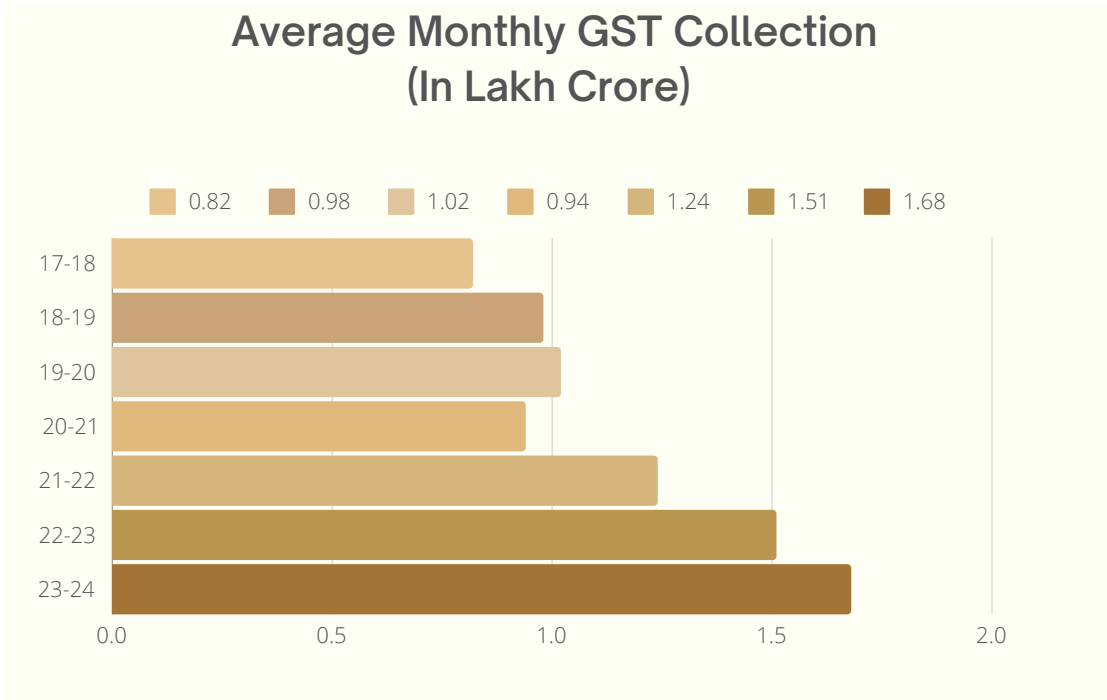


THE AMC CHRONICLE

April 2024
ISSUE 1

Analyzing India's GST Collection Trends

By Aditya Maheshwari & Co, Chartered Accountants



Key Observations:

The year-on-year growth in GST collections is 10.73% since inception of GST. Despite the challenges faced in 2019-20 and 2020-21, the subsequent years witnessed substantial growth, indicating the resilience of the Indian economy. The fiscal year 2023-24 stands out with a record-high collection of ₹1.68 Lac Crores, reflecting the effectiveness of policy measures and economic reforms.

Year-wise Analysis:

Let's break down the GST collections on a **Year on Year Average Monthly Collection** basis to understand the growth trends:

1. 2017-18:

- Average Monthly Collection: ₹82,294 Crores
- This period comprised only 9 months since GST was implemented in July 2017.

2. 2018-19:

- Average Monthly Collection: ₹98,114 Crores
- Year-on-Year Growth: Approximately 19.2%

3. 2019-20:

- Average Monthly Collection: ₹1,01,843 Crores
- This fiscal year was significantly impacted in its last 4 months by the COVID-19 pandemic, affecting economic activities and consequently, GST collections.

4. 2020-21:

- Average Monthly Collection: ₹94,733 Crores
- Similar to the previous year, the pandemic continued to disrupt economic operations, leading to a decline in GST collections.

5. 2021-22:

- Average Monthly Collection: ₹1,23,747 Crores
- Year-on-Year Growth: Despite the challenges posed by the pandemic, there was a remarkable rebound in GST collections, indicating a recovery in economic activities.

6. 2022-23:

- Average Monthly Collection: ₹1,51,000 Crores
- Year-on-Year Growth: The growth trajectory continued, reflecting the resilience of the economy.

7. 2023-24:

- Average Monthly Collection: ₹1.68 Lac Crores
- Year-on-Year Growth: With a significant surge in collections, this fiscal year marked a milestone in GST revenue generation.

Frequently Asked Question

By CA. Avijeet Ghoshal

A trader wants to return the goods to its supplier. What is the procedure to return the goods under GST rules and regulation?

The trader (Recipient of Goods) will have to issue Delivery Challan for returning the goods back to Supplier. Way Bill needs to be created giving details of Delivery Challan stating the reason of movement of goods if the value of goods crosses threshold limit. The transporter must accompany copy of Delivery Challan and Way Bill during the movement of goods.

Alternatively, if the Supplier issues Credit Note for return before movement of goods, the goods can be sent (returned) along with Credit Note issued by Supplier upon raising way bill stating the details of Credit Note.

In such circumstance, issuance of Delivery Challan is not required. Word of Caution: At times, the recipient issues Debit Note and return goods back to supplier on the basis of Debit Note.

This is an incorrect procedure. GST Debit Note can never be issued by Recipient.

However, recipient can issue Financial Debit Note but the Goods cannot be moved on the basis of such Financial Debit Note.

QUICK INSIGHT

**DEBIT NOTE
AND
CREDIT NOTE
CAN ONLY BE ISSUED BY
SUPPLIER
AND CAN NEVER BE ISSUED BY
RECIPIENT.**

● **Is it compulsory to issue way bill for transporting goods from Shop to Godown?**

Yes, it is compulsory to issue Way Bill for transporting goods from Shop to Godown if the value of goods being transported crosses threshold limit.

Note: There is no Km based limit for non-issuance of Way Bill. Way Bill needs to be issued even if distance between Shop and Godown is less than 1 Km.

● **Is it compulsory to issue way bill for transporting goods from Shop to Godown if the goods are being transported through Hand-rickshaw Van or Electric Van commonly known as Toto in West Bengal?**

No, it is not mandatory to issue Way Bill for transporting goods from Shop to Godown if the goods are transported through Hand-rickshaw Van i.e. Non-Motorable Van even if value of goods being transported crosses threshold limit.

Yes, it is mandatory to issue Way Bill for transporting goods from Shop to Godown if the goods are transported through Motorable Van like Toto, if value of goods being transported crosses threshold limit.

Decoding GST Delivery Challan

By CA. Nitu Agarwal

The Delivery Challan is a document that is often overlooked but holds significant importance in various instances involving the movement of goods without the issuance of a Tax Invoice. Rule 55 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 outlines the procedures and occasions for issuing a Delivery Challan.

Some of the instances requiring the issuance of a Delivery Challan include:

- Transportation of Goods for Job Work.
- Transportation of Goods being returned by the recipient to the supplier.
- Transportaion of Goods in Semi/Complete Knock Down Condition (SKD or CKD) or in lots or in batches
- Transportation of Goods from one location of the taxpayer to another location of the taxpayer (e.g. From shop to godown).

QUICK INSIGHT - 2

NO WAY BILL IS REQUIRED
FOR MOVEMENT OF GOODS THROUGH
HAND-RICKSHAW VAN
BUT
WAY BILL IS REQUIRED
FOR MOVEMENT OF GOODS THROUGH
TOTO.

Although the Delivery Challan is quiet often issued when goods are moved without the issuance of a Tax Invoice, caution must be exercised during its issuance to avoid penalties under GST rules and regulations. The Delivery Challan must contain the following **sixteen (16)** information at a minimum:

The Delivery Challan must contain the following **sixteen (16)** information at a minimum:

Date	Delivery Challan Number	Name of Consigner
Address of Consigner	GSTIN of Consigner	Name of Consignee
Address of Consignee	GSTIN of Consignee, if registered	HSN of Goods being Transported
Description of Goods being Transported	Quantity	Taxable Value
Place of Supply (In case of Interstate Movement)	Tax Rate - In case of Transportation is for supply to consignee	Tax Amount (CGST, SGST, IGST, CESS) - - In case of Transportation is for supply to consignee
Signature		

The Delivery Challan is to be issued in Triplicate; marked as “ORIGINAL FOR CONSIGNEE”, “DUPLICATE FOR TRANSPORTER” and “TRIPLICATE FOR CONSIGNER”.

It should be noted that the Delivery Challan Number details must be furnished regularly while filing GSTR-1 of the respective period.

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