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Income Tax

- + **CBDT streamlines Registration and Compliance for Trust, Societies and Non-Profit Organizations:** Until recently, charitable trusts and institutions could avail exemption from income-tax under two regimes – one governed by the provisions of section 10(23C)(iv to vi) and the other being governed by sections 11 to 13. To 'simplify' the tax regimes, these were 'integrated' effective 01.10.2024. The CBDT has accordingly amended the forms related to the application for being eligible to beneficial tax regime.

Notification No. 111/2024/ F.No.370142/20/2024-TPL dated 15.10.2024

- + **Revised TDS Rules for Employees - Introduction of Form 12BAA:** Employers, for deducting TDS on salaries, were not required to consider any TCS that may have been paid by the employees. This often resulted in net additional tax remittance by the employees during the year. To provide for the employers to consider the TCS deducted while computing the TDS to be deducted against the salaries paid, the Union Government vide Finance Act, 2024 amended the provisions of the Act related to deduction of tax on employment. The CBDT has accordingly amended the rules related to TDS on employment and introduced new Form 12BAA where the employees can report TCS paid by such employee (together with the losses incurred from house property) and any other incomes earned and the corresponding TDS.

Notification No.112/2024/F. No. 370142/19/2024-TPL dated 15.10.2024 and Press release dated 16.10.2024

- + **Amendments to TCS Rules in relation to TCS at lower rates and transfer of TCS:** Finance Act 2024 introduced provisions for non-applicability of TCS or collection of TCS at lower rates with effect from 01.10.2024, in specific cases to be notified. To give effect to these amendments, the CBDT has introduced amendments to Rule 31AA. Further, where incomes of collectee is assessable to tax in the hands of any person other than the collectee, amendments have been made to give credit of the TCS to such other person.

Notification No 114/2024/F. No. 370142/21/2024-TPL dated 16.10.2024

- + **Exemption from TCS on Payments received from RBI:** The Central Government has specified that no tax collection shall be made on payments received from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Notification No. 115/2024/F. No. 370142/21/2024-TPL dated 16.10.2024

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+ **Tolerance limits for variance between Arm's length price determined as per the provisions of the Act and the value of international transaction for AY 2024-25:** The CBDT has notified that for AY 2023-24, where the variation between the arm's length price and the international transaction does not exceed:

- i. 1% of the value of international transaction in respect of wholesale trading; and
- ii. 3% of the value of international transaction in respect of other cases

then such transactions shall be deemed to be at arm's length price. Such tolerance benefits are available only in cases where the ALP is determined by methods other than the profit split method or 'Other Method'. This notification is similar to that of earlier years.

Notification No. 116/2024/F. No. 500/1/2014-APA-II dated 18.10.2024 and Press Release dated 29.10.2024

+ **Mandatory e-filing of Form 3CEDA and Form 3C-O:** The CBDT has notified mandatory electronic filing of Form 3CEDA (Application for rollback of an Advance Pricing Agreement) and Form 3C-O (Application for approval of expenditure on agricultural extension project). Such forms are required to be verified electronically or through a DSC.

Notification No.5 /2024 dated 30.10.2024

+ **CBDT Guidelines regarding condonation of delay in filing returns claiming refund and carry forward of losses for set-off:** The CBDT has issued revised guidelines concerning applications for condonation of delays in filing returns claiming refunds and in carrying forward losses and set-off thereof. Per the revised guidelines, no claim of condonation can be accepted beyond 5 years from the end of the assessment year for which the application is made. Further, the authorities are expected to dispose the condonation petition, as far as possible, within 6 months of the application.

Circular No. 11 /2024 dated 01.10.2024

+ **Guidance Note on Direct Tax Vivad Se Vishwas (DTVSV) Scheme, 2024:** The Central Government introduced the Direct Tax Vivad Se Vishwas Scheme, 2024 through the union budget of 2024. The same is effective from 01.10.2024. In response to the queries received from stakeholders seeking clarity on its provisions following the Scheme's enactment, the CBDT has released a Guidance Note in form of FAQs. These FAQs address common questions and are meant to help taxpayers understand the Scheme better. *Circular No. 12 of 2024 dated 15.10.2024 and Press Release dated 15.10.2024*

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- + **CBDT Extends Due Date for Filing Income Tax Returns for AY 2024-25:** The CBDT extended the due date for filing the ITRs to 15th November, 2024 for those cases who were required to file the ITR by 31.10.2024.

Circular No.13 /2024 dated 26.10.2024 and Press Release dated 26.10.2024

- + **CBDT Guidelines for Compounding Income Tax Offences:** CBDT has issued new guidelines for simplification of compounding procedures under the income-tax law. These guidelines replace similar guidelines issued previously. This facilitates removal of complex classifications, compounding charges and streamline procedures. A summary of the key features of the guidelines are provided by below:

- The revised guidelines allow applications for all offences without limiting the number of applications or setting a time limit of 36 months.
- Compounding charges for TDS defaults have been unified to a rate of 1.5% per month instead of multiple rates. Interest charges on delayed payments have been removed, and calculations for non-filing charges have been simplified.

Press Release dated 17.10. 2024 and Notification F.No.285/0812014-IT(Inv.V/I63) dated 17.10.2024

- + **Extension of Audit Report Deadline for Eligible Trusts and Institutions:** The CBDT on observing that certain trusts, institutions and funds had incorrectly filed Form 10B in cases where Form 10BB was required to be filed and vice-versa. With a view to address the above, it had allowed such eligible trusts, institutions, and funds to file their audit reports in the appropriate Form Nos. 10B or 10BB as applicable to such entity by 31.03.2024. The CBDT has now further extended this deadline to 10.11.2024 allowing eligible entities more time to submit their audit reports in the correct form.

Miscellaneous communications F. No.173/ II S/2024-ITA-1 dated 07.10.2024

- + **CBDT Allows Condonation of Delay in filing returns for Co-operative Societies Claiming Section 80P Deduction for AY 2023-24:** The CBDT had condoned the delay in filing of ITRs for the AYs 2018-19 to AY 2022-23, claiming deduction under section 80P owing to delays in getting the accounts audited under the respective state laws. The said condonation is extended to AY 2023-24.

Circular No 14/2024 dated 30.10.2024

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FTP

+ **Alignment of RoDTEP schedule with First Schedule of Customs Tariff Act, 1975:** In Finance Act, 2024 certain amendments were outlined with respect to tariff entries contained in First Schedule to Customs Tariff Act, 1975. The said amendments were effective 01.10.2024 and 10.10.2024 respectively. In this backdrop, to align RoDTEP schedules with first schedule to Customs Tariff Act, 1975 necessary amendments are made in Schedule in Appendix in 4R (RoDTEP rates for regular exporters) and Appendix 4RE (RoDTEP rates for exports by SEZ/EOU/AA holders). The Board has issued a notification for amendment of Appendix 4R and Appendix 4RE, broadly incorporating the following changes:

- 39 tariff lines at 8 Digit level are added in the RoDTEP Schedule.
- 13 tariff lines at 8 Digit level are deleted from the RoDTEP Schedule.
- 'Description' of 02 tariff lines at 8 Digit level have been changed.

Note: Given the said changes in tariff codes and RoDTEP schedule, it is highly recommended that all relevant documents (shipping bills and export invoice copies) are duly verified to ensure that tariff codes for exports made between 01.10.2024 to 09.10.2024 and exports made effective 10.10.2024, are in line with amended first schedule to Customs Tariff Act, 1975. In case of any deviations, relevant benefits may be denied in the hands of genuine exporters and cause hardships. Accordingly, wherever necessary an application for amendment of Shipping Bills to be made.

Notification No.39/2024-25 dated 28.10.2024

+ **Introduction of Annual RoDTEP Return (ARR):** DGFT has introduced the concept of Annual RoDTEP Return (ARR) for all exporters claiming RoDTEP benefits, where such benefits exceed INR 1 Crore for every financial year. The **Key points** relevant to take note here are:

- Exporters claiming RoDTEP benefits must file an ARR in Form Appendix 4RR by March 31st of the following financial year, say for F.Y 2023-24, the said return is to be furnished by 31.03.2025.
- Grace period of 3 months will be permitted to file ARR. However, composition fee of INR 10,000 would be payable for condoning such delay. Subsequent delay will require a payment of INR 20,000 as composition fee.
- Non-filing of ARR will result in denial of benefits under RoDTEP Scheme. It is only upon filing and within next 45 days the generation of scroll for RoDTEP Scheme would begin.

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- Exporters must keep supporting records (maintained physically/digitally) as filed in ARR, for a period of 5 years and such details may have to be produced verification of relevant authorities, as and when required.
- Some ARR cases may undergo further scrutiny based on risk criteria to assess inputs and taxes incurred. RoDTEP scrip holders must refund/surrender any excess claims identified, or risk losing benefits under the scheme if not regularized within a specified time.

[Public Notice No.27/2024-25 dated 23.10.2024](#)

+ **RCMC requirements for pre and post-export benefits under schemes of FTP 2023:**

Requests were made from the trade to provide clarity on mandatory requirement to obtain RCMC certificate for post export benefits, that are in the nature of RoDTEP and RoSCTL. In this backdrop, trade notice is issued clarifying that it is necessary to obtain a Registration-Cum-Membership Certificate (RCMC) by exporters making an application for an authorisation to import/export under the FTP or applying for any other benefit or concession under schemes announced under FTP 2023, as is required by para 2.57 of the FTP, 2023.

Trade notice further clarifies that schemes such as Duty Drawback, Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL), and Remission of Duties and Taxes on Export Products (RoDTEP) fall under remission-based categories, designed to remit duties or taxes on exported goods and for these remission-based schemes, exporters are not required to obtain an RCMC to claim benefits. However, it is to be noted that RCMC is required for pre-export benefits to be availed under FTP schemes and hence obtaining of RCMC is recommended.

[Trade Notice No.19/2024-25 dated 04.10.2024](#)

- ### + **Electronic Submission of Certificates in Appendix 4H:**
- The DGFT has implemented an electronic system for submitting digitally signed Appendix 4H certificates by Certifying Authorities (such as Chartered Accountants, Cost Accountants, Company Secretaries and Chartered Engineers). This facilitates integration with exporters' online applications for Advance Authorization (AA) redemption and DFIA schemes. User Manual and FAQs are available on the DGFT website under the 'Learn' Section. Detailed procedure prescribing the workflow for Exporters and Certifying Authorities, can be accessed in the Trade Notice link below.

[Trade Notice No.21/2024-25 dated 17.10.2024](#)

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FEMA

- + **Compounding of Contraventions under FEMA, 1999:** The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had issued revised rules for compounding of offences under FEMA vide the notification of the Foreign Exchange (Compounding Proceedings) Rules, 2024 on 12.09.2024. In continuation, the RBI has now issued guidelines for compounding of contraventions in accordance with such rules.

RBI notification GSR 566(E) dated 12.09.2024 and RBI Circular.No.17 dated 01.10.2024

Customs

- + **Clarification on aspects of Origin Procedures under Free Trade Agreements (FTAs):** With the intent to curb difficulties encountered in import clearances, specifically where third party invoicing is involved in case of imports under specified FTAs (more specifically under ASEAN-India FTA), the Board has brought reference to the instruction issued to the proper officers in this regard i.e., Instruction No. 19/2022 – Customs dated 17.08.2022. The Board has highlighted that Certificate of Origin (CoO) is to serve proof that goods meet the originating criteria under the FTAs regardless of third-party invoicing, whereas the seller's invoice (including third party invoicing) is considered for Customs Valuation.

Further, the Customs officers have been instructed not to challenge the origin status of goods solely based on third-party invoicing, unless there is reason to doubt compliance with the FTA's origin criteria. In case there is non-compliance with the origin criteria, the proper officer after following the due verification process, should pass a speaking order after considering the principles of natural justice and specific obligations outlined in the respective FTAs.

Merely by pointing out/ alleging value addition is inflated, by wrongly considering ineligible elements (such as freight), may be insufficient grounds for rejecting the claim, unless such value addition calculated as per the formula prescribed in the FTA does not meet the threshold percentage point when the ineligible elements are removed.

Instruction No. 23/2024 – Customs dated 21.10.2024

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Goods and Services Tax (GST)

+ **Clarifications provided on GST applicability for certain services:** Clarifications have been issued regarding the applicability of GST on the certain services as under:

1. **Preferential Location Charges (PLC) collected along with sale consideration:** PLC paid along with the consideration for the construction services of residential/ commercial/ industrial complex forms part of **composite supply**. The construction service is the main service and the PLC, being naturally bundled, is eligible for the same tax treatment as the main supply.
2. The payment of GST on the following service is regularized on 'as is where is' basis for the period 01.07.2017 to 09.10.2024.
 - **Transportation of passengers by helicopter:** Transportation of passengers, with or without accompanied baggage, by air in a helicopter on seat-share basis is taxable at 5% w.e.f 10.10.2024. Whereas transport of passengers by helicopter on other than seat share basis i.e., **for charter operations** will continue to be taxable at 18%.
 - **Support service provided by an electricity transmission or distribution utility:** Supply of services by way of providing metering equipment on rent, testing for meters/ transformers/ capacitors etc. releasing electricity connection, shifting of meters/ service lines, issuing duplicate bills etc., which are incidental or ancillary to the supply of transmission and distribution of electricity provided by transmission and distribution utilities to their customers **is exempt** w.e.f 10.10.2024.
3. **Affiliation services by Universities and Central / State Education Board:** Affiliation services are in the nature of monitoring and ensuring whether an institution is eligible for the privileges to conduct the course/program of study for the degree/title extended by the University to the students and **are not by way of services related to the admission of students or conduct of examination**. Therefore, affiliation services by:
 - **Universities to colleges:** Not covered within the ambit of exemption entry and hence, GST @18% is applicable.
 - **Central and State Educational Board / Council or other similar bodies to**
 - a. **Other than government schools:** Taxable.
 - b. **Government schools:** Exempt w.e.f 10.10.2024

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The payment of GST on the services of affiliation provided by Central and State educational boards or Councils, or other similar bodies, to **all** schools is regularized on 'as is where is' basis for the period 01.07.2017 to 17.06.2021.

4. **Incidental / Ancillary services in relation to transportation of goods:** Ancillary or incidental services includes loading/ unloading, packing/ unpacking, transshipment, temporary warehousing etc. provided by GTA in the course of transportation of goods by road will be treated as **composite supply of transport of goods**.

If such services are **not** provided in the course of transportation of goods and **invoiced separately**, they will **not be treated as composite supply** of transport of goods.

5. **Import of services by foreign airlines company, without consideration:** Import of services by an establishment of a foreign airlines company from a related person / any of its establishment outside India, when made without consideration is exempt w.e.f 10.10.2024. The payment of GST on such import of services is regularized on 'as is where is' basis for the period 01.07.2017 to 09.10.2024.
6. **Services by film distributors to exhibitors:** Transactions between distributors and exhibitors wherein the distributors grant the theatrical rights to the exhibition centers is regularized on 'as is where is' basis for the period 01.07.2017 to 30.09.2021.
7. **DGCA-approved Flying training courses conducted by FTOs:** The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) approved flying training courses, conducted by the Flying Training Organizations (FTO), wherein the DGCA mandates the requirement of a completion certificate are exempt from GST.

Notification No. 08/2024- Central Tax Rate , Notification No. 07/2024- Central Tax (Rate) and Notification No. 08/2024- Integrated Tax (Rate) all dated 08.10.2024 and Circular 234/28/2024- GST dated 11.10.2024

- + **Clarification on GST rate on Car and Motorcycle seats:** Clarification has been issued on the classification and GST rates on the seats for four wheelers and two- wheelers as under:

Particulars	Details
Seats for four- wheelers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HSN: 9401- 'Seats, whether or not convertible into beds and parts thereof' ▪ Rate- 28% w.e.f 10.10.2024 (<i>Hitherto, GST at 18% was applicable</i>)
Seats for two- wheelers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HSN: 8714- 'Parts and accessories of vehicles' ▪ Rate: 28%

Circular 235/29/2024- GST dated 11.10.2024

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+ Clarification issued on scope of “as is/ as is, where is basis” mentioned in the GST

Circular dated 11.10.2024: The regularization of the past non-payment/ short payment of GST is made in cases where the taxpayer has paid taxes under different rates due to diverse interpretation or competing entries with different rates. The treatment for the payment of tax in case of regularization is clarified as below:

- Payment made at lower rate (including nil rate)- considered as full discharge of tax liability
- Payment made higher rate - Not entitled to any refund

The scope of ‘as is, where is basis’ is explained in the following illustrations:

Situation	Clarification
On supply of “X”, some taxpayers have paid 5% GST and some 12% GST. The GST Council recommends to reduce the rate to 5% prospectively and regularize the past on “as is where is basis” which is notified on 01.12.2023.	For period prior to 01.12.2023, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5% GST paid - Treated as tax fully paid and they would not be required to pay duty differential of 7%. ▪ 12% GST paid - No refund allowed.
On supply of “X”, some taxpayers have paid 5% GST and some have paid no tax due to genuine doubt on the exemption entry. The GST Council recommends to clarify that the applicable rate is 5% and regularize the past on “as is where is basis” which is notified on 01.12.2023.	For period prior to 01.12.2023, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-payment of GST and declaring such transactions as exempted supply - Treated as tax fully paid and they would not be required to pay duty differential of 5%. ▪ 5% GST paid - No refund allowed.
On supply of “X”, owing to interpretational issue on the rates, some taxpayers have paid 5% GST, others have paid 12% GST, while some taxpayers have not paid GST. The GST Council recommends to clarify that the applicable rate is 12% and regularize the past on “as is where is basis” which is notified on 01.12.2023.	For period prior to 01.12.2023, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5% GST paid - Treated as tax fully paid and they would not be required to pay duty differential of 7%. ▪ 12% GST paid - No refund allowed. ▪ Non-payment of GST - Regularization would not apply and the applicable tax i.e. 12% shall be recovered.

Circular 236/30/2024- GST dated 11.10.2024

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+ Clarification of ITC availment of FY 2017-18 to FY 2020-21 and rectification application:

Section 16(5) and 16 (6) of the CGST Act, 2017 were introduced (retrospectively from 01.07.2017) vide section 118 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2024, whereby the time limit to avail input tax credit ('ITC') under provisions of sub-section (4) of section 16 of CGST Act has been retrospectively extended in certain specified cases.

Section 16(5) pertains to time limit for claim of ITC of FY 2017-18 to FY 2020-21 being extended to 30th November, 2021 and Section 16(5) pertains to time limit for ITC claim on revocation of cancellation of GST registration being extended to 30 days from the date of order of revocation. In this regard, the action to be taken by the tax authorities and the taxpayers in various scenarios for availment of benefit of Sec 16(5) and 16(6) of the CGST Act, 2017 is tabulated below:

Scenario	Action required
No demand notice / statement issued under Section 73 or 74 (including Intimation in DRC-01A)	If the investigation/proceedings were initiated for alleged wrong availment of ITC under Section 16(4), but no demand notice/statement was issued for the same, the proper officer should take cognizance of the extended time-limit as per Section 16(5) or 16(6) of CGST/SGST Act, 2017 (retrospectively inserted effective from 01.07.2017) and take appropriate action.
Demand notice / statement issued, but no adjudicating order passed	Adjudicating Authority should take cognizance of the extended time-limit as per Section 16(5) or 16(6) of CGST/SGST Act, 2017 (retrospectively inserted effective from 01.07.2017) and issue an appropriate order under section 73 or section 74 of the CGST/SGST Act, 2017
Adjudicating order issued and appeal filed with the Appellate Authority, but no appellate order issued	Appellate Authority should take cognizance of the extended time-limit as per Section 16(5) or 16(6) of CGST/SGST Act, 2017 (retrospectively inserted effective from 01.07.2017) and issue an appropriate order under section 107 of the CGST Act, 2017.
Adjudicating order issued, revisional proceedings initiated u/s 108, but no order issued by the Revisional Authority	Revisional Authority should take cognizance of the extended time-limit as per Section 16(5) or 16(6) of CGST/SGST Act, 2017 (retrospectively inserted effective from 01.07.2017) and issue an appropriate order under section 108 of the CGST Act, 2017.
Adjudicating order issued but no appeal filed with the Appellate Authority OR order issued u/s 107 or u/s 108 but no appeal filed with the Appellate Tribunal	If demand for ITC reversals was confirmed due to alleged non-compliance with Section 16(4), but ITC is now allowable under Section 16(5) or 16(6), the taxpayer to apply for rectification of such order (procedure detailed in the table below) under Section 148 of the CGST Act notified vide Notification No. 22/2024 – Central tax dated 08.10.2024, within 6 months from the date of notification i.e. by 07.04.2025

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Summary procedure for filing of an application for rectification of orders (Notification No. 22/2024 – Central tax dated 08.10.2024):

Cases	Steps to file application for Rectification
Order issued under Section 73 or section 74 of the CGST Act, 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Login to www.gst.gov.in with credentials. • Go to Dashboard > Services > User Services > My Applications. • Select "Application for rectification of order" in Application Type field • Click New Application
Order issued under Section 107 of the CGST Act, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Login to www.gst.gov.in with credentials. • Go to Dashboard > Services > User Services > View Additional Notices/Orders • On Additional Notices and Orders page, click View to open Case Details screen of the issued Notice/Order. • Applications tab is selected by default. Under the Orders tab, click "Initiate Rectification".
Order issued under Section 108 of the CGST Act, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Login to www.gst.gov.in with credentials. • Click Dashboard > Services > User Services > View Additional Notices/Orders • On Additional Notices and Orders page, click View to open Case Details screen of the issued Notice/Order. • Notices tab is selected by default. Under the Orders tab, click "Initiate Rectification".
Can an appeal be preferred against a rectified Order?	If taxpayer is aggrieved by the rectification order, an appeal against the rectified order can be preferred under Section 107 or Section 112 of the CGST Act, within the specified time limit i.e., three months from date of communication of order.

Note:

- No refund will be provided for tax already paid or ITC already reversed due to contravention of Section 16(4) of the CGST Act, even if such ITC is now available under Section 16(5) or 16(6).
- If the taxpayer is aggrieved by the rectification order, an appeal against the rectified order can be preferred under Section 107 or Section 112 of the CGST Act, 2017 within 3 months from date of communication of order.
- Rectification of cases *other than* Section 16(5) and 16(6) of the CGST Act, 2017 should be applied as provided under Section 161 of the CGST Act, 2017.

Notification No. 22/2024- Central Tax dated 08.10.2024 and Circular No. 237/31/2024 - GST dated 15.10.2024

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+ **Amendment to CGST Rules, 2017:** Effective 01.11.2024, the following amendments are made to the CGST Rules 2017:

- **Restriction on issuing a consolidated self-invoice - Rule 46 amended:** Option to issue a consolidated self- invoice at the end of the month by recipients notified to pay tax under RCM u/s 9(4) of the CGST Act, 2017 (promoter) for supplies exceeding Rs. 5,000/- in a day, is no longer available.
- **Time-limit for issuing self-invoice - Rule 47A introduced:** A time-limit of 30 days from the date of receipt of goods / services has been introduced for issuing self-invoice by recipients liable to pay tax under RCM for supplies received from unregistered persons.
- **Rationalization of claim of refund of unutilized ITC for zero-rated supplies - Rule 89 (4A) and 89 (4B) omitted:** The separate refund mechanism prescribed under Rule 89(4A) and 89(4B), in case benefit of prescribed notifications (such as under EPCG, EOU / STPI, Merchant Exports and Advance Authorization) is claimed, has been omitted. A single mechanism for claiming refund of unutilized ITC on zero-rated supplies would now apply, irrespective of whether benefit of prescribed notifications has been claimed.
- **Due date for filing GSTR-7 - Rule 66(1) amended:** The due date for filing Form GSTR-7 (TDS returns) has been prescribed as 10th of the subsequent month.
- **Rationalization of claim of refund of IGST on exports - Rule 96 (10) omitted:** Rule 96(10) which prescribed a restriction from claim of refund of IGST paid on exports, in case benefit of prescribed notifications (such as under EPCG, EOU / STPI, Merchant Exports and Advance Authorization) is claimed, has been omitted. Accordingly, such exporters can claim refund of IGST paid on exports, irrespective of whether benefit of prescribed notifications has been claimed.

Notification No. 20/2024- Central Tax dated 08.10.2024

+ **Late fees waived for failure to file GSTR-7 returns (TDS Return):** The late fees payable for delayed filing of GSTR-7 returns under Section 51 of the CGST Act, 2017 (TDS return) has been waived in excess of Rs. 50 per day (CGST + SGST or IGST) of delay, with a maximum cap of liability at Rs. 2,000 per month. The late is fully waived in cases where the registered person did not deduct any TDS and files a belated NIL return.

Notification No: 23/2024- Central Tax dated 08.10.2024

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- + RCM applicable on renting of immovable property by unregistered person to registered person from 10.10.2024:** Effective 10.10.2024, GST on reverse charge mechanism (RCM) has been made applicable on services by way of renting of any immovable property (other than residential dwelling) by any unregistered person to any registered person. Applicability of the said RCM under various scenarios is provided in the table below:

Supplier	Recipient	Taxability
Registered Person	Registered Person	Forward Charge
Registered Person	Un-registered person	Forward Charge
Un-registered person	Registered Person	RCM
Un-registered person	Un-registered person	Not taxable

Notification No: 09/2024- Central Tax (Rate) dated 08.10.2024 read with Corrigendum F.No. 190354/149/2024-TO (TRU-II)-Part-I CBEC dated 22.11.2024

- + TDS and RCM applicable on supply of metal scrap to registered persons from 10.10.2024:**

- Effective 10.10.2024, a registered person receiving supplies of metal scrap falling under chapters 72 to 81 of First Schedule to Customs Tariff Act, 1975 from another registered supplier (B2B transaction), is required to deduct TDS under Section 51 of CGST/SGST Act, 2017 at 2% (1% CGST and 1% SGST or 2% IGST) of value of such supply excluding GST. This shall not apply to supplies received by a department / establishment of the Central / State Government, local authority or Governmental agencies.
- The benefit of exemption from GST registration for suppliers engaged in only making supplies which are liable to RCM in the hands of the recipient, is not available to the suppliers of metal scrap falling under chapters 72 to 81 of First Schedule to Customs Tariff Act, 1975.
- Effective 10.10.2024, supply of metal scrap falling under chapters 72 to 81 of First Schedule to Customs Tariff Act, 1975, by an unregistered person to a registered person will attract GST under reverse charge (RCM) basis in the hands of the registered person.
- In order to facilitate the registration compliance for the buyers of the metal scrap, Form GST REG-07 is introduced. In Part B of Table 2 of the Form- Constitution of Business- select 'Others' and enter 'Metal Scrap Dealers' in the textbox.

Notification No. 24/2024- Central Tax dated 09.10.2024, Notification No. 25/2024- Central Tax dated 09.10.2024, Notification No. 06/2024- Central Tax (Rate) dated 08.10.2024, and GST News and Advisory dated 22.10.2024

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+ GST News and Advisory:

- **GSTN e-Services App launched:** GSTN has launched a GST e-Services App (replacing the old e-Invoice QR Code Verifier App) which offers features of scanning QR code to verify B2B e-invoices checking status of IRN, GSTIN search and return filing history without the requirement of login. Multiple input methods of search (text, voice or scan) functions and result sharing functions are also available.

[GST News and Updates dated 01.10.2024](#)

- **Invoice Management System (IMS) launched with additional FAQ on IMS:** The Invoice Management System (IMS), which facilitates taxpayers in matching of their records/invoices vis-a-vis those issued by their suppliers for availing the correct Input Tax Credit (ITC) is now available to taxpayers from 14th October 2024. The first GSTR-2B would be generated for the return period Oct-24 on 14.11.2024 considering action taken on IMS. It may be noted that is not mandatory to take action on invoices in IMS dashboard for GSTR-2B generation.

For better understanding the IMS functionality, a detailed set of FAQ's about IMS have been released and can be accessed here - [FAQ](#).

[GST News and Updates dated 14.10.2024](#) and [GST News and Updates dated 17.10.2024](#)

- **Auto-population of ITC as per GSTR-2B enabled in GSTR-9:** Starting from FY 2023-24, the eligible ITC for domestic supplies (excluding reverse charge and imports ITC) in Table 8A of GSTR-9 will be auto-populated from GSTR-2B and is available on portal from 15.10.2024 onwards. *Hitherto, the ITC details in Table 8A of GSTR-9 were auto-populated from GSTR-2A.* [GST News and Updates dated 15.10.2024](#)

- **Procedure prescribed for adding / amending bank account details as a non-core amendment:** GSTN has implemented a validation process for taxpayers making a non-core amendment to add / update the bank account details as follows - Enter bank account details >> Validate account >> Save.

[GST News and Updates dated 22.10.2024](#)

- **Hard Locking of auto-populated liability in GSTR-3B from January 2025:** Tentatively from January 2025 tax period, the GST Portal is going to freeze the auto-populated liability in pre-filled GSTR-3B derived from GSTR-1/1A/IFF and any changes in the auto-populated liability will be required to be made through GSTR-1A. The freezing of auto-populated liability in GSTR-3B will be implemented from a later date (after the roll out of IMS). [GST News and Advisory dated 17.10.2024](#)



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- **Restriction on filing of GST return beyond three years to be introduced soon:** Under the GST laws (from 01.10.2023), taxpayers are not allowed to file their GST returns after three years from the respective due dates. This applies to GSTR-1, GSTR-3B, GSTR-4, GSTR-5, GSTR-5A, GSTR-6, GSTR-7, GSTR-8, and GSTR-9. The GSTN will be implementing the said restriction on the GST portal from early 2025.

GST News and Advisory dated 29.10.2024

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Document date: 11.11.2024

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