

## **GIST OF GST**

( for those who were sleeping )

( a non expert informal summary )

( needs patience of the interested )

History:	Custom duty	share ~ 1/3 ~ 1/3 ~ 1/3	center, on mfg. at single point center center	<del>-</del>	Sales tax		states, single point tax at point of sale	
	Cascading of tax ( tax o	n tax )	Yes					
1 apr-2005 (VAT)	Cascading of tax ( tax o	n tax )						
	Excise duty Service Tax		No No		Sales Taxes		No	
	But cascading of Sales Tax (states) on Center govt taxes (excise/service)  Yes !!!							
GST		e a single GST	all over the country. Some portion wil	ll go to center, some		CGST and SGST		
	Before GST Cascading of taxes	Yes	eg. VAT on (cost + custom duty) so it is tax on tax situation		After GST Cascading of taxes	No		
	Value chain  Mfg part  Trading part  Services		center states center		Value chain  Mfg part  Trading part  Services		Taxed by  Central GST State GST IGST center states center states Interstate movement center states Imports will be treated as interstate	
	Luxury tax entertainment tax	Yes Yes Yes Yes		,	Entry Tax Luxury tax entertainment tax purchase tax etc. Only 1 GST	No No No No	: No need of trucks paying taxes at state checkposts	
GST exclusions	Stamp duty on property Electricity duty Petroleum products n= (crude oil, diesel, petro Alcohol	states states states ar center states		These will remain with states only for now. May be after few years, it will be merged with GST too.  Reason: These are total ~ 1/3 of all state tax revenue, so states did not give consent to merge these with GST  *Center has committed to states for 14% min growth rate. If actual is < 14% then center will compensate  (for 5 years)				
GST tax slabs					Reason for 4 slabs: Because in India, pre-GST, there are so many varieties of taxes, so the range of current tax goes from 0% on some products to 50% on others (luxury, entertainment etc). If single tax was to be there, then the general tax will be around 18% (median) on all basket items  Luxury items currently taxed at 40% will become 18% taxed			

				Essential items like milk, will also become 18% taxed Once in future, the revenue trend becomes know and becomes stable, a single tax slab can be considered.							
				popular: 0%, 5%, 12%, 18%, 28% But also: 0.25% (precious stones) & 3% (gold)							
GST input tax credit	Meaning: To not pay tax which you have paid at time of RM purchase again at the time of produce selling										
	Current Mechanism: \VAT inpu	<u></u>	Claim input tax credit from govt. by giving details of invoices of RM purchase Improvement from VAT:- input credit is ONLY allowed if your supplier has deposited the tax he collected from you. So whole supply chain has to be GST compliant and tax payment adherent There will also be a compliance rating by gov't. Instant returns if high rating								
			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	If tax on inputs > to							
Reverse Charge	Meaning : If supplier is unregist	en the liability to pay tax is of <i>recipient</i>	Now :-	Now :- Applicable for services as well as <u>Goods</u>							
	Current : applicable on Service	<b>ピ</b> 〉	Before GST		After GST						
$\epsilon$	g Driver to Ola Customer to Ola	100 120	Driver : unregistered	A (unregis.) to B B to A	100 90	A (unregis.) to B B to A	100 100				
	Ola to driver Ola to Govt Profit	100 5 15	Driver pays no tax (since unregistered) Ola pays tax on behalf of driver	B to govt Profit	<u> </u>	B to govt Profit	<u>5</u> 0				
				Due to above, it is expected that business of unregistered suppliers will go down => High tax compliance							
Composition Scheme	Meaning : For small traders, ea	mputation to reduce admin job	If the annual turnover is less (75L for some states, 50L for others), the tax is fixed :								
	*This is optional for the tax pay	er		Traders Manufacturers Restaurants	1% 2% 5%						
GST indirect tax & direct	t tax Linking			GSTIN linked with PAN							

Must for turnover >20 L

