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ICAI-GST

NEWSLETTER

A Newsletter from The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India on GST





GST Commissioner CA Upender Gupta at ICAI International Conference in Mumbai



Seminar on GST at Rajkot



Training Program on GST for CA staff at Noida



Virtual Certificate Course on GST at Pune



Seminar on GST at Port Blair



Two Days Conference on GST at Chandigarh

President's Communication



My Esteemed professional colleagues,

With the advent of year 2018 bringing new hopes for new achievements, I wish you all a happy, joyous, peaceful and eventful New Year 2018. At the same time GST has completed 6 months of its implementation in Indian economy leading to tremendous changes in tax system and structure. GST allowed us credit across the entire supply chain overcoming the limitations of old indirect tax structure and targeting to improve efficiency in tax administration.

Governments, be it central or State, are taking all possible initiatives for the smooth implementation of GST. At the same time trade and commerce also gradually adjusting to the entirely new system and compliance mechanism. Understanding the requirement of e-way bill, GST council in its 24th meeting on 16th December, 2017 decided to implement nationwide e-way bill system for **Inter-State movement of goods** on a compulsory basis with effect from 1st February, 2018. Further, the Uniform System of e-way Bill for inter-State as well as intra-State movement will be implemented across the country by 1st June, 2018.

ICAI, being partner in Nation Building is always at its service to support this national initiative and undertaking various initiatives from time to time helping various stakeholders in understanding GST law. One of such initiative taken in this regard is 2nd Batch of Virtual Course on **GST through live telecasts sessions**, which is being organised from 15th December, 2017 to 14th January, 2018. The online classes have duration of 60 hours (15 days x 4 hrs per day). The Virtual Course can be attended at 21 location of ICAI. Apart

from this, it can be attended by logging in from any location through internet by using logging id and password. Also, a series of **Live Webcasts on UAE VAT** organised recently from 22nd December to 30th December, 2017 for which recordings in E-Learning would be available shortly.

ICAI has recently launched two new publications "**Background Material on GST Acts and Rules- January 2018**" (5th Edition of BGM) and "**Background Material on Exempted Services under GST**" which adds to the existing list of ICAI GST publications. The publication aims at bringing comprehensive coverage of the GST Acts and Rules made thereunder.

To update further, more than 3000 workshops with more than 2.5 lakh participants, seminars and conferences on GST, 58 Certificate Courses (classroom sessions) have been organised across the country in 2017. The Indirect Taxes Committee website also plays an important role in GST knowledge dissemination as it holds offline webcasts on GST, webcast series on UAE VAT, regular GST updates, articles, information on upcoming courses, programmes/ seminars, e-publications on GST, E-learning on GST, GST Newsletter etc., for all its registered users. I sincerely hope the readers to make good of all the learning opportunities and be abreast with latest GST developments.

N. S. Vikamsey

CA. Nilesh S. Vikamsey

President, ICAI

25 December 2017



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GST UPDATES

Uniform rate of tax @ 0.5% for manufacturers and traders

Earlier in case of Manufacturer, 1% composition rate under CGST and SGST each were applicable. However, the Central Government vide Notification No. 1/2018- Central Tax dated 1st, January, 2018 has reduced the composition rate to 0.5% to align with the traders. Now, revised rates under composition scheme are as follow: -

Sl No.	Category of registered persons	Rate of Tax
1.	Manufacturers	0.5% (CGST) + 0.5%(SGST/UTGST)
2.	Traders	0.5% (CGST) + 0.5%(SGST/UTGST)

Further, in case of Traders, turnover only for supply of taxable goods will be considered for the tax liability.

Comment: Now in case of Traders, turnover of exempted goods will not be considered in Total Turnover while computing the turnover limit for composition scheme.

Amendment in CGST Rules, 2017

Central Government vide Notification No. 75/2017 – Central Tax dated 29th December, 2017 has made following amendments in the CGST Rules, 2017:

Insertion in Rule 19 (Amendment of Registration):

Rule 19 sub-rule (1) of CGST Rules, 2017 provides for the amendment of registration through application in FORM GST REG-14 (where there is any change in any of the particulars furnished in the application for registration). After the Rule 19(1), sub-rule (1A) has been inserted which provides that “Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1), any particular of the application for registration shall not stand amended with effect from a date earlier than the date of submission of the application in FORM GST REG-14 on the common portal except with the order of the Commissioner for reasons to be recorded in writing and subject to such conditions as the Commissioner may, in the said order, specify.”

Substitution in Rule 89 (Application for Refund of Tax, Interest, Penalty, Fees or any other amount):

Rule 89 sub-rule (4) of CGST Rules, 2017 provides the formula to calculate the refund amount in the case of zero rated supply of goods or services. Refund of input tax credit shall be as per the following formula:

Refund Amount = (Turnover of zero-rated supply of goods + Turnover of zero-rated supply of services) x Net ITC ÷ Adjusted Total Turnover

With effect from 23rd October, 2017, in Rule 89 some substitutions have been made to provide that “Net ITC” should be other than the input tax credit availed in the case of supplies received on which the supplier has availed the benefit of notification No. 48/2017-Central Tax dated 18th October, 2017, notification No. 40/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 23rd October,

2017 or notification No. 41/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate) dated 23rd October, 2017, or both.

Further, “Turnover of Zero rated supply of goods “and “Adjusted Total turnover” should not include such turnover of supplies in respect of which refund of input tax credit has been availed in respect of inputs or input services used in making zero-rated supply of goods or services or both.

Comment: Now Input Tax credit of such inward supplies on which refund has been claimed under specified notification are not eligible for Refund under this Rule.

Condition omitted in Rule 95 regarding Refund of Tax to certain Persons

Rule 95 of CGST Rules, 2017 provides that eligible person can claim refund of tax paid on inward supplies as per notification issued under section 55 once in every quarter through filing FORM GST RFD-10 along with statement of inward supplies of goods or services or both in FORM GSTR-11. Earlier this statement was required to be prepared on the basis of statement of outward supplies furnished by corresponding suppliers in FORM GSTR 1 but now such condition to claim has been omitted from the said rule.

Also, refund of tax paid by the applicant was available only if the price of supply covered under a single tax invoice exceeds Rs. 5000. Now, this condition has been omitted from the said rule therefore, no condition of amount of invoice to claim refund.

E-way bill Mechanism

The Central Government vide Notification no.74/2017 dated 29th December, 2017 has notified 1st day of February, 2018, as the date from which the provisions of E-way bill system as notified in Notification No. 27/2017 – Central Tax dated 30th August, 2017 shall come into force.

Further, following decisions were taken by the GST council in its 24th meeting held on 16th December, 2017 for implementation of nationwide e-way Bill system:

- The nationwide e-way Bill system will be ready to be rolled out on a trial basis latest by 16th January, 2018. Trade and transporters can start using this system on a voluntary basis from 16th January, 2018.
- The Rules for implementation of nationwide e-way Bill system for Inter-State movement of goods on a compulsory basis will be notified with effect from 1st February, 2018. This will bring uniformity across the States for seamless inter-State movement of goods.
- While the System for both inter-State and intra-State e-way Bill generation will be ready by 16th January, 2018, the States may choose their own timings for implementation of e-way Bill for intra-State movement of goods on any date before 1st June, 2018. There are certain States which are already having system of e-way Bill for intra-State as well

as inter-State movement and some of those States can be early adopters of national e-way Bill system for intra-State movement also. But in any case, the Uniform System of e-way Bill for inter-State as well as intra-State movement will be implemented across the country by 1st June, 2018.

(Press Release ID :174401)

Waiver of late fee payable for failure to furnish the Return in Form GSTR 4

The Central Government vide Notification No. 73/2017 – Central Tax dated 29th December, 2017 has waived off the late fee payable by any registered person for failure to furnish the return in Form GSTR 4 (Return by compounding tax payers) by the due date, which is in excess of an amount of Rs. 25 per day during which such failure continues.

Provided that where the total amount payable in lieu of central tax in the said return is nil, the amount of late fee payable by any registered person for failure to furnish the said return by the due date shall stand waived to the extent which is in excess of an amount of Rs. 10 per day during which such failure continues.

Filing of GSTR-1

The Central Government vide Notification No. 72/2017 dated 29th December, 2017 has provided the schedule for filing FORM GSTR-1 (The return of outward supplies) by Taxpayers with annual aggregate turnover exceeding Rs. 1.5 crore. Such Taxpayers need to file GSTR-1 on monthly basis as per following frequency:

Sl No.	Months for which the details in FORM GSTR-1 are furnished	Time period for furnishing the details in FORM GSTR-1
1	July - November, 2017	10th January, 2018
2	December, 2017	10th February, 2018
3	January, 2018	10th March, 2018
4	February, 2018	10th April, 2018
5	March, 2018	10th May, 2018

On the other hand, the Central Government vide Notification No. 71/2017 dated 29th December, 2017 has provided the schedule for filing FORM GSTR-1 (The return of outward supplies) by Taxpayers with annual aggregate turnover upto Rs. 1.5 crore. Such Taxpayers need to file GSTR-1 on quarterly basis as per following frequency:

Sl No.	Quarter for which the details in FORM GSTR-1 are furnished	Time period for furnishing the details in FORM GSTR-1
1	July - September, 2017	10th January, 2018
2	October - December, 2017	15th February, 2018
3	January - March, 2018	30th April, 2018

Total collection under GST for the month of December 2017 has been Rs. 80,808 crores till 25th December 2017

Total Revenue Collection under GST: The total collection under GST for the month of December 2017 has been Rs. 80,808 crores till 25th December 2017. 99.01 lakh taxpayers have been registered under GST so far till 25th December, of which 16.60 lakh are composition dealers which are required to file returns every quarter. 53.06 lakh returns have been filed for the month of November till 25th December.

Revenue of States: Rs. 80,808 crores collected under GST for the month of December, 2017 (upto 25th December) segregation of which under different heads is as follows:

1.	IGST	Rs. 41,270 crores
2.	CGST	Rs. 13,089 crores
3.	SGST	Rs. 18,650 crores
4.	Compensation cess	Rs. 7,798 crores

Further, Rs. 10,348 crores is being transferred from IGST to CGST account and Rs. 14,488 crores is being transferred from IGST to SGST account by way of settlement of funds on account of cross utilization of IGST credit for payment of CGST and SGST respectively or due to inter State B2C transactions. Thus, a total amount of Rs. 24,836 crores is being transferred from IGST to CGST/SGST account by way of settlement. Thus, the total collection of CGST and SGST for the month of December, 2017 (upto 25th December) is Rs. 23,437 crores and Rs. 33,138 crores respectively, including transfers by way of settlement.

(Press Release ID :174827)

Manual filing of applications for Advance Ruling and appeals before appellate Authority for Advance Ruling

The Central Government vide Circular No.25/25/2017- GST dated 21st December, 2017 has clarified the procedure for manual filing and processing of the applications for Advance ruling till the Advance ruling module is available on the common portal.

The following conditions and procedure are prescribed for manual filing of applications for Advance Ruling:

- An application for obtaining an advance ruling under sub-section (1) of section 97 of the CGST Act and the rules made thereunder shall be made in quadruplicate, in FORM GST ARA-01. The application shall clearly state the question on which the advance ruling is sought. The application shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 5000/- which is to be deposited online by the applicant.
- The application, the verification contained therein and all the relevant documents accompanying such application shall be signed by a person authorised.

The following conditions and procedure are prescribed for manual filing of Appeal to Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling:

- An appeal against the advance ruling issued under sub-section (6) of section 98 of the CGST Act and the rules made thereunder shall be made by an applicant in quadruplicate, in FORM GST ARA-02 and shall be accompanied by a fee of

ten thousand rupees to be deposited online.

- An appeal made by the concerned officer or the jurisdictional officer referred to in section 100 of the CGST Act and the rules made thereunder shall be filed in quadruplicate, in FORM GST ARA-03 and no fee shall be payable by the said officer for filing the appeal. As per section 100 (2) of the CGST Act, the appeal shall be filed within a period of 30 days from the date on which the ruling sought to be appealed against is communicated to the applicant or the concerned officer or the jurisdictional officer, as the case maybe.
- The appeal, the verification contained therein and all the relevant documents accompanying such appeal shall be signed by authorized person.

Advisory for Taxpayers to file FORM GSTR1

- Taxpayers opting for quarterly filing of return will have to select the last month of the quarter from the drop down menu. However, for the month of July 2017, GSTR-1 has to be filed separately by all taxpayers, as option to file quarterly returns is applicable for returns from August 2017 onwards.
- Thus, taxpayers who opt for quarterly return filing will have to file GSTR-1 of the various tax periods in the following manner:
 - o For July: Monthly (by choosing July from drop down menu)
 - o For 2nd Quarter (August and Sept): Quarterly, by choosing Sept.
 - o For 3rd Quarter (Oct-Dec): Quarterly, by choosing December
- Taxpayer, who has already filed GSTR 1 for July 2017, will not be able to revise the same. However, amendment relating to invoices and other relevant document of July 2017 can be made through amendment Table (Table 9) in the next period return.
- Once taxpayer has chosen the option “Quarterly”, they cannot change this option in the remaining part of the financial year 2017-18. Thus, they will be required to file Quarterly returns and they cannot opt for Monthly filing of returns during current financial year.

[gst.gov.in]

Nil Return filing and Questionnaire based display in Form GSTR 3B for the Tax payers

Functionality to file Nil Return is available, in case a taxpayer selects option to file Nil GSTR 3B Return, he can straightaway file nil return, earlier there was no such provision all taxpayers were shown all tiles along with payment tile. Now nil return can be filed at one click of mouse.

Further on logging and selecting Form GSTR 3B In Return dashboard, system will display a questionnaire to the taxpayer based on which relevant tables of GSTR 3B will be visible to the taxpayer. It will remove non-relevant tables of the return which are not applicable for a particular assessee such as interstate

supply to unregistered.

[gst.gov.in]

Form GST TRAN 2 is now available on the GST Portal.

Functionality to file Form GST TRAN 2 (Statement for dealers or traders that are currently registered under GST but were previously unregistered under VAT/Excise, to avail credit of goods in stock on the appointed day, in respect of which they are not in possession of any document evidencing payment of duty) is now available on the GST Portal.

As per Rule 117(4) of CGST Rules, 2017 the input tax credit shall be allowed at the rate of 60% on such goods which attract central tax at the rate of 9% or more and 40% for other goods of the central tax applicable on supply of such goods after the appointed date and shall be credited after the central tax payable on such supply has been paid.

Provided that where integrated tax is paid on such goods, the amount of credit shall be allowed at the rate of 30% and 20% respectively of the said tax.

[gst.gov.in]

Form GSTR 5A is now available on the GST Portal.

Functionality to file Form GSTR 5A (Form and manner for submission of Return by persons providing online information and database access or retrieval services from a place outside India to a person in India other than a registered person) is now available on the GST Portal.

[gst.gov.in]

Form GSTR 6 (ISD Return) is now available on the GST Portal.

Functionality to file Form GSTR 6 (ISD Return) is now available on the GST Portal.

[gst.gov.in]

Anti-profiteering application form released

Anti-Profiteering Application Form APAF – 1 released (a written application to support the claim of applicant that the benefit of reduction in the rate of tax has not been passed on to the recipient) which is required to be filed before Standing Committee/State level Screening Committee in terms of Rule 128 of CGST Rules, 2017 .

[cbec.gov.in]

Manual filing and processing of refund claims on account of inverted duty structure, deemed exports and excess balance in electronic cash ledger

The Central Government vide Circular No.24/24/2017- GST dated 21st December, 2017 has clarified that due to the non-availability of the refund module on the common portal the applications/documents/forms pertaining to refund claims on account of inverted duty structure, deemed exports and excess balance in electronic cash ledger shall be filed and processed manually till further orders.

It is also clarified that refund claims shall be filed for a tax period on a monthly basis in FORM GST RFD-01A. However, in

case registered persons having aggregate turnover of up to Rs 1.5 crore in the preceding financial year or the current financial year are opting to file FORM GSTR-1 quarterly (notification No. 57/2017-Central Tax dated 15.11.2017 refers), such persons shall apply for refund on a quarterly basis.

Further, the registered persons applying for refund must give an undertaking to the effect that the amount of refund sanctioned would be paid back to the Government with interest in case it is found subsequently that the requirements of the CGST Act have not been complied with in respect of the amount refunded. This undertaking should be submitted manually along with the refund claim till the same is available in FORM RFD-01A on the common portal.

Extension of time limits for filing GSTR 5, GSTR 5A and Form GST ITC-01

The Central Government has extended the time limit for filing the following forms:

Form	Description	Due date prior to this Notification	Extended date
GSTR ITC-01	Form to be filed by registered person after taking registration to the effect that he is eligible to avail the input tax credit	Prior to this Notification due date of filing Form GSTR ITC-01 by the registered persons, who have become eligible during the months of July, 2017, August, 2017 and September, 2017 was 31st October, 2017	By Notification No. 67/2017 – Central Tax dated 21st December, 2017 due date of filing form GSTR ITC-01 by the registered persons, who have become eligible during the months of July, 2017, August, 2017, September, 2017, October, 2017 and November, 2017 is 31st January, 2018.
FORM GSTR-5	Form of Return by non-resident tax payers [Foreigners]	Prior to this Notification due date of filing Form FORM GSTR-5 for the months of July 2017, August, 2017, September, 2017 and October, 2017 was 11th December, 2017	By Notification No.68/2017 – Central Tax dated 21st December, 2017 due date of filing FORM GSTR-5 for the months of July 2017, August, 2017, September, 2017, October, 2017, November, 2017 and December, 2017 is 31st January, 2018.
FORM GSTR-5A	Form and manner for submission of Return by persons providing online information and database access or retrieval services from a place outside India to a person in India other than a registered person	Prior to this Notification due date of filing Form FORM GSTR-5A for the months of July, 2017, August, 2017 and September, 2017 was 15th December 2017.	By Notification No. 69/2017 – Central Tax dated 21st December, 2017 due date of filing FORM GSTR-5 for the months of July 2017, August, 2017, September, 2017, October, 2017, November, 2017 and December, 2017 is 31st January, 2018.

On resetting of Form 3B, Late fee inadvertently get visible for months for which it has been waived off

If an assessee opts for reset of GSTR3B, late fee inadvertently gets visible for months for which it has been waived off. Since the form is simply made editable, the entries from old form GSTR-3B are displayed. Upon clicking submit, GST System recalculates the late Fee and it will then be reset to 0. Therefore, it is advisory that an assessee may proceed with submission and filing now.

Filing of Form TRAN-I to avail Input Tax Credit

Transition to GST provided for trust based transition of input

tax credit of the existing taxpayers. A tax payer could file Form TRAN-1 and avail input tax credit on the basis of closing balance of the input tax credit declared in the last return under the pre GST regime. The last date for filing of Form TRAN-1 is 27th December, 2017. In keeping with the philosophy of voluntary compliance, revision of Form TRAN-1 has also been provided. The last date for revision of TRAN-1 is also 27th December, 2017.

It has been noted that some taxpayers have availed extraordinarily high transitional credit of CGST which is neither commensurate with the trend of input tax credit of the industry nor as maintained by the taxpayer himself in the past. Some of these high transitional credits may have a bonafide explanation or may be a case of bonafide mistake. However, it has been noted that high transitional credit has been claimed in many cases for which perhaps no bonafide explanation exists. Analysis to identify such units is underway. Such behaviour

leads to breach of trust between the taxpayer and the tax-administration, which is the bed-rock of self-assessment regime in GST.

Taxpayers who have claimed transitional credit erroneously are advised to avail of the opportunity to revise Form TRAN-1 by 27th December, 2017 and ensure that only correct and bonafide credit is availed in transition, failing which the tax administration would be constrained to initiate audit and enforcement action against the identified units.

(Release ID :174267)

[<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx>]

CUSTOMS UPDATES

Customs procedure for export of cargo in containers and closed bodied trucks from ICDs/CFSs through Land Customs Stations

The Central Government in order to provide improved clarity, taking into account EDI facilities, and ensuring uniformity in implementation by Commissionerate has issued Circular No.52/2017- Customs dated 22nd December, 2017 which has provided "for the introduction of Electronic cargo tracking system (ECTS) being provided under "Managed Service Provider" system to monitor and facilitate transshipment of consignments sealed at ICD's/CFS's and destined for export to Nepal and Bangladesh. Exporters opting to avail the facility for export of goods to Bangladesh or Nepal may do so through the following ICD's /CFS's.

Sl. No.	Name of ICDs	Name of LCSs
1	Inland Container Depots (ICDs) in Kanpur in the state of Uttar Pradesh	For exports through Raxaul, Jogbani and Sonauli
2	ICD, Durgapur, West Bengal	For exports through Petrapole and Gede
3	CFSs as specified by the Chief Commissioner of Customs, Kolkata	For exports through Petrapole and Gede

- The exporters will be required to bring goods meant for export to the designated ICD/CFSs, and file a Shipping Bill on EDI. The Shipping Bill shall be assessed as per EDI/RMS procedures. The goods to be exported shall be stuffed in a closed body truck or container, as is convenient to the exporter, and sealed with ECTS seal. The custodians shall be responsible for obtaining the ECTS seal from the MSP managing the transit project for Nepal cargo for this purpose.
- At the LCS, the transference copy of Shipping Bill shall be submitted by the driver to the proper officer of Customs. The Customs Officer shall verify the trip report through the ECTS web application and where no alert of any unauthorized un-sealing is found, he shall record the same in the transference copy of the Shipping Bill and put his name, signature, date and retain the same at the LCS for record. The officer shall remove the ECTS e-seal and allow the movement of the container/close body truck, as the case may be, across the border for export.
- In case the trip report indicates any unauthorized un-sealing, the matter shall be brought to the notice of the Deputy/ Assistant Commissioner/Superintendent of Customs and such container/truck shall be subjected to 100% examination. If any deviation from the Shipping Bill or invoice is detected during examination, adjudication proceedings may be initiated. The matter shall also be reported to the jurisdictional Commissioner of GST for recovery of taxes.

Further, Circular no. 18/2002-Customs dated 13th March,2002 as amended by Circular no. 61/2003 dated 18th July shall stand superseded with effect 1.2.2018.

Sale of goods and display of prices at duty free shops in Indian Currency

The Central Government vide Circular no. 50/2017-Customs dated 18th December ,2017 has clarified that the passengers can make use of INR credit cards/debit cards for making payments at duty free shops located at International Terminals, without any need for conversion of foreign currency into Indian Rupees.

Further, for the effective implementation of the above, DFS's shall henceforth, mandatorily display the price of all goods on sale in Indian Rupees, only.

In view of the forgoing:

- Payments made through an INR credit card / debit card at Duty Free Shops located in the arrival hall shall be subject to a limit of Rs 25,000/- for an incoming passenger.
- However, payments through a INR credit card or debit card at Duty Free Shops located in the departure hall shall be without limit for an outgoing passenger.
- Duty Free Shops shall ensure that passenger making payments through an INR credit/debit card are not subject to paying for merchandise in foreign currency and accordingly do not have to bear any attendant charges for conversion of foreign exchange.
- Since prices of merchandise for sale at a Duty Free Shops shall, henceforth, only be displayed in INR, any passenger desiring to make a payment in any foreign currency, shall be charged in foreign currency by applying the rate of exchange notified under Section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 from time to time.

Release of Mid-Term Review of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020

The Central Government vide Notification No. 41/2015-2020 dated 05.12.2017 has revised FTP 2015 – 20 in such a way to align with the provisions of GST.

Highlights of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20

Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)

- The debits towards basic customs duty in the transferable reward duty credit scrips would also be allowed adjustment as duty drawback. At present, only the additional duty of customs / excise duty / service tax is allowed adjustment as CENVAT credit or drawback, as per Department of Revenue rules.

Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)

- SEIS shall apply to 'Service Providers located in India' instead of 'Indian Service Providers'. Thus SEIS provides for rewards to all Service providers of notified services, who are providing services from India, regardless of the constitution or profile of the service provider
- The reward issued as duty credit scrip, would no longer be with actual user condition and will no longer be restricted to usage for specified types of goods but be freely transferable

and usable for all types of goods and service tax 3 debits on procurement of services / goods.

- Now the benefit of Incentives (MEIS & SEIS) are available to units located in SEZs also .

Approved Exporter Scheme - Self certification by Status Holders

- Manufacturers who are also Status Holders will be enabled to self-certify their manufactured goods as originating from India with a view to qualify for preferential treatment under different Preferential Trading Agreements [PTAs].

Boost to “MAKE IN INDIA”

- Specific Export Obligation under EPCG scheme, in case capital goods are procured from indigenous manufacturers, which is currently 90% of the normal export obligation (6 times at the duty saved amount) has been reduced to 75%, in order to promote domestic capital goods manufacturing industry.

Simplification of procedures/processes, digitisation and e-governance

- Under EPCG scheme, obtaining and submitting a certificate from an independent Chartered Engineer, confirming the use of spares, tools, refractory and catalysts imported for final redemption of EPCG authorizations has been dispensed with.
- At present, the EPCG Authorisation holders are required to maintain records for 3 years after redemption of Authorisations. Now the EPCG Authorization Holders shall be required to maintain records for a period of two years only.

New initiatives for EOUs, EHTPs and STPs

- At present, in a period of 5 years EOU units have to achieve Positive Net Foreign Exchange Earning (NEE) cumulatively. Because of adverse market condition or any ground of genuine hardship, then such period of 5 years for NFE completion can be extended by one year.
- Time period for validity of Letter of Permission (LOP) for EOUs/EHTP/ STPI/BTP Units has been revised for faster implementation and monitoring of projects. Now, LOP will have an initial validity of 2 years to enable the unit to construct the plant and install the machinery. Further extension can be granted by the Development Commissioner up to one year. Extension beyond 3 years of the validity of LOPS, can be granted, in case unit has completed 2/3rd of activities, including the construction activities.
- EOUs having physical export turnover of Rs.10 crore and above, have been allowed the facility of fast track clearances of import and domestic procurement. They will be allowed fast track clearances of goods, for export production, on the basis of pre-authenticated procurement certificate, issued by customs / central excise authorities. They will not have to seek procurement permission for every import consignment.

Facilitating & Encouraging Export of dual use items (SCOMET)

- Validity of SCOMET export authorisation has been extended from the present 12 months to 24 months.

Duty Exemption

- Imports against Advance Authorization shall also be eligible for exemption from Transitional Product Specific Safeguard Duty. Detailed review of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020 is available at <https://goo.gl/QSTaWt>

Highlights of certain interesting changes in GST:

- EOUs exempted from payment IGST on imports vide Notification no. 78/2017-Cus. dated 13th Oct, 2017(only upto 31 March, 2018) even though they have been 'deemed to be debonded' vide notification 44/2016-Cus. dated 29 July, 2017;
- Suppliers to merchant-exporters are eligible to pay only 0.1% GST vide Notification no. 41/2107-IGST (Rate) dated 23rd Oct, 2017subject to safeguards by creating an inverted tax-rate situation so as to qualify for refund under section 54(3) of CGST Act. Suppliers to take care that recipient indemnify for their responsibilities to ensure inclusion of details of tax invoice in shipping bill (for export) under the said notification. Care to be taken that HSN is in proper alignment in PO, tax invoice, export invoice and shipping bill to avoid any concerns at the time of claiming refund;
- Supplies to EOUs/AA-holders/EPCG-holders are notified under section 147 as 'deemed exports' but there is no section granting entitlement to suppliers to claim refund except Notification no. 49/2017-Central Tax dated 18th Oct, 2017;
- Inter-State movement of rigs, tools and spares mounted on wheels for purposes such as repairs and maintenance being movement 'other than supply' are permitted without charging GST vide Circular 21/21/2017-CGST dated 22nd Nov, 2017. This circular extends clarification earlier issued vide circular 1/1/2017-IGST dated 7 July, 2017;
- Manual filing of refund to exporters allowed vide Circular 17/17/2017-GST dated 15 Nov, 2017. Refund available under this route only in respect of zero-rated supplies. Please note that refund of IGST on export of goods; refund will be processed based on shipping bill itself. It appears option under section 16(3) (b) is relatively simpler in case of credit balance is accumulated and available with exporter.

Custom Furnishing of Information Rules, 2017

The Central Government vide Notification No. 114/2017-Customs dated 14th December,2017 has notified Customs (Furnishing of Information) Rules,2017 which shall come into force from 1st day of January ,2018.

As per the Customs (Furnishing of Information) Rules, 2017 the information required to be furnished under sub-section (1) of Section 108A of the Customs Act, 1962 (Statement of accounts or any other information under any of the specified Acts which is considered relevant for the purposes of customs Act) shall be furnished electronically by a Banking company in respect of details of foreign exchange transactions made or received by any person through such banking company to Directorate of Revenue Intelligence. All such information shall be verified and signed by the authorized person (person authorized by banking company).

SURRENDERING TRADE NAME – KEY TO CONCESSION UNDER GST?

Introduction

The famous Shakespeare quote, “What’s in a name?” has lost its’ relevance in the present day scenario with a highly competitive environment. The new game of name- Trademark has gained significance. Trademark is one of the most important intellectual property (IP) right which protects a brand. The goodwill attached to brands has now become the guiding factor for consumer’s decision to purchase such branded products. IP rights, though in an intangible form, substantially increases the value of products and also provides various rights and remedies for protecting its’ position in a competitive market. If a brand name is registered, the person gets exclusive rights to use such brand name and can file a suit for infringement of his registered trademark/brand name. However, there are certain equitable rights attached to unregistered brand names as well that can be enforced in a court of law like that of remedy against passing off, which prevents one person from misrepresenting his goods or services as that of another.

Gradually, due importance of the value of such IP is being recognized under the GST regime as well. However, the GST regime has ushered perplexity regarding the difference in the rates of tax levied on the supply of branded and unbranded goods. It is also to be noted that no such distinction has been created between branded and unbranded services even though a brand name for services can be registered as a trademark.

Position under GST

As per Notification No. 01/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017, various goods such as paneer, honey, wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice, maize, etc were categorized in the 5% rate slab if the following conditions were satisfied –

- Products were packed in a unit container; and
- Products were bearing a registered brand name.

On the other hand, as per Notification No. 02/2017- Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017, if these products were not packed in a unit container or were not bearing a registered brand name, these products were exempted from tax.

As per the abovementioned notifications, a registered brand name was described to mean-

A brand name or trade name, that is to say, a name or a mark, such as symbol, monogram, label, signature or invented word or writing which is used in relation to such specified goods for the purpose of indicating, or so as to indicate a connection in the course of trade between such specified goods and some person using such

name or mark with or without any indication of the identity of that person, and which is registered under the Trade Marks Act, 1999.

Further, a press release dated 05.07.2017 clarified that Section 2(w) read with Section 2(t) of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 provides that a registered trademark which is actually on the Register of Trade Marks and is remaining in force. It was reiterated that only if the brand name or trade name is actually on the Register of Trade Marks and is in force under the Trade Marks Act, 1999, the exemption benefit will be applicable on the supply of such goods.

Post-Mortem of Exemption Benefit – Current Position

It was being reported that all the businesses selling branded food were deregistering their brands to get the exemption benefit, thereby surrendering their registered brand names without giving due weightage to the value of their IP rights. Consequently, when the GST Council met on 09.09.2017 to discuss the issues persisting after GST implementation, tax rates applicable on 134 products were reviewed and certain changes were made to the rate notifications with respect to branded and unbranded products. As a result, vide Notifications No. 27/2017 and 28/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 22.09.2017, the condition of the product bearing a registered brand name was amended to the following –

- Should bear a registered brand name; or
- Bear a brand name on which an actionable claim or enforceable right in a court of law is available (other than those where any actionable claim or any enforceable right in respect of such brand name has been voluntarily foregone, subject to the conditions mentioned at Annexure to Notification No. 27/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 22.09.2017.

Moreover, the following meaning of brand name was added –

The phrase brand name means brand name or trade name, that is to say, a name or a mark, such symbol, monogram, label, signature or invented word or writing which is used in relation to specified goods for the purpose of indicating or so as to indicate a connection in the course of between such specified goods and some person using such name or mark with or without any indication of the identity of that person.

The Fitment Committee also proposed to the GST Council to consider 15th May, 2017, as the cut-off date for considering a brand as registered for the purpose of levy of GST, irrespective of

¹ As per Notification No. 02/2017- Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017

² <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/markets/stocks/news/confusion-over-branded-food-gst/articleshow/60472951.cms>

whether or not the brand is subsequently deregistered. Hence, the meaning of the phrase “registered brand name” was amended to mean –

(A) A brand registered as on the 15th May, 2017 under the Trade Marks Act, 1999 irrespective of whether or not the brand is subsequently deregistered;

(B) A brand registered on the 15th May, 2017 under the Copyright Act, 1957 (14 of 1957);

(C) A brand registered as on the 15th May, 2017 under any law for the time being in force in any other country.

Therefore, now, the person undertaking packing of goods in unit containers which bears a brand name shall have to file an affidavit before the jurisdictional Commissioner and print with indelible ink on the unit container, that he is voluntarily foregoing his actionable claim or enforceable right on such brand name. Moreover, vide Notification No. 34/2017-Central Tax (Rate) and 35/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 13.10.2017 provided the procedure for filing this affidavit where the person having an enforceable right or actionable claim over the brand name and the person undertaking packing of the goods are two different persons.

It is relevant to highlight here that even if the brand is not registered, an enforceable right or remedy in the nature of passing off right is available to a prior user of such brand. However, clarification on the validity of the affidavit and for opting out of the exemption by cancelling the effect of the affidavit needs to be given by the GST Council.

Saving GST or Registration of Trademark?

Making only those goods taxable which bear a “registered” brand name had led to various small traders and companies apply for deregistration of their brands to the Trademark Registry Offices. For many traders, the decision to be taken was whether to save taxes or to retain the rights attached to its brand name. To an extent, this issue was addressed by the GST Council by providing that the traders can escape the 5% GST only if they choose to forgo any actionable claim or their brand name by filing an affidavit. But the problem still persists for traders to weigh the options of saving 5% GST or to forego its rights relating to the brand name. Further, the Commerce Ministry is also concerned that deregistering trademarks may lead to promotion of counterfeit products in the market that could create health hazards in the industry. The benefit of exemption of unbranded products also benefits those companies which have a boosting revenue but their brands are not registered. On the contrary, the benefit could be provided on the basis of packaged and loose food items irrespective of (?) branding of such products to avoid any such glitches.

Can a Company/Manufacturer Name be a Brand Name?

There is a possibility of a packaged product on which the name of the manufacturer is printed. This is in compliance with The Legal

Metrology Act, 2009, FSSAI Act, etc. The question that arises is whether printing of such name as a statutory compliance may require the person to submit the affidavit of foregoing its rights? This can only happen if such name of the manufacturer can be considered as a ‘brand name’.

In the case of *Tarai Food Ltd. v. Commissioner*, the Apex Court observed that the words brand name connotes such a mark, symbol, design or name which is unique to the particular manufacturer which when used on a particular product would establish a connection between the product and the manufacturer. More importantly, it was pointed out that if the manufacturer’s name in each and every case can be considered as a brand name, then there will be no such thing as unbranded products since it is a legal compliance to affix the name of the manufacturer on the packaged item. The identity of the seller cannot be always equated to a brand name.

Though the trademark law does not preclude any person from adopting his own personal name or surname as a trade mark in connection with his trade, prima facie, such a trade mark should be “capable of distinguishing the goods or services of the applicant from those of others having the same name or surname”. A manufacturer or trader normally desires to use as a mark something associated with his name. Generally he does not use as a trade mark his full personal or business name but a characteristic part of such name, an abbreviation or merely the surname. But this legitimate desire or interest on his part must be reconciled with the desire or interest of a competitor to use his own identical or similar personal or business name or abbreviation or surname.

On the other hand, a trade name means a name under which goods are sold by a certain person and which, by established usage, has become known to the public as indicating that those goods are the goods of that person. In fact it is very common for trade names to be used as trademarks and the law permits registration of trade names as trademarks. However, the general test applied is: Is it a name which other traders are likely in the ordinary course of their business and without any improper motive, to desire to use?

Therefore, the purpose and intent of the provision cannot be such that all such persons who sell unbranded products are put to the inconvenience of submitting the affidavit merely because they are compulsorily supposed to affix their name and address. On account of this, a clear distinction has to be established between the name of the company/manufacturer and a brand name.

Retrospective Operation for granting exemption benefit

The insertion of the date of 15th May, 2017 for the purpose of examining the validity of the brand name registration has left many

³ <http://www.livemint.com/Industry/emVleZzrmmdgevwNg1zZL/GST-Commerce-ministry-to-write-to-finance-ministry-over-tra.html>

⁴ *The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006*

⁵ *[2006 (198) E.L.T. 323 (S.C.)]*

baffled. The insertion of this date has definitely resolved the problem of deregistering the brand names. However, the legal validity of notifying a backdate in the month of September, 2017 comes into question. GST was implemented with effect from 01.07.2017 pan-India. For deciding the tax rate of certain goods, can the Government notify a date before the GST implementation date? Suppose a trademark registration is cancelled on 16.05.2017, then in that case how can it still come under the scope of “registered brand name” by the mere insertion of this arbitrary cut-off date? The amending notifications also do not cover those brand names which are registered after the said date.

End to the Confusion?

Despite the public perception and the existing chaos regarding branded goods, to an extent, the situation is clearer that using reputed brands will attract taxes since the purchase of branded products by consumers gives them confidence and provides consistency of quality. By widening the definition of registered brand name, now, the benefit of exemption cannot be granted to a number of packaged food sellers who have a brand name but have yet not applied for a trademark by making them submit the affidavit. Moreover, big companies may not be willing to risk a

brand by abandoning all rights attached to it to save 5% GST. On this account, the intent of law to provide level playing field to all the participants in the market is pretty clear. Having said that, the Finance Ministry still needs to resolve ancillary issues connected with this issue. Importantly, all the small scale traders who are claiming the exemption for their products can submit the affidavit as a precautionary measure in the format as prescribed.

Contributed by Jaipur Study Group





INDIRECT TAXES COMMITTEE (IDTC) OF ICAI
A ONE STOP DESTINATION FOR INDIRECT TAXES i.e. IDTC
 website: www.idtc.icai.org



The Indirect Taxes Committee of ICAI has launched its website viz. www.idtc.icai.org to provide the users a well set platform for sharing and gaining knowledge on indirect taxes and easy accessibility to the Indirect taxes Committee. The Committee works relentlessly towards keeping the members abreast with the latest changes in the Indirect tax laws vide various mediums like, organising programmes, updating study materials, sending regular updates etc.

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GST ON EMPLOYEE TRANSACTIONS

GST is applicable on “Supplies” of goods and services. The scope of the term “supplies” has been elaborately defined at Section 7 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (“CGST Act”) which primarily includes transactions made for a consideration. However, in cases referred at Schedule I to the CGST Act, transactions are treated as supplies even if the consideration is absent which includes supplies between related persons when such supplies are made in the course or furtherance of business.

In this context, it would be relevant to note that the explanation appended to Section 15 of the CGST Act provides that employer and employee will be deemed to be “related persons”. Accordingly, supplies by employer to employees would be liable to GST even though these supplies are made without consideration since they are considered as related persons (except gifts upto Rs 50,000 which has been detailed at a later point in time in this document).

However, Schedule III to the CGST Act provides that “services by employee to the employer in the course of or in relation to his employment” will not be considered as supply of goods or services and hence GST is not applicable on services rendered by employee to employer provided they are in the course of or in relation to employment.

Hence, transactions which are excluded from the levy of tax for transactions between employee and employer are

1. Supply of services by employee to employer in the course of employment

Location of Supplier	Place of Supply	Illustration	Nature of Transaction	Taxability
State B	State B	Hotel Accommodation in State B	Intra State in State B	Not registered in State B and hence not taxable
State B	State A	Commission to Travel Agent in State B	Inter State in State A	Discharge tax under IGST in State A
State A	State A	Hotel Accommodation in State A	Intra State in State A	Discharge tax under CGST +SGST in State A

2. Gifts by Employer to employee not exceeding Rs 50,000 in a Financial Year

Based on the above statutory provisions, we have in the ensuing paragraphs tried to analyse the tax impact on various transactions between the employer and employee

- a. **Providing of certain amenities v Deduction at concessional rate from salary towards amenities provided** – Former is a consideration for services offered by the employee to the employer and hence not liable to GST. Eg – Food provided to all the employees without any charge. Latter is a supply and to be valued at “Open Market” to discharge the tax. Eg – Food provided to employees at concessional rate and the amount is recovered from their salary;

- b. **Allowances v Reimbursements on actuals** – Allowances like Transport Allowance, Uniform Allowance etc. are part of the employment contract. These are considerations for service provided by employee to employer and not supplies by the employer and hence the same will not be liable to GST. With respect to reimbursements, employee has incurred costs which are expected to be reimbursed by the employer since the costs have been incurred on the behalf and at the instance of the employer. The employee will be able to claim reimbursement of the expenses based on the invoices received from the vendors. Different scenario’s and possible implications

- Reimbursement of expenses relating to goods / services procured from registered supplier and the GST Number of the employer is quoted on the invoice – Vendor to charge tax (if taxable supplies) and employer entitled to claim credit subject to input tax credit restrictions
- Reimbursement of expenses relating to goods / services procured from registered supplier and the GST Number of the employer is not quoted on the invoice – Vendor to charge tax (if taxable supplies). Employer not liable to GST under reverse charge since the procurements have been made from registered dealer except that the GST Number of the employer has not been quoted on the invoice
- Reimbursement of expenses relating to goods / services procured from unregistered supplier (Assuming the Employer is located in State A)

Based on the requirements of Income Tax Act, 1961, employers are required to collect invoices from employees for the purpose of allowing deduction for income tax computation. These are the cases where the employee has procured the goods / services for self and not for the employer and hence there will be no reverse charge mechanism liability even if the employee procures goods / services from unregistered person.

- c. **Gifts – Option or Compulsory** – Companies have a policy of giving gifts to employees. These could be Gifts on Birthday, Anniversary, Completion of specified period of service, Festivals etc. If these gifts are provided in cash – No tax since payment in cash is not a supply and hence not liable to GST (Income Tax provisions to be referred for cash gifts of Rs 5,000 and above). Non Cash gifts have been analysed below

- Gifts forming part of the Employment Contract – If the company is under an obligation to provide gifts based on the terms mentioned in the employment contract say Rs 5,000 worth gift will be given on Annual Day. The gift is consideration for the services rendered by employee and hence not liable to GST based on Schedule III. The issue which may arise here is – Is it a case of exchange of non-taxable supply by employee for taxable supply by employer?
- Gifts not forming part of the Employment Contract – Gratuitous Act of the employer to provide gifts to employees on the occasion of say company achieving Sales Target - These will be treated as supplies to employees without consideration and attract GST;

Please note that Gifts will be liable to GST only if the value of such taxable gifts exceed Rs 50,000 in a year.

- d. Notice Pay Recovery – Employees who resign from their job are expected to serve notice period as mentioned in the employment contract. If the employee does not serve such notice period, the salary of the unserved portion of notice period is retained by the employer. Thus, if the employer were to pay a salary of Rs 50,000 for a month and the unserved notice period is 15 days then the employer will pay only Rs 25,000 as salary to employee.

The payment of Rs 25,000 by the employer consists of two transactions

- Salary payable by the employer Rs 50,000 (Expense in accounting parlance) – Consideration to employee for employment covered under Schedule II and hence not liable to GST;
 - Notice pay recovery of Rs 25,000 (Savings in expense which can be viewed as income to the employer) – Consideration to the employer for “tolerating the act” of the employee to not serve the notice period which was the employee’s contractual obligation. This transaction is liable to GST.
- e. Disposal or Sale at concessional rate – Companies might allow employees to retain asset like laptop when he quits the organization or allow the employee to use a company asset for personal purposes. In such cases, the employer will have to pay taxes on the value of such assets irrespective of whether the credit is availed on such assets or not since this transaction will get covered under SI No 2 of Schedule I and not SI No 1 of Schedule I (SI No 1 of Schedule I gets attracted only when the

EMPLOYER EMPLOYEE TRANSACTION



assets on which credit is claimed are disposed off. However, since the transaction in the instant case is with the employee, GST will apply even if input tax credit has not been claimed by the employer on these assets). Thus, pre GST procured assets provided to the employees free of charge will also be liable to GST.

Organizations offer their products at special price to employees. Eg – Ready Made Garment Trading Company may offer 25% employee discounts for procurements made by employees. In these cases the transaction definitely satisfies all the criteria’s to qualify as a supply but since the transaction is between related parties being employee and employer, the valuation would be “open market” value and tax will have to be computed based on the value at which the same product is made available to third party / non employees. Accordingly, amount collected from the employee in this case would be Rs 75 (after Rs 25 discount for every Rs 100) but tax will be calculated on Rs 100.

Based on the above, we can observe that wrt employer employee transactions, there is more than what meets the eye. There are multiple off setting transactions which should not be considered based on the net result but needs to be examined individually to understand that the tax impact as well the credit eligibility. The employee contracts need to be re-worded to ensure that there is no tax loss.

Contributed by Bangalore Study Group

FORTH COMING EVENTS UNDER THE AEGIS OF INDIRECT TAXES COMMITTEE

3rd & 4th February, 2018

Place : Raipur • CPE Hours : 12 Hours

Title of the Seminar : National Conference on GST
Contact Details : Raipur Branch of CIRC of ICAI
 Ph: 771-4030937
 Email: raipur@icai.org

E-WAY BILL UNDER GST

Introduction

This section prescribes the mechanism of creating an audit trail on the common portal for movement of goods about a certain monetary value. The trail can be created by the supplier participated or even the transporter, in certain circumstances. Use of e-way bill is not a substitute for tax invoice. Details of the procedure applicable is discussed below.

Object of e-way bill

E-way bill is required only in the case of goods. It has already been discussed that understanding of transactions involving goods are treated as a supply of services. The e-way bill is required not only when the supply is treated as a supply of goods but even when the supply is treated as a supply of services but involves “movement of goods”. It may be kept in mind that e-way bill is required in all cases where goods – inventory, capital goods or inputs for job work or any other business asset – are involved in movement. There is no difference whether the movement is pursuant to a supply arrangement or an innocent relocation of goods within the State itself. The utility of generating audit trail contemporaneously is invaluable for verification and validation at a later point in time.

Date of implementation

The Central Government vide Notification no.74/2017 dated 29th December, 2017 has notified 1st day of February, 2018, as the date from which the provisions of E-way bill system as notified in Notification No. 27/2017 – Central Tax dated 30th August, 2017 shall come into force.

Further, as per CBEC press release, following decisions were taken by the GST council in the 24th GST Council meeting for implementation of nationwide e-way Bill system :

- (i) The nationwide e-way Bill system will be ready to be rolled out on a trial basis latest by 16th January, 2018. Trade and transporters can start using this system on a voluntary basis from 16th January, 2018.
- (ii) The Rules for implementation of nationwide e-way Bill system for Inter-State movement of goods on a compulsory basis will be notified with effect from 1st February, 2018. This will bring uniformity across the States for seamless inter-State movement of goods.
- (iii) While the System for both inter-State and intra-State e-way Bill generation will be ready by 16th January, 2018, the States may choose their own timings for implementation of e-way Bill for intra-State movement of goods on any date before 1st June, 2018. There are certain States which are already having system of e-way Bill for intra-State as well as inter-State movement and some of those States can be early adopters of national e-way Bill system for intra-State movement also. But in any case, the Uniform System of e-way Bill for inter-State as well as intra-State movement will be implemented across the country by 1st



June, 2018.

Data Requirement

The data required for generating e-way bill is very simple and limited. The supplier or recipient or even the transporter, where permitted, would be in a position to submit the information on the common portal.

Part A of Form GST EWB-01

On a quick perusal of the information required in Part A, it can be noticed that very limited information is required, namely:

- identity of the parties
- identity of the goods with value
- identity of the place of delivery (not place of supply)
- identity of occasion for transportation
- identity of document for transportation

Part B of Form GST EWB-01

- identity of vehicle

Excluded Goods

Rule 138 lists goods and circumstances of movement, in respect of which requirement to generate e-way bill is excluded, namely:

- goods listed in Annexure comprising of 154 entries in respect of which any movement of goods within the State or outside the State can be freely undertaken without the requirement of generating e-way bill;
- goods being transported through non-motorized conveyance also do not require e-way bill;
- goods being transported from port, airport, air cargo complex and land custom station to an inland container depot or a container freight station for customs clearance
- any other goods that may be notified by the respective State as being eligible for such exclusion from the requirement of e-way bill.

Use Cases

E-way bill is required to be generated when the supply involves the following:

Movement of Goods	Value Limit	E-Way Bill
Outward supply	More than ₹50,000	By any person (supplier, recipient, transporter)
Any other outward movement	More than ₹50,000	By any person (supplier, recipient, transporter)
Inward supply from un-registered supplier, if recipient (registered) is known at the time of commencement of movement of goods	More than ₹50,000	By Registered Recipient
Inward supply from un-registered supplier, if recipient is not known	No limit	Un-registered supplier or Transporter
Inputs or capital goods sent by principal to job worker outside the State	No limit	By Principal only
Handicrafts transported from one State to another	No limit	Handicrafts supplier
All movement	Less than ₹50,000	Option to generate by Registered supplier or transporter
All movement from consignor to transporter or from transporter to consignee within State distance less than 10 km	No limit	Part B of Form EWB-01 not required

Steps Involved

The following steps are involved in e-way bill compliance:

Activity	Responsibility	Result Obtained
Submit Part A	Supplier or Recipient	Get EBN—unique e-way bill number
Submit Part B	Transporter	Get GST EWB-01
Submit Part A	Transporter (where supplier is unregistered)	Get GST EWB-01
Update Part B	Transporter (change of vehicle)	Get GST EWB-01
Update e-way bill number	Transporter (multiple consignments in one conveyance)	Get GST EWB-02

Shelf-life and Confirmation

E-way bill generated has a prescribed shelf life of one day for a distance of up to 100 kilometres and one additional day for multiples thereof. If the goods are not transported or are not transported as per the details furnished in e-way bill after generation of e-way bill, the bill may be cancelled within 24 hours. E-way bill generated against the GSTIN of the recipient will be available for viewing by the recipient on the Common Portal. Recipient is required to accept or reject every e-way bill generated on the Common Portal. If there is no positive action by the recipient – acceptance or rejection – the e-way bill generated will be deemed to be accepted after 72 hours.

Documents for Movement

Every movement shall be accompanied by both of the following documents, namely:

- principal document – tax invoice or bill of supply or other challan; and
- e-way bill or EBN reference, either physically or mapped to a Radio Frequency Identification Device embedded on to the conveyance.

All information required in our tax invoice may be uploaded on the Common Portal in Form GST INV-01 and an Invoice Reference Number (IRN) may be generated. Commissioner is empowered to

relax the requirement of carrying e-way bill and may require the person in charge to carry tax invoice, bill of supply, bill of entry or delivery challan.

Commissioner may notify the class of transporter to obtain unique Radio Frequency Identification Device and to get the device embedded on the conveyance.

Verification During Movement

Movement interception, by the Commissioner or proper officer authorised by the Commissioner, is allowed and an online verification report is to be filed within 24 hours. Proof of stoppage for verification is required in Part A of Form GST EWB-03 and final report in Part B of Form GST EWB-03 within three days of inspection.

Where physical verification of conveyance has been done during transit at one place within the State or in any other State, no further physical verification of the conveyance shall be carried in the State out again unless any information relating to tax evasion is made available.

In order to monitor stoppage during movement or detained vehicle, transporter may upload instances of stoppage for a duration exceeding 30 minutes by uploading information on the Common Portal in Form GST EWB-04.

FAQS ON E-WAY BILL

Q1. Under what all cases a registered person has to generate e-way bill?

Ans. Every registered person who causes movement of goods of consignment value exceeding ₹ 50,000/- —

- (i) in relation to a supply; or
- (ii) for reasons, other than supply; or
- (iii) due to inward supply from an unregistered person, shall, before commencement of such movement, furnish information relating to the said goods in Part A of FORM GST EWB-01, electronically, on the common portal. However, the registered person or, as the case may be, the transporter may, at his option, generate and carry the e-way bill even if the value of the consignment is less than ₹ 50,000/-

Q2. Who is required to generate e-way bill?

Ans. The following may generate the e-way bill:

- (a) Where the goods are transported by the registered person as a consignor or the recipient of supply as the consignee, whether in his own conveyance or a hired one or by railways or by air or by vessel, the said person or the recipient may generate the e-way bill in FORM GST EWB-01 electronically on the common portal after furnishing information in Part B of FORM GST EWB-01.

- (b) Where the e-way bill is not generated by aforementioned mode and the goods are handed over to a transporter for transportation by road, the registered person shall furnish the information relating to the transporter in Part B of FORM GST EWB-01 on the common portal and the e-way bill shall be generated by the transporter on the said portal on the basis of the information furnished by the registered person in Part A of FORM GST EWB-01.

Further, the registered person or, as the case may be, the transporter may, at his option, generate and carry the e-way bill even if the value of the consignment is less than ₹ 50,000/-

- (c) Where the movement is caused by an unregistered person either in his own conveyance or a hired one or through a transporter, he or the transporter may, at their option, generate the e-way bill in FORM GST EWB-01 on the common portal.

Upon generation of the e-way bill on the common portal, a unique e-way bill number (EBN) shall be made available to the supplier, the recipient and the transporter on the common portal.

Q3. What are the obligations of the recipient on generation of e-way bill?

Ans. The details of e-way bill so generated shall be made

available to the recipient, if registered, on the common portal, who shall communicate his acceptance or rejection of the consignment covered by the e-way bill. If the recipient does not communicate his acceptance or rejection within seventy-two hours of the details being made available to him on the common portal, it shall be deemed that he has accepted the said details.

Q4. When an e-way bill is not required to be generated?

Ans. In the following events, no e-way bill is required to be generated—

- (a) where the goods being transported are specified in Annexure of Rule 138 of the CGST Rules;
- (b) where the goods are being transported by a non-motorised conveyance;
- (c) where the goods are being transported from the port, airport, air cargo complex and land customs station to an inland container depot or a container freight station for clearance by Customs; and
- (d) in respect of movement of goods within such areas as are notified under Rule 138(14) (d) of the Goods and Services Tax Rules of the concerned State.
- (e) where the goods are transported for a distance of less than ten kilometres within the State or Union territory from the place of business of the consignor to the place of business of the transporter for further transportation, the supplier or the transporter may not furnish the details of conveyance in Part B of FORM GST EWB-01.

Q5. What are the obligations of a transporter while transferring goods from one conveyance to another in the course of transit?

Ans. Any transporter transferring goods from one conveyance to another in the course of transit shall, before such transfer and further movement of goods, update the details of conveyance in the e-way bill on the common portal in FORM GST EWB-01. Further, where the goods are transported for a distance of less than ten kilometres within the State or Union territory from the place of business of the transporter finally to the place of business of the consignee, the details of conveyance may not be updated in the e-way bill.

Q6. How should the e-way bill be generated in case of multiple consignments intended to be transported in one conveyance?

Ans. After e-way bill has been generated and where multiple consignments are intended to be transported in one conveyance, the transporter may indicate the serial number of e-way bills generated in respect of each such consignment electronically on the common portal and a consolidated e-way bill in FORM GST EWB-02 may be

generated by him on the said common portal prior to the movement of goods.

Q7. What shall be the obligations of a transporter in the event FORM GST EWB-01 is not generated either by consignor or the consignee?

Ans. Where, consignor or the consignee has not generated FORM GST EWB-01 and the value of goods carried in the conveyance is more than ₹ 50,000/-, the transporter shall generate FORM GST EWB-01 on the basis of invoice or bill of supply or delivery challan, as the case may be, and may also generate a consolidated e-way bill in FORM GST EWB-02 on the common portal prior to the movement of goods.

Q8. When can an e-way bill be cancelled?

Ans. Where an e-way bill has been generated however, goods are either not transported or are not transported as per the details furnished in the e-way bill, the e-way bill may be cancelled electronically on the common portal, either directly or through a Facilitation Centre notified by the Commissioner, within 24 hours of generation of the e-way bill.

It is to be noted that an e-way bill cannot be cancelled if it has been verified in transit in accordance with the provisions of rule 138B.

Q9. What is the duration till which an e-way bill generated shall be valid?

Ans. An e-way bill or a consolidated e-way bill generated shall be valid for the following period

Sr. No.	Distance	Validity period
1	Upto 100 km	One day
2	For every 100 km or part thereof thereafter	One additional day

Note: The period of validity shall be counted from the time at which the e-way bill has been generated and each day shall be counted as twenty-four hours.

However, the Commissioner may, by notification, extend the validity period of e-way bill for certain categories of goods as may be specified therein:

Q10. What should be done in case of exceptional circumstances when goods cannot be transported within the validity period of the e-way bill?

Ans. Where under the circumstances of an exceptional nature, the goods cannot be transported within the validity period of the e-way bill, the transporter may generate another e-way bill after updating the details in Part B of FORM GST EWB-01.

Q11. What all documents shall be carried by a person-in-charge of a conveyance?

Ans. Following are the documents that shall be carried by the person in charge of a conveyance:

- (a) the invoice or bill of supply or delivery challan, as the case may be; and
- (b) a copy of the e-way bill or the e-way bill number, either

physically or mapped to a Radio Frequency Identification Device embedded on to the conveyance in such manner as may be notified by the Commissioner.

Q12. How should the report pertaining to inspection be uploaded by the Department?

Ans. As per Rule 138Cof the CGST Rules, a summary report of every inspection of goods in transit shall be recorded online by the proper officer in Part A of FORM GST EWB-03 within twenty four hours of inspection and the final report in Part B of FORM GST EWB-03 shall be recorded within three days of such inspection. Further, where the physical verification of goods being transported on any conveyance has been done during transit at one place within the State or in any other State, no further physical verification of the said conveyance shall be carried out again in the State, unless a specific information relating to evasion of tax is made available subsequently.

Q13. How should the information pertaining to detained vehicle be uploaded?

Ans. As per Rule 138D, where a vehicle has been intercepted and detained for a period exceeding thirty minutes, the transporter may upload the said information inform GST EWB-04 on the common portal.

Q14. Whether the date from which E-Way Bill Rules shall come into force have been notified?

Ans. The Central Government vide Notification no.74/2017 dated 29-12-2017has notified 1st day of February, 2018, as the date from which the provisions of E-way bill system as provided in Notification No. 27/2017 – Central Tax dated 30-08-2017 shall come into force.

Following decisions were taken by the GST Council in its 24th meeting held on 16th December,2017 for implementation of nationwide e-way Bill system:

- i) The nationwide e-way Bill system will be ready to be rolled out on a trial basis latest by 16th January 2018. Trade and transporters can start using this system on a voluntary basis from 16th January 2018.
- ii) The Rules for implementation of nationwide e-way Bill system for Inter-State movement of goods on a compulsory basis will be notified with effect from 1st February 2018. This will bring uniformity across the States for seamless inter-State movement of goods.
- iii) While the System for both inter-State and intra-State e-way Bill generation will be ready by 16th January 2018, the States may choose their own timings for implementation of e-way Bill for intra-State movement of goods on any date before 1st June, 2018. There are certain States which are already having system of e-way Bill for intra-State as well as inter-State movement and some of those States can be early adopters of national e-way Bill system for intra-State movement also. But in any case, the Uniform System of e-way Bill for inter-State as well as intra-State movement will be implemented across the country by 1st June, 2018.

FAQs ON ZERO RATED SUPPLY

Q 1. What is the meaning of the term “Zero Rated Supply”?

Ans. “Zero Rated Supply” refers to supplies made to SEZ units/ developers or exports of goods or services or both. Zero rated supply doesn’t necessarily mean that the above supplies are not leviable to IGST or will be taxed at “0” (zero) rate or will be exempt from IGST unconditionally.

Q 2. What is the relevance of zero rated supplies?

Ans. Given that the Exports and SEZ play a pivotal role in the economic growth in India, the registered person will have two options, namely;

- (a) he can make Zero Rated Supplies without payment of IGST under Letter of Undertaking or Bond and claim refund of input tax credit w.r.t to such supplies; or
- (b) he can make Zero Rated Supplies with payment of IGST (either by utilizing Input tax credit or by cash) and claim refund of such tax paid.

However, the registered person will have to abide by the conditions, safeguards and procedures as specified in Rule 96 and 96A of the CGST Rules (Refer Refund Chapter).

[Please Note:

- Notification 37/2017 dated 4.10.2017 of Central Tax provides for the conditions and safeguards for export of goods or services without payment of IGST which supersedes Notification 16/2017 dated 4.7.2017 of Central tax
- Circular No. 8/8/2017-GST dated 04th October 2017- provide Clarification on issues related to furnishing of Bond/LUT for exports
- Notification No. 55/2017 Central Tax dated 15/11/2017 inter alia state insertion of Rule 97A where by manual filling of refund is allowed
- Circular No. 17/7/2017-GST dated 15.11.2017 provide conditions and procedure for manual filing and processing of refund in respect zero rated supplies
- Circular No.24/24/2017- GST dated 21-12-2017 provides manual filing and processing of refund claims on account of inverted duty structure, deemed exports and excess balance in electronic cash ledger- This Circular is relevant, as refund of utilized credit on inputs or input services used in making zero rated supplies]

Q 3. Are exports and supplies to SEZ units/Developers out of the ambit of GST?

Ans. No. They are leviable under IGST Act, 2017. However, the tax burden on the same will be neutralized by granting refunds to persons making such supplies.

Q 4. Can SEZ unit / Developers claim refund of IGST charged by his supplier?

Ans. No. The IGST Act, 2017 allows the supplier of SEZ unit / developer to claim refund of IGST paid by him on supplies to SEZ unit / Developers.

Q 5. Are supplies made by SEZ units/Developer are Zero rated supplies?

Ans. No. only the supplies made TO SEZ units/Developer are

zero rates supplies. However, Exports made BY SEZ units/ Developer will be zero rated supplies.

Q 6. How will you calculate refund amount in case of zero-rated supply of goods or services or both without payment of tax under bond or LUT?

Ans. In the case of zero-rated supply of goods or services or both without payment of tax under bond or LUT, refund of input tax credit shall be granted as per the following formula with effect from 23.10.2017 pursuant to Notification No. 75/2017 – Central Tax dated 29.12.2017:

Refund Amount = (Turnover of zero-rated supply of goods + Turnover of zero-rated supply of services) x Net ITC ÷ Adjusted Total Turnover

Where, -

- (A) Refund amount means the maximum refund that is admissible;
- (B) Net ITC means input tax credit availed on inputs and input services during the relevant period other than the input tax credit availed for which refund is claimed under Rules 89(4A) or 89(4B) or both
- (C) Turnover of zero-rated supply of goods means the value of zero-rated supply of goods made during the relevant period without payment of tax under bond or letter of undertaking, other than the turnover of supplies in respect of which refund is claimed under sub-rules (4A) or (4B) or both;
- (D) Turnover of zero-rated supply of services means the value of zero-rated supply of services made without payment of tax under bond or LUT
= Payments received during the relevant period for zero-rated supply of services
+ zero-rated supply of services where supply has been completed for which payment had been received in advance in any period prior to the relevant period
- Advances received for zero-rated supply of services for which the supply of services has not been completed during the relevant period
- (E) Adjusted Total turnover
= Turnover in a State or a Union territory as per section 2 (112),
Less : value of exempt supplies other than zero-rated supplies
Less :turnover of supplies in respect of which refund is claimed under Rules 89(4A) or 89(4B) or both, if any, during the relevant period;
- (F) “Relevant period” means the period for which the claim has been filed.

Note:

(1) Where

- Rule 89(4A) states that- “In the case of supplies received on which the supplier has availed the benefit of Notification No. 48/2017-Central Tax dated 18.10.2017, refund of input tax credit, availed in respect of other

inputs or input services used in making zero-rated supply of goods or services or both, shall be granted.”

- Rule 89 (4B) states that- “In the case of supplies received on which the supplier has availed the benefit of notification No. 40/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 23.10.2017 or notification No. 41/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate) dated 23.10.2017, or both, refund of input tax credit, availed in respect of inputs received under the said notifications for export of goods and the input tax credit availed in respect of other inputs or input services to the extent used in making such export of goods, shall be granted.”

- (2) Before 23.10.2017, formula for refund of input tax credit in case of zero-rated supply of goods or services or both without payment of tax under bond or LUT was:

Refund Amount = (Turnover of zero-rated supply of goods + Turnover of zero-rated supply of services) x Net ITC ÷ Adjusted Total Turnover

Where,-

- (A) “Refund amount” means the maximum refund that is admissible;
- (B) “Net ITC” means input tax credit availed on inputs and input services during the relevant period;
- (C) “Turnover of zero-rated supply of goods” means the value of zero-rated supply of goods made during the relevant period without payment of tax under bond or letter of undertaking;
- (D) “Turnover of zero-rated supply of services” means the value of zero-rated supply of services made without payment of tax under bond or letter of undertaking, calculated in the following manner, namely:-
- Zero-rated supply of services is the aggregate of the payments received during the relevant period for zero-rated supply of services and zero-rated supply of services where supply has been completed for which payment had been received in advance in any period prior to the relevant period reduced by advances received for zero-rated supply of services for which the supply of services has not been completed during the relevant period;
- (E) “Adjusted Total turnover” means the turnover in a State or a Union territory, as defined under clause (112) of section 2, excluding the value of exempt supplies other than zero-rated supplies, during the relevant period;
- (F) “Relevant period” means the period for which the claim has been filed.

Q 7. State in brief the provide conditions and procedure for manual filing and processing of refund in respect zero rated supplies?

Ans. Circular No. 17/7/2017-GST dated 15.11.2017 which stipulated the conditions and procedure for manual filing and processing of refund in respect zero rated supplies inter alia provides that:

- A registered person may make zero-rated supplies of goods or services or both on payment of integrated tax and claim refund of the tax so paid, or make zero-rated

supplies of goods or services or both under bond or LUT without payment of integrated tax and claim refund of unutilized input tax credit in relation to such zero rated supplies

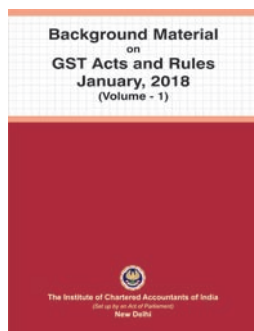
- Application for refund

S No.	Category of Refund	Process of Filing
1	Refund of IGST paid on export of goods	No separate application is required as shipping bill itself will be treated as application for refund.
2	Refund of IGST paid on export of services / zero rated supplies to SEZ units or SEZ developers	Printout of FORM GST RFD-01A needs to be filed manually with the jurisdictional GST officer (only at one place - Centre or State) along with relevant documentary evidences, wherever applicable.
3	Refund of unutilized input tax credit due to the accumulation of credit of tax paid on inputs or input services used in making zero-rated supplies of goods or services or both	FORM GST RFD-01A needs to be filed on the common portal. The amount of credit claimed as refund would be debited in the electronic credit ledger and proof of debit needs to be generated on the common portal. Printout of the FORM GST RFD-01A needs to be submitted before the jurisdictional GST officer along with necessary documentary evidences, wherever applicable

- Entry to be made in the Refund register for receipt of refund applications (by department)
- Against complete application complete an acknowledgement in FORM GST RFD-02 shall be issued within 15 days from the date of filing of the application and entry shall be made in the Refund register
- All communications (issuance of deficiency memo, issuance of provisional and final refund orders, payment advice etc.) shall be done in prescribed Forms manually within the timelines prescribed in the rules
- Provisional refund shall be completed within 7 days as per the CGST Rules and bifurcation of the taxes to be refunded under CGST (CT) /SGST (ST) /UTGST (UT) /IGST (IT) /Cess shall be maintained in the register mandatorily. Thereafter, final order will be issued within 60 days of the date of receipt of the complete application form.
- Amount not sanctioned and eligible for re-credit is to be recredited to the electronic credit ledger by an order made in FORM GST PMT-03. The actual credit of this amount will be done by the proper officer in FORM GST RFD-01B
- There after refund order issued either by the Central tax authority or the State tax/UT tax authority is communicated to the concerned counter-part tax authority within 3 days for the purpose of payment of the relevant sanctioned refund amount of tax or cess, as the case may be.

PUBLICATIONS

The Indirect Taxes Committee of ICAI keeps the members updated with the changes through its publications. The following publications have been published by the Committee:

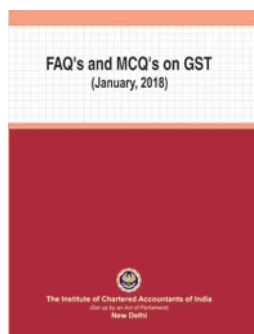
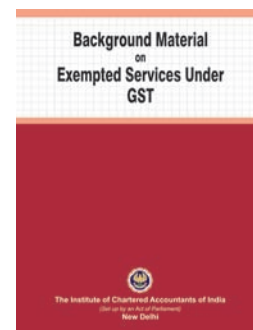


Background Material on GST Acts and Rules, 2017

The publication contains clause by clause analysis of the GST Acts and Rules and notifications issued there under along with FAQ's, MCQ's, Flowcharts and Illustrations etc. to make the reading and understanding easier.

Background Material on Exempted Services under GST

The publication contains detailed discussion on all exemptions available for various services like health care, education etc. along with the examples and reference to the mega exemption notification under the earlier Service Tax regime has also been provided.



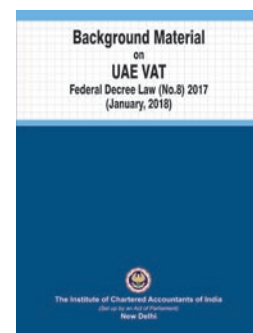
FAQs and MCQs on GST

The publication contains a comprehensive coverage of the GST Acts, rules and recent notifications issued by the Government in a question answer format which will enable the readers to understand the law in an easy & lucid way.

“Sales copies of above three publication would be available only after revised Budget edition in Feb`18”. You may download the same from website of Indirect Taxes Committee [www.idtc.icaai.org](http://idtc.icaai.org) which is available on <http://idtc.icaai.org/publications.php>

Background Material on UAE VAT January, 2018

The publication contains variants of VAT Law and inter alia includes the analysis of various Articles of Federal Decree Law No. 8 of 2017/ Statutory Provisions of UAE VAT Law pertaining to definitions (inter alia Supply of goods, supply of services), scope of tax, Registration, Place of Supply of Goods and Services, Reverse charge mechanism, Transitional Provisions, penalties, right of the Authority to perform a tax audit etc.



Ordering Information

The Publication can be purchased directly from the sales counter at the ICAI's Regional Offices / Branches or at the Head Office. Member may also download from Indirect Taxes Committee Website: <http://idtc.icaai.org/publications.php>. To order by post, requisition may be sent to the Postal Sales Department of the ICAI at postalsales@icaai.in or can be order online at <https://icaionlinestore.org/indirect-taxes-committee>

ICAI'S CONTRIBUTION FOR SMOOTH IMPLEMENTATION OF GST AS PARTNER IN NATION BUILDING

1. Recent GST Publications

Continuing with the motive of knowledge dissemination, the Indirect Taxes Committee of ICAI, has recently launched/ revised following publications: -

a. Background Material on GST Acts and Rules-January 2018 Edition

(Two Volumes: Vol-1: Act & its analysis, Vol-02: Rules & Notifications)

The publication contains in-depth clause by clause analysis of the GST Acts and Rules made thereunder along with the corresponding FAQ's, MCQ's, Flowcharts and Illustrations etc. to make the reading and understanding easier.

b. Background Material on Exempted Services under GST- January, 2018 Edition

The publication contains detailed discussion on all exemptions available for various services like health care, education etc. along with the examples and reference to the mega exemption notification under the earlier Service Tax regime has also been provided.

c. FAQ's and MCQ's on GST - January 2018 Edition

This publication provides a comprehensive coverage of GST Law in question answer format as an easy and lucid manner along with illustrations, clarifications provided by authorities, few exemptions etc

2. Background Material on UAE- VAT January 2018

The Indirect Taxes Committee of ICAI, has recently revised the publication which contains variants of VAT Law and inter alia includes the analysis of various Articles of Federal Decree Law No. 8 of 2017/ Statutory Provisions of UAE VAT Law pertaining to definitions (inter alia Supply of goods, supply of services), scope of tax, Registration, Place of Supply of Goods and Services, Reverse charge mechanism, Transitional Provisions, penalties, right of the Authority to perform a tax audit etc. It also provides the GCC VAT Framework and its features, Overview of UAE Excise Law.

3. Suggestions on Anti-profiteering under GST Law

The Indirect Taxes Committee of ICAI submitted suggestions on Anti-profiteering under GST Law on 4th January, 2018. Further, in order to have discussion over these suggestions, representatives from Indirect Taxes Committee had a meeting with the Chairman of the National Anti-Profiteering Authority under GST on 5th January, 2018.

4. Certificate Course on GST through virtual classes

The Committee organized another batch of Certificate Course on GST through virtual classes from 15th Dec, 2017. The online classes organized from over "15 days X 4 hrs in a day" from 21 locations.

Further, facility of viewing the said virtual classes in the form of paid Live Webcast series has also been made

available @ subscription price of Rs. 2000/- (including GST). However, they would not be eligible for appearing in the Assessment Test or CPE Hrs.

5. Pre- budget Memorandum 2018

The Committee submitted 37 suggestions on Indirect Taxes other than GST to the Government of India on 18th December, 2017.

6. Pre-Budget Meeting with Revenue Department

CA. Madhukar N. Hiregange, Chairman, Indirect Taxes Committee attended the Pre-Budget meeting convened by Revenue Department, Government of India on 4th December, 2017 at North Block, New Delhi and presented the gist of recommendations from the Institute's Pre-Budget Memorandum, 2018.

7. Training Programme for Officer of Airforce

The Committee has organised a training programme for Officers of Airforce at Trivandrum on 19th & 20th Dec, 2017.

8. Certificate Course on GST: The Committee has started another batch of Certificate Course on GST as per the details below, making the total batches of the Course to 58 since 28th April, 2017:

S. No.	City	Commence-ment Date	Completion Date	No. of Participants
1.	Bangalore	11th Nov, 2017	10th Dec, 2017	57

9. Certificate Course on UAE VAT

First Batch of Certificate Course on UAE VAT was launched on 24th October, 2017, since then 3 batches of the Course have been started, the details of the same are given below:

Sl. No.	Date of Commence-ment	Date of comple-tion	No. of partici-pants	Venue
1.	24th Nov, 2017	15th Dec, 2017	40	ICAI Dubai Office, Block 3, F12, Dubai Knowledge Park
2.	1st Dec, 2017	29th Dec, 2017	30	ICAI Dubai Office, Block 3, F12, Dubai Knowledge Park.
3.	8th Dec, 2017	22nd Dec, 2017	45	ICAI Dubai Office, Block 3, F12, Dubai Knowledge Park.

10. Live webcast series of UAE VAT

The Committee organized online session of live video lectures from 22nd December to 30th December, 2017 for approx. 28 hours for which recordings in E-Learning would be available shortly. The online classes organized from over "7 days X 4 hrs in a day".

E- Learning on UAE VAT through recorded video lectures

For anytime, anywhere learning!

The Indirect Taxes Committee of ICAI has come up with E-learning on UAE VAT through recorded video sessions covering almost the entire topics of UAE VAT, which are available on its website viz. www.idtc.icai.org to provide the users a well-set platform for learning and gaining knowledge on VAT in UAE.

Main features of the E-learning on UAE VAT are:

- ❖ Video recordings by renowned faculties covering 14 topics of UAE VAT
- ❖ For each topic, recorded time of Video lecture is between 1.5 -2 hours approximately. Total time for complete course is approx. 21 hrs.
- ❖ Available at price:

S. No.	Individual topic/ Complete course	For Members / Non-Members
1	Individual topic	Rs. 500/- (including applicable taxes)
2	Complete course	Rs. 5,000/- (including applicable taxes)

- ❖ Interested person may visit at the link <http://idtc.icai.org/vat-in-uae.html> on the website of the Indirect Taxes Committee.

For any clarifications, you may refer “FAQs on E-Learning on UAE VAT” available at <http://idtc.icai.org/vat-in-uae.html> or contact Secretariat, Indirect Taxes Committee may be contacted atidtc@icai.in or 0120-3045954.