

***Vinay & Keshava LLP***

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

**Newsletter  
July 2018**

**Goods and  
Service Tax**

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## One Year Mark of GST



- July 1, 2018 marks one year of the launch of Goods and Service Tax in India. GST was launched on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2017, midnight and was rolled out after small function at the Parliament's Central Hall. The policy aims to streamline the taxation structure in the country by doing away with various taxes that were prevailing and imposed by states and Centre and introducing a unified tax system.
- Introduction of GST has not only widened the scope of indirect tax structure, but it has affected the other Tax regimes favourably where number of registered person under different acts are increasing.
- Early-day jitters have given way to general acceptance that, this may not be the perfect single Tax system, but it's working. Many of the issues remain to be addressed but knotty ones are resolved by the Government building confidence in the taxpayers that, eventually all other issues will also get resolved. For addressing difficulties faced by the taxpayers and for its timely and seamless solution, the Government has constantly initiated GST Council meetings and it is still continuing to do so.
- Implementation of GST was a big task for the Government, which to some extent they have accomplished however, it's time for the Government to have a look at the complications which are addressed to it for its seamless resolution. The taxpayers believe that the mechanism for its solution will come with no uncertainty and with an easy process. Few of the important decisions taken by the GST council are:

- New Era begin with Good and Simple Tax
- GST in Jammu & Kashmir
- Inception of consolidated return i.e. GSTR 3B
- Anti-profiteering Authority established
- Sky-High Taxes for Hotels
- Clarification on Refund of Cess for Zero rated supplies
- Unpleasant beginning with GST Portal issues
- Hard pill of GST swallowed by the public as the 1<sup>st</sup> month completed

JULY'17

01

- Reduction in GST rate for Rent-a-Cab, Construction and Job-work service
- Notifying E-Way Bill Rules Clarification in relation to GST on High Sea Sales
- Two Options for Transporters in GST rates
- Introduce RCM for specified services provided through Ecommerce Operators
- No compulsion to prepare an Invoice in FC only for exports
- Clarifying classification of Lottery as 'Goods'

AUGUST'17

02

- Relaxation on taking registration by maker of Handicraft goods and Job worker for Inter-state supply
- Change in Cess on Vehicles
- Beginning of Self-sealing
- Division of Taxpayers between Central and State
- Still filing July'17 GSTR-1 Form with extended due dates
- Appointing members of Antiprofitteering
- ITC availment based on CTD in TRANS 3

SEPTEMBER'17

03

- LUT can be taken in place of Bond for zero rated supply
- Relief to pay tax under RCM in case of supply from unregistered person
- Exemption of paying tax on Import by EOU/AA/EPC
- Introduction of Merchant Export scheme
- Rates of 27 Goods and 11 services are streamlined
- Notifying budgetary support scheme in few states
- GTA service to unregistered person is exempted

OCTOBER'17

04

- Deemed export supply notified with procedure
- 28% rated goods reduced to 50 from 224
- Quarterly and Monthly option for filing GSTR-1
- No GST on advance receipt for goods
- Clarification in relation to GST on goods deposited in warehouse
- Standalone rate for Restaurant
- Reduction and waiver of Late fees for returns

NOVEMBER'17

05

- E-way bill mechanism introduced with forms
- TRAN 2 available on portal for filing purpose
- Master circular for rectifying errors committed while filing returns
- Extending timeline for filing TRAN 1
- Refund rules amended and revised forms are published
- Enabling filing of form ITC-02 i.e., transfer of ITC in case of merger and amalgamation on portal

DECEMBER'17

06

- Clarifying time of supply in case of transfer of development right
- Reduction in late filing fees for GSTR-1, GSTR-5 & 5A
- Tour operator can avail ITC against payment of GST @ 5%
- Timeline for filing of ITC-03 is extended to 180 days
- Reduction in rate under composition scheme i.e., 1% for manufacturer and trader
- Interest income not to be considered by ITC reversal

JANUARY'18

07

- Simplification of the process of filing GSTR-3B
- Procedure of filing of online application for obtaining LUT for zero rated supply
- Reduction in the applicable slab rate of GST in case of sale of used and old vehicle i.e., from 43% (GST+ Cess) to 18% and 12% as applicable to specify category of goods.
- E-Way bill website crashing down as so many persons logged in

FEBRUARY'18

08

- Affordable housing scheme- Concessional rate of GST @ 8%
- Government has addressed Anti-profiteering application form – APAF-1
- Clarifying detailed process on Job work process
- Clarification on GST applicability on cash calls raised by members in joint venture and vice-versa
- As per instruction of Council GSTN has expedited the export refund claims

MARCH'18

09

- Clarifying process on how to prepare E-way bill in case of Bill to ship to transaction
- Revision of refund formula in case of refund under Inverted duty structure
- Introduction of Grievance redressal mechanism to resolve user's grievances due to IT glitches on GSTN
- Compulsory generation of E-way bill in case of inter-state movement of goods
- Facility for revocation of cancellation of registration started

APRIL'18

10

- Notifying Custom audit procedure
- Offline tool of GSTR -6 made available
- 20 states welcoming E-Way bill mechanism for intra-state movement of goods
- Taxability in case of goods stored in custom bonded warehouse
- Economy revived as GST settled down
- Special refund fortnight programme started by Customs officers

MAY'18

11

- Retrospective benefit of revised refund formula given in case of refund under Inverted Duty Structure
- E-Way bill applicability depends on movement of goods and not nature of supply
- Till June'18, E-Way bill introduced in all the states
- TDS, TCS and RCM provisions in respect of supply from unregistered person are deferred till 30-09-2018

JUNE'18

12

## Number-game of the GST till now...

**New Registration  
Approved - 47,94,828**

**No. of Migrated  
Taxpayer - 63,76,767**

**No. of Returns filed till  
date- 12 Crore**

**No. of Invoices  
processed - 380 Crore**

**No. Payment Transaction  
-  
4.03 Crore**

**GST Collection from July  
2017 to May 2018**

**Notifications, Circulars, Orders issued up to June  
2018**

Month	Collections in Crores
August 2017	93,590
September 2017	93,029
October 2017	95,132
November 2017	85,931
December 2017	83,716
January 2018	88,929
February 2018	88,047
March 2018	89,264
April 2018	103,458
May 2018	94,016
June 2018	95,610

Category	Notifications	Circulars	Orders	Rule
Central Tax	103	75	13	162
Central Tax (Rate)	59	-	-	-
Integrated Tax	13	3	-	2
Integrated Tax (Rate)	63	-	-	-
Union Territory Tax	28	-	1	-
Union Territory Tax (Rate)	59	-	-	-
Compensation cess	1	1	-	-
Compensation cess (Rate)	8	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>164</b>



### **GST aspects to be considered during Audit**

1. Financial Year 2017-18 has ended on 31.03.2018 and auditors are in the process of verifications. However, since GST has been implemented with effect from 1st July 2017, it is important to analyse the GST impact also on the financial statements.
2. It is important to analyse the GST impact on the transactions and verify compliance before closing the financials for the FY 2017-18 to avoid surprises that might crop up during GST audit.
3. Further as per section 35(5), every registered person whose turnover during a financial year exceeds the prescribed (Rs two Crores) limit shall get his accounts audited by a chartered accountant or a cost accountant and shall submit a copy of the audited annual accounts. Hence it very important for auditors to verify books of account in light of GST provisions also

### **Following are few important areas which requires auditor's attentions.**

#### **1. Registration particulars**

Following are the important points to be checked while reviewing the registration status,

- Registration Number
- Legal Name as per Pan
- Trade Name
- Registered Address
- No of Additional Places and Address within the State
- Number of Business Locations outside the State and Registration Certificates
- No of Directors and Authorised Signatories
- List of Major Goods and Services with HSN
- Is that entity taken registration for all the location?
- Is Certificate of registration prominently displayed in all locations where business was done?

#### **2. Reconciliation of GST return with books of accounts**

Reconciliation of books with GST return is very important and should cover at least following areas,

- Value of supply and outward liability,
- Turnover details with GSTR 1
- Purchases with GSTR 2A
- Input tax credit with GSTR 3B
- Electronic credit ledger
- Electronic cash ledger
- Electronic liability ledger

#### **3. Ineligible ITC**

Following credits are ineligible and care must be taken while verifying books of accounts,

- Motor vehicles
- Food & Beverages, Outdoor catering, beauty treatment, Health services, cosmetic and plastic surgery.
- Membership of club, Health & Fitness centre



- Rent-a-cab, Lift & Health insurance for employees however it is allowed if such services are obligation on employer.
- Travel benefit extended to employees on vacation.
- Works contract services – Construction of immovable property.
- Goods or services for construction of immovable property on his own account.
- Tax paid under composition scheme.
- Personal usage.
- Goods stolen, lost, disposed by way of gift or free samples

#### **8. Reversal of Credits if there are any exempted Supplies**

As per section 17, ITC is restricted to the extent of used for exempted supply. Therefore eligibility must rechecked once again and rectification to be done immediately to avoid any interest / penalty.

The reversal suggested in Rule 42 of CGST Rules is based on turnover for respective tax period. However it should be rechecked finally for financial year and tax should be paid if excess ITC is claimed or differential ITC to be claimed if short claimed. This should be done before the due date for furnishing of the return for the month of September following the end of the financial year to which such credit relates.

#### **9. Reversal of ITC on outstanding bills for more than 180 days from the date of Invoice and reclaiming the credit if payment is made subsequent to reversal.**

One more important condition attached for ITC is payment to vendor within 180 days from the date of Invoice. If not paid, ITC has to be reversed in the month in which such bills exceeds 180 days and will be eligible to reclaim once the payment is done. Therefore, ITC reversal on outstanding bills as on 31st March 2018 needs to be reviewed

#### **4. Refund eligibility should reviewed and reversed or refunded back government if claimed any ineligible refund**

Various kinds of GST refund is allowed like refund of Cash ledger balance, accumulated ITC on account of export, accumulated ITC due to inverted duty structure etc. however one must be careful about conditions attached to refund while claiming. For example, duty draw of IGST component and GST refund both are not allowed. Duty draw definition got amended with effective from 1st October 2017 to exclude GST. Therefore, for the period July-Sept, exporters are restricted from refund of ITC.

#### **5. RCM applicability on expenses and credit eligibility on the same**

As per section 9(3) and (4), receiver is liable to pay tax on inward supply of specific transactions. Section 9(4) specifies to pay tax under reverse charge in case of supply by unregistered person to registered person. This provision was effective till 13th October 2017 and government in the process of simplifying GST compliance deferred it till 30th September 2018. Hence unregistered persons transactions should be reviewed

#### **6. GST implications on advances**

As per section 12 and 13 of CGST Act, GST was required to pay on advance amount also. But government in the process of simplifying GST compliance, advance received against supply goods has been withdrawn with effective from 15/11/2017. However, it continues for advances received against supply of service.

#### **7. Job work transaction**

As per section 143 of the CGST Act, Principal may send inputs/capital goods for job work without payment of tax. However, such goods must be brought back within one year / three



years or must be supplied by paying applicable tax. Goods movement must be under the cover of challans and principal is required to declare such challan details in ITC 04 on quarterly basis. Mismatch of these details with books and ITC 04 may lead to unnecessary tax burden. Therefore, Challan numbers, quantity sent and received back must reviewed thoroughly.

#### 10. Transition credits and liabilities

GST law allows to carry forward the various credits of earlier period with certain conditions. If anybody is taking such benefits, proper care must be taken to comply with the conditions. Wrongful claims of credits will lead to compulsory penalties.

### Important Due Dates

#### Changes in Reverse Charge Mechanism

Date	Goods or service acquired from unregistered person (URD)	GST Liability
From 01-07-17 to 12-10-17	More than Rs.5,000/- per day	Yes
13-10-2017 onwards	URD purchase of any amount	No

#### Liability on Advance received for Goods

Particulars	From 01-07-17 to 12-10-17	From 12-10-17 to 14-11-17	From 15-11-17 onwards
Any amount	Yes	Yes	No
Turnover upto Rs.1.50 Crore	Yes	No	No

#### Liability on Advance received for Services

Particulars	From 01-07-17 to 12-10-17	From 12-10-17 to 14-11-17	From 15-11-17 onwards
Any amount	Need to pay tax on advance received		
Turnover upto 1.50 Crore			

#### Late Fees and Interest list

Particulars	Late Fees	Interest
GSTR – 3B in case of Nil returns	Rs. 20/- per day ( Rs.10/- CSGT + Rs. 10 /- SGCT)	
GSTR – 3B in case other returns	Rs. 50/- per day ( Rs.25/- CSGT + Rs. 25 /- SGCT)	
Delay in payment of tax		18% p.a
Wrong availment of ITC		24% p.a



### Introduction:

“Development Rights” in a Joint Development Agreement, refers to the “rights” associated with the Land that is given by the land owner to Builder / promoter / developer for developing the land into a residential or commercial project based on agreed terms and conditions which is popularly known as Joint Development Agreement (JDA).

Typical JDA General terms and conditions are,

1. Land owner grants rights to the Developer for entering the property and also for putting up construction in the said property and thereby develop the property;
2. Land owner, in exchange for certain portion of the built up area / developed structure, agrees forego and transfer certain portion of the Undivided Share of land to developer or his nominee;
3. Land owner also executes irrevocable general power of attorney in favour of Developer to enable him to enter and undertaking development activities;
4. Land owner and Developer, upon receipt of the plan sanctions, enter into an allotment agreement identifying the portions shared by each of the parties in the building to be constructed.
5. Developer constructs the building and transfers certain portion of the constructed area to land owner and sells the balance which is his share in the constructed.
6. Land owner may sell his share of constructed building to outside parties and receive consideration.
7. Both jointly execute sale deed in favour of third party for each unit.
8. Consideration for builder is the amount realizable from sale of his portion in constructed area to outside parties and value of UDS in Land received from land owner.
9. Consideration for land owner will be his share of constructed portion.

On the date of execution of agreement, land owner provides only right to enter the place and construct building. From the land owner's point of view there are two kinds of outward supply i.e sale of UDS in land and supply of construction service to the buyers of the his portion of the constructed area. On the other hand, Builder will have one outward supply i.e supply of construction service, it may be to the Land owner or to any other customer buying his portion of constructed area.

### Taxability:

As per Section 9 of the Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 (CGST Act), Central GST shall be levied on all intra-state supply of goods or services or both. Section 2(52) of the CGST Act defines the term ‘goods’ as “every kind of moveable property other than.....”. Further, ‘service’ as defined under Section 2(102) of the CGST Act covers “anything other than goods,.....”

Supply has been defined under section 7 of CGST Act and subsection 1 read with schedule II, classifies transaction as either supply of goods or supply or service. Further as per subsection 2, activities or transaction specified in schedule III are neither supply of goods nor a supply of service.

Construction activity is covered under clause 5 of schedule II, it is supply of service. Accordingly construction of a complex, building, civil structure or a part thereof, including a complex or building intended for sale to a buyer, wholly or partly, except where the entire consideration has been received after issuance of completion certificate, where required, by the competent authority or after its first occupation, whichever is earlier is a service. However Sale of land and sale of building subject to clause (b) of paragraph of schedule II are listed under clause 5 of schedule III.

However as per notification no. 4/ 2018 dated 25<sup>th</sup> January 2018, supply of development right to developer builder, construction company or any other person by a registered person is taxable and time of supply is arises at the time of transfer of possession or the right in constructed complex.

### Extract of the notification:

**“(a) registered persons who supply development rights to a developer, builder, construction company or any other registered person against consideration, wholly or partly, in the form of construction service of complex, building or civil structure; and**  
**(b) registered persons who supply construction service of complex, building or civil structure to supplier of development rights against consideration, wholly or partly, in the form of transfer of development rights,**  
**as the registered persons in whose case the liability to pay central tax on supply of the said services, on the consideration received in the form of construction service referred to in clause (a) above and in the form of development rights referred to in clause (b) above, shall arise at the time when the said developer, builder, construction company or any other registered person, as the case may be, transfers possession or the right in the constructed complex, building or civil structure, to the person supplying the development rights by entering into a conveyance deed or similar instrument (for example allotment letter)”.**

Now the question is whether the development right given by land owner is a separate supply in addition to UDS of land and is GST applicable?

Let us first analyse the word 'sale'. As per Section 54 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882, "sale" is a transfer of ownership in exchange for a price paid or promised or part paid and part-promised. Hon'ble Bombay High Court in the case of Provident investment Co. Ltd vs Commissioner of income tax – AIR 1954 Bom 95 observed that a sale or transfer presupposes the existence of the property which is sold or transferred. It presupposes the transfer from one person to another of the right in the property.

Hon'ble Guwahati High Court in the case of Nagen Hazarika vs Manorama Sharma – AIR 2007 Gau 62 held that the expression 'title' is a broad expression in law which cannot always be understood as akin to ownership. It conveys different forms of a right to a property which can include right to possess such property.

In Syndicate Bank vs Estate Officer – AIR 2007 SC 3169, the Supreme Court held that a jurisprudential title to a property may not be title of an owner. A title which is subordinate to an owner and which need not be created by reason of a registered deed of conveyance may at times create title. The title which is created in a person may be a limited one, although conferment of full title may be governed upon fulfilment of certain conditions. Whether all such conditions have been fulfilled or not would essentially be a question of fact in each case.

On an understanding of the above judgements, we can infer that the word 'sale' denotes transfer of title which is irrevocable and permanent. Hence 'sale of UDS' denotes 'transfer of title in land'.

Now coming to the meaning of the term 'land', it is pertinent to note that the term 'land' has also not been defined in the GST law. Therefore, the question arises as to whether 'land' means only full title in land or even other interest in land? For this, we need to rely on definition of land under other laws.

As per Section 3(a) of Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the expression 'land' includes benefits that arise out of land and things attached to earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.

As per Section 3(4) of Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 'land' includes benefits to arise out of land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth and also shares in or charges on the revenue or rent of village or other defined portions of territory.

Land development right is a right to carry out development or to develop the land or building or both - Girnar Traders vs State of Maharashtra – (2011) 3 SCC 1). It is thus a benefit out of land included within the word 'land'. One can also refer for similar observation in S.N. Chandrasekhar vs State of Karnataka – (2006) 3SCC 208 as well as Dena Bank vs B.B.P.Parekh & Co. – (2000) 5 SCC 694

On an understanding of the law laid down in the above judgements, one can infer that the word 'land' not just includes full title in land but also rights which gives benefits associated with it. Hence, the expression 'sale of UDS' connotes 'transfer (irrevocably and permanently) of title in land including rights in the form of benefits arising from it'.

The development right given by land owner to developer is permanent and irrevocable right on the land subject to agreed terms and conditions. It grants right to the developer to also sell the land of his portion. It can be argued that development right is the benefits arising out of land and Therefore, transfer of development rights would get covered under the expression 'sale of UDS' appearing in Entry No. 5 of schedule III of the CGST Act, and hence, shall neither be treated as neither supply of goods nor as supply of services.

Without prejudice to the above, further the notification says that supply of development rights by **registered person to another registered person**. Most of the land owners in case of JDA will be individual and unregistered and the question of what if supplier or developer is unregistered is unanswered.

However, since GST is a new law and its interpretations are still developing. Until settled principles emerge by way of judicial precedents and more clarity is arrived at on the above discussed issues one may decide to:

- a. Either take a conservative approach by paying GST on development rights; or
- b. Pay GST under protest and make an application seeking refund (subject to the principle of unjust enrichment); or
- c. Seek an Advance Ruling in all States, and if such a ruling goes in favour of revenue, then move the Appellate Authorities / Courts for redressal of such grievance.

It appears that this vexed issue will settle only with the intervention of Courts or the Government

## **Concept of Casual taxable person and Non-Resident taxable person**

**Casual Taxable Person** – As per section 2(20) means a person who occasionally undertakes transactions involving supply of goods or services or both in the course of furtherance of business, whether as principal, agent or in any other capacity, in a state or a Union territory where he has no fixed place of business.

**Non-resident taxable persons** – As per section 2(77) any person who occasionally undertakes transactions involving supply of goods or services or both, whether as principal or agent or in any other capacity, but who has no fixed place of business or residence in India.

<b>Casual taxable Person</b>	<b>Non-resident taxable Person</b>
He Occasionally undertakes transaction involving supply of goods or service in a state or Union territory where he has no fixed place of business	He occasionally undertakes transactions involving supply of goods or services but has no fixed place of business or residence in India
He has to take registration irrespective of any turnover limit	He has to get invariably get registered before making any supply of taxable goods or services
He has to have a PAN number	He dose not have a PAN number, a non-resident person, if having PAN number then he has to take registration as Casual Taxable Person
He has to apply for registration at least 5 days prior to the commencement of business	He has to apply for registration at least 5 days prior to the commencement of business
For Registration application form is GST REG 01, as applicable for normal taxable person	For Registration application form is GST REG – 10
He can make taxable supplies only after issuance of registration certificate	He can make taxable supplies only after issuance of registration certificate
Registration is valid only for 90 days, on request proper officer can extend maximum by another 90 days	Registration is valid only for 90 days, on request proper officer can extend maximum by another 90 days
He is not eligible to opt for composition scheme	He is not eligible to opt for composition scheme
He can claim Input tax credit of all inwards supplies	He can get Input tax credit only in respect of import of goods or services
He has to file normal GSTR3B, 1, 2 and 3	He has to file on GSTR – 5
Taxes has to be calculated and remitted in advance	Taxes has to be calculated and remitted in advance
No need to file Annual Returns	No need to file Annual Returns

## Case Laws:

### ***1. In the case of VSL Alloys (India) Pvt Ltd Vs State of UP and other (HC- UP) – Decision on e-way bill***

Petitioner is a manufacturer and exports of SS tubes and fittings, having their office at Sahibabad, Gaziabad District, Petitioner against their sales order raised tax invoice and uploaded all the details in GST portal under PART-A i.e consignor, consignee, the challan no., its date, value of goods, HSN code, the place of delivery of goods but without filling PART-B details i.e transport / vehicle details, destination was within 50Kms from consignors place and generated e-way bill and moved the goods, during the course of transportation the vehicle was intercepted by the department authority, seized the goods, levied penalty for not providing details in Part-B w.r.t vehicles, aggrieved by this petitioner filed writ petition before Hon'ble High Court of Uttar Pradesh.

**Law:- As per Rule 138 e-way bill shall not be valid for movement of goods by road unless the information in PART-B of Form GST EWB -01 has been furnished.**

Hon'ble court noticed that, the distance was less than 50 kms and moreover all the documents were accompanied the goods, details are duly mentioned which reflects from the perusal of the documents. Merely of none mentioning of the vehicle no. in Part-B cannot be a ground for seizure of the goods. Hon'ble HC held that the order of seizure is totally illegal and once the petitioner has placed the material and evidence with regard to its claim, it was obligatory on the part of the authority to consider and pass an appropriate reasoned order. This Writ Petition was allowed.

### ***2. In the case of Puneet Automobiles Ltd Vs Allahabad HC - Seized vehicle could be released without demanding security if there was no possibility of evasion of tax***

CGST/Uttar Pradesh GST: Where Competent Authority had seized assessee's new loader/tipper with temporary registration number coming from Jamshedpur under section 129(1) of U.P.GST Act on ground that assessee had not furnished E-way bill immediately at time of detention and also imposed penalty under section 129(3), said authority was directed to release vehicle without demanding any security.(Section 68 read with section 129 of the CGST Act, 2017)

### ***3. In the case of Mohd. Yunush Ltd Vs Allahabad HC - GST recovery can be made as arrears of land revenue by District Collector***

CGST/UPGST: In Central Goods and Services Tax Act/Uttar Pradesh Goods and Service Tax Act there is a provision of recovery of GST and said recovery can be made as arrears of land revenue by Collector of District on requisition by 'Proper officer' of Taxing Department.

(Section 79 of the CGST Tax Act, 2017 read with rule 143 of the CGST Rules, 2017)



## **Notifications and Circulars for the period June 2018**

- Three Central Tax Notifications issued.
- One Central Tax (Rate) & one Integrated Tax (Rate) & one Union Territory Tax (Rate) notifications issued.
- Four Circulars under CGST issued.

SI No	Subject	Notification / Circular No. & Date of Issue
1	Seeks to make amendments (Fifth Amendment, 2018) to the CGST Rules, 2017.	26/2018-CT ,dt. 13-06-2018
2	Seeks to specify goods which may be disposed off by the proper officer after its seizure.	27/2018-CT ,dt. 13-06-2018
3	Notification issued for amending the CGST Rules, 2017	28/2018-CT ,dt. 19-06-2018
4	Applicable GST rate on Priority Sector Lending Certificates (PSLCs), Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) and other similar scrips -regarding	Circular No. 46/20/2018-GST ,dt. 06-06-2018
5	Clarifications of certain issues under GST viz, taxability of moulds and dies, servicing of cars, maintenance of books of accounts in case of auction of tea, coffee, production of e-way bill at the time of delivery in case of transportation of goods, requirement of e-way bill in case of movement of goods from DTA unit to SEZ unit or vice versa located in the same state.	Circular No. 47/21/2018-GST ,dt. 08-06-2018
6	Clarifications of certain issues under GST viz Whether services of short-term accommodation, conferencing, banqueting etc. provided to a SEZ developer or a SEZ unit should be treated as an inter-State supply or an intra-State supply?	Circular No. 48/22/2018-GST ,dt. 14-06-2018
7	Modifications to the procedure for interception of conveyances for inspection of goods in movement, and detention, release and confiscation of such goods and conveyances, as clarified in Circular No. 41/15/2018-GST dated 13.04.2018 –reg.	Circular No. 49/23/2018-GST ,dt. 21-06-2018
8	Deferment of RCM on URD purchases till 30-09-2018	12/2018 – Central Tax (Rate) dt, 29-06-2018
9	Seeks to further amend notification No. 50/2017- Customs dated 30.06.2017 so as to increase BCD to 35% on crude edible vegetable oils and to 45% on refined edible vegetable oils.	47/2018- Cus,d. 14-06- 2018
10	Seeks to increase the tariff rate on goods in chapters 7, 8, 28, 38, 72 and 73 in the First Schedule to the Customs tariff Act, 1975	48/2018- Cus,d. 20-06- 2018
11	Seeks to further amend notification No. 50/2017-customs dated 30th June 2017, to prescribe effective rate of duty on specified goods.	49/2018- Cus,d. 20-06- 2018



12	Exports by Post Regulations, 2018.	48/2018-Cus (NT) d.t 04.06.2018
13	Amendment in Foreign Trade Policy 2015- 20 enabling exporters to file single DFIA application for exports made from any EDI port and separate applications for export made from each non-EDI port.	Ntfn No.13/2015- 2020 dt.20.06.2018
14	Clarification of SEIS benefits to Steamer Agents, etc.	Circular No 08/2015-2020, Dt. 21-06-2018
15	Benefit of Focus Product Scheme to HS Code 8481-FTP 2009-14	Trade Notice No.16/2018-19, Dt 07-06-2018

## Due dates of GST for the month of July 2018

July- 2018						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10 GSTR -1 (June'18)#	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18 GSTR-4 (Apr'18 to June'18)	19	20 GSTR- 3B (June'18) GSTR - 5 & 5A (June'18)	21
22	23	24	25 ITC-04 (Apr'18 to June'18)	26	27	28
29	30	31 GSTR-1 (Apr'18 to June'18) * GSTR-6 (July'17 to June'18)				

# Monthly Return for Taxpayer with Annual Turnover more than Rs.1.50 Cr.

\* Quarterly Return for Taxpayer with Annual Turnover upto Rs.1.50 Cr. (Apr'18 to June'18)

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