

CA. Karishma Tax Classes

GST - CA IPCC/Inter

QUESTIONS ON BASICS OF INDIRECT TAX & INTRODUCTION OF GST IN INDIA

- 1) Differentiate between direct & indirect taxes
- 2) What are the different types of direct & Indirect taxes
- 3) Explain salient features of indirect taxes
- 4) Enumerate Deficiencies of existing Indirect taxes which led to need of GST
- 5) Discuss the dual GST model to be Introduced in India
- 6) List the central and State level which are subsumed in GST
- 7) Explain the features of GST
- 8) How a particular transaction of goods and services would be taxed simultaneously under CGST & SGST
- 9) What is GSTN & its role in the GST regime
- 10) Briefly discuss constitution 101st Amendment act 2016
- 11) What is GST Council and its role
- 12) Benefits of GST

QUESTIONS ON SCOPE OF SUPPLY

- 1) What is the taxable event under GST?
- 2) What is the tax treatment of composite supply and mixed supply under GST?
- 3) Supply of all goods and/or services is taxable under GST. Discuss the validity of the statement.
- 4) Whether transfer of title and/or possession is necessary for a transaction to constitute supply of goods?
- 5) Examine whether the following activities would amount to supply under section 7 of the CGST Act:
 - a) Damodar Charitable Trust, a trust who gets the eye treatment of needy people done free of cost, donates clothes and toys to children living in slum area.
 - b) Sulekha Manufacturers have a factory in Delhi and a depot in Mumbai. Both these establishments are registered in respective States. Finished goods are sent from factory in Delhi to the Mumbai depot without consideration so that the same can be sold.
 - c) Raman is an Electronic Commerce Operator in Chennai. His brother who is settled in London is a well-known lawyer. Raman has taken legal advice from him free of cost with regard to his family dispute.
 - d) Would your answer be different if in the above case, Raman has taken advice in respect of his business unit in Chennai?
6. State whether the following supplies would be treated as supply of goods or supply of services as per Schedule II of the CGST Act:
 - a) Renting of immovable property

- b) Goods forming part of business assets are transferred or disposed of by/under directions of person carrying on the business, whether or not for consideration.
 - c) Transfer of right in goods without transfer of title in goods.
 - d) Transfer of title in goods under an agreement which stipulates that property shall pass at a future date.
7. Determine whether the following supplies amount to composite supplies:
 - a) A hotel provides 4 days-3 nights package wherein the facility of breakfast and dinner is provided alongwith the room accommodation.
 - b) A toothpaste company has offered the scheme of free toothbrush alongwith the toothpaste.
 8. Whether goods supplied on hire purchase basis will be treated as supply of goods or supply of services? Give reason.
 9. An electronics dealer sells a laptop for Rs. 50,000 to earn a profit. Does it qualify as a supply.
 10. Mr. X (an unregistered person) plans to pursue his higher education in US. He receives career consultancy services from a US based consultant for Rs. 5,00,000. Does it qualify as a supply?
 11. XYZ & Co. a manufacturer of goods donated old computers to charitable schools on account of renovation of office. The company has taken input tax credit on the computers so donated. Does it qualify as a supply/
 12. Happy Ltd provides management consultancy services without charge to joy Ltd in which Happy Ltd. has controlling rights. The said consultancy has been provided for benefit of entire group. Does it qualify as a supply?
 13. XYZ Ltd. gives Diwali gifts to employee worth Rs. 5,00,000. Does it qualify as a supply? Would your answer be different if gifts of Rs. 45,000 has been given to employee?
 14. Registan Ltd. owns a motor vehicles which is used to transport its workers to customers premises. During one weekend, one car was used by its managing director for his relatives for a family outing. Is it a supply?
 15. ABC motors ltd. engages sunshine cars ltd. as an agent to sell cars on its behalf. For the purpose, ABC motors ltd. has supplied 200 cars to the showroom of sunshine cars Ltd. located in Rajasthan. Does it qualify as supply.
 16. ABC Associates received management consultancy services from its head office located in Malaysia. The head office has rendered such services free of cost to its branch office. Does it qualify as supply.
 17. Archean Constructions Ltd. (a registered taxable person) receives architectural design supplied by a foreign architect to design a residential house to be built in Hyderabad for a consideration of Rs. 50,00,000. Does it qualify as supply.
 18. XYZ Ltd. was amalgamated with ABC Ltd. On account of amalgamation Mr. X a shareholder received 10,000 shares of ABC Ltd. in exchange of 5000 shares of XYZ Ltd. Does it qualify as supply.
 19. Sahara Ltd., an NBFC transfers bad loans (unsecured) to Vasooli capital advisors ltd. Does it qualify as supply.
 20. XYZ Ltd. having head office in Mumbai (Maharashtra) supplied goods worth Rs. 10,00,000 to its branch office in Jaipur (Rajasthan). Does it qualify as supply.
 21. Miss Ankita, a wedding planner has rendered service to Mr. Salman in relation to planning the marriage of his son. Miss Ankita, being a close relative of Mr. Salman has not charged any fee from him. Is GST payable on such free, but taxable supply?

22. An individual buys a car for personal use and after a year sells it to a car dealer. Will the transaction be a supply in terms of CGST/SGST Act? Give reasons for the answer.
23. A dealer of air-conditioners permanently transfers an air conditioner from his stock in trade for personal use at his residence. Will the transaction constitute a supply?
24. Whether provision of service or goods by a club or association or society to its members will be treated as supply or not?
25. Whether works contracts and catering services will be treated as supply of goods or supply of services? Why?

QUESTIONS ON CHARGE ON GST

1. State person liable to pay GST in the following independent cases provided recipient is located in the taxable territory:
 - (a) Services provided by an arbitral tribunal to any business entity.
 - (b) Sponsorship services provided by a company to an individual.
 - (c) Renting of immovable property service provided by the Central Government to a business entity.
2. A person availing composition scheme in Haryana during a financial year crosses the turnover of Rs. 75 lakh in December? Will he be allowed to pay tax under composition scheme for the remainder of the year, i.e. till 31st March?
3. A hotel owner provided accommodation in Haryana, through an electronic commerce operator – Cool Trips. The hotel owner is not liable to get registered as per the provisions of section 22(1) of the CGST Act. Who is the person liable to pay GST in this case? Would your answer be different if the Electronic Commerce Operator Cool Trips does not have a physical presence in India?
4. Determine whether the supplier in the following cases are eligible for composition levy provided their turnover in preceding year does not exceed Rs. 75 lakh:
 - (i) Mohan is engaged in providing legal services in Rajasthan and is registered in the same State.
 - (ii) Sugam Manufacturers has registered offices in Punjab and Haryana and supplies goods in neighbouring States.
5. Mohan Enterprises has two registered business verticals in Delhi. Its aggregate turnover for the preceding year for both the business verticals was Rs. 70 lakh. It wishes to pay tax under composition levy for one of the vertical in the current year while under normal levy for other vertical. You are required to advise Mohan Enterprises whether he can do so?
6. Can any person other than the supplier or recipient be liable to pay tax under GST?

QUESTIONS ON EXEMPTIONS

1. An individual acts as a referee in a football match organized by sports Authority of India. He has also acted as a referee in another charity football match organized by a local Sports club, in lieu of a lump sum payment. Discuss whether he is required to pay any GST.
2. RXL Pvt. Ltd. manufactures beauty soap with the brand name 'Forever Young'. RXL Pvt. Ltd. has organized a concert to promote its brand. Ms. Ahana Kapoor, its brand ambassador, who is a leading film actress, has given a classical dance performance in the said concert. The proceeds of the concert worth Rs. 1,20,000 will be donated to a charitable organization. Whether Ms. Ahana Kapoor will be required to pay any GST?

3. Determine taxable value of supply under GST law with respect to each of the following independent services provided by the registered persons:

Particulars	Gross amount charged (Rs.)
Fees charged for yoga camp conducted by a charitable trust	Rs. 50,000
Amount charged by business correspondent for the services provided to the rural branch of a bank with respect to Savings Bank Accounts	Rs. 1,00,000
Amount charged by cord blood bank for preservation of stem cells	Rs. 5,00,000
Amount charged for service provided by commentator to a recognized sports body	Rs. 5,20,000

4. Examine whether GST is exempted on the following independent supplies of services:
- Service provided by a private transport operator to Scholar Boys Higher Secondary School in relation to transportation of students to and from the school.
 - Services provided by way of vehicle parking to general public in a shopping mall.
5. Discuss whether GST is payable in respect of transportation services provided by Raghav Goods Transport Agency in each of the following independent cases:

Customer	Nature of services provided	Amount charged
A	Transportation of milk	Rs. 20,000
B	Transportation of books on a consignment transported in a single goods carriage	Rs. 3000
C	Transportation of chairs for a single consignee in the goods carriage	Rs. 600

6. When exemption from whole of tax collected on goods or services or both has been granted absolutely, can a person pay tax?

QUESTIONS ON COMPOSITION SCHEME

1. Eligibility under composition scheme; A Ltd. is a manufacturing concern in Pune. In Financial year 2017-18 total value of supplies including inward supplies taxed under reverse charge basis are Rs. 77,60,000. The break up of supplies are as follows –

Particulars	Rs.
(1) Intra State Supplies made under forward charge	25,00,000
(2) Intra State Supplies made which are chargeable to GST at Nil rate	18,00,000
(3) Intra state Supplies which are wholly exempt under section 11 of CGST Act, 2017	32,00,000
(4) Value of inward supplies on which tax payable under RCM	2,60,000

Briefly explain whether A Ltd. is eligible to opt for Composition scheme in Financial Year 2018-19.

2. A Ltd. a manufacturing concern in Rajasthan has opted for composition scheme furnishes you with the following information for financial year 2018-19. It requires you to determine its composition tax liability and total tax liability. In financial year 2017-18 total value of supplies including inward supplies taxed under reverse charge basis are Rs.68,00,000. The break up of supplies are as follows-

Particulars	Rs.
(1) Intra State Supplies of Goods X chargeable @ 5% GST	30,00,000
(2) Intra State Supplies made which are which are chargeable to GST at Nil rate	18,00,000
(3) Intra state supplies which are wholly exempt under section 11 of CGST Act, 2017	2,40,000
(4) Value of inward supplies on which tax payable under RCM (GST Rate 5%)	5,00,000
(5) Intra State Supplies of Goods Y chargeable @ 18% GST	30,00,000

3. Mr. A, a retailer who keeps no inventories, presents the following expected information for the year -

a. Purchases of goods: Rs. 50 lakhs (GST @ 5%)

b. Sales (at fixed selling price inclusive of all taxes): Rs. 60 lakhs (GST on sales @ 5%)

Discuss whether he should opt for composition scheme if composite tax is 1% of turnover.

Expenses of keeping detailed statutory records required under the GST Laws will be Rs. 1,20,000 p.a., which shall get reduced to Rs. 50,000 if composition scheme is opted for. Other expenses are Rs. 3,00,000 p.a.

4. Applicability of composition scheme: XYZ Ltd. is having two factories. One factory is located in Rajasthan is manufacturing readymade garments and another factory located in Gujarat is engaged in manufacture of auto components. The turnover details of Financial Year 2017-18 are as under :

Particulars	Rs.
Intra-State supply of readymade garments in Rajasthan	28,00,000
Intra-State supply of auto- components in Gujarat	18,00,000
Total Value of taxable supplies	46,00,000

The company wants to opt for composition scheme for factory in Rajasthan and tax at normal rates in Gujarat. Advise.

5. Mr. A, a retailer presents the following information for the year:

Purchases of goods – Rs. 30 lakhs out of which goods worth Rs. 2,00,000 purchase from unregistered dealer.

Sale of goods – Rs. 49,00,000

He has opted the composition scheme, show the treatment in GST, assuming that rate under GST are 0.5% CGST and 0.5% SGST (composition scheme) and 9% CGST and 9% SGST (regular scheme)

6. Mr. A, a registered person was paying tax under composition scheme up to the 30th July 2017. However, w.e.f. 31st July 2017, Mr. A becomes liable to pay tax under regular scheme. Is he eligible for ITC?

QUESTIONS ON VALUE OF SUPPLY

1. Blank and white Pvt. Ltd. Has Provided the following particulars relating to goods sold by it to Colourful Pvt. Ltd.

Particulars	Rs
List Price of the goods (exclusive of races and discounts)	50,000
Tax levied by Municipal Authority on the sale of such goods	5,000
CGST and SGST charges(not included in price above)	10,440
Packing charges(not included in price above)	1,000

Blank and White Pvt. Ltd. Received Rs2000 as a subsidy from a NGO on sale of such goods. The Price of Rs50,000 of the goods is after considering such subsidy. Black and White Ltd. Offers 2% discount on the list price of the goods which is recorded in the invoice for the goods.

Determine the Value of taxable supply made by black and white Pvt. Ltd.

2. Samriddhi Advertiser conceptualised and designed the advertising campaign for a new product launched by new moon Pvt Ltd. For a consideration of Rs5,00,000. Samriddhi Advertisers owed Rs20,000 to one of its vendors in relation to the advertising service provided by it to New Moon Pvt Ltd. Such liability of Samriddhi Advertisers was discharged by New Moon Pvt Ltd. Delayed the payment of consideration and thus, paid Rs15,000 as interest.

Determine the value of taxable supply made by Samriddhi Advertisers.

3. AKJ Food Pvt. Ltd. Gets an order for supply of processed food from a customer. The customer wants the consignment tested for gluten or specified chemical residues. AKJ Foods PVT. Ltd. Does the testing and charges a testing fee for the same from the Customer. AKJ Foods Pvt. Ltd. Argues that such testing fess Should not from part of the consideration for the sale as it is a separate activity.

4. A Philanthropic association makes a substantial donation each year to a reputed private management institution to subsidise the education of low income group students who have gained admission there. The fee for these individuals is reduced thereby, Coming to Rs3 lakh a year compared to Rs5 lakh a year for other students.

What would be the taxable value of the service of coaching and instruction provided by the institution?

5. Mezda Banners, an advertising firm, given an interest – free credit period of 30 day for payment by the customer. Its customer ABC paid for the supply 32 days after the supply of service. Mezda Banners waived the interest payable for delay of two days.

The Departments wants to add interest for two days as per contract. Should notional interest be added to the taxable value?

6. Crunch Bakery product Ltd Sells Biscuits and cakes through its dealers, to whom it charges the list price minus slandered discount and pays GST accordingly. When goods remain unsold with the dealers, it offers additional discounts on the stock as an incentive to push the sales.

Can this additional discount be reduce from the price at the goods were sold and concomitant tax adjustments made? A Chartered Accountant conducts an outstation audit for a client and client books the flight tickets for the CA and his article. Audit engagement letter provides that travel expenses incurred by the CA for the conduct of audit will be reimbursable to CA. decide whether GST is applicable on such travelling expenses or not?

7. Whether GST is applicable on interest/late fee/penalty charged for delayed payment for any consideration for any supply or not?

8. Whether reimbursement of out of pocket expenses incurred by a Chartered Accountant for rendering services to clients be included in the transaction value?

9. Whether customs duty paid by the customs house agent on behalf of the client also be required to be included in the transaction value or not?

10. Freight charges for supply, which is paid by the supplier will be included in the transaction value or not?

11. Whether post-supply discounts or incentives are to be allowed as admissible deduction in the transaction value?

12. Whether quantity discounts can be claimed as deduction while computing GST?

13. From the following information determine the value of taxable supply as per provisions of section of the CGST Act, 2017?

Contracted value of Supply of goods (including GST @18%) 11,00,000

The contracted value of supply including the following

(1) Cost of Primary Packing	25,000
(2) Cost of Protective Packing at recipient's request for safe transportation	15,000
(3) Design and engineering charges	85,000

Other information:

(i) Commission paid to agent by recipient's on instruction of supplier	5,000
(ii) Freight and insurance charges paid by recipient on behalf of supplier	75,000

Give reasons with suitable assumptions where necessary.

14. For the following information determine the value of taxable supply as per provisions of section 15 of the CGST Act, 2017?

Value of machine (including GST @ 12%) 15,00,000

The invoice value includes the following

(1) Taxes (other than CGST/SGST/IGST) charged separately by the supplier	15,000
(2) Weighment and loading charges	25,000
(3) Consultancy charges in relation to pre-installation planning	10,000
(4) Testing Charges	2,000
(5) Inspection Charges	4,500

Other Information:

(i) Subsidy received from central government for setting up Factory in backward region	51,000
(ii) Subsidy received from third party for timely supply of machine to recipient	50,000
(iii) Trade discount actually allowed shown separately in invoice	24,000

Give reasons with suitable assumptions where necessary.

14. Comfort footwear, a registered supplier of Agra, has a non-moving stock worth ₹ 8,00,000 of a particular variety of shoes that are out of fashion . it has not been able to find market price inspite of huge discount offered. Subsequently, it was able to sell this stock at a very low price of ₹ 5,00,000 to a retailer in Madhya Pradesh with a condition that the retailer would display hoardings of Comfort Footwear in all their retail outlets in the State. Determine the value of supply.

16. Determine the value as per section 15 of the CGST Act, 2017 and the Rules thereof:

Contracted sale price of goods (including CGST and SGST @ 5%) 10,56,000

The contracted sale price includes the following elements of cost:

(i) Cost of drawing and design	5,000
(ii) Cost of Primary packing	2,000
(iii) Cost of packing at buyer's request	4,000
(iv) Fright and insurance from 'Place of removal' to buyer's premises	43,000

A discount of ₹ 6,000 was given by the supplier at the time of supply of goods. CGST and SGST is levied @ 5%.

QUESTIONS ON TIME OF SUPPLY

1. Determine the time of supply in the following cases assuming that GST is payable under reverse Charge:

S. no.	Date of receipt of goods	Date of payment by recipient of goods	Date of issue of invoice by supplier of goods
	(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	July 1	August 10	June 29
(ii)	July 1	June 25	June 29
(iii)	July 1	Part payment made on June 30 and balance amount paid on July 20	June 29
(iv)	July 5	Payment is entered in the books of account on June 28 and debited in recipient's bank account on June 30	June 1
(v)	July	Payment is entered in the books of account on June 30 and debited in recipient's bank account on June 26	June 29
(vi)	August 1	August 10	June 29

2. Determine the time of supply in the following cases Assuming that GST is Payable under reverse Charge.

S No	Date of payment by recipient for supply of services	Date of issue of invoice by supplier of services
	(1)	(2)
(i)	August 10	June 29
(ii)	August 10	June 1
(iii)	Part payment made on June 30 and balance amount paid on September 1	June 29
(iv)	Payment is entered in the books of account on June 28 and debited in recipient's bank account on June 30	June 1
(v)	Payment is entered in the books of account on June 30 and debited in recipient's bank account on June 26	June 29

Kabira Industries Ltd engaged the services of a transporter for road transport of a consignment on 17th June and made advance payment for the transport on the same date, i.e., 17th June. However, the consignment could not be sent immediately on account of a strike in the factory, and instead was sent on 20th July. Invoice was received from the transporter on 22nd July. What is the time of supply of the transporter's service?

Note: Transporter's services is taxed on reverse charge basis.

3. Raju Pvt Ltd. Receives the order and advance payment on 5th January for carrying out an architectural design job. It delivers the designs on 23rd April. By oversight, no invoice is issued at that time, and it is issued much later, after the expiry of prescribed period for issue of invoice.

When is the time of supply of service?

4. Investigation shows that 150 cartons of ceramic capacitors were despatched 2nd August but no invoice was made and the cartons were not entered in the accounts. There was no evidence of receipt of payment?
What is the time of supply of the 150 cartons?
5. An Order is placed on Ram & Co. on 18th August for supply of a consignment of customised shoes. Ram & Co. gets the consignment ready and informs the customer and issues the invoice on 2nd December. The customer Collects the consignment from the premises of Ram & Co. on 7th December and hands over the payment on the same date, which is entered in the accounts on the next day, 8th December.
What is the time of supply of the Shoes?
6. Sodexo meal coupons are sold to a company on 9th August for being distribution to the employees of the said company. The Coupons are valid for six months and can be used against purchase of food items. The employees use them in various stores for purchases of various edible items on different dates throughout the six months.
What is the date of supply of the coupons?
7. Ground that on account of negligence of the firm, the company's case was dismissed by the Court for non – appearance, which necessitated further appearance for which the firm is billing the company. The dispute drags on and finally payment is made on 3rd November.
Identify the time of supply of the legal services.
Note: Legal Services are taxable on reverse charge basis.
8. Modern Security Co. Provides services of testing of electronic devices. In one case, it tested a batch of devices on 4th and 5th September but could not raise invoice till 19th November because of some dispute about the condition of the devices on return. The payment was made in December.
What is the method to fix the time of supply of the service?
9. An income- tax and money laundering case against Mr. XYZ, working in a multinational company, reveals a large volume of undisclosed assets, which he claims as service income. On this basis, the GST authorities investigate the GST liability. Dates of provision of services, Whether in the first half or the second half of the financial year being scrutinised by income-tax authorities, are not Known. Mr. XYZ voluntarily pays GST during the investigation.
What is time of Supply of the Services?
10. Determine the time of supply in the following cases:
- a) Mugdha Private Limited is engaged in supply of services. It receives advances of Rs. 1,00,000 from clients on 23rd June 20XX for the service to be rendered in the month of July 20XX.
- b) Rohan Ltd. Provided management consultancy services to M/s. Bhatia & Sons on 5th June 20XX and billed it for Rs. 1,20,000 on 10th July 20XX. It received payment for the same on 14th July 20XX.
12. Varun Ltd. Provided business support services to Teena on 10th August 20XX for Rs. 50,000. The invoice for the same was issued on 20th August 20XX. Varun Ltd. Received the payment against the said invoice on 15th August 20XX vide Cheque dated 12th August 20XX. The entry for the receipt of payment was made in the books of account on 15th August 20XX itself. However, the amount was credited in the bank A/c on 25th August 20XX. Determine the time of supply in the given case.
13. K2 security Co. provides service of security guards. This company provides the security service on 30th November but could not raise invoice till 20th January because of some dispute. The payment was made on 15th March. What is the time of supply of the service?

14. Haldiram sold its meal coupons to a company on 24th December for distribution of their employees on the occasion of New Year. The coupons are valid for 1 year and can be used against purchase of various food items. The employees use them in various stores for purchases of various food items on different dates throughout the year. What will be the date of supply of coupons in the above situation?
15. ABC Ltd. Haryana not covered under composition levy received an order of Rs. 25, 00,000 to assemble a machine, which requires various components from vendors, at Delhi site and against which company received an advance of Rs. 1,50,000 on 15th July. The machine is assembled, tested at site and accepted by buyer on 12th August. Balance payment received on 3rd September. Determine the time of supply?
16. Mr. A entered into a contract with Mr. B to supply oil throughout the year. Mr. A issues monthly statement for the oil supplied to Mr. B. Now determine the time of supply of goods in following cases:
- Mr. B made payment for the month of August on 31st August and Mr. A issued statement for the month of August on 12th September.
 - Mr. A issued statement for the month of August on 12th September, the payment of which not received till 30th September.
17. What is the time of supply of service in case invoice is issued for Rs. 10, 500 on 25th November by the supplier, but the recipient pays:
- Case 1: Rs. 11,000
 - Case 2: Rs. 15,000

Date on which payment is entered in books	10 th December
Date on which payment is credited to the bank account	8 th December

TAX INVOICE, CREDIT & DEBIT NOTES

- Hari catering services enters into a contract with ABC company to supply food for its worker for a period of 5 months and the recipient will make the payment after the end of 5 months. At what time supplier of manpower shall raise the invoice?
- A company enters into a contract with a builder for construction of factory building within a period of 1 year at Rs. 50,00,000 which were payable as follows:
 - Rs. 10,00,000 on completion of plinth
 - Rs. 25,00,000 on completion of 1st floor
 - Remaining on completion of 2nd floor

What will be the time of issue of invoice by the builder?
- A Chartered Accountant agreed to provide his service to a client for a period of one month for Rs. 3,00,000. However, due to some problems the service has stopped after 15 days. Will the CA raise the invoice for 15 days?

RETURN

1. Suppose a supplier raises an invoice on 31/7/2017 and shown in GSTR-1 for the month of July 2017. However, recipient receives the goods in the month of August 2017. How will the inward supply and outward supply match?
2. A registered taxable person forgets to file the GST return for the month of August, can he file the return for the month of September without filing the return for the month of August?
3. What is the procedure to be followed if the ITC availed by recipients does not match with the output tax uploaded by the supplier in GSTR-1?
4. Due to mistake, ABC Ltd. Has claimed ITC twice on the same invoice. What consequences shall be faced by ABC LTD.?
5. If supplier rectifies his discrepancy increasing on output tax liability of the recipient due to non-rectification of mistake by supplier, is recipient eligible to reduce his output tax liability and will get interest refund?
6. Whether the amount of credit detected by the system on account of mismatch between GSTR-1 and GSTR-2 and recovered as output tax can be reclaimed?
7. If recipients rectify the discrepancy in GSTR-2 subsequently increasing in output tax liability of the supplier due to non-rectification of mistake by recipients, is supplier shall be eligible to reduce his output tax liability and will get interest refund?
8. Due to mistake, supplier ABC Ltd. Has claimed the reduction in output tax liability twice on the credit note. What consequences shall be faced by ABC Ltd.?