



Newsletter

April, 2023 – Volume 68

GST



**THE INSTITUTE OF
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IN PURSUIT OF PROFESSIONAL EXCELLENCE
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GST COLLECTION UPDATES

₹1,60,122 crore gross GST revenue collected for March 2023

Second highest collection ever, next only to the collection in April 2022

Monthly GST revenues more than ₹1.4 lakh crore for 12 months in a row, with ₹1.6 lakh crore crossed for the 2nd time since inception of GST

Total gross collection for FY 2022-23 ₹18.10 lakh crore;

Average gross monthly collection for the full year ₹1.51 lakh crore

Gross revenues in FY 2022-23 22% higher than FY 2021-22

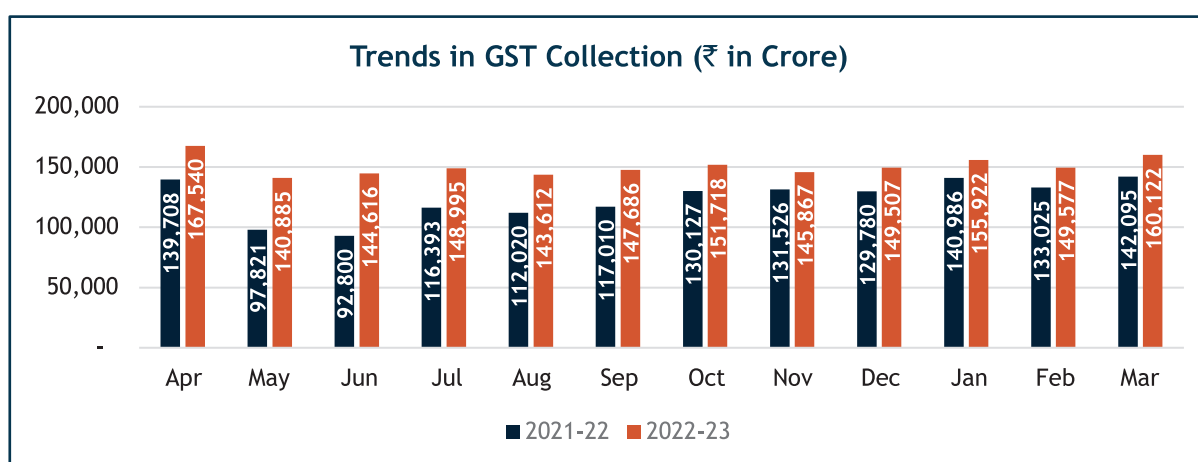
The gross GST revenue collected in the month of March 2023 is **₹1,60,122 crore** of which CGST is **₹29,546 crore**, SGST is **₹37,314 crore**, IGST is **₹82,907 crore** (including ₹42,503 crore collected on import of goods) and cess is **₹10,355 crore** (including ₹960 crore collected on import of goods). It is for the fourth time, in the FY 2022-23 that the gross GST collection has crossed ₹1.5 lakh crore mark. This month witnessed the highest IGST collection ever.

The government settled ₹33,408 crore to CGST and ₹28,187 crore to SGST from IGST as regular settlement. The total revenue of Centre and the States in the month of March 2023 after IGST settlement was ₹62,954 crore for CGST and ₹65,501 crore for the SGST.

The revenues for the month of March 2023 are **13% higher** than the GST revenues in the same month last year. Revenues from import of goods are **8% higher** and the revenues from domestic transaction (including import of services) are **14% higher** than the revenues from these sources during the same month last year. The return filing during March 2023 has been highest ever. 93.2% of statement of invoices (in GSTR-1) and 91.4% of returns (in GSTR-3B) of February were filed till March 2023 as compared to 83.1% and 84.7%, respectively same month last year.

The average monthly gross GST collection for the last quarter of the FY 2022-23 has been ₹1.55 lakh crore against the average monthly collection of ₹1.51 lakh crore, ₹1.46 lakh crore and ₹1.49 lakh crore in the first, second and third quarters respectively.

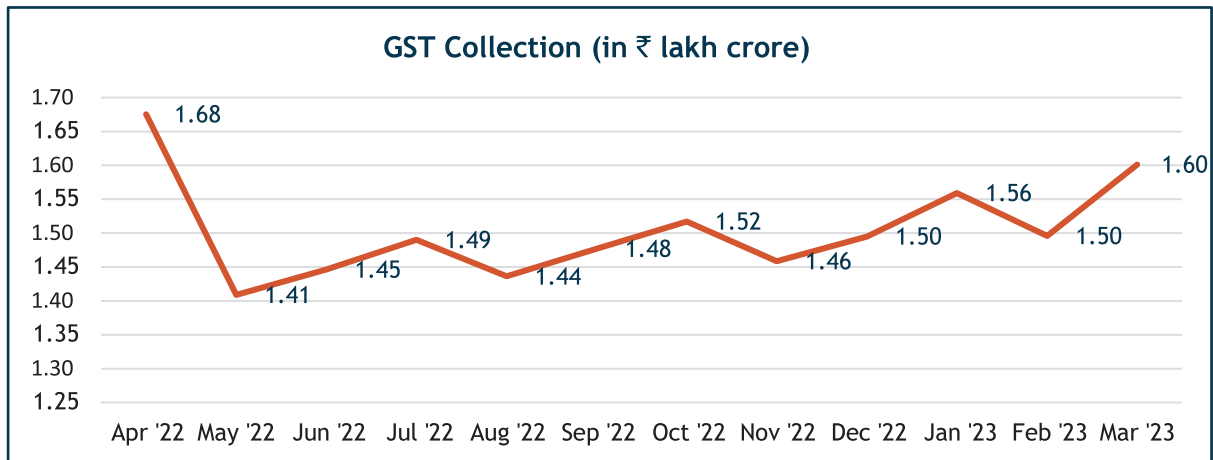
The chart below shows trends in monthly gross GST revenues during the FY 2022-23.



Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1912850>

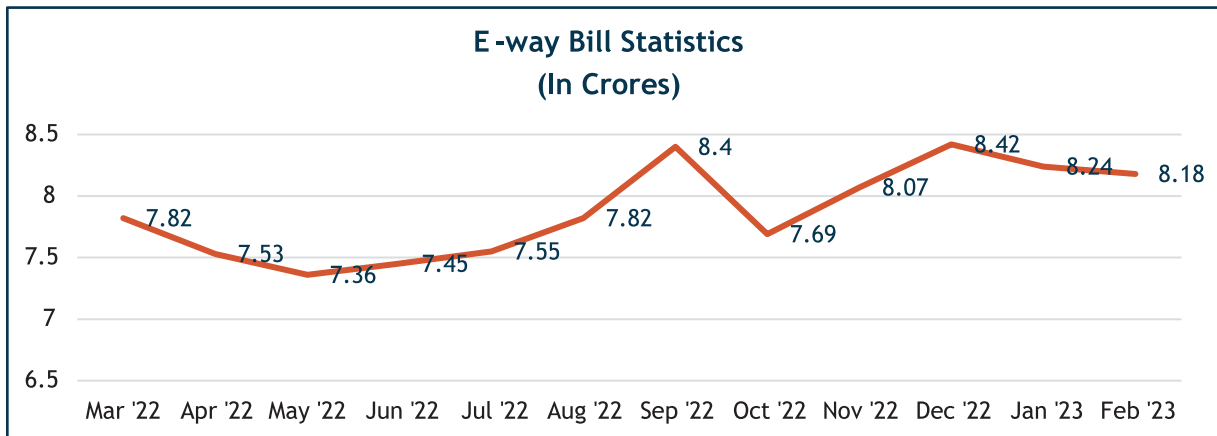
TRENDS IN GST COLLECTION AND E-WAY BILLS GENERATED

The chart below shows trends in monthly gross GST revenues during the last one year.



Source: Compiled from Press Releases issued by PIB

The chart below shows E-way bills generated corresponding to the monthly GST collection.

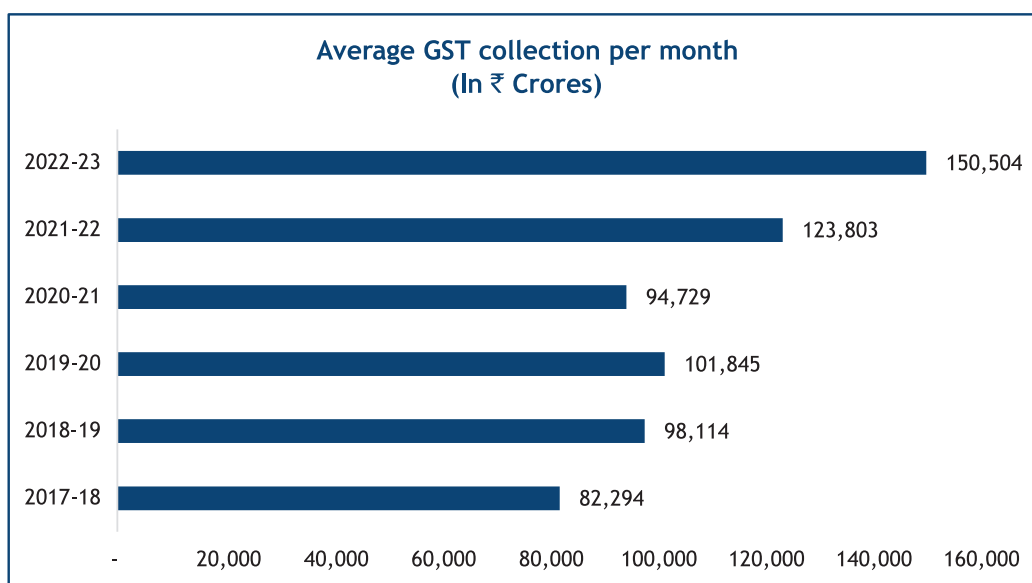


Source: <https://gstn.org.in/>

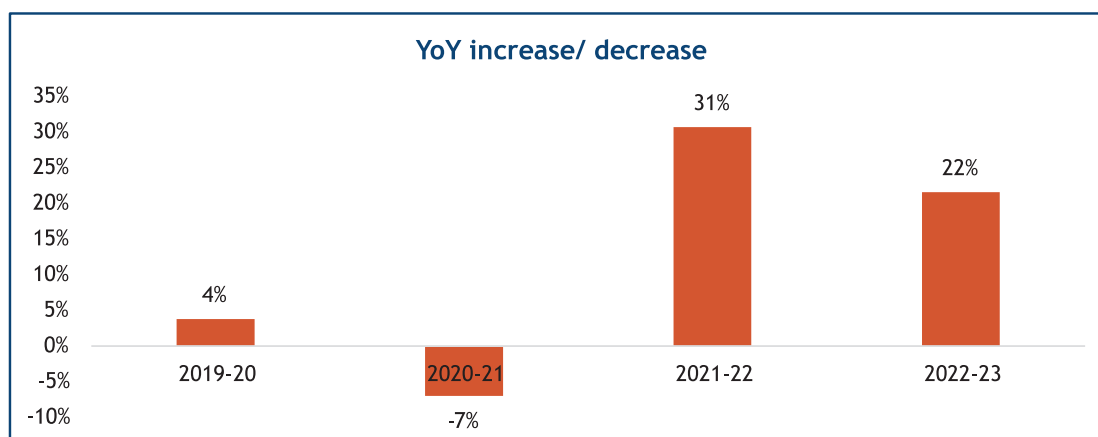
Note: The revenue collections in the current month pertains to the transactions conducted in the previous month. For example: Revenue collections for the month of Apr '22 (as per PIB release) reflects the transactions conducted in Mar '22. Therefore, in the above charts e-way bills generated in Mar '22 is shown corresponding to the GST Revenue collection for Apr '22 and so on.

TRENDS IN GST COLLECTION SINCE 2017

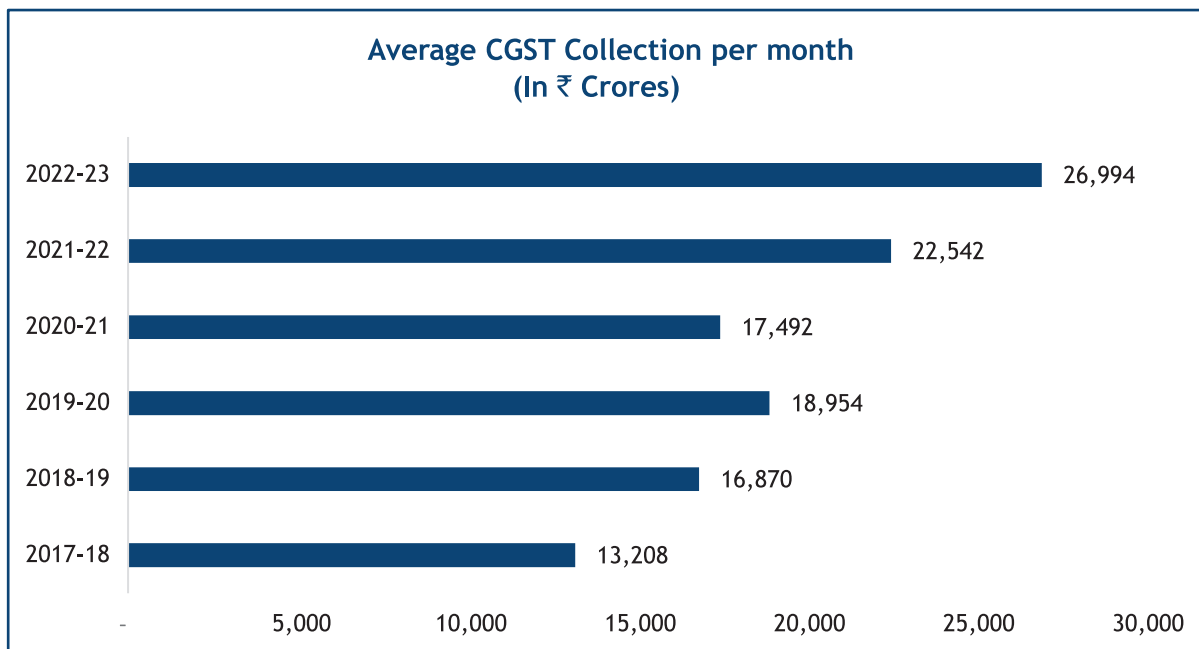
Trends in GST collection since the inception of GST have been presented below to give a bird's eye view of the pattern since its implementation in 2017. Gross GST collections in FY 2020-21 were less compared to the gross GST collections in FY 2019-20 for being severely impacted during the first five months of FY 2020-21 on account of COVID pandemic and Country-wide lockdown.



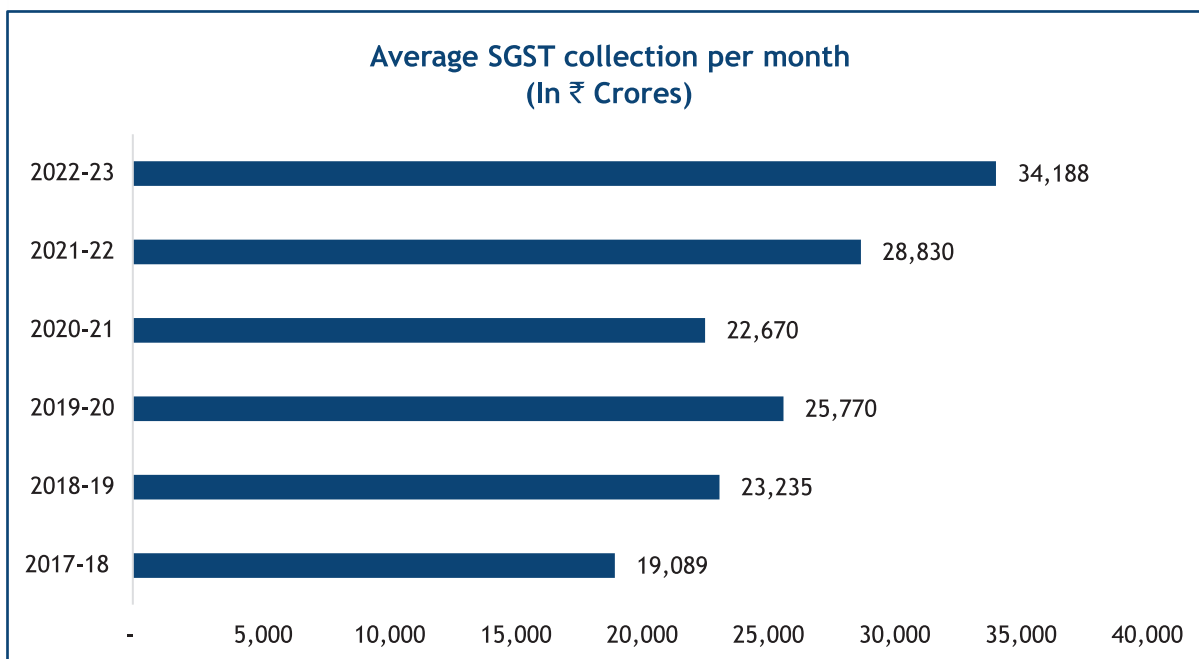
Note: For FY 2017-18, average of 9 months (i.e., from Jul '17 to Mar '18) is taken.



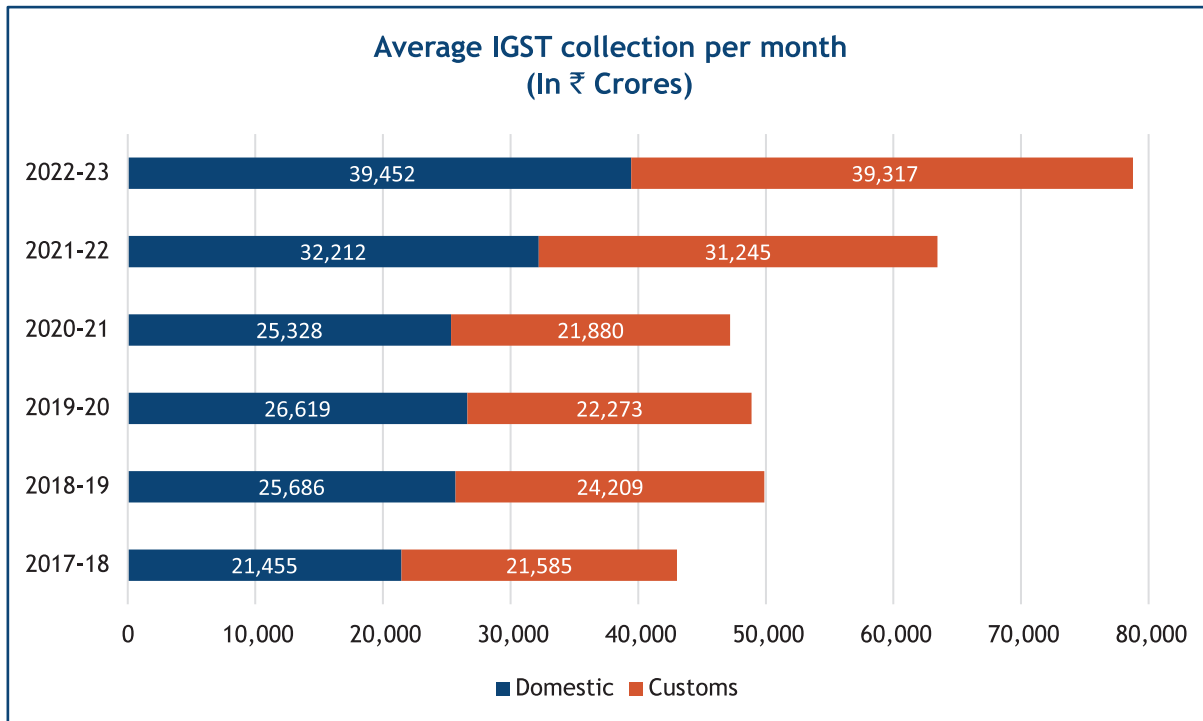
Note: YoY increase/ decrease in gross GST revenue in FY 2018-19 compared to FY 2017-18 has not been shown as GST was implemented from July 1, 2017.



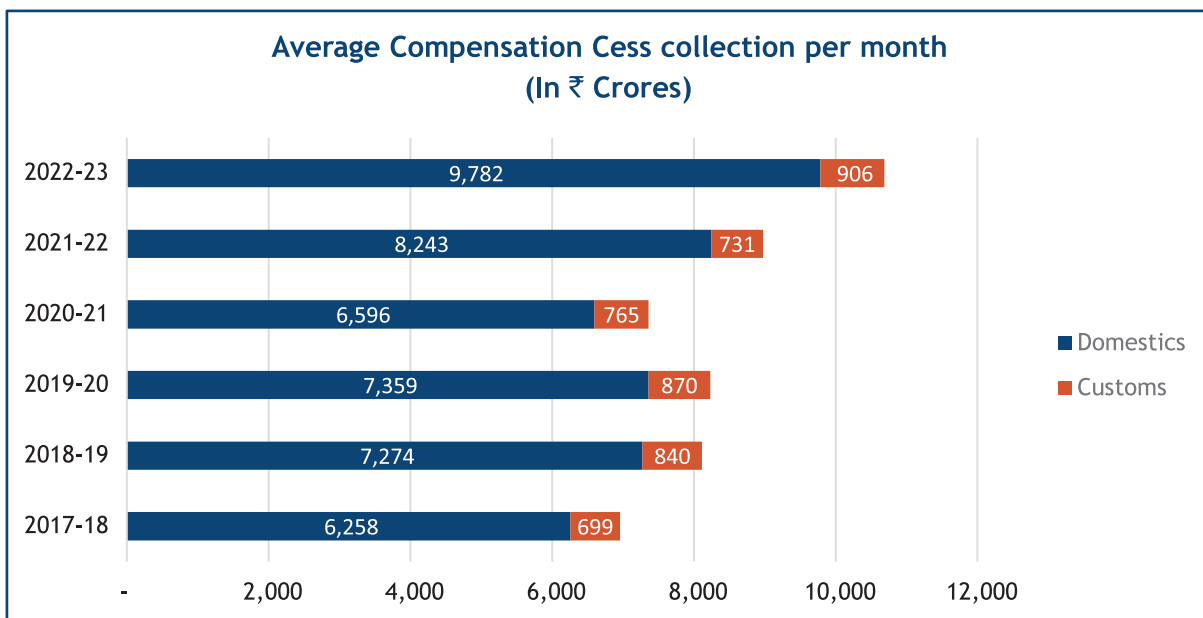
Note: For FY 2017-18, average of 9 months (i.e., from Jul '17 to Mar '18) is taken.



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NOTIFICATIONS AND CIRCULARS

NOTIFICATION NO. 02/2023-CENTRAL TAX DATED 31ST MARCH, 2023

The CBIC *vide* this notification has notified waiver of the late fees in excess of ₹500 (₹250 CGST + ₹250 SGST) and fully waived the same where total amount of tax payable in FORM GSTR-4 is NIL. The late fees waiver is for the registered person who fails to furnish return in FORM GSTR-4 for the quarters from July, 2017 to March, 2019 or for the F.Y. 2019-20 to 2021-22 by the due date, subject to the condition that said returns are furnished between the period from 1st April, 2023 to 30th June, 2023.

Source: <https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1009685/ENG/Notifications>

NOTIFICATION NO. 03/2023-CENTRAL TAX DATED 31ST MARCH, 2023

The CBIC *vide* this notification has notified to provide amnesty scheme in case where registration has been cancelled on or before 31st December, 2022 on account of non-filing of the returns, and application for revocation of cancellation of registration could not be filed within the time specified in Section 30 of CGST Act. The benefit of this amnesty scheme is also available to the person whose appeal against the order of cancellation of registration or the order rejecting application for revocation of cancellation of registration has been rejected on the grounds of failure to adhere to the time limit specified under Section 30 of the CGST Act.

Such person may file application for revocation of cancellation of such registration upto 30th June, 2023, subject to the condition that returns due upto the effective date of cancellation of registration has been furnished and amount of tax due has been paid, in terms of such returns, along with any amount payable towards interest, penalty and late fee.

No further extension of time period for filing application for revocation of cancellation of registration shall be available in such cases.

Source: <https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1009684/ENG/Notifications>

NOTIFICATION NO. 04/2023-CENTRAL TAX DATED 31ST MARCH, 2023

The CBIC *vide* this notification has made changes under Rule 8(4A) of the CGST Rules, 2017, stating that where the applicant for registration under GST opts for Aadhaar Authentication, then the date of submission of registration application shall be the date of authentication of Aadhaar number or 15 days from the date of submission of application in PART B of FORM GST REG-01, whichever is earlier.

Provided that the application for registration which is identified on the portal based on data analysis and risk parameters, shall be deemed to be complete only after biometric-based Aadhaar authentication and taking photograph of the applicant in case of an individual or of such individuals in relation to the applicant as notified where the applicant is not an individual, along with the verification of the original

copy of the documents uploaded with the application in FORM GST REG-01 at one of the notified Facilitation Centres.

However, the above proviso of sub-rule 4A would not apply to all the States except State of Gujarat - *vide* Notification No. 27/2022-Central Tax dated 26.12.2022 as amended by Notification No. 05/2023-Central Tax dated 31.03.2023.

Source: <https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1009686/ENG/Notifications>

NOTIFICATION NO. 05/2023-CENTRAL TAX DATED 31ST MARCH, 2023

The CBIC *vide* this notification has stated that for the words, “provisions of”, the words “proviso to” shall be substituted in Notification No. 27/2022-Central Tax dated 26th December, 2022 and the same shall be deemed to have come into force from the 26th of December, 2022.

Source: <https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1009687/ENG/Notifications>

NOTIFICATION NO. 06/2023-CENTRAL TAX DATED 31ST MARCH, 2023

The CBIC *vide* this notification has provided an amnesty scheme for conditional deemed withdrawal of assessment orders issued under Section 62(1) of the CGST Act, 2017 (i.e. Best Judgment Assessment Order) in past cases where the valid return could not be filed within 30 days from the service of the assessment order issued on or before 28th February, 2023, if the registered person furnishes such return on or before 30th June, 2023, along with interest under Section 50(1) and late Fee under Section 47 of the CGST Act.

This is irrespective of whether appeal has been filed or not against such assessment order, or the appeal, if any, filed against such assessment order has been decided or not.

Source: <https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1009688/ENG/Notifications>

NOTIFICATION NO. 07/2023-CENTRAL TAX DATED 31ST MARCH, 2023

The CBIC *vide* this Notification has rationalized late fees for Annual return in FORM GSTR-9 for F.Y. 2022-23 and onwards for registered person having aggregate turnover in that financial year up to ₹20 crores in the following manner:

Aggregate Turnover in a F.Y.	From (late fees)	To (late fees)
Upto ₹5 Cr	₹200 per day (₹100 CGST + ₹100 SGST), subject to maximum 0.5% of turnover in the State or UT.	₹50 per day (₹25 CGST + ₹25 SGST), subject to maximum of 0.04% of turnover in the State or UT.
More than ₹5 Cr and up to ₹20 Cr	₹200 per day (₹100 CGST + ₹100 SGST), subject to maximum 0.5% of turnover in the State or UT.	₹100 per day (₹50 CGST + ₹50 SGST), subject to maximum of 0.04% of turnover in the State or UT.

The CBIC *vide* this notification has also waived total amount of late fees which is in excess of ₹20,000 (₹10,000 CGST + ₹10,000 SGST) for failure to furnish Annual return for any of the financial years from 2017-18 to 2021-22 by the due date, subject to the condition that the said returns are furnished between the period from 1st April, 2023 to 30th June, 2023.

Source: <https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1009689/ENG/Notifications>

NOTIFICATION NO. 08/2023-CENTRAL TAX DATED 31ST MARCH, 2023

The CBIC *vide* this notification waived off the late fees in excess of ₹1,000 (₹500 CGST + ₹500 SGST), for the registered persons who fail to furnish return in FORM GSTR-10 (final return) by the due date, subject to the condition that the said returns are furnished between the period from 1st April, 2023 to 30th June, 2023.

Source: <https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1009690/ENG/Notifications>

NOTIFICATION NO. 09/2023-CENTRAL TAX DATED 31ST MARCH, 2023

The CBIC *vide* this notification has extended the time limit specified under Section 73(10) of the CGST Act for issuance of order under Section 73(9) of the CGST Act, pertaining to recovery of tax not paid or short paid or of input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized, in respect of a tax period specified below:

- for the financial year 2017-18, up to 31st December, 2023.
- for the financial year 2018-19, up to 31st March, 2024.
- for the financial year 2019-20, up to 30th June, 2024.

Source: <https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1009691/ENG/Notifications>

NOTIFICATION NO. 01/2023-COMPENSATION CESS DATED 31ST MARCH, 2023

The CBIC *vide* this notification has notified 1st April, 2023 as the date for the applicability of provisions of Section 163 of the Finance Act, 2023.

Section 163 of the Finance Act, 2023 pertains to the amendment of Schedule to the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 as follows:

- (a) Maximum rate at which GST Compensation Cess may be collected for pan masala changes from 135% *ad valorem* to 51% of retail sale price per unit.
- (b) Maximum rate at which GST Compensation Cess may be collected for tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes, including tobacco products changes to ₹4,170 per 1000 sticks or 290% *ad valorem* or a combination thereof but not exceeding ₹4,170 per 1000 sticks + 290% *ad valorem* or 100% of retail sale price per unit.
- (c) An Explanation has been inserted to define the term “retail sale price”.

Source: <https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1009681/ENG/Notifications>

NOTIFICATION NO. 2/2023-COMPENSATION CESS (RATE) DATED 31ST MARCH, 2023

The CBIC *vide* this notification has made amendments in Notification No. 01/2017-Compensation Cess (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 as last amended *vide* Notification No. 01/2023-Compensation Cess (Rate) dated 28.02.2023, to effect changes in rate of compensation cess for supply of goods under GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017.

The changes have been made effective from 1st day of April, 2023.

Source: <https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1009682/ENG/Notifications>

CIRCULARS

CIRCULAR NO. 191/03/2023-GST DATED 27TH MARCH, 2023

Clarification regarding GST rate and classification of 'Rab' based on the recommendation of the GST Council in its 49th meeting held on 18th February, 2023

Based on the recommendation of the GST council in its 49th meeting, held on 18th February, 2023, with effect from the 1st March, 2023, 5% GST rate has been notified on 'Rab', when sold in pre-packaged and labelled, and Nil GST, when sold in other than pre-packaged and labelled.

Further, as per the recommendation of the GST Council in the above-said meeting, in view of the prevailing divergent interpretations and genuine doubts regarding the applicability of GST rate on 'Rab', the issue for past period is regularized on "as is" basis.

Source: <https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1003155/ENG/Circulars>



GST PORTAL UPDATES

GSTN LAUNCHES E-INVOICE REGISTRATION SERVICES WITH PRIVATE IRPs

In another step towards further digitization of the business process flow, GSTN has launched the e-invoice registration services through multiple private IRPs at the recommendation of the GST Council. Four private companies viz. ClearTax, Cygnet, E&Y and IRIS Business Ltd. were empanelled by GSTN for providing these e-invoice registration services to all GST taxpayers of the country. The details of the existing and new IPRs are available at <https://einvoice.gst.gov.in/einvoice/dashboard>

The taxpayers now have a choice of more than one IRP (earlier being the only single portal of NIC), which they can use to register their e-invoices. This adds significant capacity causing redundancy to the single e-invoice registration portal which existed earlier.

The end-to-end flow of a digitally signed e-invoice between sellers and buyers by integration with the GST system will lead to ease of compliance for the taxpayers. It will also lead to facilitation of auto-drafting and auto-populating of invoice details in the GST returns which would lead to increased accuracy, correctness of reporting of supplies and availing of ITC by the recipients of the supply.

Source: <https://www.gst.gov.in/newsandupdates/read/573>

TAXPAYERS WISHING TO REGISTER AS “ONE PERSON COMPANY” IN GST

As per provision of section 2(62) of the Companies Act, 2013 “One Person Company” is defined as a company which has only one person as member.

Some issues have been raised by the persons registering as ‘One Person Company’ while they take GST registration. Upon analysis, it has been noticed that the option of choosing One Person Company is not there in form notified by CGST/SGST Acts and hence not available on the GSTN portal.

As a work around, it is advised that in the ‘Part B’ of GST Registration Form ‘REG-01’, applicant may select (Constitution of Business under ‘Business Details’ tab using dropdown list) option “Others”, if the taxpayer wants to register for GST as “One Person Company”. After selecting option as “Others”, the applicant shall also mention “One Person Company” in the text field and follow the steps for a normal registration application to complete the process.

In case of any further issues, it is advised to raise ticket at self-help portal.

Source: <https://www.gst.gov.in/newsandupdates/read/574>

HSN CODE REPORTING IN E-INVOICE ON IRPs PORTAL

As per notification no. 78/2020 - Central Tax dated 15th October 2020, it is now mandatory for taxpayers to report a minimum of six-digit valid HSN code for their outward supplies having Annual Aggregate Turnover (AATO) of more than ₹5 crores in any previous financial year.

This requirement has already been implemented in the GST system, and GSTN is now in the process of implementing the same at IRPs portal in collaboration with its IRP partners including NIC. It is suggested that in case wherever valid six-digit HSN code is not available, a corresponding valid eight-digit HSN code be reported instead of artificially creating six-digit HSN code.

Source: <https://www.gst.gov.in/newsandupdates/read/576>



GST IN NEWS

AHEAD OF GST APPELLATE TRIBUNAL'S LAUNCH, AN SOP FOR INVESTIGATIONS

With Parliament clearing the decks for the establishment of Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal to resolve rising disputes under the nearly six-year-old indirect tax regime, the Revenue Department is in the process of finalising a standard operating procedure (SOP) for officers undertaking intelligence and investigation work.

The GST Investigation wing of the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC), which deals with policy issues relating to enforcement actions such as search, seizure, prosecution and arrest, is drafting the manual. It will include various SOPs and instructions for field formations to abide by, and will be published shortly.

Over the past couple of years, while the Government has taken several steps to clamp down on tax evasion, the number of legal challenges mounted by taxpayers in various High Courts and the Supreme Court have also been rising, in the absence of the dedicated GST Tribunal that was envisaged since the GST regime's launch in July 2017.

Between April 2021 and November 2022, over 21,500 cases of GST evasion were booked by the revenue authorities, entailing an amount of almost ₹1.5 lakh crore. Of this, about ₹46,200 crore was realised and over 470 people were arrested.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/business/Economy/ahead-of-gst-appellate-tribunals-launch-an-sop-for-investigations/article66679936.ece>

GST RATE RATIONALISATION UNLIKELY BEFORE 2024 LOK SABHA ELECTIONS

A senior government official said that *“No major overhaul of tax rates is expected in GST until the end of next fiscal year. One major reason for this is that some members of the group of ministers (GoM) mandated to look at rate rationalisation by the GST Council are from poll-bound states. Later, this may lead to reconstitution of the panel”*.

Besides, both the Centre and States are not in favour of frequent changes in the tax rates amid inflationary uncertainties; they believe any major change should be brought in after extensive deliberations.

The GoM currently led by Karnataka Chief Minister Basavaraj Bommai has been tasked with making suggestions on rationalisation in the tax rates and merger of the tax slabs, reviewing the exempt list, etc.

Notably, the Legislative Assembly elections are scheduled to be held in Karnataka before May this year.

The seven-member panel is learnt to have met only three-four times and apprised the Council about the status of the report. *“There was a lack of consensus on rationalising tax structure, especially on*

raising the lower threshold to 7% from the current 5% and doing away with the 12% bracket. Some members were of the view that the 12% bracket contributes the least to revenues,” said one of the panel members.

He added that since the 18% slab has fewer items but contributes a major chunk or 65% of revenues, it should be retained.

According to sources, the panel has sought an extension from the GST Council for the submission of the final report.

Explaining the issue with frequent changes, the official cited above explained that in June last year, the Council moved several items, including tetra pack, printing, writing or drawing ink, knives and cutting blades, paper knives, pencil sharpeners and blades, spoons, forks, ladles, skimmers, dairy machinery, power pumps, and LED lamps to the 18% slab from 12%. It had even removed exemptions on mass-consumption items, including paneer and lassi.

So, any overhaul now would be done at one go, and not in short intervals. Tweaking of the tax rates shall continue to correct rate anomalies, on a case-to-case basis, he said.

Source: https://www.business-standard.com/india-news/electoral-compulsion-may-delay-gst-overhaul-amid-inflationary-uncertainties-123032800988_1.html

LACK OF CCI QUORUM IMPEDES GST ANTI-PROFITEERING DRIVE

Unfilled top-level vacancies at the Competition Commission of India (CCI) have impacted anti-profiteering orders concerning the GST, with sources indicating that there is a huge backlog of such cases with the regulator.

“It is likely that over the next three to five months the CCI will be able to dispose of anti-profiteering cases related to GST when vacancies related to the chairperson and members will be filled up. As of now, the CCI has been unable to take up cases due to the lack of quorum,” said a person familiar with the development.

At present, the CCI just has two members and the Government has invited applications for the post of Chairperson as well as three members. A quorum of at least three members is required for such cases to be taken up and orders to be passed. The Regulator has started approving mergers and acquisitions under the doctrine of necessity after industry sought urgent intervention to clear such pending deals.

Effective December 1, 2022, the CCI was mandated to look into anti-profiteering issues related to GST and examine whether input tax credits availed by any registered person or the reduction in the tax rate have actually resulted in a commensurate reduction in the price of the goods or services. The National Anti-Profiteering Authority (NAA), which was earlier examining such cases, wound up on November 30 after its term came to an end.

The CCI is also looking at shoring up its manpower so that it can effectively deal with such cases and sources said that it will be sending out anti-profiteering orders as soon as the CCI’s top posts are filled.

However, industry sources have said that anti-profiteering cases came to a standstill by late last year as the NAA was being wound up and no orders were passed in months prior to its winding up and final orders on many cases are still pending.

According to the website of the NAA, it passed the last of its final orders on profiteering in September 2022 and interim orders came out till the middle of November. There is however, no data on the number of cases related to anti-profiteering that are still pending.

Source: <https://www.financialexpress.com/industry/lack-of-cci-quorum-impedes-gst-anti-profiteering-drive/3023795/>

SOP ISSUED TO CHECK RISE OF BOGUS FIRMS IN GST REGISTRATION

In a bid to prevent use of bogus documents for GST registration, Chief Commissioner of Central GST Bhopal zone has issued the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in a trade notice.

As per the notice, aspirants will have to upload crucial documents of their business establishment like rent or lease agreement and registered/notorised NOC for GST registration. Besides, address on property document, property tax receipt, municipal khata copy and electricity bill should be the same as mentioned in the application.

The objective is to prevent use of forged documents and reduce queries and other GST registration hurdles.

Rejection of registrations or queries often causes unnecessary delay. It was found that query or rejections arose due to submission of illegible documents by applicants or mismatch in address in uploaded documents and application for registration.

In some cases, the businessman and the property owner were different or rent agreement, NOC for business at rented premises was submitted on plain papers.

As per trade notice, in light of mushrooming of bogus firms it was important that registration application be checked properly and due diligence exercised by Officers. At the same time, it was also important that a genuine taxpayer was not inundated with frivolous queries.

In view of the above, the SOP was prepared, wherein it was mentioned that all documents uploaded with the application for registration must be legible.

The rent, lease agreement, NOC, consent letter should be registered or notarized. In case, the trade name is different from the legal name, valid document like Gumasta, etc. would have to be submitted. The photograph uploaded in the REG-01 should be a recent one.

Source: <https://www.freepressjournal.in/indore/indore-sop-issued-to-check-rise-of-bogus-firms-in-gst-registration>

YOUR RESTAURANT BILL IS LESS IN GST REGIME – GOVERNMENT EXPLAINS WITH FIGURES

The GST on restaurant bills could be confusing for many customers. At times restaurants are also accused of generating fake GST bills even if they do not come under the purview of the GST Act, or collecting the tax without a valid GST number. However, the Press Information Bureau has shared an illustration on the GST levied on restaurant bills, which may clear all your doubts.

In the latest edition of New India Samachar, the Government's bi-weekly online news magazine, it has been claimed that after the implementation of GST, customers can save at least ₹150 on taxes on a total bill amount of ₹1,000.

Comparing a bill of ₹1,000 with that of the pre-GST era, the Government said, *"One nation, one tax i.e. GST has made having food in the restaurant cheaper."*

In the comparison chart, it could be seen that on the food bill of ₹1,000, total taxes including VAT used to be ₹303.5. The tax components included 10% service charge, 6.5% service tax, 0.2% Krishi Kalyan cess (KKC), 0.2% Swachh Bharat cess and 14.5% value added tax. However, post-GST, the amount has been reduced to ₹150, including 10% service charge and 5% GST, on the same bill amount.

5% GST is applicable on the total bill amount in air-conditioned and non-air-conditioned restaurants, whereas 18% GST is levied on the food services if the restaurant is located on the premises of a club or guest house.

A GST of 18% is also levied on food in restaurants in hotels, where room tariff is more than ₹7,500.

Source: <https://www.cnbcv18.com/finance/your-restaurant-bill-is-less-in-gst-regime--govt-explains-with-figures-16256661.htm>

GST REIMBURSEMENT, ASSURED SUPPLY LIKELY FOR COAL GASIFIERS

Companies that respond to the Government's plan to gasify coal may be reimbursed the GST that they pay on buying the fossil fuel, said two people aware of the development amid a cool response by investors.

In 2020, Centre announced an ambitious plan to gasify 100 million tonnes of coal by 2030, but it is yet to gain momentum because companies do not see it as economically viable.

As a result, some new incentives are likely to be announced in the next six months, said the people cited above.

"The Government will invite private investors for coal gasification and new incentives, including GST reimbursement, assured coal supplies from Coal India Ltd. as in the power sector, among others. The idea is to provide support towards capital cost and taxes. We may reimburse the GST on the coal used for gasification".

The Government previously considered waiving the GST compensation cess of ₹400 a tonne of coal used for gasification. After lukewarm interest, the Centre is now considering full reimbursement of the GST paid for coal used in gasification.

Coal gasification, the process which turns coal into fuel gas, is considered as a cleaner option than burning coal to produce energy. The gas produced through the process can be used to produce gaseous fuels such as hydrogen, methane, methanol and ethanol.

Having committed to achieving net-zero carbon emission by 2070, the Government has set itself ambitious goals to tap coal for cleaner uses such as gas.

In November 2021, the Government launched the National Coal Gasification Mission to map the gasification potential of coalfields and develop indigenous technologies suitable for various feedstock ranging from low-ash to high-ash coal.

The mission document suggested tax incentives, including waiver of GST compensation cess, reduction in additional cess and duties and tax holidays for 15 years for all coal gasification projects.

The Government has already made a provision for a 20% rebate in revenue-sharing for the coal used for gasification, provided the quantity used for gasification is at least 10% of the total coal production.

Source: <https://www.livemint.com/news/india/gst-reimbursement-assured-supply-likely-for-coal-gasifiers-11679850649921.html>



COMPLIANCE CALENDAR

Forms	Period	Due Date	Remarks
GSTR-1	Mar, 2023	Apr 11, 2023	Turnover exceeding ₹5 Crore or opted to file monthly return
GSTR-1	Jan-Mar, 2023	Apr 13, 2023	Opted for quarterly filing as per QRMP scheme
IFF (Optional)	Mar, 2023	NA	IFF is a facility where quarterly GSTR-1 filers can choose to upload their B2B invoices every month, currently under the QRMP Scheme
GSTR-3B*	Mar, 2023	Apr 20, 2023	Turnover exceeding ₹5 Crore or opted to file monthly return
GSTR-3B [#]	Jan-Mar, 2023	Apr 22/ 24, 2023	Opted for quarterly filing as per QRMP scheme.
CMP-08	Jan-Mar, 2023	Apr 18, 2023	Quarterly statement-cum-challan to make tax payment by taxpayers registered under the composition scheme
GSTR-5	Mar, 2023	Apr 13, 2023	Monthly return for Non-resident taxable persons
GSTR-5A	Mar, 2023	Apr 20, 2023	Monthly return for Non-resident OIDAR services providers
GSTR-6	Mar, 2023	Apr 13, 2023	Monthly return for Input Service Distributors
GSTR-7	Mar, 2023	Apr 10, 2023	Monthly return for authorities liable to deduct tax at source (TDS)
GSTR-8	Mar, 2023	Apr 10, 2023	Monthly return for e-Commerce Operators liable to collect tax at source (TCS)

***GSTR-3B**

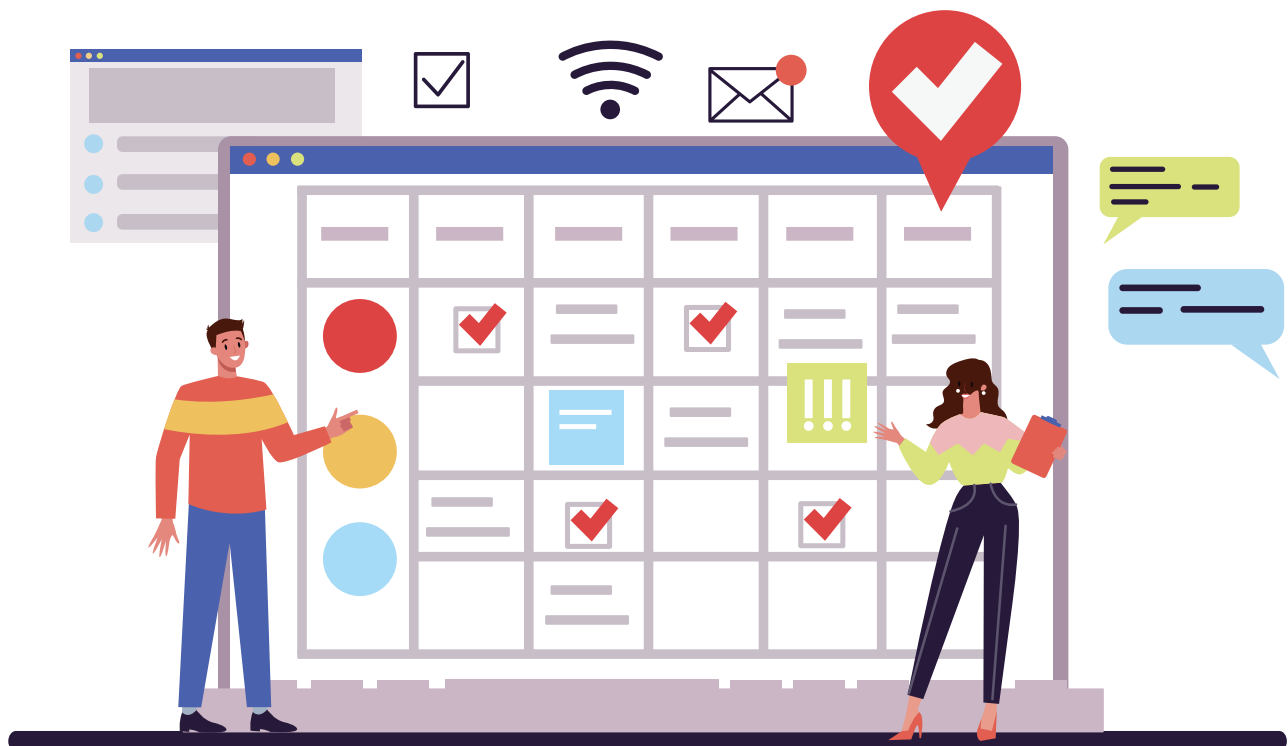
20th of next month for taxpayers with an aggregate turnover in the previous financial year more than ₹5 crore or otherwise eligible but still opting out of the QRMP scheme.

#GSTR-3B

For the taxpayers with aggregate turnover equal to or below ₹5 crore, eligible and remaining opted into the QRMP scheme, 22nd of month next to the quarter for taxpayers in category X States/UTs and 24th of month next to the quarter for taxpayers in category Y States/UTs

- **Category X:** Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, the Union territories of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.
- **Category Y:** Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Odisha, the Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Chandigarh and Delhi.

Source: <https://www.gst.gov.in/>



GST QUIZ



1. Late fee for filing Annual Return in FORM GSTR-9 for F.Y. 2022-23 for registered person having aggregate turnover in that financial year up to ₹5 crore is _____.
 - a) ₹50 per day (₹25 CGST + ₹25 SGST), subject to maximum of 0.04% of turnover in the State/ UT.
 - b) ₹50 per day (₹25 CGST + ₹25 SGST), subject to maximum of 0.5% of turnover in the State/ UT.
 - c) ₹100 per day (₹50 CGST + ₹50 SGST), subject to maximum of 0.04% of turnover in the State/ UT.
 - d) ₹100 per day (₹50 CGST + ₹50 SGST), subject to maximum of 0.5% of turnover in the State/ UT.
2. Late fees for filing Annual Return in FORM GSTR-9 for FY 2022-23 for registered person having aggregate turnover in that financial year of more than ₹5 crore and up to ₹20 crore is _____.
 - a) ₹100 per day (₹50 CGST + ₹50 SGST), subject to maximum of 0.04% of turnover in the State/ UT.
 - b) ₹100 per day (₹50 CGST + ₹50 SGST), subject to maximum of 0.5% of turnover in the State/ UT.
 - c) ₹200 per day (₹100 CGST + ₹100 SGST), subject to maximum of 0.04% of turnover in the State/ UT.
 - d) ₹200 per day (₹100 CGST + ₹100 SGST), subject to maximum of 0.5% of turnover in the State/ UT.

3. Late fees for filing Annual Return in FORM GSTR-9 for FY 2022-23 for registered person having aggregate turnover in that financial year of more than ₹20 crore is _____.
- a) ₹100 per day (₹50 CGST + ₹50 SGST), subject to maximum of 0.04% of turnover in the State/ UT.
 - b) ₹100 per day (₹50 CGST + ₹50 SGST), subject to maximum of 0.5% of turnover in the State/ UT.
 - c) ₹200 per day (₹100 CGST + ₹100 SGST), subject to maximum of 0.04% of turnover in the State/ UT.
 - d) ₹200 per day (₹100 CGST + ₹100 SGST), subject to maximum of 0.5% of turnover in the State/ UT.
4. Which of the following persons are not required to file GSTR-9?
- a) Casual Taxable Persons
 - b) Input Service Distributors
 - c) Non-resident taxable persons
 - d) Taxpayers opting composition scheme
 - e) All of the above

Answers: 1(a) 2(a) 3(d) 4(e)



NOTES

Motto

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