## NEER&J BHAGAT & CO.

Chartered Accountants —

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## **GST Issues to Consider** For Closure of Books of Accounts

[Updated till 14<sup>th</sup> July, 2018]

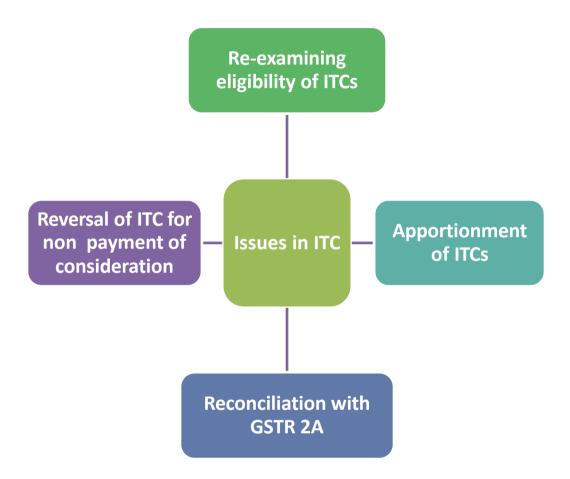
[Updated till 14<sup>th</sup> July, 2018]

## **GST Issues to Consider** For Closure of Books of Accounts

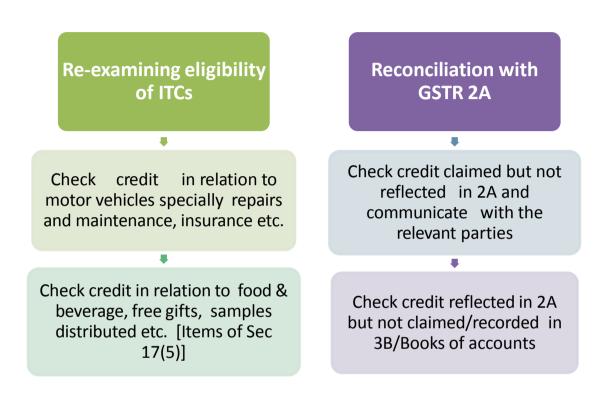
# Major GST issues to be considered before closure of books

Input Cred		Fixed	Assets	Revers	se Charge
Docum	nents		ed Party actions	Adv	vances
	GST Audit			ported oplies	
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### **Issues in Input Tax Credits**



#### **Issues in Input Tax Credits**

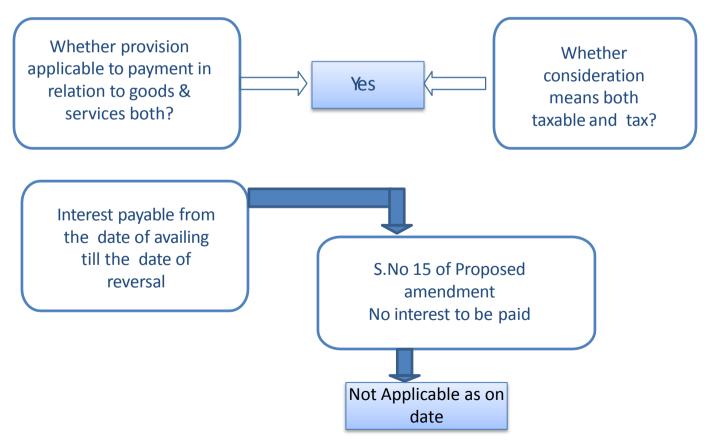




## **Reversal of ITC for non-payment of Consideration** [Sec 16(2) Read with Rule 37]

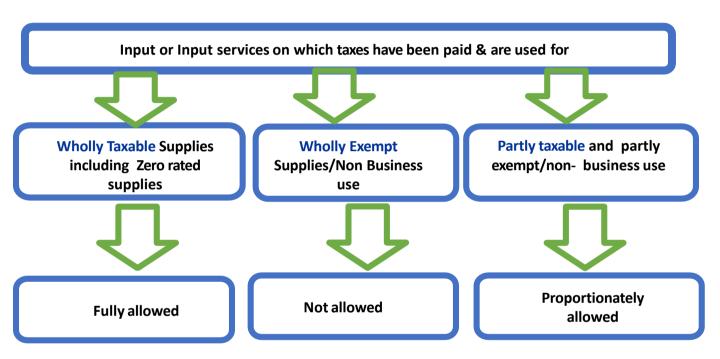
Consideration shall be paid within:

- 180 days from
- The Date of invoice
- and if not paid
- Shall be added back to the output liability
- Reversed credit shall be re-eligible on payment of consideration
- In case of part payment, only proportionate reversal will be done



## Apportionment of Input Tax Credits Sec 17(1) to (4)

#### In case of Input or Input services



#### Part 1:

Apportionment of Input Tax Credits against Exempt Supplies

#### **Calculation of common credits**

Common Credits = Total Credits less:

- Credits relating to taxable supplies
- Credits relating to exempt supplies / non business purposes
- Ineligible credits as per Sec 17(5)

#### Calculation of reversal amount from common credits

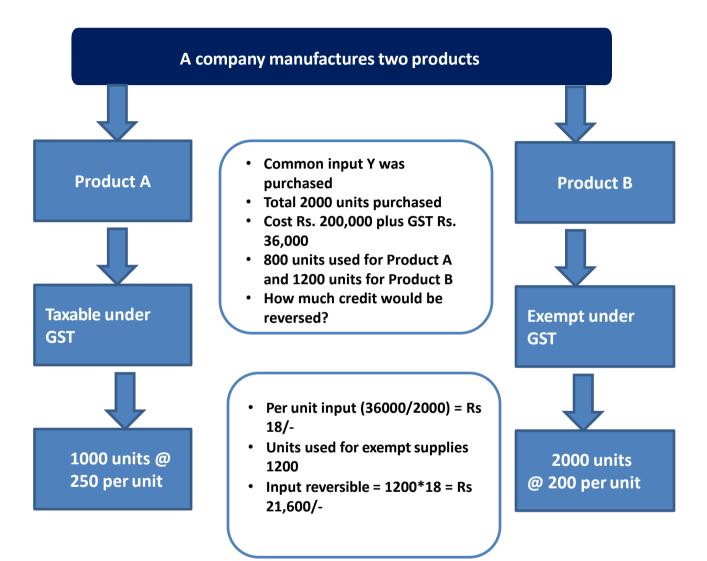
Reversal Amount = [Aggregate value of exempt supplies / Total turnover ] x Common Credits

#### Rule 42(2)

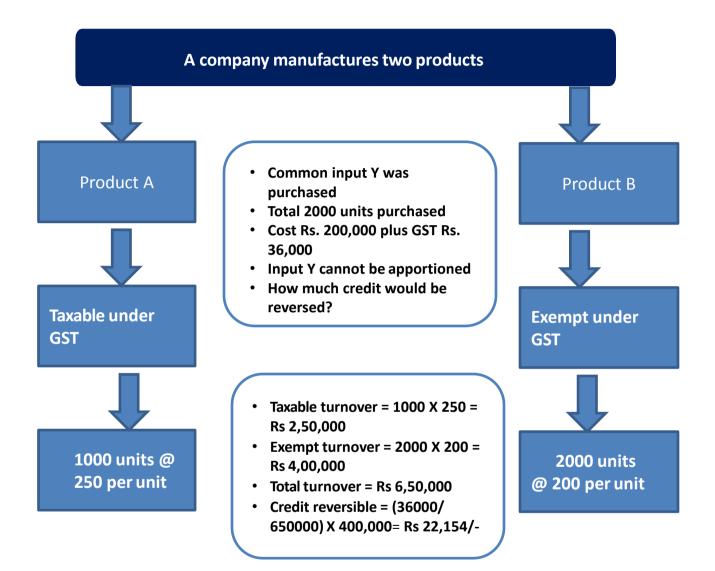
The input tax credit determined under sub-rule (1) shall be calculated finally for the financial year before the due date for furnishing of the return for the month of September following the end of the financial year to which such credit relates, in the manner specified in the said sub-rule and-

- (a) where the aggregate of the amounts calculated finally in respect of \_D1' and \_D2' exceeds the aggregate of the amounts determined under sub-rule (1) in respect of \_D1' and \_D2', such excess shall be added to the output tax liability of the registered person in the month not later than the month of September following the end of the financial year to which such credit relates and the said person shall be liable to pay interest on the said excess amount at the rate specified in sub-section (1) of section 50 for the period starting from the first day of April of the succeeding financial year till the date of payment; or
- (b) where the aggregate of the amounts determined under sub-rule (1) in respect of \_D1' and \_D2' exceeds the aggregate of the amounts calculated finally in respect of \_D1' and \_D2', such excess amount shall be claimed as credit by the registered person in his return for a month not later than the month of September following the end of the financial year to which such credit relates.

#### Case 1



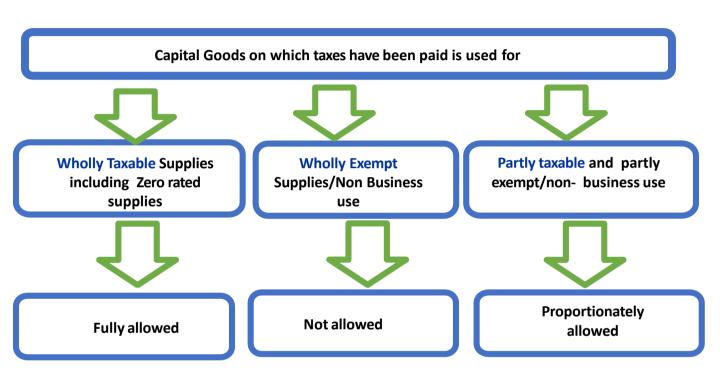
#### Case 2



#### **Part 2:**

Apportionment of Input Tax Credits against non-business use Sec 17(1) & (2), Rule 43

#### In relation to Capital Goods



Monthly Credit to be apportioned = Total credit on capital goods / 60\* \*[Life of capital goods assumed to 5 years or 60 months]

#### **Apportionment of Input Tax Credits**

#### **Calculation of Reversal Amount**

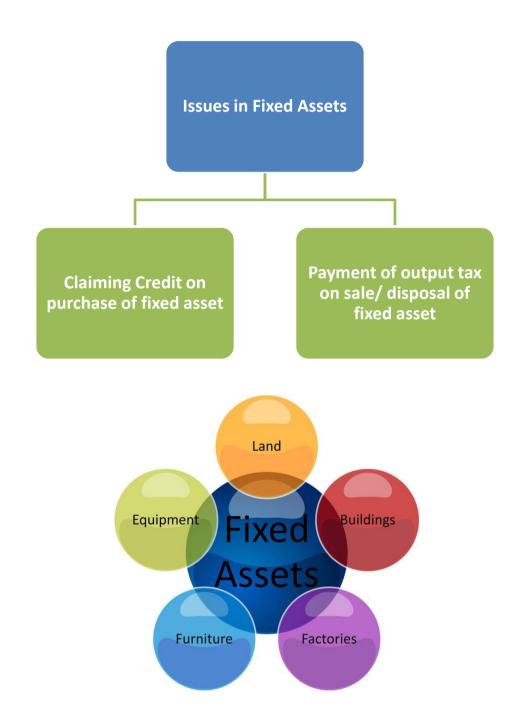
Monthly Reversal Amount = [Aggregate value of exempt supplies / Total turnover ] x Monthly Credit to be apportioned

> Apportionment of Input Tax Credits

> > **On account of Interest income**

Change in Rule 42/43 vide notification 3/2018 CGST Non Rate dated 23.01.2018 to exclude Interest income from exempt supplies

### **Fixed Assets**



#### Sale/ Disposal of Fixed Assets

Purchase Price: 30,000

GST @ 18% : Rs 5,400

Total Amount: Rs 35,400

Purchase date 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2018

Credit of Rs 5400 taken in the month of May

Asset sold on 15<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2018 i.e. after using 5 months @ Rs 5000 plus GST of Rs 900

Profit of Rs. 4500 [5400-900]

Is it so?

#### Sale/ Disposal of Fixed Assets [Sec 18(6)]

Purchase Price: 30,000

GST @ 18% : Rs 5,400

Total Amount: Rs 35,400

Purchase date 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2018

Credit of Rs 5400 taken in the month of May

Deemed Life is 60 months Credit per month= Rs. 5400/ 60 i.e, Rs. 90 per month

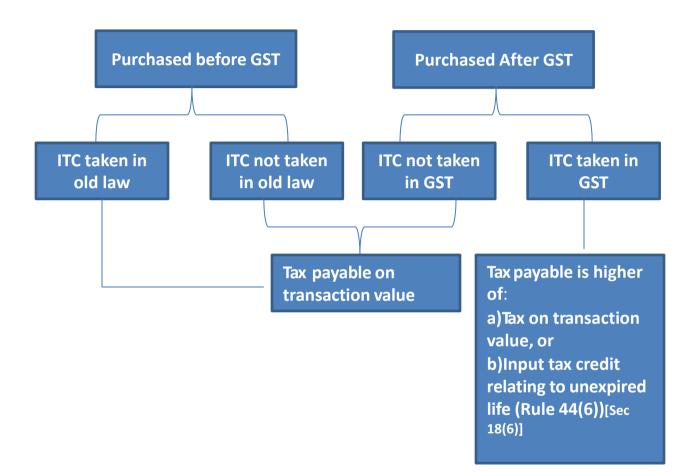
> Asset sold on 15<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2018 i.e. after using 5 months @ Rs 5000 plus GST of Rs 900

Credit relating to unexpired life (60-5= 55 months)

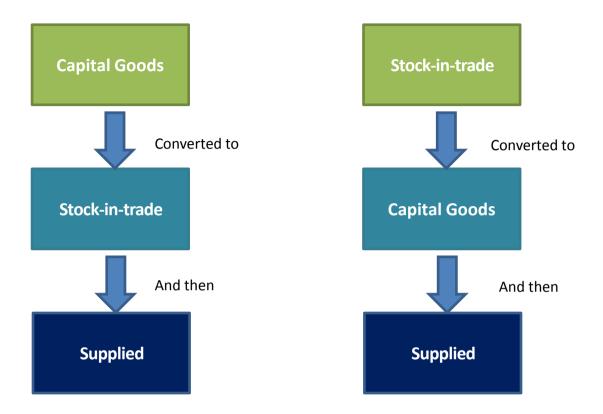
= 55\*90= Rs 4,950

Tax Payable higher of the two

### Sale/ Disposal of Fixed Assets



## Implications



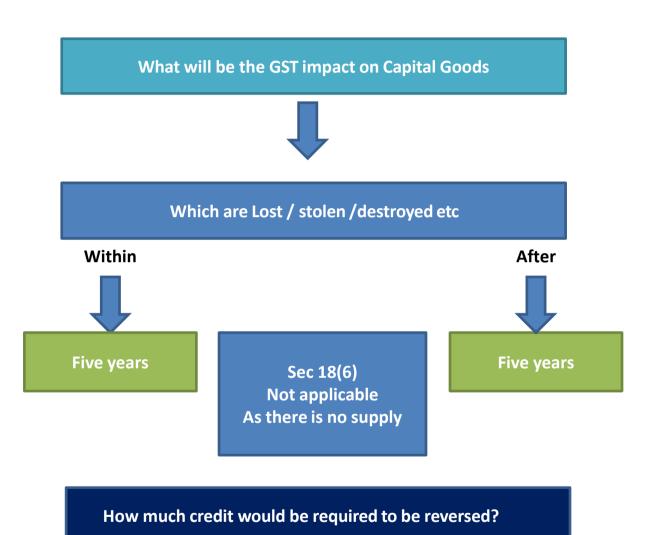






# Input Tax Credit shall not be available in respect of the following, namely:

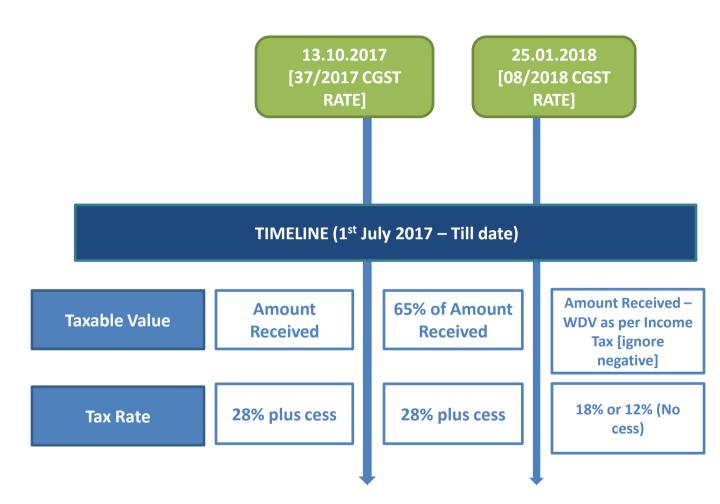




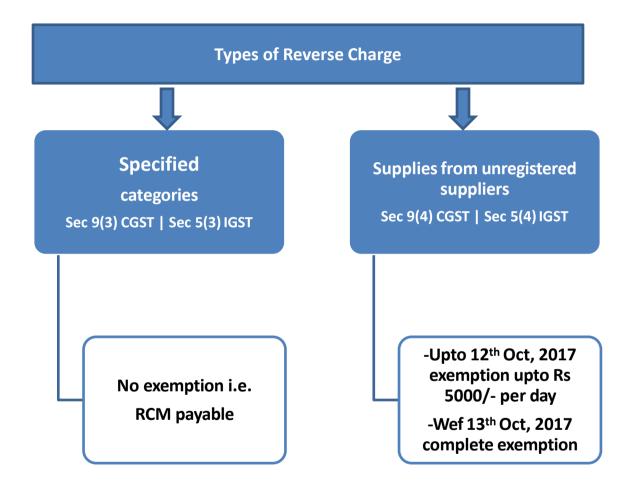
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#### Value and rate in case of sale of motor vehicle

#### (Cases where Input Tax Credit is not taken)



#### **Reverse Charge**



## Specified supplies on which RCM is applicable 10/2017 IGST RATE (Amended by 22/2017 & 34/2017]

Director of a company	Arbitral Tribunal	Goods Transport Agency	Sponsorship
Vessel Freight in case of Import	Lawyers/Advocates	Insurance agent	Author, music composer, photographer etc
Recovery agent	Specified supplies by government	Supplier of service located in non- taxable territory	Services to RBI by members of Overseeing Committee
	Import o	f services	

## Specified supplies on which RCM is applicable

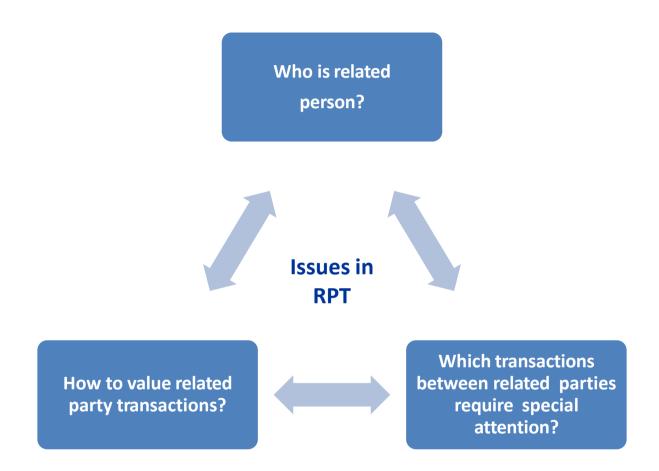
## 4/2017 CGST RATE (Amended by 36/2017 | 43/2017

S. No.	Description of supply of goods	Supplier of goods	Recipient of supply
1.	Cashew nuts, not shelled or peeled	Agriculturist	Any registered person
2.	Bidi wrapper leaves (tendu)	Agriculturist	Any registered person
3.	Tobacco leaves	Agriculturist	Any registered person
4.	Silk yarn	Any person who manufactures silk yarn from raw silk or silk worm cocoons for supply of silk yarn	Any registered person
4A.	Raw cotton	Agriculturist	Any registered person
5.	Supply of lottery	State Government, Union Territory or any local authority	Lottery distributor or selling agent. Explanation For the purposes of this entry, lottery distributor or selling agent has the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (c) of Rule 2 of the Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2010, made under the provisions of sub section 1 of section 11 of the Lotteries (Regulations) Act, 1998 (17 of 1998).
6.	Used vehicles, seized and confiscated goods, old and used goods, waste and scrap	Central Government, State Government, Union territory or a local authority	Any registered person
7.	Priority Sector Lending Certificate	Any registered person	Any registered person

## Various Types of Documents under GST

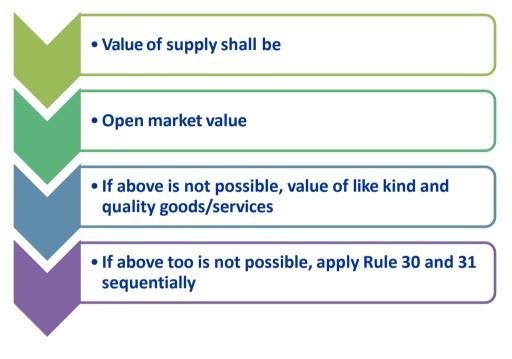
Tax Invoice	• Taxable Supply
Bill of supply	• Exempt Supply
Delivery challan	• Movement of goods
Debit Note	Related to Supply
Credit Note	Related to Supply
Receipt voucher	• At the time of receipt of advance
Revised / supplementary Invoice	• For new registrants only
Refund voucher	• At the time of refund of advance
Payment Voucher	Payment in RCM cases
Self Invoice	Reverse charge cases

#### **Related Party Transactions**



#### **Rule 28: Related Party Method**

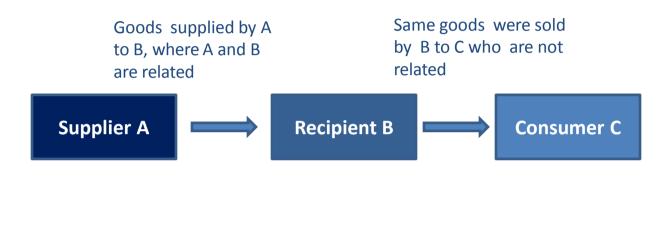
#### **Option 1**





#### **Rule 28: Related Party Method**

#### **Option 2 [Applicable only for goods]**

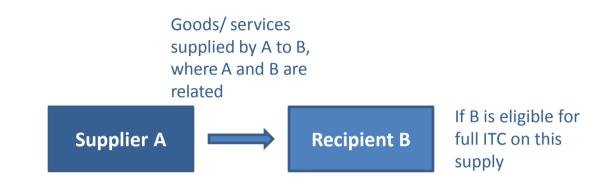


What will be the value of supply? 90% of price charged from C by B



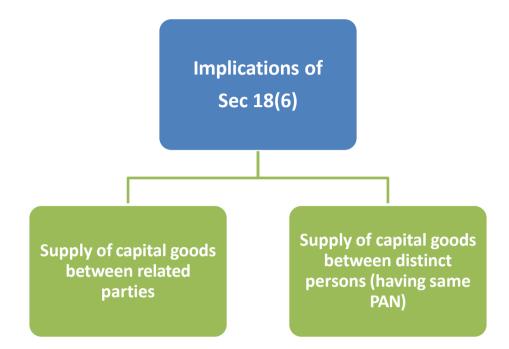
#### **Rule 28: Related Party Method**

#### **Option 3**



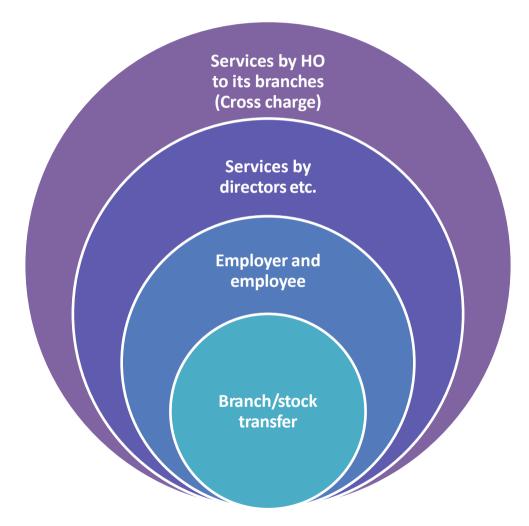
What will be the value of supply? Price charged on Supply by A to B





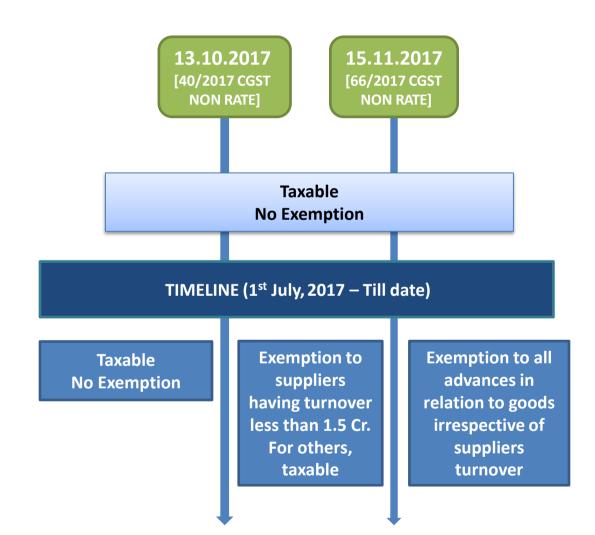


# Related party transactions requiring special attention



#### **Advances**

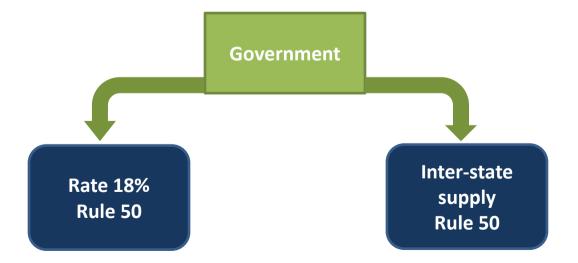
#### Taxability of advances in relation to goods/ services



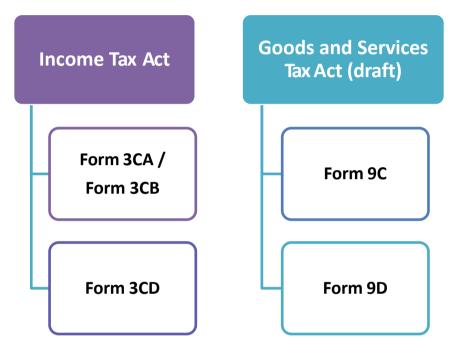
How Tax will be paid on advances?

What if I don't know which good/service would be supplied or against which goods/services that amount would be utilized?

What if I don't know the nature of supply i.e. whether it will be an intra-state or inter-state?



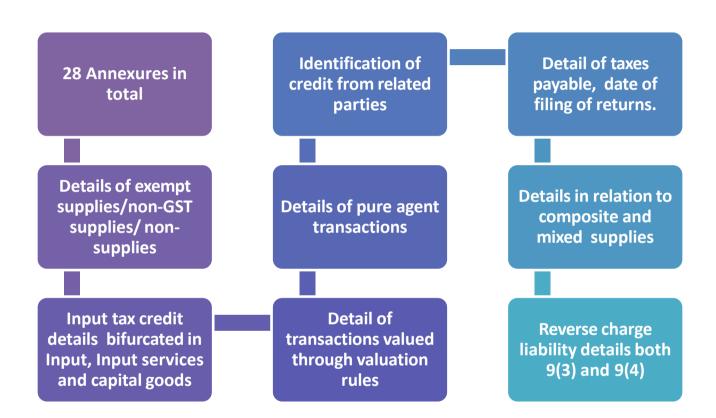
### Audit under GST





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#### Audit under GST



## **Unreported Supplies**

What should we do with unreported

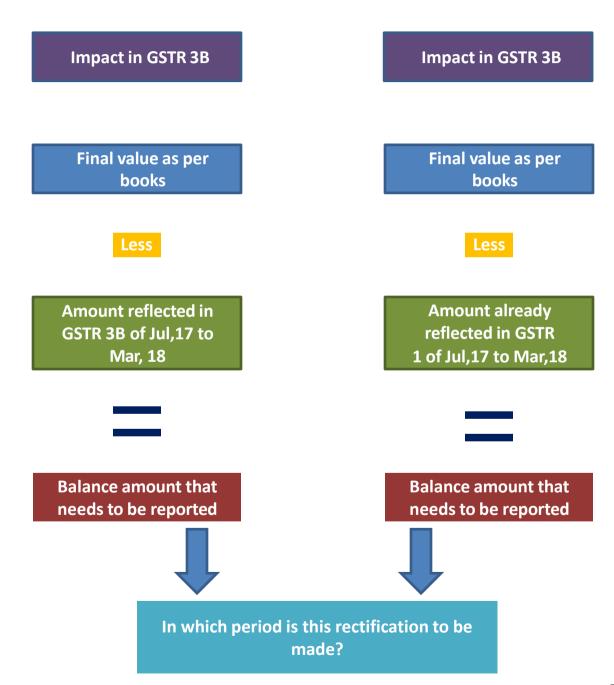
-Outward supplies, or

-Inward supplies?

Submit information in annual return

But will it be sufficient?

#### How to prepare a reconciliation?



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Neeraj Bhagat & Company is a team of distinguished **chartered accountant**, corporate financial advisors and **tax consultants in India**. Our firm of chartered accountants represents a coalition of specialized skills that is geared to offer sound financial solutions and advices. The organization is a congregation of professionally qualified and experienced persons who are committed to add value and optimize the benefits accruing to clients.

We are prominent Chartered Accountants in India. We offer services of accounts outsourcing, auditing, company formation in India, Business taxation, corporate compliance, starting business in India, registration of foreign companies, transfer pricing, tax due diligence, taxation of expatriates etc.

Neeraj Bhagat is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) since 1997. He is also an Associate member of Association of International Accountants, United Kingdom. He is founder of Neeraj Bhagat & Co, an Indian Chartered Accountancy firm serving various MNC'S from across the globe. Neeraj Bhagat & Co. has its offices at New Delhi, Gurgaon and Mumbai. They are part of Allinial Global Accounting Association which is one of the World's Top 10 in accounting associations.