
TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS WITHOUT INVOICE

1. For the purposes of
 - a. supply of liquid gas where the quantity at the time of removal from the place of business of the supplier is not known,
 - b. transportation of goods for job work,
 - c. transportation of goods for reasons other than by way of supply, or
 - d. such other supplies as may be notified by the Board,

The Consigner may issue a delivery challan , serially numbered not exceeding sixteen characters, in one or multiple series, in lieu of invoice at the time of removal of goods for transportation, containing the following details:

- i. Date and number of the delivery challan,
 - ii. Name, address and GSTIN of the consigner, if registered,
 - iii. Name, address and GSTIN or UIN of the consignee, if registered
 - iv. HSN code and description of goods,
 - v. quantity (provisional, where the exact quantity being supplied is not known),
 - vi. Taxable value,
 - vii. Tax rate and Tax amount – central tax, State tax, integrated tax, Union territory tax or cess, where the transportation is for supply to the consignee,
 - viii. Place of supply, in case of inter-State movement, and
 - ix. Signature.
2. The delivery challan shall be prepared in triplicate, in case of supply of goods, in the following manner:-
 - a. the original copy being marked as ORIGINAL FOR CONSIGNEE;
 - b. the duplicate copy being marked as DUPLICATE FOR TRANSPORTER; and
 - c. the triplicate copy being marked as TRIPLICATE FOR CONSIGNOR.
3. Where goods are being transported on a delivery challan in lieu of invoice, the same shall be declared in Form [E Way Bill]/E Sugam.
4. Where the goods being transported are for the purpose of supply to the recipient but the tax invoice could not be issued at the time of removal of goods for the purpose of supply, the supplier shall issue a tax invoice after delivery of goods. (In case of Scrap you can make the Invoice after weighment).
5. Where the goods are being transported in a semi knocked down or completely knocked down condition,
 - a. the supplier shall issue the complete invoice before dispatch of the first consignment
 - b. (b) the supplier shall issue a delivery challan for each of the subsequent consignments, giving reference of the invoice;
 - c. each consignment shall be accompanied by copies of the corresponding delivery challan along with a duly certified copy of the invoice; and
 - d. the original copy of the invoice shall be sent along with the last consignment

**PROCEDURE TO BE ADOPTED BY A REGISTERED PERSON
ON RECEIPT OF ADVANCE PAYMENT :**

A registered person shall, on receipt of advance payment with respect to any supply of goods or services or both, issue a receipt voucher as mentioned in clause (d) of sub-section (3) of section 31 shall contain the following particulars:

- a. Name, address and GSTIN of the supplier
- b. A consecutive serial number containing alphabets or numerals or special characters -hyphen or dash and slash symbolized as “-” and “/”respectively, and any combination thereof, unique for a financial year
- c. Date of its issue
- d. Name, address and GSTIN or UIN, if registered, of the recipient
- e. Description of goods or services
- f. Amount of advance taken rate of tax (central tax, State tax, integrated tax, Union territory tax or cess)
- g. Amount of tax charged in respect of taxable goods or services (central tax, State tax, integrated tax, Union territory tax or cess)
- h. Place of supply along with the name of State and its code, in case of a supply in the course of inter-State trade or commerce
- i. Whether the tax is payable on reverse charge basis
- j. Signature or digital signature of the supplier or his authorized representative

11. Exemption from reverse charge upto Rs.5000 per day under section 11 (1), whether it is applicable for goods supplied/received interstate ?

Ans: No, The above exemption under Notification 8/2017 has been issued under CGST

The same will not be applicable for goods supplied/received interstate. Hence, for all the supplies received from unregistered persons – interstate we have to pay GST on reverse charge basis.

The exemption is eligible only when the total value of supplies of goods or services or both received from any or all the unregistered persons does not exceed Rs. 5,000 in a day. If the value exceeds Rs. 5000 per day then the GST will be payable on the entire value.

Eg. If a person buys goods worth Rs. 2000/- and Rs. 3500/- from two unregistered supplier in a day, then GST will be paid on the entire value of Rs. 5500/- under RCM by the buyer.

Also, an amendment has been made in the invoice rules to provide that a single invoice can be prepared at the month end for all reverse charge supplies (other than those covered by the exemption explained above).

12. GSTN was supposed to have Excel format/Excel utility for filing GST returns ?

Ans: GSTN will unveil Excel template /utility tool to help GST tax payers for easy Uploading on the GST portal by 17th July 2017

13. GSTR -9 to be filed by 31st December of the succeeding year . What is the turnover exempted from GST audit by a Chartered Accountant?

Ans : The exemption limit above which a person as to get his books audited by a Chartered Accountant for GST is 2 Cr.

14. What is the HSN code and rates for various products manufacture by our industry.

Ans: We had already circulated that most of our products fall under HSN code 4819 4 digit and the rate is 12% . Most of the GSP's have also corroborated on the issue .

We have gone through the explanatory notes mentioned in the schedule which clearly states that :

- Tariff item”, “sub-heading” “heading” and “Chapter” will mean a tariff item, sub-heading, Heading and Chapter as specified in First Schedule to Customs Tariff Act, 1975
- Rules for interpretation of First Schedule to Customs Tariff Act including the Section and Chapter notes and General Explanatory Notes applicable.

15. Has the government release any guidelines/scheme for the states like Himachal, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir and north eastern states where the Central industrial package was being availed by the manufacturing units?

Ans: The Central Government has released a draft notification, the Centre will find budgetary support to the eligible units for the residual period by way of refund of the GST, limited to the share of Central-GST or Integrated-GST retained after devolution to the states. (The final notification will come in due course)

While the Centre will refund 58 per cent share of the central incentives, the state will have to bear the remaining 42 per cent, which was based on the share of devolution of central taxes to the state.

The budgetary support provided under this scheme shall only apply to those eligible units which were already availing exemption or refund benefits of the Central industrial package.

In order to avail the benefit, the eligible unit shall first utilize input tax credit of central tax and integrated tax and balance of liability shall be paid in cash by way of refund.

The refund would be made in a time-bound manner by the 7th of every month.

REFUNDS UNDER GST

The provisions pertaining to refund contained in the GST law aims to streamline and standardize the refund procedures under GST regime.

The claim and sanctioning procedure will be completely online and time bound, which is a marked departure from the existing time consuming and cumbersome procedure.

Situations Leading to Refund Claims:

The relevant date provision embodied in Section 54 of the CGST Act, 2017, provision contained in Section 77 of the CGST Act, 2017 and the requirement of submission of relevant documents as listed in Rule 1(2) of Refund Rules is an indicator of the various situations that may necessitate a refund claim. A claim for refund may arise on account of:

1. Export of goods or services
2. Supplies to SEZs units and developers
3. Deemed exports
4. Refund of taxes on purchase made by UN or embassies etc.
5. Refund arising on account of judgment, decree, order or direction of the Appellate Authority, Appellate Tribunal or any court
6. Refund of accumulated Input Tax Credit on account of inverted duty structure
7. Finalization of provisional assessment
8. Refund of pre-deposit
9. Excess payment due to mistake
10. Refunds to International tourists of GST paid on goods in India and carried abroad at the time of their departure from India
11. Refund on account of issuance of refund vouchers for taxes paid on advances against which, goods or services have not been supplied
12. Refund of CGST & SGST paid by treating the supply as intra-state supply which is subsequently held as inter-State supply and vice versa

Every situation has been covered. The GST law requires that every claim for refund is to be filed within 2 years from the relevant date.

Credit Notes

Further, Section 34 of the CGST Act, 2017 provides for issuance of credit notes for post supply discounts or if goods are returned back within a stipulated time.

When such credit notes are issued, there would be reduction in output liability of the supplier. The taxes paid initially on the supply being higher than what is actually payable, the excess tax paid by the supplier needs to be refunded.

However, instead of refunding it outright, it will be adjusted after verifying the corresponding reduction in the input tax credit availed by the recipient.

Section 43 of the CGST Act, 2017 provides for procedure for reduction in output liability on account of issuance of such credit notes.

This is another form of refund by adjustments in the output tax liability. Such refund is not governed under the general refund provisions contained in Section 54 of the CGST Act, 2017. Treatment for Zero Rated Supplies

Standardization of Procedure:

The GST laws makes standardized provisions for making a refund claim.

Every claim has to be filed online in a standardized form which will be acknowledged (if complete in all aspects) in 14 days.

The claim for refund of amount lying in the credit balance of the cash ledger can be made in the monthly returns also.

The Proper Officer has to convey deficiencies if any in the refund claim within 14 days and in such cases the claim will be sent back to the applicant along with the notified deficiencies, and the applicant can file the refund claim again after making goods the deficiencies.

No deficiency memos can be raised by the officer after the mandatory 14 day period.

The claim, if in order, has to be sanctioned within a period of 60 days from the date of receipt of the claim. If this mandatory period is exceeded, interest will become payable along with refund from the expiry of 60 days till the date of payment of refund (rate of interest has been recommended as 6% and 9% under the provisions of Section 56 of the CGST Act, 2017 by the GST Council in its meeting held on 18th and 19th May, 2017). However, if the refund claim is on account of pre-deposit made before any appellate authority, the interest becomes payable from the date of making such payment.

TEMPLATE FOR Closing stock to be uploaded vide TRAN 1

	Template for Closing Stock Statement as on 30th June, 2017	
	How to use the template?	
	about the stock as on 30th June, 2017, the details vary according to	
	INDEX	
A.	Unregistered under existing law(not even one)	Sheet F
B.	Registered under existing law	
	Service Tax (Only)	Sheet A
	VAT/Entry Tax/Entertainment Tax (Any 1 or more)	Sheet B
	Excise & VAT(Both)	Sheet C
	Service Tax & VAT(Both)	Sheet D
	Service Tax, VAT & Excise(All)	Sheet E

Click on the particular Sheet you require.

Please note only person who needs to claim Input Tax Credit on the transition stocks have to upload.

Keep all the necessary document like Duplicate for transporter copy, Vat invoice etc in a separate file .

Below is your checklist to becoming GST-ready:

1. Detailed working of closing stock as on 30th June 2017 – make sure to file the return for the tax period ending on 30th June, by the appointed time
2. Apportion your closing stock into quantity and item rate per quantity
3. Classify stock according to rate, purchase type (interstate or intrastate), duty paid or exempted
4. Compare your books with values shown by your debtors/ creditors as on 30th June 2017
5. File the form TRAN-1 by 28th September, and TRAN-2 on a monthly basis until December. This is an important process for claiming ITC on old stock
6. Collect Form-C, Form-H, and Form-I for the stocks on which ITC is to be claimed
7. Finalize your Books of Accounts along with stock details provided to banks/ financial Institutions
8. Provide your GSTIN to all your suppliers and collect GSTIN from all customers.
9. If registered as centralized service provider, apply for migration for such states where your business may be operable
10. Make a list of rates under GST for all goods that you deal with
11. Make a list of all such on which reverse charge will be applicable
12. Ensure that all debit/ credit notes are serially numbered
13. Check that your existing accounting software is integrated with your GST return filing software
14. Make sure that your invoicing solution is in line with the formats and rules for invoicing under GST. Also, be sure to check the invoicing series applicable to your product
15. Ensure that you are sending out a tax invoice for supplying taxable goods and services, and a bill of supply for exempted, nil-rated, and non-GST goods and services
16. Decide and prepare a list of Place of Supply for all your business activity