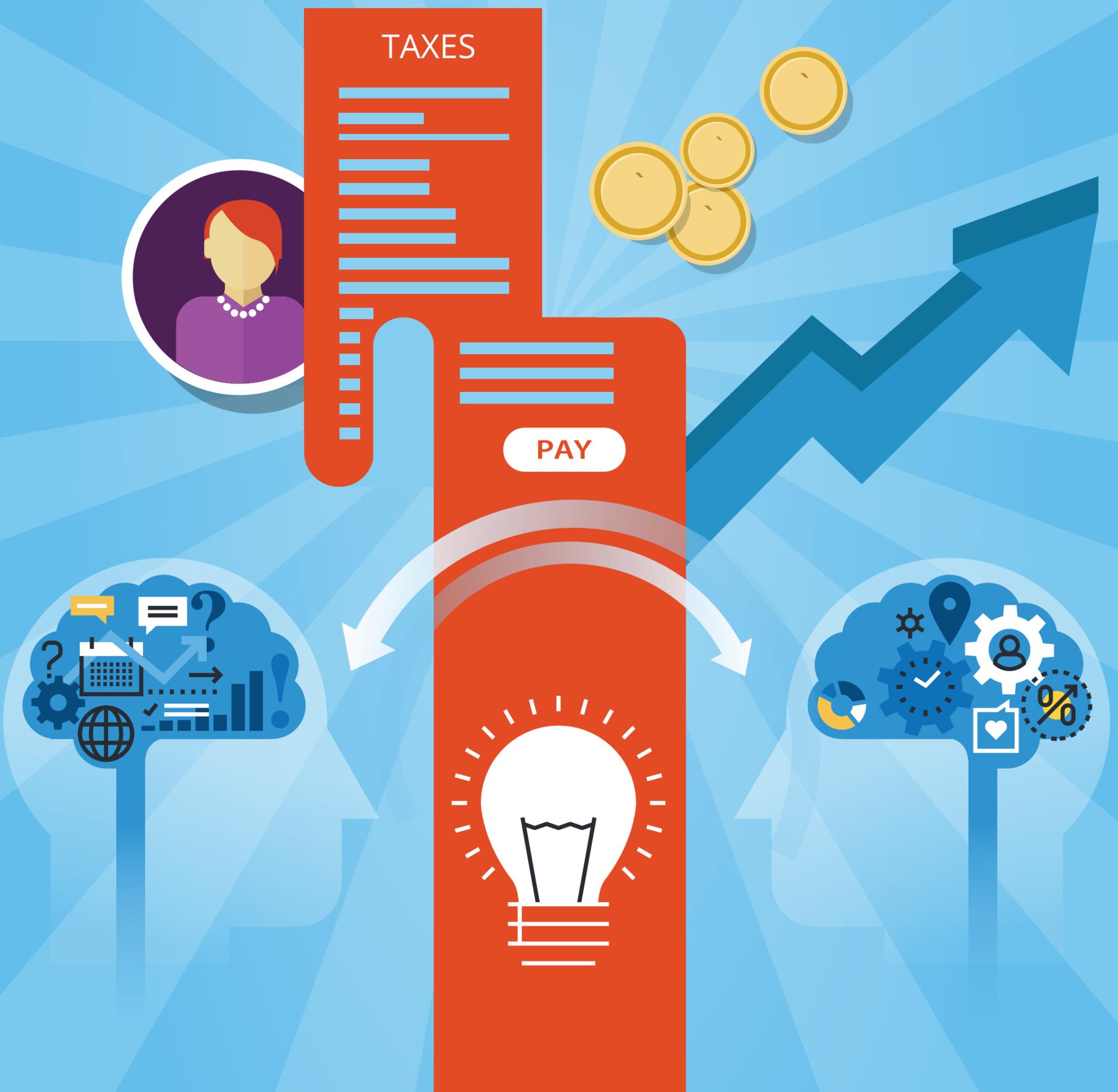


# GST

## A Brief Conspectus



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## ***Acknowledgements***

## About this Book

Who does not know about the buzz that “GST” has created in India recently? We are accustomed to using the terms related to GST and how will it facilitate economic growth across the country, but rarely do we pay attention to the regulatory guidelines and jurisdictional requirements that GST is cloaked with. Do we ever pay attention to how GST would bring in a much needed revolution in the indirect taxation structure? While being in that thought process, do we try to contemplate what would have been the consequences had we been deprived of the highly-acclaimed tax reform?

For all those who prefer maintaining safe distance with “who cares” perspective, this book is a gem! This book elaborates upon what GST is and how will it govern various commercial activities across India. Furthermore, the book sheds light on how prepared is India for the massive reform. Right from discussing our preparedness for the GST implementation to highlighting some of the minute ambiguities of the Act, this book offers a comprehensive range of knowledge. One does not necessarily have to possess a doctorate degree to clearly comprehend the concepts and terminologies that are discussed in this book.



## What is GST?

Goods and Services Tax (GST) can be essentially defined as a destination-based tax that is to be levied on consumption of goods and services. As per the Model GST Law, the tax would be levied at all stages (right from manufacture up to the consumption), wherein all the credit of taxes that have been paid at the prior stages are set-off subsequently. In other words, only value addition would be taxed, and the burden of these taxes would be borne by the end users or final consumers. These taxes would be levied and collected by the taxation authority which has jurisdictional control over the place of consumption.

In India, both Centre and States have been accorded the power to levy and administer taxes through appropriate legislation; therefore, the proposed GST to be implemented in India would be a dual GST to maintain the constitutional requirement of fiscal federalism. This would allow both Centre and States levy it simultaneously on a common tax base. The GST that would be levied on all the inter-state supply of goods and services would be called Integrated GST (IGST), and GST that would be levied on all the intra-state supply of goods and services would be Central GST (CGST) plus State GST (SGST) or Union Territory GST (UTGST). The rates at which GST would be levied will be decided by the Centre and States jointly. These rates would be notified on the strategic recommendations of GST Council.



## The existing taxes that are proposed to be subsumed under GST are:

### Taxes currently levied and collected by the Centre

Central Excise duty

Duties of Excise (Medicinal and Toilet Preparations)

Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance)

Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Products)

Additional Duties of Customs (commonly known as CVD)

Special Additional Duty of Customs (SAD)  
Service Tax

Central Surcharges and Cesses so far as they relate to supply of goods and services

### Taxes currently levied and collected by the states

State VAT

Central Sales Tax

Luxury Tax

Entry Tax (all forms)

Entertainment and Amusement Tax (except when levied by the local bodies)

Taxes on advertisements

Purchase Tax

Taxes on lotteries, betting and gambling

State Surcharges and Cesses so far as they relate to supply of goods and services

Under the GST regime, taxes would be levied on supply of goods and services, and the liability to pay the tax arises when the taxable annual turnover of person exceeds the threshold limit. The threshold limit for GST exemption is set at Rs. 20 lakhs, and it is Rs. 10 lakhs for special category states (North East States, J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand).

The GST is governed by GST Council, and its current chairman is Mr. Arun Jaitly — Union Finance Minister of India. The Council comprises Union Finance Minister, State Finance/taxation Ministers, and Minister of State (Revenue), and it would make recommendations on:

- The taxes, cess, and surcharges to be subsumed under GST
- The goods and services to be exempted from the GST
- The threshold limit for GST exemption
- Special provision with respect to the special category states

## Benefits that GST bequeaths

The amalgamation of numerous taxes into a well-defined structure would ensure a myriad of benefits to taxpayers in the country. The existing indirect taxation system in India has numerous flaws, and taxpayers often end up paying inaccurate amount of taxes owing to the complex tax calculation processes. It is speculated that GST would bring huge relief to taxpayers as well as consumers as it will pave way for reduction in the overall tax burdens that consumers have to pay currently. More importantly, GST can potentially enhance the economic growth of the country, besides paving way for immaculate administration of taxes.

**Let's try to comprehend what are the benefits that GST bequeaths.**

### **Mitigation of cascading**

GST would eliminate the ill-effects of cascading. At present, taxpayers involved in commercial transactions often fall prey to cascading, which means multiplicity of taxes. Taxpayers unknowingly pay taxes twice owing to the complex indirect taxation structure, and GST is an idyllic cure for this ailment.

### **Reduction of overall tax burden**

Currently, consumers have to pay around 25%-30% of taxes, even on the goods and services related to daily needs. With the implementation of GST in India, various types of goods and services would be taxed at a defined rate. This would surely ensure reduction of overall tax burden on consumers.

### **Free movement of goods and services across states**

Currently, most businesses, especially SMEs and MSMEs, prefer performing all the commercial activities within their states because the movement of goods across states attracts hefty amount of taxes. However, as GST is a unified indirect taxation system, it will ensure free movement of goods and services across states.

### **Simplified paper-work to a large extent**

This is yet another compelling benefit that GST bequeaths. Currently, the paper-work in India is quite complex, and small businesses often fall prey to this ailment. Experts opine that GST implementation would pave way for simplified paper-work to a large extent.

## **Payment of accurate amount of tax**

One thing that we must not forget is that most businesses do not evade taxes, but as the rules and regulations that govern taxation system are quite complex, some businesses unknowingly evade taxes or pay inaccurate amount to the concerned taxation authorities. This would be a thing of the past as GST era would help businesses calculate tax liabilities precisely

## **Common national market**

GST would pave way for a common national market, wherein all the businesses can compete with each other. Currently, most businesses perform various commercial activities within the jurisdictional boundaries of their states to avoid plethora of taxes that inter-state business activities attract. However, once the GST is implemented, it would subsume all the entry taxes and CSTs. Thus, businesses can easily perform inter-state commercial activities, or we can say that GST would pave way for common national market.

## **Immaculate administration of taxes**

It is no surprise that administration of taxes so as to check tax evasion is quite a complex process under the existing indirect taxation system in India. However, GST implementation would be a game changer herein as it would become much easier for taxation authorities to monitor and administer all the payments online.

## **What is GSTN?**

GSTN (Goods and Service Tax Network) is a special purpose vehicle, a nonprofit organization that was formed predominantly to create a common platform where all the parties, i.e., taxpayers, government, and GST Suvidha Providers (ITeS companies) can strategically communicate with each other. GSTN would predominantly handle, manage, and monitor all the functions associated with IT support required for immaculate GST implementation. GSTN would provide three services to taxpayers, namely registration, payment, and return filing. The GSTN would also take care of all the functions associated with integration of various existing tax administration IT systems.

The common portal would act as an interface between all the stakeholders in the GST Ecosystem (namely taxpayers, RBI, tax authorities, competent governments, banks, GSPs, and so on.)

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**The portal would help taxpayers in:**

### **GST registration**

This is certainly the first step towards GST implementation in India, and therefore, the portal ensure step-wise assistance for taxpayers so that they can get GST registration in a hassle-free manner.

### **GST return filing**

The portal is designed with the intention of helping taxpayers file their return forms with utmost ease. There are various guidelines and demonstrations that are specifically mentioned to help taxpayers ensure strict adherence.

### **Tax payment**

This is yet another crucial aspect wherein GST portal will be of great help for taxpayers across the country. The portal can help you connect directly with the taxation authorities so as to make the payment efficiently.

### **Getting Input Tax Credit**

Taxpayers would be ensured detailed guidance regarding the ways in which they can claim credit of taxes by developing automated communication with various government departments and concerned governing authorities.

### **Maintaining Cash Ledger and Liability Ledger**

The GSTN portal will help taxpayers and businesses maintain their electronic cash ledgers, liability ledgers, and tax liability ledgers in the most structured format.

### **Generating MIS reports**

This is yet another crucial feature that GSTN portal would ensure as it would generate detailed MIS report timely so that taxpayers can use those as reference as and when needed.

## Keeping track of payments and returns

The portal can help taxpayers keep track of all the payment and return filing forms, and this feature can also be used to receive notifications regarding the same timely.



GSTN would ensure robust IT infra to ensure comprehensive management and monitoring of overall tax compliance functions for 8.5 million taxpayers in India from the day GST is implemented. GSTN officials would soon be trained on various aspects of IT infrastructure required to ensure absolute compliance PAN India. Around 2000 tax officers (from Centre and States) have already been trained by now. GSTN portal will be opened from May 2017 onwards for large taxpayers, and depending upon the feedback, the portal would be re-structured to handle all the taxpayers by the last week of June 2017.

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## Is GSTN ready for last minute rush?

It is a well-known fact that as the last date for GST implementation would close in, we would witness numerous businesses applying for GST registration during the last few days. Apart from this, it is also speculated that most of the businesses would upload their details and invoices only when the last date to do so would approach. Herein, it becomes important to verify whether GSTN is ready to tackle the last minute rush with utmost competence.

### **Let's pay attention to what Prakash Kumar, CEO, GSTN, has to say in this regard.**

Mr. Kumar mentioned that GSTN had set up servers in Delhi and Bangalore, with the sole intention of handling the last minute rush in the most adept manner. It is so true that in GST era, most of the tax compliance functions would be totally reliant on IT infrastructure; therefore, it is quite important to ensure that the IT system is robust to handle the pressure that would be most likely exerted during the closing period.

There are more than 8 million traders and companies registered with state and central governments, and more than 5.65 million of those have already migrated into GST regime. It is so obvious that we would need highly efficient IT set-up that can adroitly handle the situation. Therefore, GSTN aims to create a capacity to handle approximately 3 billion invoices a month. Mr. Kumar said that the server would not crash even if 50% of registered payers would upload invoices concurrently.

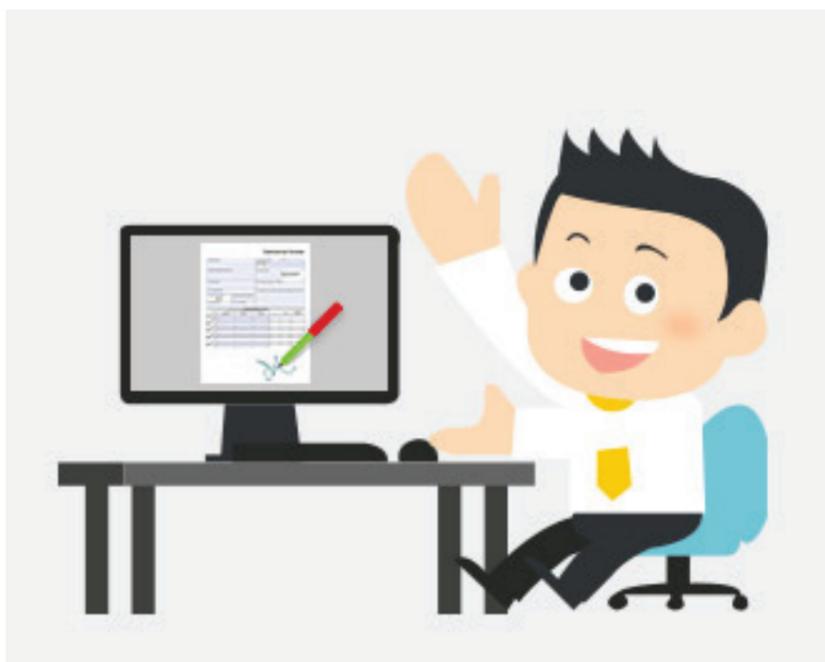
Apart from paying attention to IT infrastructure for GST implementation, GSTN also plans to launch awareness campaigns across India for all sorts of taxpayers and businesses. These awareness campaigns would be focused on educating businesses and entrepreneurs about the significance of uploading invoices on a timely basis (preferably daily).

## How doing business will be different post GST implementation

As per the speculations, GST Act would be implemented in India with effect from July, 1st, 2017. It would earmark an era of redefined indirect taxation that is nothing less than a boon for businesses in India; therefore, they must get themselves prepared to re-strategize their overall commercial activities. There are various ways in which GST implementation would influence the ways in which commercial activities are performed across the country.

**Let's glean through five ways how doing business post GST implementation would be different.**

### **Detailed invoicing**



This is unquestionably the most critical part of GST regime as it can have direct impact on any business firm's Input Tax Credit. As per the draft rules, invoices should be filled up by businesses, suppliers, and vendors in a fairly detailed format. If one fails to ensure the same, then it can actually result into denial of ITC. Every invoice should clearly reflect 16 crucial details of the suppliers and buyers, and it should be ensured that HSN (Harmonized System of Nomenclature) code, state code in which delivery is made, and 15-digit GSTIN are accurately mentioned.

It is no surprise that to generate such detailed invoices that match the government's guidelines, businesses would be heavily reliant on their IT infrastructure which can capture crucial details regarding all the transactions, such as centralized procurement, stock transfer, receipt of advances, services on inter-company basis, and so on.

## **To claim Input Tax Credit, all vendors in supply chain have to be tax compliant**

Presently, supplier can claim ITC even if a vendor (in the supply chain) has not met his/her tax obligations; however, this practice would soon be a thing of the past once the GST is implemented. Not only would this put additional pressure on vendors to be GST-ready, but would also help competent government keep track of the tax that has been paid at any stage of commercial transactions. Apart from this, government is also planning to introduce the concept of GST Compliance Rating. This is a mechanism to evaluate how compliant a taxpayer is once the Goods and Services Tax Act is introduced. Apart from all these, it must not be forgotten that credit should be claimed only for the taxable supplies.



## **How stock transfer of goods or services will be different under GST regime?**

As per the model GST law, it becomes obligatory for assesseees to decide whether a specific transaction is “inter-state” or “intra-state.” Therefore, businesses have to decide whether any commercial transaction would attract CGST plus SGST, or whether it would attract IGST. As services are intangible in nature, there are some proxy rules and provisions that can help assesseees decide the place of consumption. Moreover, the GST law also specifies that if any assessee pays, say CGST and SGST, instead of IGST, then he/she has to first pay the correct tax (IGST in this case) before claiming any refund of wrongly paid taxes. However, all these make the law a bit complex to understand, and tax experts want the concerned authorities to ensure simple redressal mechanism.

## Provision for higher cash-flow requirement

It is so obvious that once the GST is implemented, businesses that rely on inter-state stock transfer would need to pay the IGST upfront. The levy of these taxes on various points of transactions and supply would push up the cash flow requirement. The other reason behind higher tax flow requirement for businesses is the increase in service tax. Currently, it is somewhere around 15% (inclusive of all sorts of levied taxes on commercial activities). However, once the GST is rolled-out, it would be somewhere around 18% most likely. Apart from all these, exporters would also need to pay taxes first before claiming any refund or rebate. All these would certainly push up the cash flow requirement.



## Challenges in determining place of supply for services

Service providers, such as banks and insurance companies, have to ensure state-wise registration for all the states where they are providing services, and this state-wise registration will have a direct impact on the compliance costs of businesses. Under the current system of service tax, the place of supplies rules are applicable only on cross border transactions. However, post GST implementation, similar rules would be applicable on all commercial transactions, even if it is a domestic transaction.



Most experts feel that it would put additional burdens on the shoulders of service providers, such as banks and insurance companies, as they have to update their customers' database quite regularly. Some experts even opined that the challenges in determining place of supply for services might trigger legal dispute between tax authorities and taxpayers.

## High Time for SMEs to Suit Up for GST rollout

India is a land of SMEs! As a matter of fact, out of 8 million businesses in the country registered under VAT, around 90% are SMEs. This factual statement poses a challenge for all the governing authorities and government as the process of getting these small and medium-sized enterprises GST ready is an uphill task. Not only do we have to win their trust by acquainting them that GST has a myriad of benefits for them, but we also have to train them comprehensively so as to ensure immaculate registration and absolute compliance thereon.

Small and medium-sized enterprises have yet not comprehended how GST would impact their business, and how their net profit would undergo a change post GST implementation. They know that GST is a tax regime, but they are totally unaware of the fact that it would also call for behavioral change. So far, less than 10% of SMEs have registered under GST, and even they do not have robust IT infrastructure that can pave way for absolute compliance and strict adherence with the GST Act.



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SMEs must be taught that the compulsion to acquire GST registration arises when their annual turnovers exceed the threshold limit. As per the Act, GST applies to businesses with an annual turnover above 20 lakhs rupees, and for the businesses in special category states (north-eastern states and hill-area states), the annual turnover threshold for GST exemption is 10 lakhs rupees. Small and medium-sized enterprises should know that in order to meet jurisdictional requirements efficiently, they have to acquire GST registration. Moreover, they should also be informed that they need to ensure that all the vendors in the supply chain are GST compliant as this can help them claim Input Tax Credit (ITC).

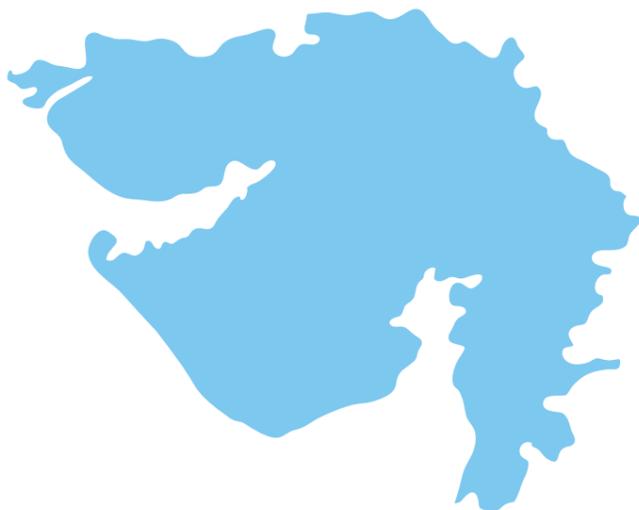
Apart from this, it also becomes crucial to train SMEs regarding how GST would influence behavioral change. They must also be educated that they first have to automate their business processes, accounting systems, and inventory management in order to leverage every compelling benefit that GST ensures. They should know about the overall GST structure, and how tax efficiencies across their systems can help them gain cost advantage in GST era. It is speculated that GST ensures the cost advantage of somewhere between 2% and 4% for SMEs. Additionally, SMEs should also be trained comprehensively on how to generate invoice, file returns, make payments, and claim refund with utmost ease through the GSTN portal.

## A glance at how prepared are states for GST implementation

As the date of GST roll-out closes in, it has become quite important to know how prepared are various states so as to ensure immaculate migration. Needless to mention, most of the policies and rules in India face a lot of favor and opposition primarily because everything here is politically-motivated. As GST is considered to be a dream project for the Central Government, it is quite clear that most of the states where the BJP has majority would leave no stone unturned to ensure immaculate GST implementation. However, we must not overlook the fact that there are several states that are not in agreement with all the rules and regulations of the new tax structure, and therefore, it is quite important to check how prepared they are as it relates to smooth GST implementation.

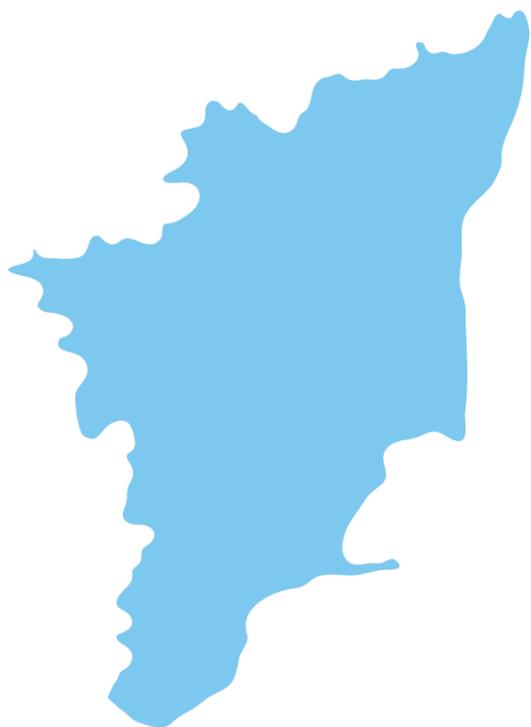
Herein, we have taken two manufacturing states (Gujarat and Tamil Nadu) and two consuming states (Odisha and West Bengal) to examine how efficiently can they manage and handle the overall GST migration process.

## Gujarat



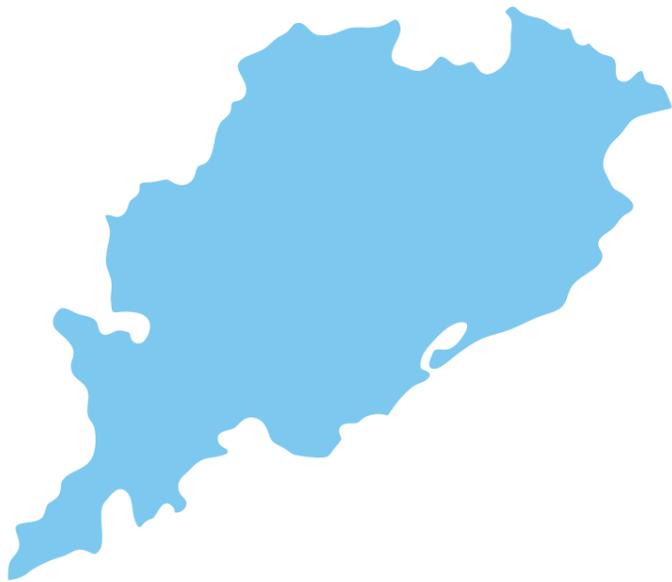
Gujarat is certainly among some of those states in India that has geared-up for the GST migration process. Most of the traders, manufacturers, and dealers in the state have already shown their support and patronage for the GST Act, and around 87% of them have already acquired GST registration. In fact, the state government has already ensured that most of its tax officers and accountants are provided enriching training sessions so that they can handle, manage, and monitor each migration process quite efficiently. Various businesses in the state, such as Zydus Group, had already informed their internal committees and appointed tax consultants so as to ensure immaculate GST implementation.

## Tamil Nadu



Tamil Nadu is yet another manufacturing state, and it has taken all the crucial actions so far to ensure smooth implementation of GST Act. As per the statistical data revealed by the government, 86% of the taxpayers in the state have applied for GST registration, and various surveys have confirmed that numerous business firms of the state are eagerly waiting for the new indirect taxation regime. They are in favor of the healthy federal tax structure, and therefore, they have supported the new indirect taxation policy wholeheartedly. In fact, various businesses have already upgraded their IT infrastructure so as to match the specifications required during GST regime.

## Odisha



Odisha is a consuming state in east India, and various tax experts have earlier believed that the state needed special attention in order to get it ready for the smooth GST implementation. However, it must be acknowledged that the state has already trained more than 600 commercial tax officers, and has same plan for advocates, service providers, dealers, and so on. The state plans to arrange special Assembly session for GST Bill once it is translated into Odiya language. In the light of GST, the state has abolished 22 inter-state border check gates from April 1, 2017 (check gates were to check evasion of taxes). Apart from all these, Odisha has robust IT infrastructure as it has been administering taxes online on VATIS (Virtual Automatic Terminal Information System) platform.

## West Bengal



West Bengal is also a consuming state, and it has been taking multiple strategic actions to ensure smooth implementation of GST. The state government has been organizing training sessions in commercial tax department for over a year, and it has also set up GST Seva Kendra in Commissioner of Central Excise to help all the taxpayers develop comprehensive understanding of the Act. As 90% of the assesseees in the state have turnover below Rs. 1.5 crore, the state government would be responsible for administration of such taxpayers. Therefore, the state government has asked most of the concerned tax officials to train various small businesses and entrepreneurs timely. The businesses in the state are also paying attention to the IT set up so as to ensure immaculate GST implementation.

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## How prepared are Suvidha Providers for GST's final rollout?

As the deadline for GST roll out draws closer, companies that are aiming to be the service providers to help businesses migrate into the new tax regime and ensure absolute compliance have started adding various exclusive features to their offerings. These companies or GST Suvidha Providers (GSPs) would not only take care of how businesses can be ensured industry-specific GST compliance solutions, but would also help taxation authorities assure automated solutions for businesses across India.

### **Let's take a look at how prepared GSPs are for GST's final rollout.**

GSTN ensures a platform on which various GST compliance solution providers can innovate and compete to create a myriad of customized GST compliance solutions for businesses with varied needs and specifications. There are around 34 companies that have been appointed as GST Suvidha Providers. These GSPs or compliance solution providers are mostly accounting firms (such as Deloitte Touche Tohmastu and EY) and software companies (such as Tally Solutions and IRIS Business Services). These GSPs can directly connect to the Application Programming Interface (API) of GSTN. There are several other players, like Moglix, ClearTax, and so on, which are aspiring to be appointed as GSPs.

EY and Spice Digital will offer the compliance solution as GSP and Application Service Providers (ASP). Experts believe that it will help them rope in maximum number of businesses as they can ensure one-stop solutions for the GST compliance related functions. Spice Digital is targeting 10% of clients, and Tally already has approximately 1 million customers (mostly SMEs).

PwC has experience of designing software in Europe, where VAT is prevalent, and the company claims that it is perfectly positioned to help all sorts of businesses ensure easy migration into the new taxation regime. The company claims that it uses Artificial Intelligence (AI) to correct mismatches and guide the users comprehensively, and this feature can be immensely helpful to ensure immaculate accounting and calculation.

ClearTax is yet another company that aspires to be a GSP, and it mentioned that it has strategic advantages over other companies in the role as an ASP because it primarily operates for chartered accountants. The company focuses on making the software intelligent so that it can easily understand the interpretation of the new law.

These companies know it very well that businesses would need efficient automated solutions to migrate into GST regime, and therefore, sensing proficient business opportunities, lots of them have started inducing several attractive features in their offerings. All the GST compliance solution providers aim at roping in maximum number of customers, within shortest duration of time. They are developing various cloud-based GST accounting software and tools to attract large number of clients.

## GST: Concerns outlined by experts

Once GST is successfully implemented in India, it will unquestionably pave way for enhanced economic growth and cohesive business environment. Not only would it ensure absolute compliance, but would also pave way for immaculate administration which can potentially improve the overall revenue generation capability of the government. However, we must not forget that all these goals would be competently accomplished only if the GST is implemented successfully. We must not forget that GST Act is quite complex, and in order to ensure successful implementation, we need to ensure that taxpayers develop comprehensive understanding of the Act.

The GST Act bestows a myriad of benefits; however, there are some irregularities associated with implementation process that must be taken into consideration before it's too late. The government understands how difficult it might become for them to create mass awareness regarding the GST Act, and therefore, they need to strategically plan their initiatives that must be undertaken timely to connect with all the taxpayers in the country.

Herein, we would discuss how GST implementation is a complex process, which does not pay attention to some of the crucial aspects.

## **Unclear GST rates delaying pricing decisions**

So far, the GST Council has confirmed that the tax rates would be 5%, 12%, 18%, and 28%. It has specifically mentioned that demerit goods will be taxed in GST era at 28% apart from levy of cess. The Council has also mentioned that the goods for daily needs would be taxed at 5% in GST regime. However, it has yet not categorized various products and services, and this will have a direct impact on pricing decisions. Moreover, it would also have an impact on cash flow and supply chain.

## **Complex rules for absolute compliance**

We must not forget that GST is marred with a bunch of complex rules that just cannot be understood easily. Government should take numerous pragmatic and effective steps so that it can create awareness among taxpayers regarding the immaculate processes relating to GST registration, return filing, payment, and refund. More importantly, taxpayers should be taught how to claim ITC while ensuring strict adherence to various regulatory guidelines. Ensuring all these would not at all be an easy task, and therefore, various experts have opined that GST implementation would be a complex process.

## **Robustness of GSTN portal is still not clear**

So far, the government has not undertaken any initiative to verify the robustness of GSTN portal. They must take some effective actions in this direction before the portal comes under public domain. As IT is considered to be the backbone for successful implementation of GST in India, it must be verified whether the GSTN portal can handle and bear all the pressure that it would be exposed to. Moreover, it must be ensured that it has an excellent user interface so that taxpayers can easily establish direct connection with the tax authorities through the portal.

## **Unclear GST draft rules related for transition provision**

GST draft rules related to ITC, valuation, and transition provisions do not specifically talk about applicability of draft rules on valuation principles for intra-unit transfers. It is yet not clear whether the transfer would attract tax once the GST is implemented in India. Draft rules do not have any specific mechanism for transition of credits for excise, VAT, and service tax under GST. No clarity on filing and compliance requirements would create confusions among taxpayers, and therefore, the issues must be addressed. Apart from all these, draft rules have no valuation mechanism for rent-a-cab service.

## **Undefined jurisdictional boundary of states (for services)**

The proposed GST laws for services adopt residence as the basic principle for determining the place of provision. The residence principle of assigning tax jurisdiction can create intense competition among claimant tax regimes. Tax experts believe that the responsibility of collecting GST on services should not at all be left with the Centre only. Experts opine that the Council has taken this decision primarily because they did not have any discrete idea on how to classify the responsibilities adeptly between Centre and States. Various tax experts question how much is the proposed GST plan conducive to cooperative federalism. They believe that Council has done retro-fitting in the original proposed GST laws. Experts argue that “residence principle” has been given utmost significance because it ensures a wide range of administrative convenience; however, one must not forget that this principle has created a wide range of controversies and disputes, and therefore, this must not be given special attention.

## **Requirement of excellent IT infrastructure**

It must be understood that businesses need a robust IT infrastructure to ensure strict adherence to all the jurisdictional guidelines. We need excellent IT infrastructure not only because taxpayers have to upload their invoices on the GSTN portal timely, but also because all the invoices would undergo thorough reconciliation process. Apart from all these, IT infrastructure would also be required to help businesses maintain their filing archives so that those can be used for future reference. As ensuring excellent and robust IT set up would be an uphill task in itself, it can be inferred that smooth implementation of GST is a complex process.

All the aforementioned factors can potentially hamper the GST implementation process; therefore, it becomes a must for the concerned authorities to undertake various forward-looking initiatives so as to ensure successful migration. Not only should the government pay attention to creating mass awareness regarding the Act, but should also be watchful about the technological advancements that can ensure a robust IT infrastructure for seamless implementation of GST Act.

## Going Forward

Gone are the days when indirect taxation system of India had obstructed the rate of growth and prosperity of the country. Once GST is implemented in India, it will become much more convenient for the government authorities to ensure effective administrative control. From taxpayers' perspective, GST will pave way for strict adherence to jurisdictional requirements. This book would play pivotal roles in pacifying the qualms of citizens of India related to how GST would earmark an era of exhaustive growth and prosperity.

Legislative bodies have been striving hard to re-structure the indirect taxation system in India so as to eliminate all the irregularities the existing indirect taxation structure is laden with. Various states have already passed State GST Bill to as to facilitate smooth implementation of GST across India.

Several seasoned tax experts and economists have opined that GST would be an idyllic solution for all the tax related ailments. As the success of GST era is hugely reliant on creating mass awareness and patronage of IT infrastructure, we staunchly believe that the concerned authorities would leave no stone unturned in this regard.

## Acknowledgements

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**Writer; GST: A brief Conspectus**