



Newsletter

January - February, 2023 - Volume 66



74th
Republic Day

GST



**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)



C O N T E N T S

GST Collection Updates	1
Trends in GST Collection and E-Way Bills Generated	3
Notifications and Circulars	4
GST Portal Updates	7
GST - Performance So Far and the Road Ahead	10
GST in News	12
Compliance Calendar	15
GST Quiz	16



Disclaimer: Although due care has been taken in preparation of this Newsletter, the Institute shall not be responsible for any loss or damage, resulting from any action taken on the basis of the contents of this Newsletter. Anyone wishing to act on the basis of the material contained herein should do so after cross checking with the original source.

GST COLLECTION UPDATES

₹1.56 lakh crore gross GST revenue collected in the month of January 2023

Second highest collection ever, next only to gross collection of April 2022 (₹1.68 lakh crore)

GST collection crosses ₹1.50 lakh crore mark for the third time in FY 2022-23

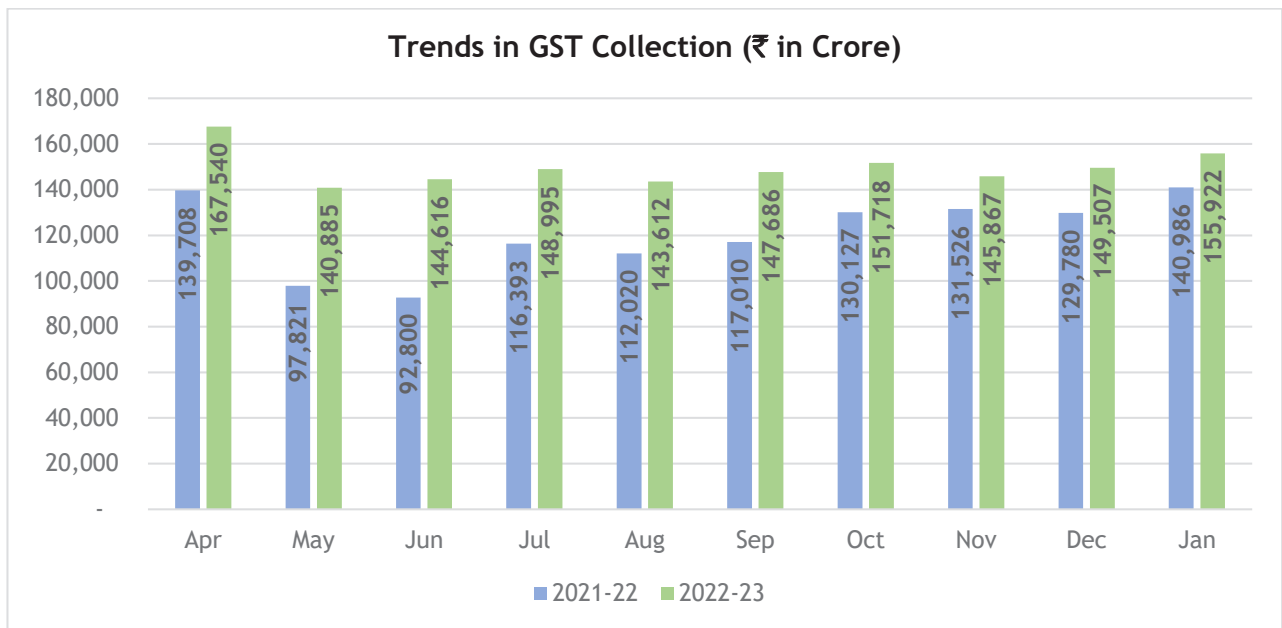
Revenues in current financial year upto January 2023 are 24% higher than the GST revenues during the same period last year

The gross GST revenue collected in the month of January 2023 till 5:00 PM on 31.01.2023 is ₹1,55,922 crore of which CGST is ₹28,963 crore, SGST is ₹36,730 crore, IGST is ₹79,599 crore (including ₹37,118 crore collected on import of goods) and cess is ₹10,630 crore (including ₹768 crore collected on import of goods).

The Government has settled ₹38,507 crore to CGST and ₹32,624 crore to SGST from IGST as regular settlement. The total revenue of Centre and States in the month of January 2023 after regular settlement is ₹67,470 crore for CGST and ₹69,354 crore for the SGST.

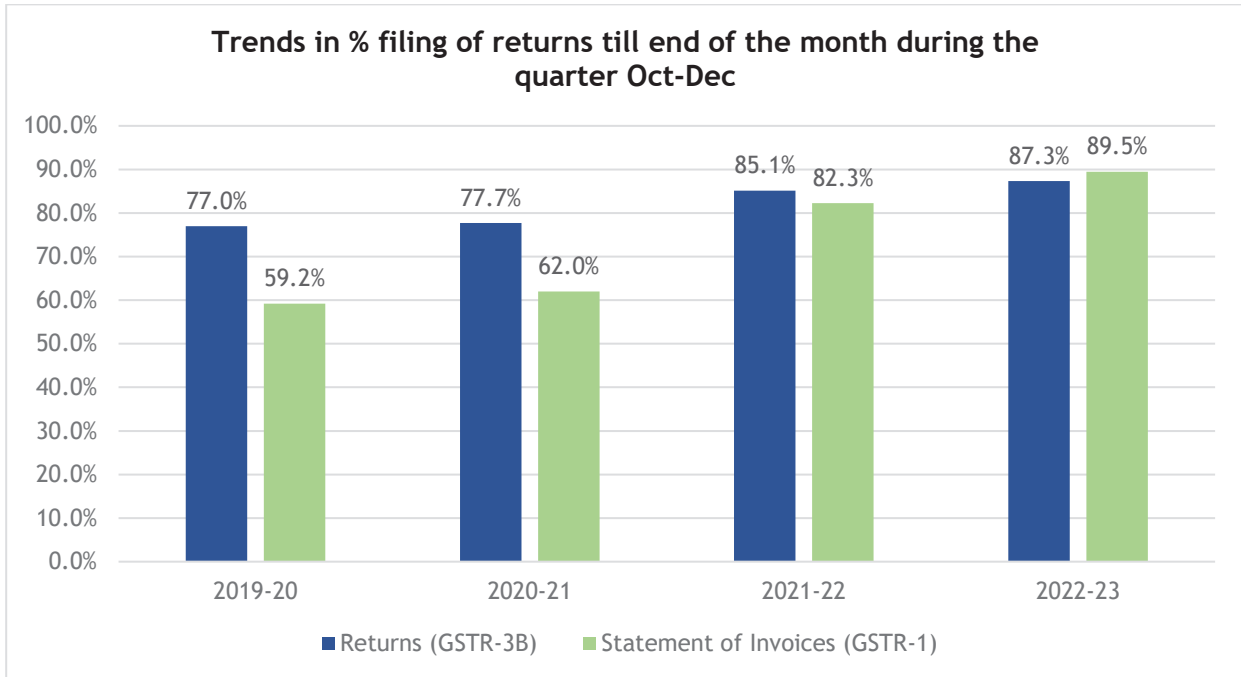
The revenues for this period from import of goods are 29% higher and from domestic transactions (including import of services) are 22% higher than the revenues from these sources for the same period last year.

The chart below shows trends in monthly gross GST revenues during the current financial year compared to previous financial year.



GST COLLECTION UPDATES

The percentage of filing of GST returns (GSTR-3B) and of the statement of invoices (GSTR-1), till the end of the month, has improved significantly over years. The trend in return filing in the Oct-Dec quarter over last few years is as shown in the graph below. For the quarter Oct-Dec 2022, total 2.42 crore GST returns were filed by the end of the succeeding month as compared to 2.19 crore GST returns for the same quarter in the last year.

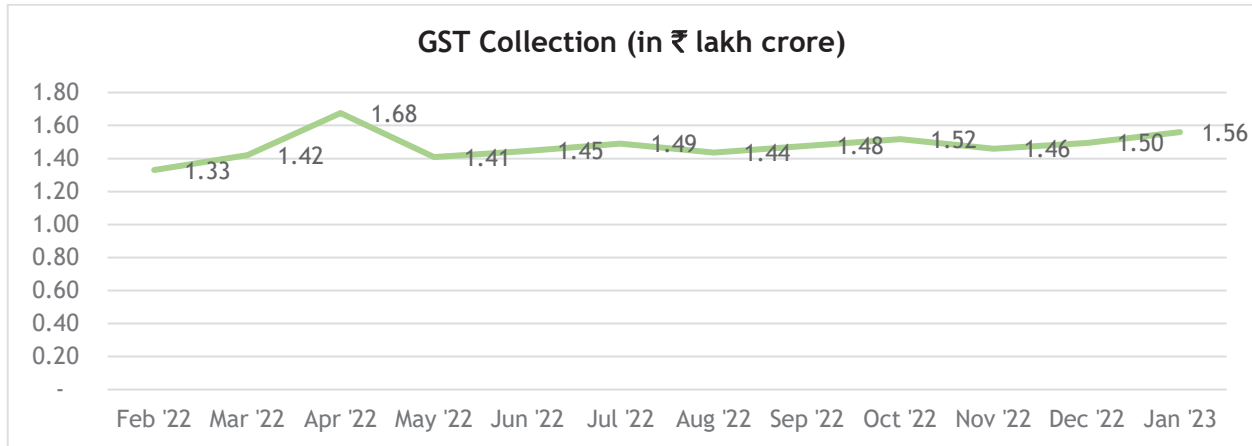


Source: <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1895180>



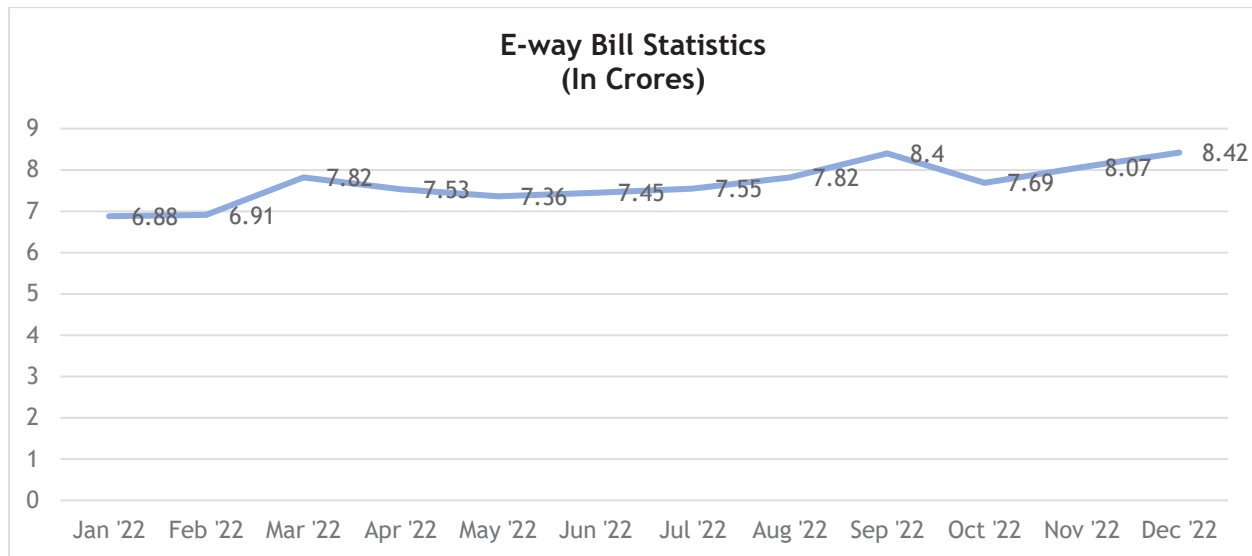
TRENDS IN GST COLLECTION AND E-WAY BILLS GENERATED

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 Feb '22 (as per PIB release) reflects the transactions conducted in Jan '22. Therefore, in the above charts e-way bills generated in Jan '22 is shown corresponding to the GST Revenue collection for Feb '22 and so on.

NOTIFICATIONS AND CIRCULARS

NOTIFICATION NO. 01/2023-CENTRAL TAX DATED 4TH JANUARY, 2023

This notification seeks to assign the powers of Superintendent of Central Tax to Additional Assistant Director of Directorate General of Goods and Services Tax Intelligence (DGGI) or Additional Assistant Director, Directorate General of Goods and Services Tax (DGGST) or Additional Assistant Director, Directorate General of Audit (DG Audit).

Source: <https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1009607/ENG/Notifications>

CIRCULAR NO. 189/01/2023-GST DATED 13TH JANUARY, 2023

Clarification regarding GST rates and classification of certain goods based on the recommendations of the GST Council in its 48th meeting held on 17th December, 2022

Rab -classifiable under Tariff heading 1702

It has been clarified that Rab is appropriately classifiable under heading 1702 attracting GST rate of 18% (S. No. 11 in Schedule III of notification No. 1/2017-Central Tax (Rate), dated 28th June, 2017).

Applicability of GST on by-products of milling of Dal/ Pulses such as Chilka, Khanda and Churi/Chuni

The GST Council in its 48th meeting has recommended to fully exempt the supply of subject goods, irrespective of its end use. Hence, with effect from 1st January, 2023, the said goods shall be exempt under GST *vide* S. No. 102C of schedule of notification No. 2/2017-Central Tax (Rate), dated 28.06.2017.

Further, as per recommendation of the GST Council, in view of genuine doubts regarding the applicability of GST on subject goods, matters that arose during the intervening period are hereby regularized on “as is” basis from the date of issuance of Circular No. 179/11/2022-GST, dated the 3rd August, 2022, till the date of coming into force of the above said S. No. 102C and the entries relating thereto. This is in addition to the matter regularized on “as is” basis *vide* para 8.6 of the said Circular.

Clarification regarding ‘Carbonated Beverages of Fruit Drink’ or ‘Carbonated Beverages with Fruit Juice’

On the basis of the recommendation of the GST Council in its 45th meeting, a specific entry has been created in notification No. 1/2017-Central Tax (Rate), dated 28th June, 2017 and notification No. 1/2017-Compensation Cess (Rate), dated 28th June, 2017, *vide* S. No. 12B in Schedule IV and S. No. 4B in Schedule respectively, with effect from the 1st October, 2021, for goods with description ‘Carbonated Beverages of Fruit Drink’ or ‘Carbonated Beverages with Fruit Juice’.

It has been clarified that the applicable six-digit HS code for the aforesaid goods with description 'Carbonated Beverages of Fruit Drink' or 'Carbonated Beverages with Fruit Juice' is HS 2202 99. The said goods attract GST at the rate of 28% and Compensation Cess at the rate of 12%. The S. Nos. 12B and 4B mentioned in Para above cover all such carbonated beverages that contain carbon dioxide, irrespective of whether the carbon dioxide is added as a preservative, additive, etc.

Applicability of GST on Snack pellets manufactured through extrusion process (such as 'fryums')

It is hereby clarified that the snack pellets (such as 'fryums'), which are manufactured through the process of extrusion, are appropriately classifiable under tariff item 1905 90 30, which covers goods with description 'Extruded or expanded products, savoury or salted', and thereby attract GST at the rate of 18% vide S. No. 16 of Schedule-III of notification No. 1/2017-Central Tax (Rate), dated 28th June, 2017.

Applicability of Compensation cess on Sports Utility Vehicles (SUVs)

It has been clarified that Compensation Cess at the rate of 22% is applicable on Motor vehicles, falling under heading 8703, which satisfy all four specifications, namely:- these are popularly known as SUVs; the engine capacity exceeds 1,500 cc; the length exceeds 4,000 mm; and the ground clearance is 170 mm and above.

Applicability of IGST rate on goods specified under notification No. 3/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate)

It has been clarified that on goods specified in the list annexed to the notification No. 3/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate), dated 28th June, 2017, which are eligible for IGST rate of 12% under the said notification and are also eligible for the benefit of lower rate under Schedule I of the notification No. 1/2017-Integrated Tax(Rate), dated 28th June, 2017 or any other IGST rate notification, the importer can claim the benefit of the lower rate.

Source: <https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1003143/ENG/Circulars>

CIRCULAR NO. 190/02/2023-GST DATED 13TH JANUARY, 2023

Clarifications regarding applicability of GST on certain services

Applicability of GST on accommodation services supplied by Air Force Mess to its personnel

All services supplied by Central Government, State Government, Union Territory or local authority to any person other than business entities (barring a few specified services such as services of postal department, transportation of goods and passengers etc.) are exempt from GST vide Sl. No. 6 of notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017.

Therefore, as recommended by the GST Council, it is hereby clarified that accommodation services provided by Air Force Mess and other similar messes, such as, Army mess, Navy mess, Paramilitary and Police forces mess to their personnel or any person other than a business entity are covered by Sl.No. 6 of notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 provided the services supplied

by such messes qualify to be considered as services supplied by Central Government, State Government, Union Territory or local authority.

Applicability of GST on incentive paid by MeitY to acquiring banks under Incentive scheme for promotion of RuPay Debit Cards and low value BHIM-UPI transactions

Under the Incentive scheme for promotion of RuPay Debit Cards and low value BHIM-UPI transactions, the Government pays the acquiring banks an incentive as a percentage of value of RuPay Debit card transactions and low value BHIM-UPI transactions up to ₹2000.

The Payments and Settlements Systems Act, 2007 prohibits banks and system providers from charging any amount from a person making or receiving a payment through RuPay Debit cards or BHIM-UPI.

The service supplied by the acquiring banks in the digital payment system in case of transactions through RuPay/BHIM UPI is the same as the service that they provide in case of transactions through any other card or mode of digital payment. The only difference is that the consideration for such services, instead of being paid by the merchant or the user of the card, is paid by the Central Government in the form of incentive. However, it is not a consideration paid by the Central Government for any service supplied by the acquiring bank to the Central Government. The incentive is in the nature of a subsidy directly linked to the price of the service and the same does not form part of the taxable value of the transaction in view of the provisions of section 2(31) and section 15 of the CGST Act, 2017.

As recommended by the Council, it is hereby clarified that incentives paid by MeitY to acquiring banks under the Incentive scheme for promotion of RuPay Debit Cards and low value BHIM-UPI transactions are in the nature of subsidy and thus not taxable.

Source: <https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1003144/ENG/Circulars>



GST PORTAL UPDATES

Advisory on facility of ‘Initiating Drop Proceedings’ of Suspended GSTINs due to Non-filing of Returns

A functionality of “Automated Drop Proceedings” of GSTINs suspended due to non-filing of returns has been implemented on the GST Portal. This functionality is available for the taxpayers who have filed their pending returns i.e., 6 monthly or 2 Quarterly returns.

1. If such taxpayers have filed all their pending returns, the system will automatically drop the proceedings and revoke suspension.
2. If the status of the GSTIN does not automatically turn ‘ACTIVE’, then taxpayers are advised to revoke the suspension once the due returns have been filed, by clicking on ‘Initiate Drop Proceeding’ for which navigation is as follows:
“Log on to GST Portal > Services > User Services > View Notices and Orders > Initiate Drop Proceeding”
3. In case the system does not automatically drop the proceedings or taxpayer is unable to revoke the suspension by clicking on ‘Initiate Drop Proceeding’, then taxpayer is advised to contact Jurisdictional Officer.

Note: This functionality is applicable to the taxpayers whose GSTINs have been suspended after 1st December, 2022.

Source: <https://www.gst.gov.in/newsandupdates/read/568>

Advisory for taxpayers facing issue in filing GSTR-3B

According to Hon’ble Supreme Court’s directive, filing of TRAN Forms was made available for aggrieved taxpayers during **01.10.2022 to 30.11.2022**. It has been observed that, in the process of filing TRAN Forms, few taxpayers have submitted their forms on the portal but did not finally **file** it within the specified time. After submitting the TRAN Forms, only filing was to be done with e-sign. Further, it is seen that such taxpayers have not raised any ticket for difficulty faced by them in filing TRAN Forms. Some taxpayers were also contacted by GSTN and they informed that they do not intend to file TRAN Forms. As the TRAN Forms of these taxpayers are submitted but not filed, these taxpayers are not able to file their GSTR-3B.

The TRAN filing window has already been closed. Hence, such taxpayers are advised to raise a ticket on **GST Grievance Portal** giving consent that their TRAN filing status may be reset by GSTN. Once the consent for resetting their unfiled TRAN forms is received, the TRAN forms will be reset and the taxpayer will be able to file their GSTR-3B.

Source: <https://www.gst.gov.in/newsandupdates/read/567>

New Functionalities made available for Taxpayers on GST Portal

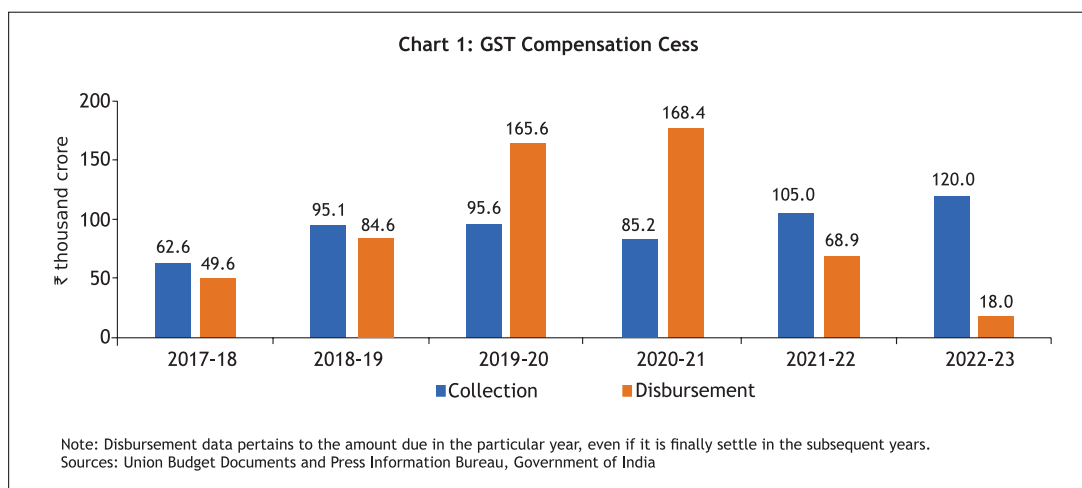
S. No.	Form/Functionality	Functionality made available for Taxpayers
Registration		
1.	Automation of Drop Proceedings for taxpayers suspended upon issuance of SCN in Form GST REG-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A taxpayer is suspended on the portal if they do not file six or more consecutive monthly returns /quarterly returns (QRMP) for two tax periods in Form GSTR-3B and are issued with a system generated notice for cancellation in Form GST REG-17. This was implemented on the portal w.e.f. October, 2022, for monthly filers and up to the September, 2022 quarter for quarterly filers. ● If such suspended taxpayers file all their pending returns/statements, the cancellation proceedings get automatically dropped on the portal. ● A new functionality has been deployed on the portal where the suspended taxpayers can themselves initiate the process of drop proceedings after having filed all pending returns/statements by clicking "Initiate Drop Proceeding" button by navigating Notices/ Order after login on their dashboard, if required.
Returns		
1.	Re-compute Interest button in Table 5.1 of Form GSTR-3B	A Re-compute Interest button has been provided in Table 5.1 of Form GSTR 3B which enables the taxpayers to re-compute interest in case they feel there is any discrepancy in the system computed interest. On click of the Re-compute Interest button, the system will re-compute the interest and update the system generated Form GSTR-3B PDF.
2.	Enabling validation at 4-digit HSN declaration in Table-12 of GSTR-1	A validation has been implemented in Table-12 of Form GSTR-1 wherein the taxpayers with AATO upto ₹5 crores have to mandatorily enter minimum 4 digits of HSN. A warning message shall be displayed if less than 4 digits are entered.
3.	Implementing Sequential Filing of Form GSTR-1 and filing of Form GSTR-1 prior to filing of Form GSTR-3B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● From October-2022 tax period onwards, filing of Form GSTR-1 has been made sequential. The system would not allow filing of Form GSTR-1 until the GSTR-1 for the previous return period is filed. This would apply to both Monthly and Quarterly filers. ● In addition, w.e.f. October-2022 tax period onwards, filing of Form GSTR-1 before filing of Form GSTR-3B for a particular tax period has been made mandatory on the portal. This would apply to both Monthly and Quarterly filers.

4.	Validation to check duplicate entries in Form GSTR-2B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the period Sep. 2021 onwards, an option was provided to the taxpayers to pull the BoE details in Form GSTR-2B in case it was not populated automatically from ICEGATE using 'Fetch Bill of Entry' functionality. However, in absence of a check in the system in some cases the BoE details were getting populated twice in taxpayer's Form GSTR-2B. A validation has now been implemented on the portal so as to ensure that BoE details do not get populated twice in Form GSTR-2B.
5.	Turnover threshold validation on filing by composition taxpayers	With effect from FY 2021-22, a validation has been implemented on the portal so as to ensure that a taxpayer whose aggregate turnover exceeds ₹1.5 crore for goods and/or ₹50 lacs for goods and services will not be able to file quarterly statement in Form CMP-08 and annual return in Form GSTR-4. An alert message will be displayed on the taxpayer's dashboard in such cases.
Refund		
1.	Label change in Statement 1 of RFD 01 for Refund on account of ITC accumulated due to Inverted Tax Structure	In terms of the Notification No.14/2022, dated 05.07.2022 the column " <i>Tax payable on such inverted rated supply of goods and services</i> " has been substituted with " <i>Tax payable on such inverted rated supply of goods and services *(Net ITC/ITC availed on inputs and input services)</i> " in Statement-1 of Form GST RFD-01 filed for refund on account of ITC accumulated due to Inverted Tax Structure.
2.	Removing the validation of return filing of Form GST CMP-08 and Form GSTR-4	The Composition taxpayers were earlier being prevented from applying for refund on account of excess payment of tax in cases where they had defaulted in filing statement in Form GST CMP-08 and/or return in Form GSTR-4. This validation has now been removed.
Advance Ruling		
1.	Filing Advance Ruling Application by Unregistered persons	A new functionality has been deployed on the portal to allow the unregistered persons to file an application for advance ruling on the portal. They can submit the application by creating a Temp ID on the GST portal. Earlier such persons could only submit the fee towards advance ruling application but were required to file the application in offline mode.
2.	Miscellaneous enhancements in enforcement module	A functionality has been provided on the Portal for taxpayers to file Request for Adjournment while replying to a Notice to Summon in Enforcement cases. After login, the taxpayers can navigate Services > User Services > View Additional Notices and orders > click here (hyperlinked) > Notices folder > select Reply for Notice to Summon.

Source: https://tutorial.gst.gov.in/downloads/news/new_functionalities_compilation_december_2022.pdf

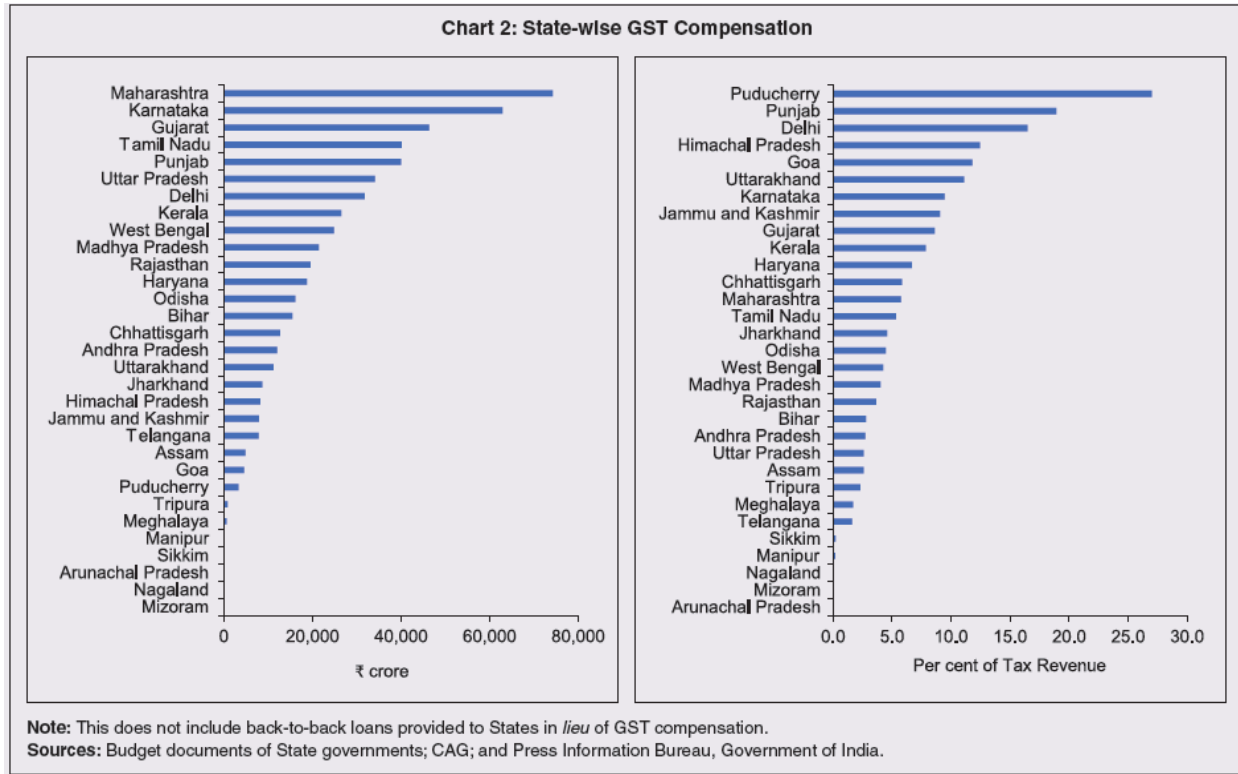
GST – PERFORMANCE SO FAR AND THE ROAD AHEAD

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) was introduced in India on July 1, 2017. June 30, 2022 marked the end of the transition period during which States were compensated for any loss in revenue due to implementation, calculated as the difference between the projected revenue based on 14% annual growth with 2015-16 as the base year and the actual GST revenue. Thus, States were effectively guaranteed a minimum annual increase in revenue of 14% during the transition period. The compensation to States was being met through the levy of a GST compensation cess on specified goods and services. In the first two years of implementation of GST, the collections from the GST compensation cess were higher than the disbursement of compensation to States, but this reversed in 2019-20 (Chart 1).

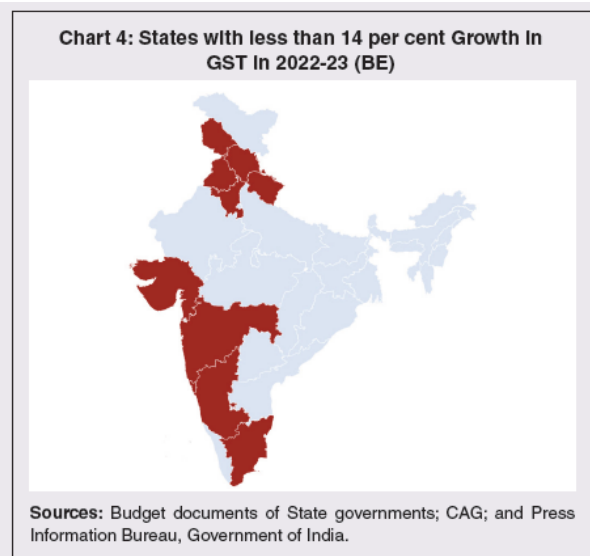
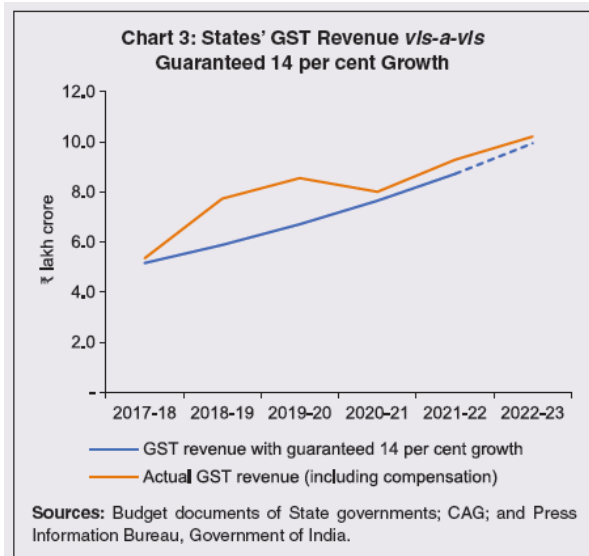


In the wake of the pandemic, GST collections nosedived, and the corpus available in the GST Compensation Cess Fund was insufficient to meet the compensation demand from States. The Union government resorted to market borrowings of ₹1.10 lakh crore and ₹1.59 lakh crore in 2020-21 and 2021-22, respectively, to provide back-to-back loans to States in lieu of the GST compensation shortfall. However, both principal and interest on such borrowings are to be repaid by the Centre from the collections through the GST compensation cess, whose timeline has accordingly been extended to March 2026.

The requirement for GST compensation has varied widely across States. During the five-year transition period (July 2017 to June 2022), the top five compensation receiving States were Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Punjab. However, the States which are likely to be most adversely affected by the end of the compensation regime are Puducherry, Punjab, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Goa and Uttarakhand for which the share of GST compensation in tax revenue has exceeded 10 per cent on an average (Chart 2). Overall, the north-eastern States have been the biggest beneficiaries in the GST regime, recording a compound annual GST revenue growth rate of 27.5% since the implementation of the GST (2017-18 to 2022-23) as against 14.8% for all States.



The consolidated GST revenue of all States, comprising SGST and devolution from CGST is budgeted higher than revenue projected in 2022-23 with the guaranteed 14% annual growth (Chart 3). Ten States are expected to fall short of 14% GST growth, as per their budget estimates (Chart 4). Going forward, in the absence of GST compensation, the States need to augment their revenue by increasing compliance, plugging leakages and widening of tax bases.



Source: State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2022-23 by RBI

GST IN NEWS

Taxman asks companies to reverse credit claimed on IPO expenses

More than 150 companies that have raised funds through initial public offering (IPO) since July 2017 are now staring at additional GST liability.

Tax authorities have started issuing notices to these companies, asking them to reverse credit claimed on expenses for listing of the shares.

The authorities argue that listing of shares is equivalent to trading of securities, which is an exempted service as per the GST provisions, hence tax credit claimed by the companies should be reversed.

Tax experts, however, said that the treatment of IPO as security trading may not be the correct interpretation as the proceeds are used for “furtherance of business”, which is not exempted under GST provisions.

As per Section 17(2) and 17(3) of the Central GST Act, 2017, the quantum of input tax credit allowed for taxable supply cannot be claimed on exempted supply of goods or services. Such credits, if claimed, need to be reversed.

Tax experts said reversing tax credit would amount to significant tax liability, considering the total fund raising through this route.

As per Prime Database, about 168 companies raised over ₹3.10 lakh crore through IPOs between July 1, 2017 - the day GST regime came into effect - and December 2022.

Source: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/finance/taxman-asks-companies-to-reverse-credit-claimed-on-ipo-expenses/articleshow/97461386.cms>

GST Compensation Cess may support carbon storage plan

The government may use the GST compensation cess for a clean energy fund to help access low-cost finance as part of India’s Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS) policy that is currently in the works.

The proposed policy holds importance given India’s commitment to net-zero carbon emissions by 2070, and reducing the carbon intensity of its economy by 45% from the 2005 levels.

The National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) with contributions from clean energy cess imposed on the coal mined in India or imported came into effect in July 2010.

With the GST coming into effect in July 2017, the clean energy cess was subsumed under the GST compensation cess.

Although GST compensation for States ended on 30 June last year, the compensation cess period has been extended till March 2026 for loans taken by the Centre to tide over the Covid pandemic.

GST revenue receipts of the Centre and states have been buoyant this year, aided by factors such as strong consumption and steps taken to improve tax compliance.

Source: <https://www.livemint.com/industry/energy/gst-compensation-cess-may-support-carbon-storage-plan-11674580082920.html>

MIDC plot transfers to third party under GST scanner

Businessmen having transferred their plots in MIDC's industrial estates to others may soon have the taxman knocking at their doors. The Central GST department is in the process of extracting 18% duty for such transactions.

The deals are being taken as lease which is classified as service and attracts GST. All such transfers since GST came into effect in 2017 are being now covered for the tax demand.

Tax consultants have questioned the Department's inaction in the last five years, and a sudden awakening on the matter fearing that it may create ripples among businessmen.

The Directorate General of GST Intelligence (DGGI) which works against duty evasion is collecting data of such transfers since July 2017.

There is no GST on the original allotment by MIDC. However, if the individual allottees further lease the land to others then it is subject to tax.

The DGGI communication to MIDC says that it is in the process of verification of cases of plot transfers since July 2017 to confirm whether the transferor has paid the tax or not.

Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/nagpur/midc-plot-transfers-to-third-party-under-gst-scanner/articleshow/97260874.cms?from=mdr>

Uniform GST audits for easier compliance scrutiny on cards

Central and State governments are working on making GST audits uniform across the country which will make scrutiny of GST compliance more predictable for businesses.

The new audit framework will for the first time prescribe common principles to be followed by both Central and State officers carrying out GST audits, which will bring uniformity in the exercise, said the person.

"This will be implemented later this year once the new GST audit manual is approved by the GST Council." It will lay down the principles to be followed by officials and will guide them on how far and deep they should go in verifying the transactions. These are in the nature of guidelines that will also specify the responsibilities and the authority of the auditor.

A uniform approach in audits across the country is a major move in ensuring tax certainty, experts said.

"A common GST audit manual for the Centre and States will be helpful to businesses as it will ensure consistency in the way audit is undertaken across the country". Businesses were allotted separate

GST registrations for their operations in different States which may be under either the Central or the respective State jurisdiction.

A common audit approach will enable businesses getting audited in one State to understand what to expect in other jurisdictions.

Source: <https://www.livemint.com/news/india/uniform-gst-audits-for-easier-compliance-scrutiny-on-cards-11674404275441.html>

To counter digital savvy evaders, GST to set up 5 forensic laboratories

The CBIC has got approval for setting up five in-house digital forensic laboratories in Directorate General of GST Intelligence (DGGI). This in-house mechanism aims to facilitate investigation in tax evasion.

CBIC Chairman Shri Vivek Johri confirmed this development in his communication to all the staff. He said, “As we move towards a more digital work environment, so are the tax evaders and delinquent. Therefore, bolstering our digital forensics and investigation capabilities is an important and ongoing endeavor.”

He said that with deep penetration of Information Technology, adoption of automated accounting systems and proliferation of devices on which data may be stored by businesses, it is imperative for the CBIC to have the requisite physical infrastructure, skill sets, know-how and ability to access data from those systems/devices and to be able to de-encrypt, decipher and at times, even de-bug it for carrying out investigations. “Setting up laboratories in-house would address this need and lend a firmer footing to our investigations,” he said.

Source: <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/economy/to-counter-digital-savvy-evaders-gst-to-set-up-5-forensic-laboratories/article66412599.ece>



COMPLIANCE CALENDAR

Forms	Period	Due Date	Remarks
GSTR-1	Jan, 2023	Feb 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)	Jan, 2023	Feb 13, 2023	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*	Jan, 2023	Feb 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	Jan, 2023	Feb 13, 2023	Monthly return for Non-resident taxable persons
GSTR-5A	Jan, 2023	Feb 20, 2023	Monthly return for Non-resident OIDAR services providers
GSTR-6	Jan, 2023	Feb 13, 2023	Monthly return for Input Service Distributors
GSTR-7	Jan, 2023	Feb 10, 2023	Monthly return for authorities liable to deduct tax at source (TDS)
GSTR-8	Jan, 2023	Feb 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. A registered person having an aggregate turnover up to in the preceding financial year is eligible for the QRMP Scheme.

- a) ₹2 crore
- b) ₹5 crore
- c) ₹10 crore
- d) None of the above

2. The registered persons opting for the QRMP Scheme would be required to furnish the details of outward supplies in FORM GSTR-1

- a) Monthly
- b) Quarterly
- c) Yearly
- d) None of the above.

3. The registered person under the QRMP Scheme would be required to pay tax due in each of the first two months of the quarter by depositing the due amount in, by of the month succeeding such month.

- a) Form GST PMT-04, 25th day
- b) Form GST PMT-05, 24th day
- c) Form GST PMT-06, 25th day
- d) Form GST PMT-07, 24th day

4. The registered person under the QRMP Scheme can use any of the following two options for monthly payment of tax during the first two months:

- a) Fixed Sum Method or Variable Sum Method
- b) Fixed Sum Method or Self-Assessment Method
- c) Variable Sum Method or Self-Assessment Method
- d) None of the above.

Answers: 1(b), 2(b), 3(c), 4(b)

Motto

सत्यं वद। धर्मं चर।
इष्टकारं कुरु। तृणानि। शोभते। तेषु। कुरु। श्रमः।

Vision

"To be a global leader in promoting
good corporate governance"

Mission

"To develop high calibre professionals
facilitating good corporate governance"



**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)

ICSI House, 22, Institutional Area, Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003 | Phone: 011-45341000

Connect with ICSI

www.icsi.edu



Online Helpdesk : <http://support.icsi.edu>