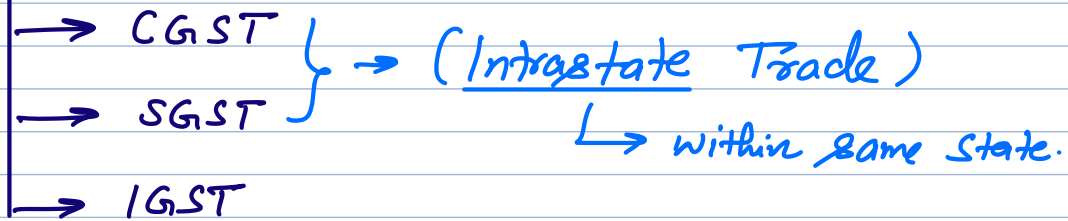


GST (Goods & Service Tax)Lecture-I

Note: 1) IGST = 0 when there's a Intrastate Trade.

2) GST is always calculated on Selling Price.

$$\# \text{ GST} = \frac{\text{Rate of GST} \times \text{S.P.}}{100} \quad (\text{S.P.} \rightarrow \text{Selling Price})$$

CGST

$$= \frac{(\text{Rate of GST})/2 \times \text{S.P.}}{100}$$

SGST

$$= \frac{(\text{Rate of GST})/2 \times \text{S.P.}}{100}$$

Example-

GST = 18%

Wholesaler

@ 20% Discount; S.P. = 8000

Laptop = 10,000

Marked Price /
Printed Price

Shopkeeper

$$\text{GST} = \frac{18 \times 8000}{100} = 1440$$

$$\text{CGST} = 720; \text{SGST} = 720.$$

input GST or input tax Credit.

@ 10% Discount; S.P. = 9000

$$\text{on the printed price GST} = \frac{18 \times 9000}{100} = 1620.$$

output GST.

Customer

$$\text{CGST} = 810; \text{SGST} = 810.$$

GST payable
= output GST -
input GST.

* GST payable Shopkeeper to government = $1620 - 1440 = 180$

* CGST / SGST — " — = $810 - 720 = 90$

Total Amount paid by Customer to Shopkeeper

$$= 9000 + 1620 = \underline{\underline{10,620}}^{\text{Ans}}$$

$$x\% \text{ of } y = \frac{x}{100} \times y.$$

$$18\% \text{ of } y = \frac{18}{100} \times y.$$

$$18\% \text{ of } 10,000 = \frac{18}{100} \times 10,000 = 1800.$$

- ✓ 1. A dealer X in Meerut (UP) sold a table for ₹ 12000 to a consumer in Agra (UP). If the GST rate is 18%, calculate
 ✓ (i) the IGST = 0 (ii) the CGST (iii) the SGST
2. A wholesaler A sells a machine to a retailer B for ₹ 5000 and the retailer B sells it to a consumer at a profit of ₹ 1000. If the GST rate is 12%, calculate the tax liability of the retailer B.

(M-I)

Soln: $GST = \frac{18 \times 12000}{100} = ₹ 2160$

$CGST = ₹ 1080 \text{ \& } SGST = ₹ 1080.$

(M-II)

$CGST = SGST$

$= \frac{18}{2} \times 12000$
 $\frac{100}$

$= ₹ 1080.$

- ✓ 2. A wholesaler A sells a machine to a retailer B for ₹ 5000 and the retailer B sells it to a consumer at a profit of ₹ 1000. If the GST rate is 12%, calculate the tax liability of the retailer B.

Soln: $\text{Tax liability} = \text{output GST} - \text{input GST}.$

A → B B → C S.P.₁ = ₹ 5000

input GST = $\frac{12 \times 5000}{100} = ₹ 600$

B → C S.P.₂ = ₹ 6000

output GST = $\frac{12 \times 6000}{100} = ₹ 720$

$\text{Tax liability} = 720 - 600 = ₹ 120.$

3. A microwave oven having a marked price of ₹ 22000 was sold by a dealer in Patna (Bihar) to a consumer in Gaya (Bihar) at a discount of 25%. If the rate of GST is 18%, calculate the IGST, CGST and SGST charged from the consumer. Also, determine the total amount of bill.

Sol. IGST = 0; Marked price = ₹ 22,000
Discount = $\frac{25 \times 22000}{100} = ₹ 5500$

S.P. = ₹ 22000 - ₹ 5500 = ₹ 16,500

GST = $\frac{18 \times 16,500}{100} = ₹ 2970$

CGST = SGST = ₹ 1485.

Total amount of bill = S.P. + G.S.T. = 16,500 + 2970 = ₹ 19470.

- ✓ 7. Mr. Kumar a registered dealer purchased goods worth ₹ 40000 from a dealer (within the same state). If the rate of GST is 18%,
✓ (i) Calculate the Input CGST and the Input SGST
✓ (ii) If he sold these goods to Mr. Dev (within the state) for ₹ 50000, calculate Mr. Kumar's output CGST and output SGST.
✓ (iii) Calculate the CGST and SGST payable by Mr. Kumar

Sol. i) Input GST = $\frac{40,000 \times 18}{100} = ₹ 7200$

Input CGST = Input SGST = ₹ 3600

ii) Output GST = $\frac{50,000 \times 18}{100} = ₹ 9000$

Output CGST = Output SGST = ₹ 4500

iii) GST payable = Output CGST - Input CGST = ₹ 9000 - ₹ 7200 = ₹ 1800

Lecture-II CGST payable = SGST payable = ₹ 900

8. A shopkeeper buys a machine at a discount of 20% from the wholesaler. The printed price of the machine is ₹ 16000 and the rate of GST is 8%. The shopkeeper sells it to the consumer at the printed price. Calculate

- (i) the price at which the machine is bought by the consumer 16000 + GST.
(ii) the CGST and the SGST payable by the shopkeeper to the Government assuming that all the transactions were intrastate.

Input GST = $\frac{8 \times 12,800}{100}$ ①
Output GST = $\frac{8 \times 16,000}{100}$ ②
GST payable = ② - ①

all the transactions were intrastate.

9. A wholesaler buys a machine from the manufacturer for ₹ 25000. He marks the price of the machine 20% above his cost price and sells it to a retailer at 10% discount on the marked price. If the rate of GST is 18% and assuming that all transactions occur within the same state, calculate

- the marked price of the machine
- retailer's cost price inclusive of GST
- the CGST and SGST payable by the wholesaler to the government

Sol:

Manufacturer → Wholesaler → Retailer.

$$S.P. = ₹ 25000 \quad M.P. = ₹ 30000 \quad S.P. = ₹ 27000$$

$$\text{Input GST} = \frac{18 \times 25000}{100} = ₹ 4500. \quad \text{Input CGST} = \text{input SGST} = ₹ 2250$$

$$\text{Output GST} = \frac{18 \times 27000}{100} = ₹ 4860. \quad \text{Output CGST} = \text{output SGST} = ₹ 2430$$

$$\text{Retailer's CP} = ₹ 27000 + 4860 = ₹ 31860 \quad \underline{\underline{Ans}}$$

$$\text{GST payable} = \text{output GST} - \text{input GST} = ₹ 4860 - ₹ 4500 = ₹ 360$$

$$\text{CGST payable} = \text{SGST payable} = ₹ 180.$$

the end-user/consumer purchases.]

11. A shopkeeper bought an air conditioner at a discount of 20% from a wholesaler, the printed price of the air conditioner being ₹ 28000. The shopkeeper sells it to a consumer at a discount of 10% on the printed price. If the GST rate is 18%, find

- the CGST and SGST payable by the shopkeeper to the Government.
- the total amount paid by the consumer for the air conditioner.

by the dealer.

16. Mr. Batra, a registered dealer in Hisar (Haryana) purchased blankets worth ₹ 200000. He sold 50% of these blankets to a dealer in Panipat (Haryana) for ₹ 130000 and the rest of the goods remain in his stock. If the GST rate is 5%, find the excess credit of CGST and SGST to be carried forward.

$$\text{Input GST} = \frac{5 \times 2,00,000}{100} = 10,000$$

$$\text{Output GST} = \frac{5 \times 130,000}{100} = 6,500$$

$$\text{GST payable} = (\text{output} - \text{input}) \text{ GST} = 6500 - 10,000 = \underline{\underline{-3500}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Excess credit of GST} = \underline{\underline{3500.}}$$

$$\text{Excess credit CGST} = \text{SGST} = 1750$$

(iv) Output GST for Mrs. Gupta

15. A registered dealer M/s Aniket and Sons Ltd. purchased goods for ₹ 2400000 and sold them for ₹ 2750000, within the state. If the GST rate is 18%, find the net CGST and SGST payable by the dealer.

A dealer in Delhi supplied several items to another dealer in Delhi and these items fall into different GST slabs. Find the total amount of bill if the details of the supplied items are as given below :

ds and Services Tax (G.S.T.)

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Item	Quantity (No. of pieces)	Rate per piece MRP (in ₹)	Discount Allowed	GST Rate
A	40	100	15%	8%
B	50	80	20%	12%
C	150	40	10%	18%
D	160	50	5%	5%

Handwritten calculations:

S.P	GST Amount
8400	8x34
3200	12x32
5400	54x18
7600	76x5

Total S.P () + Total G.S.T ()