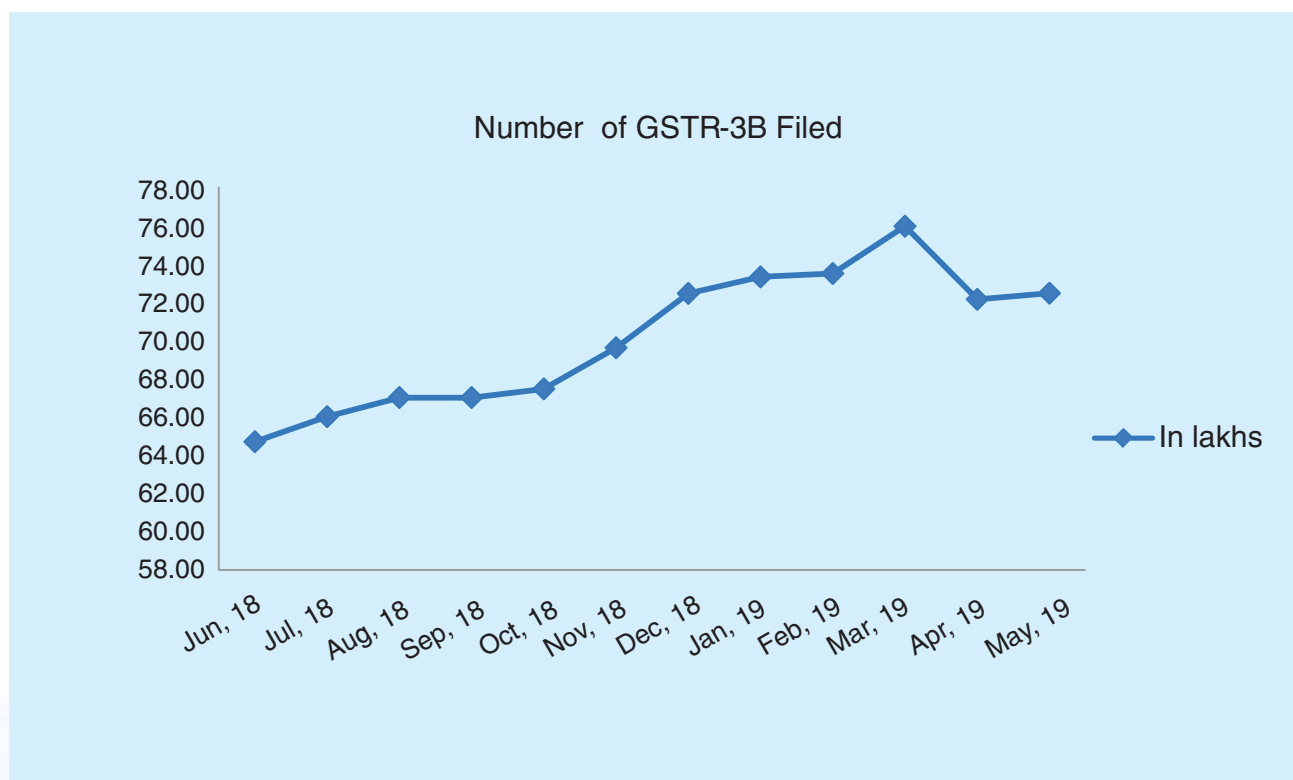
The government has settled ₹18,098 crore to CGST and ₹14,438 crore to SGST from IGST as regular settlement. The total revenue earned by Central Government and the State Governments after regular settlement in the month of May, 2019 is ₹35,909 crore for CGST and ₹38,900 crore for SGST.



Source: <http://pib.gov.in>

GSTR 3B Filed From May 2018 To April 2019

Sr .No	For the Month	Upto	In Lakhs
1	May, 2018	30 th June, 2018	64.69
2	June, 2018	31 st July, 2018	66.00
3	July, 2018	31 st August, 2018	67.00
4	August, 2018	30 th September, 2018	67.00
5	September, 2018	31 st October, 2018	67.45
6	October, 2018	30 th November, 2018	69.60
7	November, 2018	31 st December, 2018	72.44
8	December, 2018	31 st January, 2019	73.30
9	January, 2019	28 th February, 2019	73.48
10	February, 2019	31 st March, 2019	75.95
11	March, 2019	30 th April, 2019	72.13
12	April, 2019	31 st May, 2019	72.45



Source: cbic.gov.in

DECISIONS TAKEN AT 35TH GST COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON 21ST JUNE, 2019

Due date for GST Annual Return

The due date for furnishing the annual returns in FORM GSTR-9, FORM GSTR-9A and reconciliation statement in FORM GSTR-9C to be **extended till 31.08.2019.**

Intimation By Composition Tax Payers

Last date for filing of intimation, in FORM GST CMP-02, for availing the option of payment of tax under Notification No. 2/2019-Central Tax (Rate) dated 07.03.2019, to be extended from **30.04.2019 to 31.07.2019.**

Declaration in FORM-ITC-04 related to Job Work

The due date for furnishing FORM GST ITC 04, relating to job work, for the period July, 2017 to June, 2019 **to be extended till 31.08.2019.**

E-Way Bill Blocking of Non Filers of GST Returns

Rule 138E of the CGST rules, pertaining to blocking of e-way bills on non-filing of returns for two consecutive tax periods, **to be brought into effect from 21.08.2019,** instead of the earlier notified date of 21.06.2019.

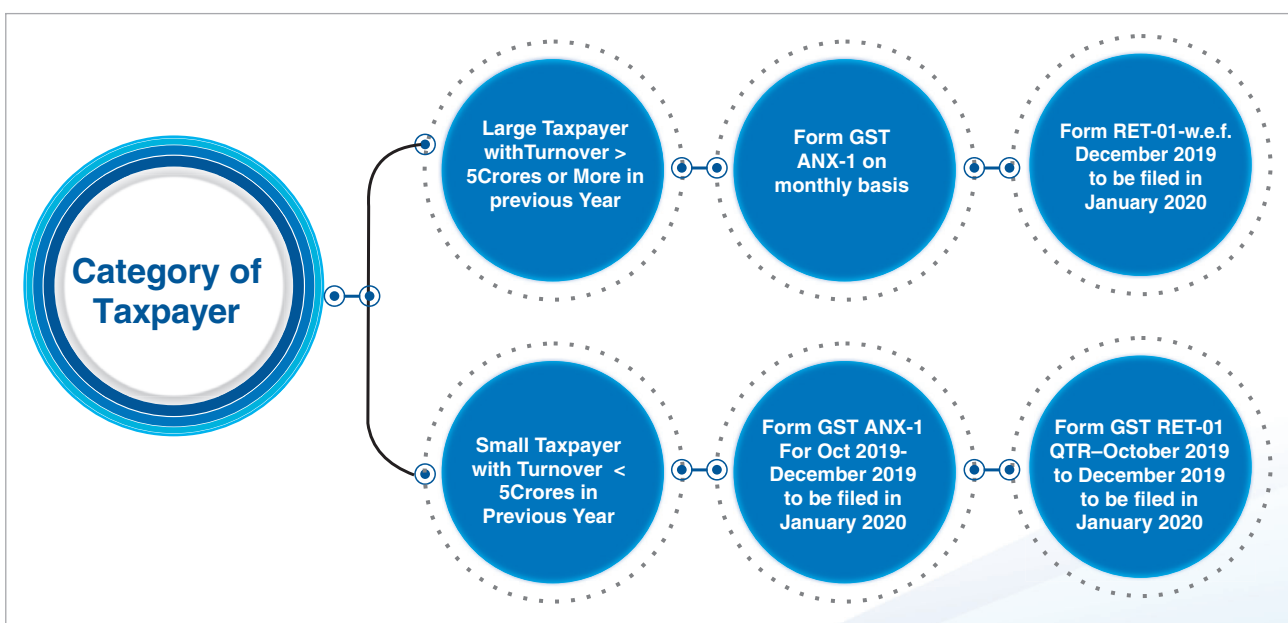
National Anti-Profiteering Authority

The National Anti-profiteering Authority (NAA) is the institutional mechanism under GST law to check the unfair profit-making activities by the trading community. The Authority's core function is to ensure that the benefits of the reduction in GST rates on goods and services made by GST Council and proportional change in the Input tax credit passe on to the ultimate consumers and recipient respectively by way of reduction in the prices by the suppliers.

Considering the fact that there are about 700 cases under investigation by National anti-Profiteering Authority, the tenure of NAA has been extended for further period of 2 (two) years .

Simplified GST return

From October, 2019 onwards new return system is to be introduced in a phased manner as described below:



Source: www.pib.gov.in

NOTIFICATIONS & CIRCULARS

Exemption from furnishing of Annual Return / Reconciliation Statement in Form GSTR-9 / GSTR-9C for suppliers of Online Information Database Access and Retrieval Services (OIDAR services)

Vide Notification No. 30/2019 – Central Tax dated 28th June, 2019, Suppliers of Online Information Database Access and Retrieval Services (OIDAR services) are exempted from furnishing Annual return in FORM GSTR-9 under section 44(1) of the CGST Act read with rule 80(1) of the CGST rules as well as Reconciliation statement in FORM GSTR-9C under section 44(2) of the CGST Act read with rule 80(3) of the CGST rules.

Due date for GSTR-3B for July, 2019 to September, 2019

Vide Notification No. 29/2019 – Central Tax dated 28th June, 2019 Return in FORM GSTR-3B of the CGST Rules for each of the months from July, 2019 to September, 2019 shall be furnished electronically through the common portal, on or before the 20th of the month succeeding such month.

Payment of taxes for discharge of tax liability as per FORM GSTR-3B: Every registered person furnishing the return in FORM GSTR-3B of the CGST Rules shall, subject to the provisions of section 49 of the said Act, discharge his liability towards tax, interest, penalty, fees or any other amount payable by debiting the electronic cash ledger or electronic credit ledger, as the case may be, not later than the last date on which he is required to furnish the said return.

Due date for GSTR-1 for July, 2019 to September, 2019

Vide Notification No. 27 & 28 /2019 – Central Tax dated 28th June, 2019 Due Date for GSTR-1 of CGST Rules, 2017 by such class of registered persons having aggregate turnover of more than 1.5 crore rupees in the preceding financial year or the current financial year, for each of the months from July, 2019 to September, 2019 shall be furnished till 11th day of the month succeeding such month.

Registered persons having aggregate turnover of up to 1.5 crore rupees in the preceding financial year as class of registered persons shall furnish detail or outward supply of goods or services or both in GSTR-1 for the quarter July to September, 2019 till 31st October, 2019.

Extension of due date of GSTR-7 for October, 2018 to July, 2019

Vide Notification No. 26/2019 Central Tax dated 28th June, 2019 The time limit for furnishing the return by a registered person required to deduct tax at source under the provisions of section 51 of the CGST Act in form GSTR-7 of the CGST Rules, 2017 for the period October, 2018 to July, 2019 extended till 31st August, 2019.

Notification No. 31/2019 – Central Tax dated 28th June, 2019

Rule 10A on Furnishing of Bank Account Details inserted Effective Date- 28th June, 2019

Taxpayers are required to furnish bank account information on the portal within 45 days of the grant of registration or the due date of GSTR-3B, whichever is earlier.

Violation of Rule 10A - GST registration is liable to be cancelled of a person not furnishing the details required as per Rule 10A

Rule 21 of the CGST Rules, 2017 Clause (d) i.e “violates the provision of rule 10A” inserted in rule 21 of CGST Rules, 2017

Rule 32A on Value of supply in cases where Kerala flood cess is applicable inserted w.e.f 1 st July, 2019

For the purpose of charging GST, the value of supply of goods or services shall not include the value of Kerala Flood Cess charged thereon 32A. Value of supply in cases where Kerala Flood Cess is applicable. The value of supply of goods or services or both on which Kerala Flood Cess is levied under clause 14 of the Kerala Finance Bill, 2019 shall be deemed to be the value determined in terms of section 15 of the Act, but shall not include the said cess.

Though the Effective date was 1st July, 2019; however, implementation of Kerala Flood Cess has been postponed. It will now be implemented w.e.f. 1st August, 2019.

Clarification on POS

Vide Circular No. 103/22/2019-GST dated 28th June, 2019

Clarification regarding determination of place of supply was provided for Services in respect of arrival of wagons at port, haulage of wagons inside port area up-to place of unloading, siding of wagons inside the port, unloading of wagons, movement of unloaded cargo to plot and staking thereof, movement of unloaded cargo to berth, shipment/loading on vessel, etc.

Such services are ancillary to or related to cargo handling services and are not related to immovable property. Accordingly, the place of supply of such services will be determined as per the provisions contained in Section 12(2) or Section 13(2){ Not 12(3)} of the IGST Act, as the case may be, depending upon the terms of the contract between the supplier and recipient of such services.

Supply of various services on unpolished diamonds such as cutting and polishing activity which have been temporarily imported into India and are not put to any use in India.

Place of supply in case of performance based services is to be determined as per the provisions contained in Section 13(3)(a) of the IGST Act and generally the place of services is where the services are actually performed. But an exception has been carved out in case of services supplied in respect of goods which are temporarily imported into India for repairs or for any other treatment or process In case of cutting and polishing activity on unpolished diamonds which are temporarily imported into India are not put to any use in India, the place of supply would be determined as per the provisions contained in Section 13(2) of the IGST Act {Not 13(3)(a)}.

Processing of wrongly mapped refund applications

Vide Circular No. 104/23/2019-GST dated 28th June, 2019 Clarification issued for processing of refund applications in FORM GST RFD-01A submitted by taxpayers wrongly mapped on the common portal.

Some taxpayers were administratively assigned to the Central tax authority/ State authority but was mapped to the State tax authority / Central tax authority on the common portal.

The application has been electronically transferred by the common portal in cases where the said tax authority is not the one to which the taxpayer has been administratively assigned.

As per para 2(e) of Circular No. 79/53/2018-GST dated 31.12.2018, the proper officer of the State tax authority should electronically re-assign the said application to the designated jurisdictional proper officer. It has, however, been reported that the said reassignment facility is not yet available on the common portal. The application should be processed by the tax authority to whom the refund application has been electronically transferred by the common portal. After the processing of the refund application is complete, the refund processing authority may inform the common portal about the incorrect mapping with a request to update it suitably on the common portal so that all subsequent refund applications are transferred to the correct jurisdictional tax authority.

Treatment of secondary or post-sales discounts under GST

Vide Circular No. 105/24/2019-GST dated 28th June, 2019 Post sales discounts governed by the provisions of section 15(3)(b) of the CGST Act.

If the post-sale discount is given by the supplier of goods to the dealer without any further obligation or action required at the dealer's end, then the post sales discount given by the said supplier will be related to the original supply of goods and it would not be included in the value of supply, in the hands of supplier of goods, subject to the fulfilment of provisions of section 15(3) of the CGST Act.

However, if the additional discount given by the supplier of goods to the dealer is the post-sale incentive requiring the dealer to do some act like undertaking special sales drive, advertisement campaign, exhibition etc., then such transaction would be a separate transaction and the additional discount will be the consideration for undertaking such activity and therefore would be in relation to supply of service by dealer to the supplier of goods. The dealer, being supplier of services, would be required to charge applicable GST on the value of such additional discount and the supplier of goods, being recipient of services, will be eligible to claim input tax credit (hereinafter referred to as the "ITC") of the GST so charged by the dealer. If the additional discount is given by the supplier of goods to the dealer to offer a special reduced price by the dealer to the customer to augment the sales volume, then such additional discount would represent the consideration flowing from the supplier of goods to the dealer for the supply made by dealer to the customer. This additional discount as consideration, payable by any person (supplier of goods in this case) would be liable to be added to the consideration payable by the customer, for the purpose of arriving value of supply, in the hands of the dealer, under section 15 of the CGST Act. The customer, if registered, would be eligible to claim ITC of the tax charged by the dealer only to the extent of the tax paid by the said customer to the dealer in view of second proviso to section 16(2) of the CGST Act.

Where post-sales discount granted by the supplier of goods is not permitted to be excluded from the value of supply in the hands of the said supplier not being in accordance with the provisions contained in section 15(3) of CGST Act.

It has already been clarified vide Circular No. 92/11/2019-GST dated 7th March, 2019 that the supplier of goods can issue financial / commercial credit notes in such cases but he will not be eligible to reduce his original tax liability. The dealer will not be required to reverse ITC attributable to the tax already paid on such post-sale discount received by him through issuance of financial / commercial credit notes by the supplier of goods.

Refund of taxes paid on inward supply of indigenous goods by retail outlets established at departure area of the international airport beyond immigration counters when supplied to outgoing international tourist against foreign exchange.

Circular No. 106/25/2019-GST

The Government vide notification no. 11/2019-Central Tax (Rate), 10/2019-Integrated Tax (Rate) and 11/2019-Union territory Tax (Rate) all dated 29.06.2019 issued in exercise of powers under section 55 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the „CGST Act) has notified that the retail outlets established at departure area of the international airport beyond immigration counters shall be entitled to claim refund of all applicable Central tax, Integrated tax, Union territory tax and Compensation cess paid by them on inward supplies of indigenous goods received by them for the purposes of subsequent supply of goods to outgoing international tourists i.e. to a person not normally resident in India, who enters India for a stay of not more than six months for legitimate non-immigrant purposes against foreign exchange (hereinafter referred to as the "eligible passengers"). Identical notifications have been issued by the State or Union territory Governments under the respective State Goods and Services Tax Acts (hereinafter referred to as the "SGST Act") or Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Acts (hereinafter referred to as the "UTGST Act") also to provide for refund of applicable State or Union territory tax.

With a view to ensuring expeditious processing of refund claims, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168(1) of the CGST Act, hereby specifies the conditions, manner and procedure for filing and processing of such refund claims in succeeding paras.

Duty Free Shops and Duty Paid Shops: -It has been recognized that international airports, house retail shops of two types - „Duty Free Shops (hereinafter referred to as “DFS”) which are point of sale for goods sourced from a warehoused licensed under Section 58A of the Customs Act, 1962 (hereinafter referred to as the “Customs Act”) and duty paid indigenous goods and „Duty Paid Shops (hereinafter referred to as “DPS”) retailing duty paid indigenous goods.

Procurement and supply of imported / warehoused goods: - The procedure for procurement of imported / warehoused goods is governed by the provisions contained in Customs Act. The procedure and applicable rules as specified under the Customs Act are required to be followed for procurement and supply of such goods.

Procurement of Indigenous goods: - Under GST regime there is no special procedure for procurement of indigenous goods for sale by DFS or DPS. Therefore, all indigenous goods would have to be procured by DFS or DPS on payment of applicable tax when procured from the domestic market.

Supply of indigenous goods by DFS or DPS established at departure area of the international airport beyond immigration counters (hereinafter referred to as “the retail outlets”) to eligible passengers: The sale of indigenous goods procured from domestic market by retail outlets to an eligible passenger is a “supply” under GST law and is subject to levy of Integrated tax but the same has been exempted vide notification No. 11/2019-Integrated Tax (Rate) and 01/2019-Compensation Cess (Rate) both dated 29.06.2019. Therefore, retail outlets will supply such indigenous goods without collecting any taxes from the eligible passenger and may apply for refund as per procedure explained in succeeding paragraphs.

Who is eligible for refund?

Registration under CGST Act: The retail outlets applying for refund shall be registered under the provisions of section 22 of the CGST Act read with the rules made thereunder and shall have a valid GSTIN.

Location of retail outlets: Such retail outlets shall be established at departure area of the international airport beyond immigration counters and shall be entitled to claim a refund of all applicable Central tax, State tax, Integrated tax, Union territory tax and Compensation cess paid by them on all inward supplies of indigenous goods received for the purposes of subsequent supply of such goods to the eligible passengers.

Procedure for applying for refunds:

Maintenance of Records: The records with respect to duty paid indigenous goods being brought to the retail outlets and their supplies to eligible passengers shall be maintained as per Annexure A in electronic form. The data shall be kept updated, accurate and complete at all times by such retail outlets and shall be available for inspection/verification of the proper officer of central tax at any time. The electronic records must incorporate the feature of an audit trail, which means a secure, computer generated, time stamped record that allows for reconstruction of the course of events relating to the creation, modification or deletion of an electronic record and includes actions at the record or system level, such as, attempts to access the system or delete or modify a record.

Invoice-based refund: It is clarified that the refund to be granted to retail outlets is not on account of the accumulated input tax credit but is refund based on the invoices of the inward supplies of indigenous goods received by them. As stated in para 6 above, the supply made by such retail outlets to eligible passengers has been exempted vide notification No. 11/2019-Integrated Tax (Rate) and 01/2019-Compensation Cess (Rate) both dated 29.06.2019 and therefore such retail outlets will not be eligible for input tax credit of taxes paid on such inward supplies and the same will have to be reversed in accordance the provisions of the CGST Act read with the rules made thereunder. It is also clarified that no refund of tax paid on input services, if any, will be granted to the retail outlets.

Any supply made to an eligible passenger by the retail outlets without payment of taxes by such retail outlets shall require the following documents / declarations:

Details of the Passport (via Passport Reading Machine);
 Details of the Boarding Pass (via a barcode scanning reading device);
 A passenger declaration.

A copy of the invoice clearly evidencing that no tax was charged from the eligible passenger by the retail outlet. The retail outlets will be required to prominently display a notice that international tourists are eligible for purchase of goods without payment of domestic taxes.

Manual filing of refund claims: In terms of rule 95A of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the, CGST Rules) as inserted vide notification No. 31/2019-Central Tax dated 28.06.2019, the retail outlets are required to apply for refund on a monthly or quarterly basis depending upon the frequency of furnishing of return in **FORM GSTR-3B**. Till the time the online utility for filing the refund claim is made available on the common portal, these retail outlets shall apply for refund by filing an application in **FORM GST RFD-10B** , as inserted vide notification No. 31/2019-Central Tax dated 28.06.2019 manually to the jurisdictional proper officer.

The said refund application shall be accompanied with the following documents:

- An undertaking by the retail outlets stating that the indigenous goods on which refund is being claimed have been received by such retail outlets;
- An undertaking by the retail outlets stating that the indigenous goods on which refund is being claimed have been sold to eligible passengers;
- Copies of the valid return furnished in **FORM GSTR – 3B** by the retail outlets for the period covered in the refund claim;
- Copies of **FORM GSTR-2A** for the period covered in the refund claim; and
- Copies of the attested hard copies of the invoices on which refund is claimed but which are not reflected in **FORM GSTR-2A**.

Processing and sanction of the refund claim :

Upon receipt of the complete application in **FORM GST RFD-10B**, an acknowledgement shall be issued manually by the proper officer within 15 days of the receipt of application in **FORM GST RFD-02**. In case of any deficiencies or any additional information is required, the same shall be communicated to the retail outlets by issuing a deficiency memo manually in FORM GST RFD-03 by the proper officer within 15 days of the receipt of the refund application. Only one deficiency memo should be issued against one refund application which is complete in all respects.

The proper officer shall validate the GSTIN details on the common portal to ascertain whether the return in **FORM GSTR- 3B** has been filed by the retail outlets. The proper officer may scrutinize the details contained in **FORM RFD-10B, FORM GSTR-3B and FORM GSTR-2A**. The proper officer may rely upon **FORM GSTR-2A** as an evidence of the account of the supply received by them in relation to which the refund has been claimed by the retail outlets. Normally, officers are advised not to call for hard copies of invoices or details contained in **Annexure A**. As clarified in clause (v) of Para 8.5 above, it is reiterated that the retail outlets would be required to submit hard copies of only those invoices of inward supplies that have not been reflected in **FORM GSTR-2A**.

The proper officer shall issue the refund order manually in **FORM GST RFD-06** along with the manual payment advice in **FORM GST RFD-05** for each head i.e., Central tax/State tax/Union territory tax/Integrated tax/Compensation Cess. The amount of sanctioned refund along with the bank account details of the retail outlets shall be manually submitted in the PFMS system by the jurisdictional Division s DDO and a signed copy of the sanction order shall be sent to the PAO for disbursement of the said amount.

Where any refund has been made in respect of an invoice without the tax having been paid to the Government or where the supply of such goods was not made to an eligible passenger, such amount refunded shall be recovered along with interest as per the provisions contained in the section 73 or section 74 of the CGST Act, as the case may be.

It is clarified that the retail outlets will apply for refund with the jurisdictional Central tax/State tax authority only, however, the payment of the sanctioned refund amount in relation to Central tax / Integrated tax / Compensation Cess shall be made by the Central tax authority while payment of the sanctioned refund amount in relation to State Tax / Union Territory Tax shall be made by the State tax/Union Territory tax authority. It therefore becomes necessary that the refund order issued by the proper officer of Central Tax is duly communicated to the concerned counter-part tax authority within seven days for the purpose of disbursement of the remaining sanctioned refund amount. The procedure outlined in para 6.0 of Circular No.24/24/2017-GST dated 21st December 2017 should be followed in this regard.

The scheme shall be effective from 01.07.2019 and would be applicable in respect of all supplies made to eligible passengers after the said date. In other words, retail outlets would be eligible to claim refund of taxes paid on inward supplies of indigenous goods received by them even prior to 01.07.2019 as long as all the conditions laid down in Rule 95A of the CGST Rules and this circular are fulfilled.

COMPLIANCE CALENDAR JULY, 2019

Forms	Period	Due Date	Remarks
GSTR-1	Jun-19	July 11,2019	Turnover > ₹1.50 Cr or opted to file monthly Return
GSTR-1	Apr-Jun,19	July 31,2019	Turnover upto ₹1.50 Cr
GSTR-3B Return	Jun-19	July 20, 2019	All registered Persons to pay GST and file Monthly GST
GSTR-5	Jun-19	July 20, 2019	A non-resident person pay GST and file Monthly GST Return
GSTR-5A Return	Jun-19	July 20, 2019	Non-resident ODIAR services provider file Monthly GST
GSTR-6	Jun-19	July 13, 2019	Every Input Service Distributor (ISD Return)
GSTR-7	Jun-19	July 10, 2019	Filed by person liable to deduct TDS
GSTR-8	Jun-19	July 10, 2019	Filed by E commerce Operators liable to deduct TCS
CMP-08	Apr-Jun,19	July 18, 2019	Self assessed tax filed by Composition Dealer
GSTR-9	2017-2018	August 31, 2019	Annual Returns Filed Regular Taxpayer
GSTR-9A	2017-2018	August 31, 2019	Annual Return Filed by Composition Dealer
GSTR-9C	2017-2018	August 31, 2019	Reconciliation statement

Source :www.gst.gov.in

GST EVASION

Under GST regime E-way Bill, is electronically generated document for the specific consignment/movement of goods from one place to another, either inter-state or intra-state and of value more than INR 50,000,

From 1st April, 2018 before commencement of movement of goods for the consignment value exceeding INR 50,000, generation of the e-Way Bill is mandatory.

In Form GST EWB 02, consolidated E-way bill should be generated for multiple consignments, being sent through one conveyance, the transporter must ensure that the serial number of each individually generated e-way bill per each consignment is entered.

There are instances reported where transporters are doing multiple trips by generating single E-way Bill. Movement of goods are done without

Integration of e way bill with fast tag will help find the location of the vehicle, when and how many times it crossed NHAI's tolls.

The Government proposes to integrate a FASTag Bank Mechanism with e-way bill and Logistic Data Services to track movement of goods and check GST evasion. The Government is contemplating integration of E-Way Bill mechanism of GST with FASTag System of National Highway Authority of India (NHAI). The aspect of Logistic Databank integration with FASTag System is being examined.

Source : <http://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1575430>

ANTI-PROFITEERING MEASURES

GST Council took note of the performance of National Anti-Profiteering Authority (NAA) as under:

- (i) Total Disposal (during QE March, 2019) – 22
 - Cases where Profiteering established – 08
 - Cases where Profiteering not established – 14
 - Cases referred back to DGAP for further investigation – 03
- (ii) Total Orders passed by the NAA till May 2019 – 65
- (iii) Total profiteering established in NAA's orders – Rs 606 crore
- (iv) Total amount deposited – Rs 499.77 crore
- (v) Rule 137 of CGST Rules, 2017 prescribed two year tenure of NAA from the date on which the Chairman enters upon his office, unless the Council recommends otherwise. Accordingly the term of NAA would be ending on 30th November, 2019. GST Council extended tenure of NAA for further period of 2 years, upto 30.11.2021.
- (vi) GST law is being amended in order to impose Anti-profiteering penalty @ 10% of profit, if profit not paid within 30 days.
- (vii) GST Council approved Standing Operating Procedure (SOP) for Central GST and State GST officers to strengthen mechanism of verification of profiteering as soon as any GST rate reduction/additional ITC benefits.

Source: cbic.gov.in

GST QUIZ

Answer: Q1-B, Q2-A, Q3-D, Q4-A, Q5-C

1	Threshold Limit for Supplier of Services under Composition Scheme is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 20 Lakh B. 50 Lakh C. 30 Lakh D. 1.5 Crore
2	Rate of Tax Under Composition Scheme in case of supplies dealing in services only or goods and services together	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 6% B. 5% C. 1% D. 2%
3	Due Date of Filing of Annual Return in (Form GSTR 9& 9A) for FY 2017-2018 is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. July 31, 2019 B. June 30, 2019 C. April 30, 2019 D. August 31, 2019
4	Large Taxpayers with aggregate turnover of ₹5 crore or more shall file First GSTR RET 01 for the month of December, 2019 in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. January, 2020 B. March, 2020 C. September, 2020 D. April, 2020
5	Term of Anti Profiteering Authority Extended to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 5 years B. 3 years C. 2 years D. 1 year

Motto

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