

# Practical Aspects and Important Changes in Form GSTR-9 & GSTR-9C



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# Points to be covered in today's seminar

1

- Applicability of GSTR 9 & 9C
- Practical Case study related to applicability

2

- Pre-requisites of GSTR 9 & 9C and key points

3

- Tables related to outward supplies in GSTR 9 with case study and changes in F.Y 2021-22
- Tables related to Input tax credit in GSTR 9 with case study and changes in F.Y 2021-22

5

- Other tables of GSTR 9

4

- Tables related to outward supplies in GSTR 9C with case study and changes in F.Y 2021-22
- Tables related to Input tax credit in GSTR 9C with case study and changes in F.Y 2021-22



Let us understand

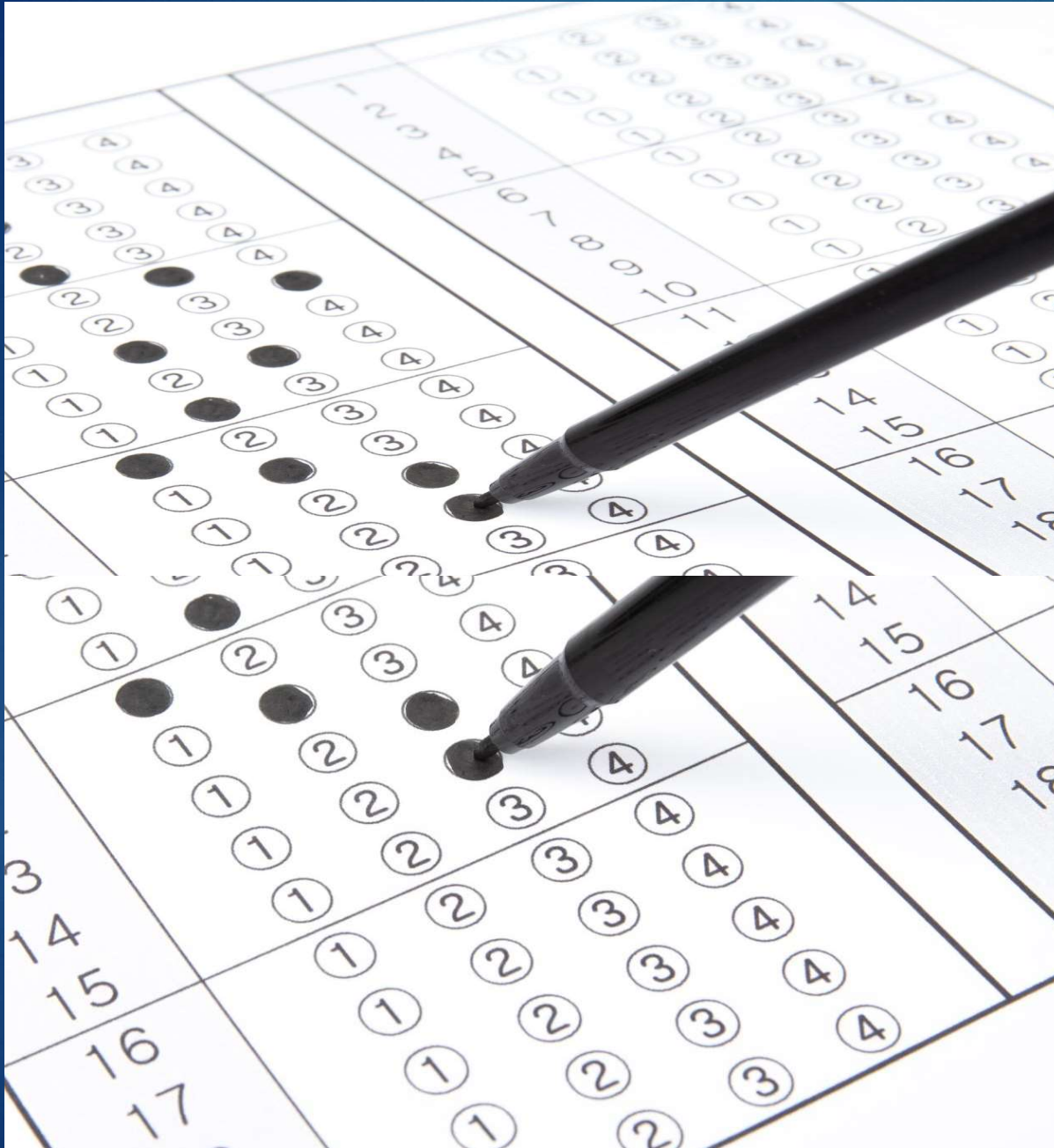
What is Form GSTR-9 & GSTR-9C?





GSTR-9 is an annual return to be filed by a registered taxpayers under GST.

GSTR-9C is a reconciliation statement between audited financial statement and Form GSTR-9 of the taxpayers.



## APPLICABILITY OF FORM GSTR-9 & GSTR- 9C





Are you  
ready

Particulars	Optional/ Exempted	Mandatory
Form GSTR-9	Upto Rs. 2 Crore	More than Rs. 2 Crore
Form GSTR- 9C	Upto Rs. 5 Crore	More than Rs. 5 Crore

## Form GSTR-9 & GSTR-9C Optional/Mandatory

Exemption from filing of annual return in form GSTR-9 if the aggregate turnover is not exceeding Rs.2 Crores and GSTR-9C not exceeding 5 Crores for the financial year 2021-22.

# WHAT IS AGGREGATE TURNOVER UNDER GST?



As per section 2(6) of CGST Act, 2017-

*“aggregate turnover” means the aggregate value of all taxable supplies (excluding the value of inward supplies on which tax is payable by a person on reverse charge basis), exempt supplies, exports of goods or services or both and inter-State supplies of persons having the same **Permanent Account Number**, to be computed on all India basis but excludes central tax, State tax, Union territory tax, integrated tax and cess.*

# Practical aspects on applicability.

Let us understand it with a case study:

For e.g., ADPL is a company which has branch in Kolkata, Bangalore & Mumbai, having turnover of each branch as mentioned below:

Kolkata-Rs. 3.5 Crore

Bangalore-Rs. 1.8 Crore

Mumbai-Nil

How many GSTR-9 & GSTR-9C will be applicable?





# Answer

Total=6

Total GSTR-9-3

Total GSTR-9C-3

# Pre-requisite for GSTR-9


1. Copy of Audited Financial Statement along with notes, schedule, grouping etc.
2. Bifurcated branch wise financial statements
3. Books of Accounts
4. Income Tax return with copy of 26AS
5. User id & Pw of GST Portal.
6. Annual Returns of FY 2020-21.
7. GSTR-3B & GSTR-1, GSTR 9 system generated Summary
8. Electronic Credit & Cash Ledger.

\*This list not exhaustive in nature and may differ from business to business.

# Some key points of Form GSTR-9

1. All GSTR-1 and GSTR-3B for FY 2021-22 must be filed before filing Annual return.
2. Once GSTR-9 filed, it cannot be revised.
3. GSTR-9C can be uploaded only after GSTR-9 filed.
4. Liability identified during filing Annual Return can be deposited in Form DRC-03.
5. Last opportunity for every registered taxpayers for the correction in outward sales in GSTR-9 but no ITC can be availed through GSTR-9.





GSTR-9 TABLES  
CONTAINS TOTAL OF 6  
PARTS WHICH SPREAD  
OUT WITHIN 19 TABLES



- ▶ Part-I: Basic Information of Taxpayer from Table 1 to 3.
- ▶ Part-II: Details of Outward and Inward Supplies made during the Financial Year in Table 4 & 5.
- ▶ Part-III: Details of Input tax credit from Table 6 to 8.
- ▶ Part-IV: Details of tax paid and payable in Table 9.
- ▶ Part-V: Details of transaction of FY 2021-22 reported during April 22 to 30<sup>th</sup> November 2022 in Table 10 to 14.
- ▶ Part-VI: Other Information from Table 15 to 19.

# PART 1

## Basic Information of Taxpayer from Table 1 to 3

NO  
CHANGE



Table1: Financial Year

Table 2: GSTIN

Table3(a): Legal Name of the registered Person

Table 3(b): Trade Name, if any



# DIFFERENCE IN LEGAL NAME AND TRADE NAME UNDER GST

In case of Company and partnership firm, trade name and legal name is same as mentioned in the PAN Card of the company & firm.



Incase of proprietorship firm, Legal name and trade name is different. Legal name is same as mentioned in PAN Card and Trade name will be mentioned as per business.

For e.g., Mr. A runs a printing business in name of Best printers on Sole proprietor basis. In this Case, Legal name and Trade name are Mr. A & Best printers respectively.

For e.g., a company whose trade name is ADPL Consultancy Pvt Ltd and Legal name is also ADPL Consultancy Pvt Ltd. In this Case, legal name and Trade name are ADPL Consultancy Pvt Ltd which is mentioned in the PAN Card.<sup>3</sup>

Now we will discuss about the practical aspects and important changes made in Tables relating to Outward Supply.

**Tables related to  
Outward Supplies**

Table 4

Table 5

Table 9

Table 10

Table 11

Table 17

Table 14

## Part-II: CONTENTS OF TABLE 4



Outward supply on which  
tax is payable



Details of Advances on  
which tax is payable




Inward Supply on which tax  
is payable on RCM Basis

### **CHANGES MADE IN FY 2021-22 IN TABLE 4**

Upto FY 2020-21,  
Taxpayer had an option to  
fill Table 4B to 4E net of  
credit notes/debit  
notes/amendment was  
available.

From FY 2021-22,  
Separate disclosure of  
credit notes/debit  
notes/amendment in Table  
4I to 4L to be reported.



Nature of Supplies		Taxable Value (₹)	(Amount in ₹ in all tables)			
			Central Tax	State Tax / UT Tax	Integrated Tax	Cess
4	Details of advances, inwards and outward supplies made during the financial year on which tax is payable					
A	Supplies made to un-registered persons (B2C)		<div>GROSS</div>			
B	Supplies made to registered persons (B2B)					
C	Zero rated supply (Export) on payment of tax (except supplies to SEZs)					
D	Supply to SEZs on payment of tax					
E	Deemed Exports					
F	Advances on which tax has been paid but invoice has not been issued (not covered under (A) to (E) above)					
G	Inward supplies on which tax is to be paid on reverse charge basis					

**GROSS**

Note: Mandatory from FY 2021-22, Separate disclosure of debit note/credit/note and amendment (+)/(-) in table 4I to 4L to be reported

H	Sub-total (A to G above)	
I	Credit Notes issued in respect of transactions specified in (B) to (E) above (-)	Mandatory
J	Debit Notes issued in respect of transactions specified in (B) to (E) above (+)	Mandatory
K	Supplies / tax declared through Amendments (+)	Mandatory
L	Supplies / tax reduced through Amendments (-)	Mandatory
M	Sub-total (I to L above)	
N	Supplies and advances on which tax is to be paid (H + M) above	

Let us understand it with an example:

A taxpayer declared outward sales of Rs. 100, credit note of Rs. 20 in table 4.

In this case, taxpayer should disclose gross outward supply in Table 4(B) to 4(E), credit note to be shown separately in Table 4(I) to 4(L)

## Part-II: Details of Outward supplies made during the financial year on which tax is not payable in Table 5

Nature of Supplies	Taxable Value (₹)	(Amount in ₹ in all tables)			
		Central Tax	State Tax / UT Tax	Integrated Tax	Cess
5	Details of Outward supplies made during the financial year on which tax is not payable				
A	Zero rated supply (Export) without payment of tax				
B	Supply to SEZs without payment of tax				
C	Supplies on which tax is to be paid by recipient on reverse charge basis				
D	Exempted	<b>From FY 2021-22, the registered person will have to report Non-GST Supply separately and Exempted &amp; Nil rated supply is to be reported consolidated information in Exempted row only.</b>			
E	Nil Rated				
F	Non-GST supply (includes 'no supply' )				
G	Sub-total (A to F above)				



H	Credit Notes issued in respect of transactions specified in A to F above (-)	Optional				
I	Debit Notes issued in respect of transactions specified in A to F above (+)	Optional				
J	Supplies declared through Amendments (+)	Optional				
K	Supplies reduced through Amendments (-)	Optional				
L	Sub-Total (H to K above)	-				
M	Turnover on which tax is not to be paid (G + L) above					
N	Total Turnover (including advances) (4N + 5M - 4G) above					-

From FY 2017-18 till FY 2020-21, the registered person had an option to report separately or consolidated information in Exempted row only.

# WHAT IS EXEMPTED SUPPLY & NON-TAXABLE SUPPLY?

*Sec. 2(47) "exempt supply" means supply of any goods or services or both which attracts nil rate of tax or which may be wholly exempt from tax **under section 11, or under section 6** of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, and includes non-taxable supply. Ex. Interest Income, Agriculture produce .*

*As per Sec2(78) "non-taxable supply" means a supply of goods or services or both which is not leviable to tax under this Act or under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act. For e.g. Petroleum, Alcohol.*

# WHAT IS NON-GST SUPPLY & NIL RATED/ZERO RATED SUPPLY?

*Non-GST Supply is not defined anywhere in the GST Law. Items mentioned in Schedule-III are neither supply of goods nor services. Non-GST Supplies are used interchangeably with non-taxable supplies.*

*There is no difference between exempted and Nil rated supply as GST law has not defined Nil rated supply.*

In case of goods, there is no schedule levying tax NIL rate of goods.



# Table 5A to 5C: Zero rated supply without payment of tax, supplies on which tax to be paid by the recipient on reverse charge basis

- No Change:  
The Figures in  
Table 5A to  
Table 5F can  
be shown as  
net of credit  
notes / debit  
notes/  
Amendments  
(+)/ (-).

# S

9		Details of tax paid as declared in returns filed during the financial year					
Description		Tax Payable (₹)	Paid through cash (₹)	Paid through ITC (₹)			
				Central Tax	State Tax / UT Tax	Integrated Tax	Cess
A	Integrated Tax	Editable		AS PER 3B's upto March, 2022(Non-editable)			
B	Central Tax						
C	State/UT Tax						
D	Cess						
E	Interest						
F	Late fee						
G	Penalty						
H	Other						

## Part v: Particulars of the transactions for the FY declared in returns of the next F.Y till the specified period

### 10,& 11 Particulars of the transactions for the financial year declared in returns of the next financial year till the specified period

Description		Taxable Value (₹)	(Amount in ₹ in all tables)			
			Central Tax	State Tax / UT Tax	Integrated Tax	Cess
10	Supplies / tax declared through Amendments (+) (net of debit notes)					
11	Supplies / tax reduced through Amendments (-) (net of credit notes)					



14

Differential tax paid on account of declaration in 10 &amp; 11 above

Description

Payable (₹)

Paid (₹)

Integrated Tax

Central Tax

As per above Table 10 &  
11

State/UT Tax

Cess

Interest

Note: Tax payable will be calculated based on Table 9 and Table 14.

# Case studies of Outward Supplies (Table 4,10 & 11)

\*Figures mentioned below are turnover based

S. No	Data for FY 2021-22			Changes made in FY 2022-23 related to FY 2021-22		Disclosure in GSTR 9
	Books	GSTR-3B	GSTR-1	GSTR 1	GSTR 3B	
1	10000	10000	10000	NIL	NIL	Table 4=10000
2	10000	8000	9000	1000	2000	Table 4=8000 Table 10=2000
3	8000	10000	11000	-3000	-2000	Table 4=10000 Table 11=2000
4	10000	8000	10000	NIL	2000	Table 4=8000 Table 10=2000
5	10000	9000	9000	NIL	NIL	Table 4=10000 Shortfall in tax will be paid via DRC 03

# THUMB RULE

LET'S  
CHECK?

GSTR 9  
PAYABLE

Table  
4+10-11

GSTR 9  
PAID

Table  
9+14

=  
=  
=  
=



## Case studies of Outward Supplies (Table 4,9,10,11 & 14)

S. No	Data for FY 2021-22		Changes made in FY 2022-23 related to FY 2021-22	Disclosure in Reporting Table 4, 9, 10 & 11	Table 4+10-11 = Table 9+14
	Books	GSTR-3B	GSTR-3B		
1	10000	10000	NIL	Table 4=10000, Table 9 Paid=10000 Table 9 Payable= 10000 Table 10,11,14- NIL	10000+NIL-NIL= 10000+NIL
2	10000	8000	2000	Table 4=8000, Table 10 = 2000, Table 9 Paid=8000, Table 9 Payable=8000, Table 14 = 2000, Table 11- NIL	8000+2000-NIL= 8000+2000

\*Figures mentioned above are tax based

## Case study of Outward Supplies (Table 4,9,10,11 & 14)

S. No	Data for FY 2021-22		Changes made in FY 2022-23 related to FY 2021-22	Disclosure in Reporting Table 4, 9, 10 & 11	Table 4+10-11 = Table 9+14
	Books	GSTR-3B	GSTR-3B		
3	8000	10000	-2000	Table 4 = 10000, Table 11=2000, Table 9 Paid= 10000, Table 9 Payable= 10000 Table 14=-2000 Table 10-NIL	10000+NIL-2000= 10000+(-2000)
4	10000	8000	NIL	Table 4 = 10000, Table 9 Payable=10000, Table 9 Paid= 8000, Table 10,11,14 -NIL Shortfall will be discharge via DRC 03	10000+NIL-NIL= 10000+NIL

# CASE STUDY WITH PREVIOUS YEAR ADJUSTMENTS

Details	Particulars	Amount
<b>Disclosure in GSTR 9 for F.Y. 2020-21</b>	Table 10	5000
	Table 11	NIL
<b>FY 21-22 (freeze figures)</b>	Books	10000
	GSTR 3B	13000
<b>Amendment in 22-23 related to 21-22</b>	GSTR 3B	2000

Particulars	Amount
Disclosure in Table 4	8000
Disclosure in Table 9-Paid	13000
Disclosure in Table 9-Payable	8000
Disclosure in Table 10	2000
Disclosure in Table 11	NIL
Disclosure in Table 14	2000

Table 4+10-11= 10000

Table 9+14= 10000

Hence,

**Table 4+10-11= Table 9+14**

**Difference of Rs.5000 in Table 9 paid and payable refers disclosure in Table 10 of F.Y. 2020-21**

# Table 17: HSN wise Summary of Outward Supplies

**Till FY 2020-21, it was optional.**

**2020-2021**

**2021-2022**

From FY 2021-22, mandatory to report 6 digits HSN Code for annual turnover more than 5 Cr in previous F.Y and 4 digits for annual turnover up to 5 Cr in previous F.Y.

Registered Person having Turnover less than 5 Cr in previous F.Y. and only B2C Supplies during current F.Y are exempted from reporting figures in Table 17.



# Other points to be covered while filing GSTR 9

- 1.Reconcile Taxable value of B2B sales with E-invoice generated and E-way bill data.
- 2.If case of export without payment of Tax, check LUT and Bond Validity
- 3.For entity having various branches, Stock Transfer between branch is also taxable under GST.
- 4.Tax should be calculated properly for sale of capital assets as per GST Act and Rules.
- 5.Check the address in sales invoice with GST registration certificate.
6. Profit & Loss statement expenses to be reviewed.
7. Bank Charges including GST to be checked whether ITC claimed or not.
8. Electronic Cash Ledger and Credit ledger balance to be matched with BOA.
9. Profit & Loss statement expenses to be reviewed for applicability of RCM.



# CORRECTION IN GSTR-3B NEXT YEAR ?

As per the Circular No 26/26/2017-GST dated 29<sup>th</sup> December 2017,

In this regard, Circular No. 7/7/2017-GST dated 01<sup>st</sup> September 2017 was issued for error committed in filing FORM GSTR-3B may be rectified while filing FORM GSTR-1 and the system will automatically reconcile the data submitted in GSTR-3B with FORM GSTR-1 and if variations occurs, either offset against liability or added to the subsequent month.



# INPUT TAX CREDIT



Now we will discuss about the practical aspects and important changes made in Tables relating to Input Tax Credit

Tables related to Input Tax Credit

```
graph TD; A[Tables related to Input Tax Credit] --> B[Table 6]; A --> C[Table 7]; B --> D[Table 8]; B --> E[Table 12]; B --> F[Table 13]; C --> E; C --> F;
```

Table 6

Table 7

Table 8

Table 12

Table 13





# Part III: Details of Input Tax Credit from Table 6 To 8

### Part III: Details of Input Tax Credit for Table 6

```
graph TD; A[Part III: Details of Input Tax Credit for Table 6] --> B[Table 6A: ITC based on GSTR-3B]; A --> C[Table 6B and 6E]; A --> D[Table 6C To 6D: Inward Supplies under RCM (registered & Unregistered)]; B --> E[AUTO populated from GSTR-3B]; C --> F[No Change: Input and input services can be clubbed and capital goods to be shown separately]; D --> G[Earlier, taxpayers had an option to report separately in Table 6C & 6D or Consolidated in Table 6D.]; D --> H[From FY 2021-22, it is mandatory to report in Table 6C & 6D Separately.];
```

Table 6A: ITC based  
on GSTR-3B

AUTO populated  
from GSTR-3B

Table 6B and 6E

No Change: Input and  
input services can be  
clubbed and capital  
goods to be shown  
separately

Table 6C To 6D:  
Inward Supplies under  
RCM (registered &  
Unregistered)

Earlier, taxpayers had  
an option to report  
separately in Table 6C  
& 6D or Consolidated  
in Table 6D.

From FY 2021-22, it  
is mandatory to report  
in Table 6C & 6D  
Separately.

Part III: Details of Input Tax  
Credit for Table 7 and 8

```
graph TD; A[Part III: Details of Input Tax Credit for Table 7 and 8] --> B[Table 7]; A --> C[Table 8 (No Change)]; B --> D[Table 7A to 7E (No Change)]; B --> E[Table 7F to 7G (No Change)]; C --> F[Table 8B To 8K]; F --> G[8A Auto populated from GSTR 2A, Input in GSTR 2A now includes invoices shown by suppliers till 30th November];
```

Table 7

Table 7A to 7E  
(No Change)

Table 7F to 7G  
(No Change)

Table 8  
(No Change)

Table 8B To 8K

8A Auto populated from  
GSTR 2A,  
Input in GSTR 2A now  
includes invoices shown by  
suppliers till 30<sup>th</sup> November

## Part V: Particulars of the transactions for the FY declared in returns of the next F.Y till the specified period in Table 12 & 13

12&13 Particulars of the transactions for the financial year declared in returns of the next financial year till the specified period

12	Reversal of ITC availed during previous financial year		-	-	-	
13	ITC availed for the previous financial year		-	-	-	



# Case studies of Inward Supplies

S. No	Data for FY 2021-22			Changes in FY 22-23 for FY 2021-22	Disclosure in Reporting Table 6A,6B,8A,8B,8C,12,13
	ITC in Books	ITC in GSTR 2A	ITC in GSTR-3B	ITC claimed in GSTR-3B	
1	50000	55000	50000	NIL	Table 6A=50000,Table 6B=50000 Table 8A=55000,Table 8B=50000 5000 Lapse
2	55000	55000	50000	5000	Table 6A=50000,Table 6B=50000 Table 13=5000, Table 8A=55000,Table 8B=50000 Table 8C=5000 Table 8D= Difference-0

\*Figures mentioned above are tax based

# Case studies of Inward Supplies

S. No	Data for FY 2021-22			Changes in FY 22-23 for FY 2021-22	Disclosure in Reporting Table 6A,6B,8A,8B,8C,12,13
	ITC in Books	ITC in GSTR 2A	ITC in GSTR-3B	ITC claimed in GSTR-3B	
3	55000	55000	60000	-5000	Table 6A=60000,Table 6B=60000 Table 12= 5000, Table 8A=55000,Table 8B=60000, Table 8C= -5000 Table 8D= Difference 0

\*Figures mentioned above are tax based

# ITC related to Import of Goods

- ▶ ITC claimed related to import of goods should be disclosed in 6E.
- ▶ Tax paid on import of goods are disclosed in Table 8G.
- ▶ Figures in Table 8H related to ITC availed on import of goods are auto populated from Table 6E.
- ▶ In ideal situation, difference should be NIL in table 8G and 8H.


# CASE STUDY WITH PREVIOUS YEAR ADJUSTMENTS

Details	Particulars	Amount
<b>Disclosure in GSTR 9 for F.Y. 2020-21</b>	Table 12	NIL
	Table 13	3000
<b>FY 21-22 (freeze figures)</b>	ITC as per Books	10000
	ITC claimed in GSTR 3B	11000
<b>Amendment in 22-23 related to 21-22</b>	ITC claimed in GSTR 3B	2000

Particulars	Amount
Disclosure in Table 6A	11000
Disclosure in Table 6B	8000
Disclosure in Table 6M	3000
Disclosure in Table 13	2000

Hence, Figure in 7J will be Rs.11,000.





## Table 18: HSN wise Summary of Inward Supplies

Optional



Pt. VI	Other Information					
	Information on supplies received from composition taxpayers, deemed supply under section 143 and goods sent on approval basis					
16	Details	(Amount in ₹ in all tables)				
		Taxable Value	Central Tax	State Tax / UT Tax	Integrated Tax	Cess
A	Supplies received from Composition taxpayers	0.00				
B	Deemed supply under Section 143	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C	Goods sent on approval basis but not returned	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



# Summarize form of Optional/Mandatory Tables for GSTR-9 from FY 2021-22

Descriptions		Optional/Mandatory	
Table No	Particulars	Till FY 2020-21	From FY 2021-22
4B To 4E	Taxable Outward Supply, advances and inward supply on which tax is payable on RCM Basis.	<b>Mandatory</b> , however option to fill Table 4B to Table 4E net of credit notes / debit notes/ Amendments (+)/ (-) was available.	<b>Mandatory</b> : From FY 2021-22, separate disclosure of credit notes/debit notes/amendment in Table 4I to 4L to be reported.



Table No	Particulars	Till FY 2020-21	From FY 2021-22
4I To 4L	Credit Note, Debit Note, amendments with respect to Table 4B to 4E	<b>Optional:</b> These can be shown in net off table 4B to 4E	<b>Mandatory:</b> From FY 2021-22, these tables should be filled separately in Table 4I to 4L.
5A To 5C	Zero rated supply without payment of tax, supplies on which tax to be paid by the recipient on reverse charge basis	<b>No Change:</b> The Figures in Table 5A to Table 5F can be shown as net of credit notes / debit notes/ Amendments (+)/ (-).	
5D To 5F	Exempted, Nil-rated, non-GST	From FY 2017-18 till FY 2020-21, the registered person had an <b>option to report separately or consolidated information in Exempted row only.</b>	From FY 2021-22, the registered person will have to report <b>Non-GST Supply separately</b> and <b>Exempted &amp; Nil rated supply is to be reported consolidated information in Exempted row only.</b>

Table No	Particulars	Till FY 2020-21	From FY 2021-22
6A	ITC based on GSTR-3B	Auto populated from GSTR-3B	
6B and 6E	Details of Input Tax credit for reverse charge and forward charge	Input and input services can be clubbed and capital goods to be shown separately. <b>(No Change)</b>	
6C To 6D	Inward Supplies under RCM (Registered & Unregistered)	Earlier, taxpayers had an option to report separately in Table 6C & 6D or Consolidated in Table 6D.	From FY 2021-22, it is mandatory to report in Table 6C & 6D Separately
7A To 7E	Details of ITC Reversed under Rule 37, 39, 42, 43 & Section 17(5) of CGST Act, 2017.	Option to fill ITC reversal in Table 7A to Table 7E or report entire amount of reversal in 7H. <b>(No Change)</b>	

Table No	Particulars	Till FY 2020-21	From FY 2021-22
7F To 7G	Reversal of Tran-1 & Tran-2 Credit	<b>Mandatory: (No Change)</b>	
8A To 8K	ITC related information	<b>Mandatory: (No Change)</b>	
17	HSN wise Outward Supplies	<b>Optional</b>	<b>Mandatory:</b> From FY 2021-22 onwards, mandatory to report HSN Code at 6digits for annual turnover over 5Cr and 4digits for annual turnover up to 5Cr.

# GSTR-9C RECONCILIATION STATEMENT





# Part A-Reconciliation Statement

Part I: Basic Details in Table 1 To 4

Part II: Reconciliation of turnover declared in audited financial statement with GSTR-9 in Table 5 To 8

Part III: Reconciliation of Tax paid in Table 9 To 11

Part IV: Reconciliation of Input Tax Credit in Table 12 To 16

Part V: Additional Liability due to Non Reconciliation

# Part I: Basic Details Table 1 To 4

PART -A - Reconciliation Statement	
GSTIN*	
Financial Year*	
Legal Name	
Trade Name (If any)	
Name of Act, if you are liable to audit under any Act.	

# Part II: Reconciliation of turnover declared in audited financial statement with GSTR-9 in Table 5 To 8

## **Pt. II. Reconciliation of turnover declared in audited Annual Financial Statement with turnover declared in Annual Return (GSTR9)**

**Please Note** : Fields marked with \* (red asterisk) are mandatory fields and need to be filled up

5	Reconciliation of Gross Turnover	
S.No	Description	Amount (₹)
A	Turnover (including exports) as per Audited Financial Statement for the State / UT (For multi-GSTIN units under same PAN, the turnover shall as be derived from the Audited Annual Financial Statements )*	
B	Unbilled revenue at the beginning of the Financial Year	
C	Unadjusted advances at the end of the Financial Year	
D	Deemed Supply under Schedule I	
E	Credit Notes issued after the end of the financial year but reflected in the annual return	
F	Trade Discounts accounted for in the audited Annual Financial Statement but are not permissible under GST	
G	Turnover from April 2017 to June 2017	
H	Unbilled revenue as at the end of the Financial Year	
I	Unadjusted Advances as at the beginning of the Financial Year	
J	Credit notes accounted for in the audited Annual Financial Statement but are not permissible under GST	
K	Adjustments on account of supply of goods by SEZ units to DTA Units	
L	Turnover for the period under composition scheme	
M	Adjustments in turnover under section 15 and rules thereunder	
N	Adjustments in Turnover due to foreign exchange fluctuation	
O	Adjustment in Turnover due to reasons not listed above	
P	Annual Turnover after adjustments as above(A+B+C+D-E+F-G-H-I+J-K-L+M+N+O) *	
Q	Turnover as declared in Annual return (GSTR9)*	Table (5N+10-11)
R	<b>Un-Reconciled turnover (Q- P) *</b>	

**Pt. II. Reconciliation of turnover declared in audited Annual Financial Statement with turnover declared in Annual Return (GSTR9)**

**Please Note** : Fields marked with \* (red asterisk) are mandatory fields and need to be filled up

6	Reasons for Un - Reconciled difference in Annual Gross Turnover	
A	Reason Number 1	



**Pt. II. Reconciliation of turnover declared in audited Annual Financial Statement  
with turnover declared in Annual Return (GSTR9)**

**Please Note** : Fields marked with \* (red asterisk) are mandatory fields and need to be filled up

7	Reconciliation of Taxable Turnover*	
S. No	Description	Amount (₹)
A	Annual Turnover after adjustments [from 5(P) above]*	
B	Value of Exempted, Nil Rated, Non-GST Turnover, No supply turnover	
C	Zero rated supplies without payment of tax	
D	Supplies on which tax is to be paid by the recipient on reverse charge basis	
E	Taxable turnover as per adjustments above (A-B-C-D)*	
F	Taxable turnover as per liability declared in Annual Return (GSTR9)*	Table (4N-4G+10-11)
G	Unreconciled Taxable Turnover (F-E)*	

**Pt. II. Reconciliation of turnover declared in audited Annual Financial Statement with  
turnover declared in Annual Return (GSTR9)**

**Please Note** : Fields marked with \* (red asterisk) are mandatory fields and need to be filled up

8	Reasons for Un - Reconciled difference in Taxable Turnover	
A	Reason Number 1	

# Part III: Reconciliation of Tax paid in Table 9 To 11

## Pt. III. Reconciliation of tax paid

*Please Note : Fields marked with \* (red asterisk) are mandatory fields and need to be filled up -*

9	Reconciliation of rate wise liability and amount payable thereon					
S. No	Description	Taxable Value (₹)	Tax payable (₹)			
			Central Tax	State Tax/UT Tax	Integrated Tax	Cess, if applicable
A	5%					
B	5% (RC)					
C	12%					
D	12% (RC)					
E	18%					
F	18% (RC)					
G	28%					
H	28% (RC)					
I	3%					
J	0.25%					
K	0.10%					
K1	Others%					
L	Interest					
M	Late Fee					
N	Penalty					
O	Others					
P	Total amount to be paid as per tables above (A to O)*					
Q	Total amount paid as declared in Annual Return (GSTR 9)*		Table (9+10-11)			
R	Un-reconciled payment (Q-P)*					

**Pt. III. Reconciliation of tax paid**

*Please Note : Fields marked with \* (red asterisk) are mandatory fields and need to be filled up*

10	Reasons for Un - Reconciled Payment of Tax	
A	Reason Number 1	

**Pt. III. Reconciliation of tax paid**

*Please Note : Fields marked with \* (red asterisk) are mandatory fields and need to be filled up*

11	Additional amount payable but not paid (due to reasons specified under Tables 6,8 and 10 above)					
S.No	Description	Taxable Value (₹)	To be paid through Cash (₹)			
			Central Tax	State Tax/UT Tax	Integrated Tax	Cess, if applicable
A	5%					
B	12%					
C	18%					
D	28%					
E	3%					
F	0.25%					
G	0.10%					
G1	Others%					
H	Interest					
I	Late Fee					
J	Penalty					
K	Others					

# CASE STUDY FOR DISCLOSURE IN GSTR 9C FOR OUTWARD

\*Figures mentioned below are turnover based

S. No	Data for FY 2021-22			Changes made in FY 2022-23 related to FY 2021-22		Disclosure in GSTR 9
	Books	GSTR-3B	GSTR-1	GSTR 1	GSTR 3B	
1	10000	10000	10000	NIL	NIL	Table 4=10000
2	10000	8000	9000	1000	2000	Table 4=8000 Table 10=2000
3	8000	10000	11000	-3000	-2000	Table 4=10000 Table 11=2000

Particulars	Disclosure in Table 5A	Disclosure in Table 5Q (GSTR 9 – 5N+10-11)
Case 1	10000	10000
Case 2	10000	10000
Case 3	8000	8000



# Part IV: Reconciliation of Input Tax Credit in Table 12 To 16

## Pt. IV. Reconciliation of Input Tax Credit (ITC)

*Please Note : Fields marked with \* (red asterisk) are mandatory fields and need to be filled up*

Mm

## Pt. IV. Reconciliation of Input Tax Credit (ITC)

*Please Note : Fields marked with \* (red asterisk) are mandatory fields and need to be filled up*

13	Reasons for Un - Reconciled difference in ITC	
A	Reason Number 1	

**Pt. IV. Reconciliation of Input Tax Credit (ITC)**

*Please Note : Fields marked with \* (red asterisk) are mandatory fields and need to be filled up*

14	Reconciliation of ITC declared in Annual Return (GSTR9) with ITC availed on expenses as per audited Annual Financial Statement or books of account			
S.No	Description	Value (₹)	Amount of Total ITC (₹)	Amount of eligible ITC availed (₹)
A	Purchases			
B	Freight / Carriage			
C	Power and Fuel Costs			
D	Imported goods (Including received from SEZ)			
E	Rent and Insurance Expense			
F	Goods lost, stolen, destroyed, written off or disposed of by way of gift or free samples			
G	Royalties			
H	Employee's Cost (Salaries, Wages, Bonus etc .)			
I	Conveyance charges			
J	Bank Charges			
K	Entertainment charges			
L	Stationery Expenses (including postage etc.)			
M	Repair and Maintenance			
N	Other Miscellaneous expenses			
O	Capital goods			
P	Any other expense 1			
Q	Any other expense 2			
R	Total amount of eligible ITC availed (A to Q)*			
S	ITC claimed in Annual Return (GSTR9)			
T	Un-reconciled ITC (S-R)*			0.00

Optional

**Pt. IV. Reconciliation of Input Tax Credit (ITC)**

*Please Note : Fields marked with \* (red asterisk) are mandatory fields and need to be filled up*

15	Reasons for Un - Reconciled difference in ITC	
A	Reason Number 1	

**Pt. IV. Reconciliation of Input Tax Credit (ITC)**

*Please Note : Fields marked with \* (red asterisk) are mandatory fields and need to be filled up*

16	Tax payable on un-reconciled difference in ITC (due to reasons specified in 13 & 15 above)	
S. No	Description	Amount payable (₹)
A	Central Tax	
B	State tax /UT tax	
C	Integrated Tax	
D	Cess	
E	Interest	
F	Penalty	

**Pt. V. Additional Liability due to non-reconciliation**

*Please Note : Fields marked with \* (red asterisk) are mandatory fields and need to be filled up*

S. No	Description	Value (₹)	To be paid through Cash (₹)			
			Central Tax	State Tax / Union territory Tax	Integrated Tax	Cess
A	5%					
B	12%					
C	18%					
D	28%					
E	3%					
F	0.25%					
G	0.10%					
G1	Others%					
H	Input tax credit					
I	Interest					
J	Late Fee					
K	Penalty					
L	Any other amount paid for supplies not included in annual return (GSTR9)					
M	Erroneous refund to be paid back)					
N	Outstanding demands to be settled					
O	Other					

Optional





# THANK YOU!

The views expressed are solely of the author and the content of this document is solely for information purpose and not to be construed as a professional advice. In cases where the reader has any legal issues, he/she must in all cases seek independent legal advice.