

GST – CONCEPT & STATUS

Updated as on 01st May 2018

INTRODUCTION:

The introduction of Goods and Services Tax on 1st July 2017 was a very significant step in the field of indirect tax reforms in India. By amalgamating a large number of Central and State taxes into a single tax, the aim was to mitigate cascading or double taxation in a major way and pave the way for a common national market. From the consumer point of view, the biggest advantage would be in terms of a reduction in the overall tax burden on goods, which was estimated to be around 25%-30%. Introduction of GST would also make Indian products competitive in the domestic and international markets. Studies show that this would have a positive impact on economic growth. Last but not the least, this tax, because of its transparent and self-policing character, would be easier to administer.

GENESIS:

2. The idea of moving towards the GST was first mooted by the then Union Finance Minister in his Budget for 2006-07. Initially, it was proposed that GST would be introduced from 1st April, 2010. The Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) which had formulated the design of State VAT was requested to come up with a roadmap and structure for the GST. Joint Working Groups of officials having representatives of the States as well as the Centre were set up to examine various aspects of the GST and draw up reports specifically on exemptions and thresholds, taxation of services and taxation of inter-State supplies. Based on discussions within the EC and between the EC and the Central Government, the EC released its First Discussion Paper (FDP) on GST in November, 2009. This spelled out the features of the proposed GST and has formed the basis for discussion between the Centre and the States.

GST AND CENTRE-STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS:

3. Before the enactment of the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016, fiscal powers between the Centre and the States were clearly demarcated in the Constitution with almost no overlap between the respective domains. The Centre had powers to levy tax on the manufacture of goods (except alcoholic liquor for human consumption, opium, narcotics etc.) while the States had powers to levy tax on sale of goods. In case of inter-State sales, the Centre had power to levy a tax (Central Sales Tax) but the tax was

collected and retained entirely by the originating States. As for services, it was the Centre alone that was empowered to levy service tax. Since the States were not empowered to levy any tax on the sale or purchase of goods in the course of their importation into or exportation from India, the Centre levied and collected this tax as additional duties of customs, which was in addition to the Basic Customs Duty. This additional duty of customs (commonly known as CVD and SAD) counter balanced excise duties, sales tax, State VAT and other taxes levied on the like domestic products. Introduction of GST required amendments in the Constitution so as to concurrently empower the Centre and the States to levy and collect the GST.

3.1 The assignment of concurrent jurisdiction to the Centre and the States for the levy of GST required a unique institutional mechanism that would ensure that decisions about the structure, design and operation of GST are taken jointly. For it to be effective, such a mechanism also needed to have Constitutional force.

CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST) AMENDMENT ACT, 2016:

4. To address all these and other issues, the Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill was introduced in the 16th Lok Sabha on 19.12.2014. The Bill provides for a levy of GST on supply of all goods or services except for Alcohol for human consumption. The tax shall be levied as Dual GST separately but concurrently by the Union (central tax - CGST) and the States (including Union Territories with legislatures) (State tax - SGST) / Union territories without legislatures (Union territory tax- UTGST). The Parliament would have exclusive power to levy GST (integrated tax - IGST) on inter-State trade or commerce (including imports) in goods or services. The Central Government will have the power to levy excise duty in addition to the GST on tobacco and tobacco products. The tax on supply of five specified petroleum products namely crude, high speed diesel, petrol, ATF and natural gas would be levied from a later date on the recommendation of GST Council.

5. A Goods and Services Tax Council (GSTC) was constituted comprising the Union Finance Minister, the Minister of State (Revenue) and the State Finance Ministers to recommend on the GST rate, exemption and thresholds, taxes to be subsumed and other features. This mechanism would ensure some degree of harmonization on different aspects of GST between the Centre and the States as well as across States. One half of the total number of members of GSTC would form quorum in meetings of GSTC. Decision in GSTC would be taken by a majority of not less than three-fourth of weighted votes cast. Centre

and minimum of 20 States would be required for majority because Centre would have one-third weightage of the total votes cast and all the States taken together would have two-third of weightage of the total votes cast.

6. The Constitution Amendment Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha in May, 2015. The Bill was referred to the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha on 12.05.2015. The Select Committee submitted its Report on the Bill on 22.07.2015. The Bill with certain amendments was finally passed in the Rajya Sabha and thereafter by Lok Sabha in August, 2016. Further the bill was ratified by required number of States and received assent of the President on 8th September, 2016 and has since been enacted as Constitution (101st Amendment) Act, 2016 w.e.f. 16th September, 2016.

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX COUNCIL (GSTC):

7. The GSTC has been notified with effect from 12th September, 2016. GSTC is being assisted by a Secretariat. Twenty six meetings of the GSTC have been held so far. The following major decisions have been taken by the GSTC:

- (i) The threshold exemption limit would be Rs. 20 lakh. For special category States (except J&K) enumerated in article 279A of the Constitution, threshold exemption limit has been fixed at Rs. 10 lakh.
- (ii) Composition threshold shall be Rs. 1 crore. As decided in the 23rd meeting of the GSTC, this limit shall be raised to Rs. 1.5 crore after necessary amendments in the Act. Composition scheme shall not be available to inter-State suppliers, service providers (except restaurant service) and specified category of manufacturers. For special category States (except J&K and Uttarakhand) enumerated in article 279A of the Constitution, threshold exemption limit has been fixed at Rs. 75 lakh.
- (iii) Existing tax incentive schemes of Central or State governments may be continued by respective government by way of reimbursement through budgetary route. The schemes, in the present form, would not continue in GST. Further, 50% exemption of the CGST portion will be provided to CSD (Defense Canteens).
- (iv) There would be four tax rates namely 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%. The tax rates for different goods and services have been finalized and notified. Besides, some goods and services would be under the list of exempt items. The list of exempted services has been finalized which is same as the services exempted under existing service tax law, except services supplied by Goods and Services Tax Network which is the addition to the list of

exempted services under service tax. Rate for precious metals is an exception to 'four-tax slab-rule' and the same has been fixed at 3%. In addition unworked diamonds, precious stones, etc. attracts a rate of 0.25%. A cess over the peak rate of 28% on certain specified luxury and demerit goods, like tobacco and tobacco products, pan masala, aerated waters, motor vehicles, would be imposed for a period of five years to compensate States for any revenue loss on account of implementation of GST. The list of goods and services in case of which reverse charge would be applicable has also been finalized.

- (v) The five laws namely CGST Law, UTGST Law, IGST Law, SGST Law and GST Compensation Law have been recommended.
- (vi) In order to ensure single interface, all administrative control over 90% of taxpayers having turnover below Rs. 1.5 crore would vest with State tax administration and over 10% with the Central tax administration. Further all administrative control over taxpayers having turnover above Rs. 1.5 crore shall be divided equally in the ratio of 50% each for the Central and State tax administration.
- (vii) Powers under the IGST Act shall also be cross-empowered on the same basis as under CGST and SGST Acts with few exceptions.
- (viii) Power to collect GST in territorial waters shall be delegated by Central Government to the States.
- (ix) Formula and mechanism for GST Compensation Cess has been finalized.
- (x) Eighteen rules on composition, registration, input tax credit, invoice, determination of value of supply, accounts and records, returns, payment, refund, assessment and audit, advance ruling, appeals and revision, transitional provisions, anti-profiteering, E-way Bill, inspection, search and seizure, demands and recovery and offences and penalties have been recommended.
- (xi) The following classes of taxpayers shall be exempted from obtaining registration:
 - Suppliers of services, having turnover upto Rs. 20 lakhs, making inter State supplies;
 - Suppliers of services, having turnover upto Rs. 20 lakhs, making supplies through e-commerce platforms.
- (xii) The reverse charge mechanism under sub-section (4) of section 9 of the

CGST Act, 2017 and under sub-section (4) of section 5 of the IGST Act, 2017 has been suspended till 30.06.2018.

- (xiii) There shall be no requirement on payment of tax on advance received for supply of goods by all taxpayers.
- (xiv) Supplies from GTA to unregistered persons has been exempted from tax.
- (xv) Registration and operationalization of TDS/TCS provisions has been postponed till 30.06.2018.
- (xvi) The e-way bill system has been introduced nation-wide for all inter-State movement of goods with effect from 01.04.2018. As regards intra-State supplies, option has been given to States to choose any date on or before 01.06.2018. As on 01.05.2018, a total of 17 States and one Union Territory have introduced e-way bill system for intra-state movement of goods. These are Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Puducherry and Nagaland.
- (xvii) www.ewaybillgst.gov.in, managed by NIC, shall be the Common Goods and Services Tax Electronic Portal for generation of e-way bill. As on 30.04.2018, around 2.80 crore e-way bills have been generated.
- (xviii) E-Wallet Scheme shall be introduced for exporters from 01.10.2018 and till then relief for exporters shall be given in form of broadly existing practice.
- (xix) All taxpayers are required to file return **FORM GSTR-3B** & pay tax on monthly basis.
- (xx) Taxpayers with turnover upto Rs. 1.5 Cr are required to file information in **FORM GSTR-1** on a quarterly basis. Other taxpayers would have to file **FORM GSTR-1** on a monthly basis.
- (xxi) Time period for filing **FORM GSTR-2** and **FORM GSTR-3** would be worked out by a Committee of officers.
- (xxii) Late fee for delayed filing of return in **FORM GSTR-3B** for the months of July, 2017 to September, 2017 has been waived. The amount of late fee already paid but subsequently waived off shall be re-credited to the Electronic Cash Ledger of registered person under “Tax” head instead of “Fee” head.
- (xxiii) From October 2017 onwards, the amount of late fee for late filing of GSTR-3B payable by a registered person is as follows:

- whose tax liability for that month was ‘NIL’ will be Rs. 20/- per day instead of Rs. 200/- per day;
 - whose tax liability for that month was not ‘NIL’ will be Rs. 50/- per day instead of Rs. 200/- per day.
- (xxiv) Facility has been introduced for manual filing of refund application.
- (xxv) Facility shall be introduced for manual filing of application for advance ruling.
- (xxvi) Supply of services to Nepal and Bhutan shall be exempted from GST even if payment has not been received in foreign convertible currency – such suppliers shall be eligible for input tax credit.
- (xxvii) Centralized UIN shall be issued to every Foreign Diplomatic Mission / UN Organization by the Central Government.
- (xxviii) www.gst.gov.in, managed by GSTN, shall be the Common Goods and Services Tax Electronic Portal.
- (xxix) Rate of interest on delayed payments and delayed refund has been recommended.
- (xxx) Rules for National Anti-Profiteering Authority have been recommended. The National Anti-Profiteering Authority has been constituted having Chairman and four technical Members. Further Standing Committee on Anti-Profiteering and State level Screening Committee have also been set up.

SALIENT FEATURES OF GST:

8. The salient features of GST are as under:

- (i) GST would be applicable on “supply” of goods or services as against the present concept of tax on manufacture of goods or on sale of goods or on provision of services.
- (ii) GST would be based on the principle of destination based consumption taxation as against the present principle of origin-based taxation.
- (iii) It would be a dual GST with the Centre and the States simultaneously levying it on a common base. The GST to be levied by the Centre would be called Central GST (central tax- CGST) and that to be levied by the States [including Union territories with legislature] would be called State

GST (state tax- SGST). Union territories without legislature would levy Union territory GST (union territory tax- UTGST).

- (iv) An Integrated GST (integrated tax- IGST) would be levied on inter-State supply (including stock transfers) of goods or services. This would be collected by the Centre so that the credit chain is not disrupted.
- (v) Import of goods would be treated as inter-State supplies and would be subject to IGST in addition to the applicable customs duties.
- (vi) Import of services would be treated as inter-State supplies and would be subject to IGST.
- (vii) CGST, SGST /UTGST & IGST would be levied at rates to be mutually agreed upon by the Centre and the States under the aegis of the GSTC.
- (viii) GST would replace the following taxes currently levied and collected by the Centre:
 - a) Central Excise Duty;
 - b) Duties of Excise (Medicinal and Toilet Preparations);
 - c) Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance);
 - d) Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Products);
 - e) Additional Duties of Customs (commonly known as CVD);
 - f) Special Additional Duty of Customs (SAD);
 - g) Service Tax;
 - h) Cesses and surcharges insofar as they relate to supply of goods or services.
- (ix) State taxes that would be subsumed within the GST are:
 - a) State VAT;
 - b) Central Sales Tax;

- c) Purchase Tax;
 - d) Luxury Tax;
 - e) Entry Tax (All forms);
 - f) Entertainment Tax (except those levied by the local bodies);
 - g) Taxes on advertisements;
 - h) Taxes on lotteries, betting and gambling;
 - i) State cesses and surcharges insofar as they relate to supply of goods or services.
- (x) GST would apply to all goods and services except Alcohol for human consumption.
- (xi) GST on five specified petroleum products (Crude, Petrol, Diesel, ATF & Natural gas) would be applicable from a date to be recommended by the GSTC.
- (xii) Tobacco and tobacco products would be subject to GST. In addition, the Centre would continue to levy Central Excise duty but for the time being Compensation Cess is being levied.
- (xiii) A common threshold exemption would apply to both CGST and SGST. Taxpayers with an annual turnover of Rs. 20 lakh (Rs. 10 lakh for special category States (except J&K) as specified in article 279A of the Constitution) would be exempt from GST. A composition scheme (i.e. to pay tax at a flat rate without credits) would be available to small taxpayers (including to manufacturers other than specified category of manufacturers and service providers) having an annual turnover of up to Rs. 1 crore (Rs. 75 lakh for special category States (except J&K and Uttarakhand) enumerated in article 279A of the Constitution). As decided in the 23rd meeting of the GSTC, this limit shall be raised to Rs.

1.5 crore after necessary amendments in the Act. The threshold exemption and compounding scheme would be optional.

- (xiv) The list of exempted goods and services would be kept to a minimum and it would be harmonized for the Centre and the States as well as across States as far as possible.
- (xv) All Exports and supplies to SEZs and SEZ units would be zero-rated.
- (xvi) Credit of CGST paid on inputs may be used only for paying CGST on the output and the credit of SGST/UTGST paid on inputs may be used only for paying SGST/UTGST. In other words, the two streams of input tax credit (ITC) cannot be cross utilized, except in specified circumstances of inter-State supplies for payment of IGST. The credit would be permitted to be utilized in the following manner:
 - a) ITC of CGST allowed for payment of CGST & IGST in that order;
 - b) ITC of SGST allowed for payment of SGST & IGST in that order;
 - c) ITC of UTGST allowed for payment of UTGST & IGST in that order;
 - d) ITC of IGST allowed for payment of IGST, CGST & SGST/UTGST in that order.

ITC of CGST cannot be used for payment of SGST/UTGST and vice versa.

- (xvii) Accounts would be settled periodically between the Centre and the State to ensure that the credit of SGST used for payment of IGST is transferred by the originating State to the Centre. Similarly the IGST used for payment of SGST would be transferred by Centre to the destination State. Further the SGST portion of IGST collected on B2C supplies would also be transferred by Centre to the destination State. The transfer of funds would be carried out on the basis of information contained in the returns filed by the taxpayers.

- (xviii) Input Tax Credit (ITC) to be broad based by making it available in respect of taxes paid on any supply of goods or services or both used or intended to be used in the course or furtherance of business.
- (xix) Electronic filing of returns by different class of persons at different cut-off dates.
- (xx) Various modes of payment of tax available to the taxpayer including internet banking, debit/ credit card and National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) / Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS).
- (xxi) Obligation on certain persons including government departments, local authorities and government agencies, who are recipients of supply, to deduct tax at the rate of 1% from the payment made or credited to the supplier where total value of supply, under a contract, exceeds two lakh and fifty thousand rupees. The provision for TDS has not been operationalized yet.
- (xxii) Refund of tax to be sought by taxpayer or by any other person who has borne the incidence of tax within two years from the relevant date.
- (xxiii) Obligation on electronic commerce operators to collect 'tax at source', at such rate not exceeding two per cent. (2%) of net value of taxable supplies, out of payments to suppliers supplying goods or services through their portals. The provision for TCS has not been operationalized yet.
- (xxiv) System of self-assessment of the taxes payable by the registered person.
- (xxv) Audit of registered persons to be conducted in order to verify compliance with the provisions of Act.
- (xxvi) Limitation period for raising demand is three (3) years from the due date of filing of annual return or from the date of erroneous refund for raising demand for short-payment or non-payment of tax or erroneous refund

and its adjudication in normal cases.

- (xxvii) Limitation period for raising demand is five (5) years from the due date of filing of annual return or from the date of erroneous refund for raising demand for short-payment or non-payment of tax or erroneous refund and its adjudication in case of fraud, suppression or willful mis-statement.
- (xxviii) Arrears of tax to be recovered using various modes including detaining and sale of goods, movable and immovable property of defaulting taxable person.
- (xxix) Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal would be constituted by the Central Government for hearing appeals against the orders passed by the Appellate Authority or the Revisional Authority. States would adopt the provisions relating to Tribunal in respective SGST Act.
- (xxx) Provision for penalties for contravention of the provision of the proposed legislation has been made.
- (xxxi) Advance Ruling Authority would be constituted by States in order to enable the taxpayer to seek a binding clarity on taxation matters from the department. Centre would adopt such authority under CGST Act.
- (xxxii) An anti-profiteering clause has been provided in order to ensure that business passes on the benefit of reduced tax incidence on goods or services or both to the consumers.
- (xxxiii) Elaborate transitional provisions have been provided for smooth transition of existing taxpayers to GST regime.

BENEFITS OF GST:

(A) Make in India:

- (i) Will help to create a unified common national market for India, giving a boost to Foreign investment and “Make in India” campaign;

- (ii) Will prevent cascading of taxes as Input Tax Credit will be available across goods and services at every stage of supply;
- (iii) Harmonization of laws, procedures and rates of tax;
- (iv) It will boost export and manufacturing activity, generate more employment and thus increase GDP with gainful employment leading to substantive economic growth;
- (v) Ultimately it will help in poverty eradication by generating more employment and more financial resources;
- (vi) More efficient neutralization of taxes especially for exports thereby making our products more competitive in the international market and give boost to Indian Exports;
- (vii) Improve the overall investment climate in the country which will naturally benefit the development in the states;
- (viii) Uniform SGST and IGST rates will reduce the incentive for evasion by eliminating rate arbitrage between neighboring States and that between intra and inter-State sales;
- (ix) Average tax burden on companies is likely to come down which is expected to reduce prices and lower prices mean more consumption, which in turn means more production thereby helping in the growth of the industries. This will create India as a “Manufacturing hub”.

(B) Ease of Doing Business:

- (i) Simpler tax regime with fewer exemptions;
- (ii) Reduction in multiplicity of taxes that are at present governing our indirect tax system leading to simplification and uniformity;

- (iii) Reduction in compliance costs – No multiple record keeping for a variety of taxes– so lesser investment of resources and manpower in maintaining records;
- (iv) Simplified and automated procedures for various processes such as registration, returns, refunds, tax payments, etc;
- (v) All interaction to be through the common GSTN portal– so less public interface between the taxpayer and the tax administration;
- (vi) Will improve environment of compliance as all returns to be filed online, input credits to be verified online, encouraging more paper trail of transactions;
- (vii) Common procedures for registration of taxpayers, refund of taxes, uniform formats of tax return, common tax base, common system of classification of goods and services will lend greater certainty to taxation system;
- (viii) Timelines to be provided for important activities like obtaining registration, refunds, etc.

(C) Benefit to Consumers:

- (i) Final price of goods is expected to be lower due to seamless flow of input tax credit between the manufacturer, retailer and supplier of services;
- (ii) It is expected that a relatively large segment of small retailers will be either exempted from tax or will suffer very low tax rates under a compounding scheme– purchases from such entities will cost less for the consumers;
- (iii) Average tax burden on companies is likely to come down which is expected to reduce prices and lower prices mean more consumption.

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX NETWORK:

9. Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN) has been set up by the Government as a private company under erstwhile Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956. GSTN would provide three front end services to the taxpayers namely registration, payment and return. Besides providing these services to the taxpayers, GSTN would be developing back-end IT modules for 27 States who have opted for the same. The migration of existing taxpayers has already started from November, 2016. The Revenue department of both Centre and States are pursuing the presently registered taxpayers to complete the necessary formalities on the IT system operated by GSTN for successful migration.

10. GSTN has selected 73 IT, ITeS and financial technology companies and 1 Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (CCT, Karnataka), to be called GST Suvidha Providers (GSPs). GSPs would develop applications to be used by taxpayers for interacting with the GSTN.

OTHER LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS:

11. Four Laws namely CGST Act, UTGST Act, IGST Act and GST (Compensation to States) Act have been passed by the Parliament and since been notified on 12th April, 2017. All the other States (except J&K) and Union territories with legislature have passed their respective SGST Acts. The economic integration of India was completed on 8th July 2017 when the State of J&K also passed the SGST Act and the Central Government also subsequently extended the CGST Act to J&K.

12. On 22nd June 2017, the first Notification was issued for GST and notified certain sections under CGST. Since then, 96 notifications under CGST Act have been issued notifying sections, notifying rules, amendment to rules and for waiver of penalty, etc. Thirteen, twenty three and one notifications have also been issued under IGST Act, UTGST Act and GST (Compensation to States) Act

respectively. Further 57, 61, 57 and 8 rate related notifications each have been issued under the CGST Act, IGST Act, UTGST Act and GST (Compensation to States) Act respectively. Similar notifications have been issued by all the States under the respective SGST Act.

13. Apart from the notifications, 44 circulars and 14 orders have also been issued by CBIC on various subjects like proper officers, ease of exports, and extension of last dates for filling up various forms, etc.

ROLE OF CBIC:

14. CBIC is playing an active role in the drafting of GST law and procedures, particularly the CGST and IGST law, which will be exclusive domain of the Centre. This apart, the CBIC has prepared itself for meeting the implementation challenges, which are quite formidable. The number of taxpayers has gone up significantly. The existing IT infrastructure of CBIC has been suitably scaled up to handle such large volumes of data. Based on the legal provisions and procedure for GST, the content of work-flow software such as ACES (Automated Central Excise & Service Tax) would require re-engineering. The name of IT project of CBIC under GST is 'SAKSHAM' involving a total project value of Rs. 2,256 crores.

15. It was also felt that the organizational structure and deployment of human resources needed a review for smooth and effective implementation of GST. A Working Group has after extensive deliberations and studies, submitted its Report which has been approved by the Government and has since been implemented.

16. Augmentation of human resources would be necessary to handle large taxpayers' base in GST scattered across the length and breadth of the country. Capacity building, particularly in the field of Accountancy and Information Technology for the departmental officers has to be taken up in a big way. A massive four-tier training programme has been conducted under the

leadership of NACIN. This training project is aimed at imparting training on GST law and procedures to more than 60,000 officers of CBIC and Commercial Tax officers of State Governments. Officers of the office of CAG are also participating and getting trained in this training programme. More than 52000 officers (including around 20000 officers from States) have already been trained. Out of these 7000 officers have attended refresher-training course also.

17. It is expected that a momentous reform like GST is popularized and familiarized to the trade and industry who are the vital stakeholders in successful implementation of this reform.

18. CBIC would be responsible for administration of the CGST and IGST law. In addition, excise duty regime would continue to be administered by the CBIC for levy and collection of central excise duty on five specified petroleum products as well as on tobacco products. CBIC would also continue to handle the work relating to levy and collection of customs duties.

19. Director General of Safeguards, CBIC has been mandated to conduct detailed enquiry on anti-profiteering cases and should give his recommendation for consideration of the National Anti-profiteering Authority.

20. CBIC has been instrumental in handholding the implementation of GST. It had set up the Feedback and Action Room which monitored the GST implementation challenges faced by the taxpayer and act as an active interface between the taxpayer and the Government.

EXPERIENCE OF REGISTRATION & RETURN FILING:

21. Registration & Returns Snapshot:

S. No.	Details	As on 01 st May, 2018
1.	No. of transited (migrated) taxpayers	66,33,402
2.	Of which, how many did not opt for complete migration	1,97,082
3.	No. of completely migrated taxpayers	64,36,320
4.	Total No. of new applications received for registration	51,31,469
5.	No. of applications approved	44,10,338
6.	No. of applications rejected	6,15,991
7.	No. of applications which are still in process	1,05,140
8.	Total No. of taxpayers; new + migrated (3 + 5)	1,08,46,658
9.	No. of taxpayers who have opted for composition scheme	20,07,119
10.	No. of 3 (B) returns filed for July, 2017	63,95,556
11.	No. of 3(B) returns filed for August, 2017	68,63,945
12.	No. of 3(B) returns filed for September, 2017	71,25,202
13.	No. of 3(B) returns filed for October, 2017	67,97,880

14.	No. of 3(B) returns filed for November, 2017	67,88,825
15.	No. of 3(B) returns filed for December, 2017	67,77,191
16.	No. of 3(B) returns filed for January, 2018	67,37,400
17.	No. of 3(B) returns filed for February, 2018	66,41,318
18.	No. of 3(B) returns filed for March, 2018	60,66,551
19.	No. of GSTR 1 returns filed for July, 2017	56,91,216
20.	No. of GSTR 1 returns filed for August, 2017	22,51,097
21.	No. of GSTR 1 returns filed for September, 2017	60,74,232
22.	No. of GSTR 1 returns filed for October, 2017	22,65,274
23.	No. of GSTR 1 returns filed for November, 2017	22,59,271
24.	No. of GSTR 1 returns filed for December, 2017	57,69,486
25.	No. of GSTR 1 returns filed for January, 2018	20,28,400
26.	No. of GSTR 1 returns filed for February, 2018	18,60,907
27.	No. of GSR 1 returns filed for March, 2018	31,14,413
28.	No. of GSTR 2 returns filed for July, 2017	25,72,552
29.	No. of GSTR 4 returns filed for quarter July-September, 2017	9,25,926

30.	No. of GSTR 4 returns filed for quarter October-December, 2017	13,45,580
31.	No. of GSTR 4 returns filed for quarter January-March, 2018	11,71,471

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS RELEASED BY CBIC:

22. To guide taxpayers in relation to GST matters, CBIC has issued a range of frequently asked questions on 12 sectors and other topics related to GST law, procedures, tax rates, specific industry or sector. The information is available on CBIC GST portal <http://cbec-gst.gov.in> under Services section as well as on www.cbec.gov.in.

WAY FORWARD:

23. Though, GST has already been implemented from the 1st of July 2017 a number of implementation issues related to IT systems, legal challenges, exports, return filing and reconciliations, passing on transition credit, anti-profiteering in GST etc. are being faced by field formations of States and CBIC. In the current set-up the aim is to ensure that all these challenges / feedback effectively reaches the Government and both short term and long term solutions are provided.

Note: This write-up is for education purposes only