

Several initiatives for modifying formats: Enhancing data accuracy and compliance

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Several changes were introduced which impacted registration, compliance, and e-documentation. The formats for GSTR-7 (TDS) and GSTR-8 (TCS by E-Commerce Operators) have been revised. These new formats now mandate more detailed, invoice-wise reporting. This change is intended to enhance data accuracy and compliance. The government has confirmed that no GST is levied on UPI transactions, even for those exceeding INR 2,000. It has been reiterated that GST is only applicable to payment-related charges such as the Merchant Discount Rate (MDR). It is also important to note that MDR has been zero for Person-to-Merchant (P2M) UPI transactions since January 2020. From June 1, 2025, the Invoice Reporting Portal (IRP) will treat invoice and document numbers as case-insensitive for IRN generation. The system will automatically convert these numbers to uppercase. This change aims to prevent duplication and ensure alignment with GSTR-1. Additionally, starting April 2025, the values in Table 3.2 of GSTR-3B, which pertains to inter-state supplies made to unregistered persons, composition taxpayers, and UIN holders, will be auto-populated and non-editable. This adjustment makes accurate reporting in GSTR-1, GSTR-1A, or IFF crucial for any necessary corrections.

I. GST Collection of India during the first quarter of the financial year 2025-26

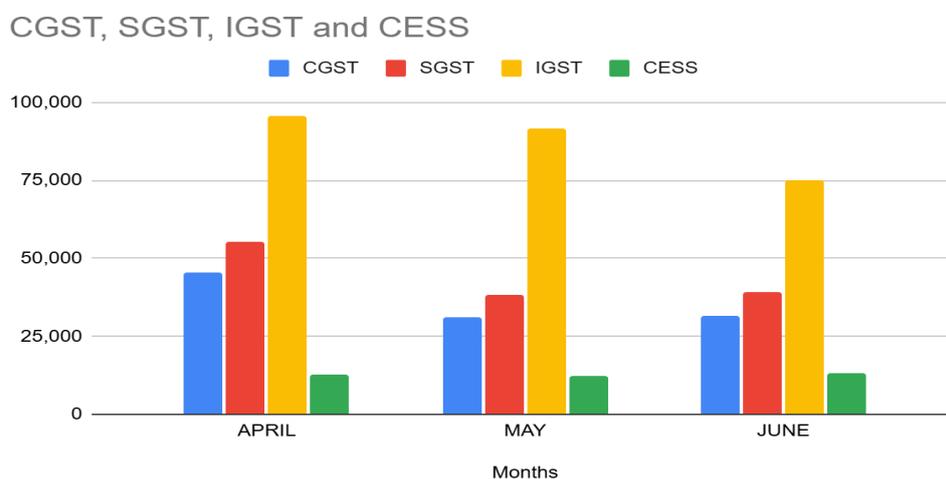
Gross GST collections for April 2025 stood at Rs.2.36 lakh crore, marking a 12.6% increase over the gross collection of Rs.2.10 lakh crore in April 2024 and the net GST collections for the April 2025 reached Rs.2.09 lakh crore, reflecting a 9.1% growth compared to the net collection of Rs.1.92 lakh crore in April 2024. May 2025 GST collection is Rs. 2,01,050 crores. May 2025 collection has dropped down as compared to the April 2025 GST collection which was Rs. 2,36,716 crores.

The monthly gross GST collection (total gross GST revenue) for June 2025 shows a growth of only 6.2% compared to June 2024 when it was Rs.1,73,813 lakh crore.

Table 1: GST collection of India from April 2025- June 2025 (RS in crores)

Months	CGST	SGST	IGST	CESS
APRIL	45,401	55,525	95,688	12,762
MAY	31,191	38,511	91,677	12,462
JUNE	31,364	39,395	75,219	13,128

Chart 1: Comparison of GST Revenue of April- June 2025

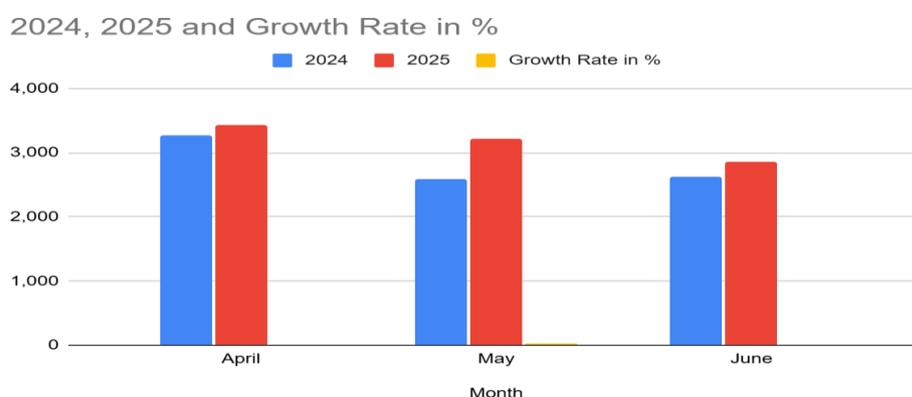


II. GST revenue in Kerala

When compared to the GST revenue in the last year, the April month revenue of Kerala declined to 5%. At the same time, 24% year-on-year growth in gross GST collections reported for May 2025. The GST collection in June 2025 marked a 9 per cent year-on-year growth compared to June 2024.

Table 2: GST Revenue of Kerala from April - June of 2024 and 2025 and growth rate

Month	2024	2025	Growth Rate in %
April	3,272	3,436	5
May	2,594	3,210	24
June	2,618	2,856	9

Chart 2: GST Revenue of Kerala from April-June 2025 in comparison with the same period in the previous year.

III. Important updates in GST

Clarification on invoice-wise reporting functionality in form GSTR-7 on portal

Vide Notification No. 09/2025 – Central Tax dated 11.02.2025, Form GSTR-7 has been amended to capture invoice-wise reporting with effect from 01.04.2025 i.e. the return period for April 2025 onwards. For the enhanced functionality, the tax payers have to follow the changes after the implementation of invoice-wise reporting in Form GSTR-7 in the GST portal.

Clarification on refund filing process for various refund categories

GSTN has been made important changes in the refund filing process under the following categories:

- a) Export of Services with payment of tax
- b) Supplies made to SEZ Unit/SEZ Developer with payment of tax

c) On account of Refund by Supplier of Deemed export

For the above refund categories, the requirement to select a specific tax period ('From' and 'To') while filing refund applications has been removed. The taxpayers can now directly proceed with selecting the refund category as above and clicking on "Create Refund Application." The said refund categories are changed from 'Tax Period based filing' to 'Invoice based filing'.

Clarification on refund filing process for recipients of deemed export

GSTN has made the following changes in the refund filing process under the category "On account of Refund by Recipient of deemed export":

- 1) Refund applications under this category no longer need to be filed in chronological order of Tax Period which means Taxpayers are not required to select "From Period" and "To Period" while filing refund applications.
- 2) Taxpayers must ensure that all the returns (GSTR-1, GSTR-3B etc) due till the date of refund application, are filed.
- 3) Under the aforementioned category, the table "Amount Eligible for Refund" has been modified. The columns of the revised table are explained hereunder:
 - a. Col. 1 'Balance in ECL at the time of filing of refund application'. This column will reflect the balance available under various Head in Electronic Credit Ledger at the time of filing of application. It will be auto populated.
 - b. Col. 2 'Net Input Tax Credit (ITC) of Deemed Exports (as per uploaded invoices)', in this column the amount of claimed ITC, under respective major Heads will be auto populated based on invoices furnished in Statement 5B.
 - c. Col. 3 'Refund amount as per the uploaded invoices' reflects the sum of the amount of ITC claimed under all major Heads (IGST/CGST/SGST/UT) as per the invoices uploaded by the taxpayer in Statement 5B and shall be downward editable.
 - d. Col. 4 'Eligible Refund Amount'. In this column, the maximum amount of ITC which is available for refund claim will be auto populated. It will be auto-calculated based on the order of debit specified in Circular No. 125/44/2019-GST dated 18.11.2019.

- e. Col. 5 “Refund amount not eligible as insufficient balance in the ECL (5)”. This column reflects the difference between the total amount of claimed ITC and the total amount of ITC available in the Electronic credit Ledger under various major Heads.

Clarification on Barring of GST Return on expiry of three years

As per the Finance Act, 2023 (8 of 2023), dt. 31-03-2023, implemented w.e.f 01-10-2023 vide Notification No. 28/2023 – Central Tax dated 31th July, 2023, the taxpayers shall not be allowed file their GST returns after the expiry of a period of three years from the due date of furnishing the said return under Section 37 (Outward Supply), Section 39 (payment of liability), Section 44 (Annual Return) and Section 52 (Tax Collected at Source). These Sections cover GSTR-1, GSTR 3B, GSTR-4, GSTR-5, GSTR-5A, GSTR-6, GSTR 7, GSTR 8 and GSTR 9.

As a result, after three years, the aforementioned returns will no longer be eligible for filing. Beginning with the July 2025 tax period, the aforementioned restriction will be applied on the GST portal. As a result, taxpayers are once more urged to reconcile their records and, if they haven't already, file their GST returns as soon as possible.

Clarification regarding Filing of SPL-01/ SPL-02 where payment made through GSTR 3B and other cases

Under Section 128A of the CGST Act, 2017, certain taxpayers have been experiencing technical difficulties with the auto-population of payment details in Table 4 of Form SPL-01 or SPL-02 when submitting amnesty applications. In particular, it has been observed that in certain instances, the payments details may not be accurately auto-populated in the applications filed by the taxpayers:

- a) Amount paid through "payment towards demand order" functionality
- b) Pre-deposit amount details
- c) Payment made through GSTR 3B

In the aforementioned situations, taxpayers are encouraged to move on with submitting a waiver application because the GST portal does not prevent them from doing so in the event that the demand amount and payment information do not match. In such situations, the tax

payers have to upload the relevant payment information as attachments along with the online application for the verification by the jurisdictional officer.

Introduction of Enhanced Inter-operable Services Between E-Way Bill Portals

On July 1, 2025, NIC will introduce the new E-Way Bill 2.0 portal, which will include improved interoperable E-Way Bill functions (<https://ewaybill2.gst.gov.in>). The purpose of the portal is to improve interoperability between the new portal and the current E-Way Bill 1.0 Portal (<https://ewaybillgst.gov.in>). The new E-Way Bill 2.0 portal has been developed in response to taxpayers' demands for continuity in services during exigencies. It enables cross-portal access to critical E-Way Bill functionalities, ensuring seamless operations for taxpayers and transporters.

The following additional services will be available on the E-Way Bill 2.0 portal for E-Way Bills generated on either portal (E-Way Bill 1.0 or E-Way Bill 2.0):

- a) Generation of E-Way Bill based on Part-A details entered by the supplier
- b) Generation of Consolidated E-Way Bills
- c) Extension of validity of E-Way Bills
- d) Update of transporter details
- e) Retrieval of consolidated E-Way Bills

These services are in addition to the currently available cross-functional services:

- a) Generation of E-Way Bills
- b) Updating of vehicle details
- c) Printing of E-Way Bills

Both portals will operate on a real-time synchronised architecture and in the event of a technical issue or downtime on the E-Way Bill 1.0 portal, taxpayers may perform all necessary operations (e.g., updating Part-B) on the E-Way Bill 2.0 portal and carry the E-Way Bill slip generated therefrom. This dual-system approach is designed to eliminate dependency on a single portal and ensure business continuity. In addition to the online portal interface, APIs will be used to provide taxpayers and logistics operators with access to all of the aforementioned services. For testing and integration purposes, these APIs are presently housed in a sandbox environment.

Data from the E-Way Bill1 and E-Way Bill2 portals will eventually be automatically connected and amalgamated, removing the need for the E-Way Bill1 system in emergency situations. The E-Way Bill2 portal is made to instantly synchronize E-Way Bill information with the main portal. Updates made to E-Way Bills created on the E-Way Bill1 portal can be made on the E-Way Bill2 portal, and vice versa. Crisscross operations between the two portals are completely enabled. Both versions of the E-Way Bill slip may be carried in accordance with the updated Part-B details of E-Way Bills created on the E-Way Bill1 portal in the event that the main portal is unavailable for technical reasons.

Filing pending returns before expiry of three years

As per the Finance Act, 2023 (8 of 2023), dt. 31-03-2023, implemented w.e.f 01-10-2023 vide Notification No. 28/2023 – Central Tax dated 31st July, 2023, the taxpayers shall not be allowed file their GST returns after the expiry of a period of three years from the due date of furnishing the said return under Section 37 (Outward Supply), Section 39 (payment of liability), Section 44 (Annual Return) and Section 52 (Tax Collected at Source). These Sections cover GSTR-1, GSR-1A, GSTR 3B, GSTR-4, GSTR-5, GSTR-5A, GSTR-6, GSTR-7, GSTR 8 and GSTR 9 or 9C.

Hence, above mentioned returns will be barred for filing after expiry of three years. The said restriction will be implemented on the GST portal from August 2025 Tax period. Which means any return for which the due date was three years back or more and has not been filed till August Tax period will be barred from Filling. In this regard an advisory was already issued by GSTN on October 29th, 2024

Illustration : For ease of reference and better clarity, the latest GST returns that will be barred from filing w.e.f 1st September 2025 are detailed in the table below:

GST Forms	Barred Period (w.e.f. 1st September 2025)
GSTR-1Q	April-June 2022
GSTR-3B/M	July-2022
GSTR-3BQ	April-June 2022
GSTR-4	FY 2021-22
GSTR-5	July-2022
GSTR-6	July-2022
GSTR-7	July-2022
GSTR-8	July-2022
GSTR-9/9C	FY 2020-21

Hence, the taxpayers are once again advised to reconcile their records and file their GST Returns as soon as possible if not filed till now.

Upcoming security enhancements

The GST System continues to be enhanced to provide transparency for taxpayers and strengthen data security. As part of this endeavor, the enhancement listed below will soon be implemented to give taxpayers who use Application Suvidha Providers (ASP) to interface with the GST System transparency and control. The ASP makes use of GST Suvidha Providers (GSP), who are authorized API channel partners for the GST System. A GSP's job is to facilitate API access between the ASP and the GST System.

1. When an OTP consent access is successfully granted by the taxpayer to the ASP, the taxpayer is notified via email and SMS. When ASP successfully gets the taxpayer's authorized signatory's consent to access their data through APIs by requesting an OTP from the GST System, they will be notified by email and/or SMS. The following information would be included in the notification:

- Name of the ASP and the underlying GSP
- Date and Time of the OTP Consent
- Validity Period of the consent

2. The GST Common Portal is being further enhanced to provide view of current & historic access gained by ASP / GSP and enable taxpayers with an option to revoke any active consent. The taxpayer shall be able to access this after logging to their GST Common Portal dashboard.

IV Circulars in the month of April to June 2025

Generation and quoting of Document Identification Number (DIN) on any communication issued by the officers of the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) to tax payers and other concerned persons

Board's Circular No. 122/41/2019- GST dated 05th November 2019 and 128/47/2019-GST dated 23.12.2019, which were issued for implementation of decision regarding the Generation and Quoting of Document Identification Number (DIN), initially on specified documents and subsequently expanded to all communications (including e-mails) sent to taxpayers and other concerned persons by any office of CBIC. This was done with a view

to leverage technology for greater accountability and transparency in communications with the trade/ taxpayers/ other concerned persons. The Board came to notice that the documents and summary generated through the common portal of GST always bear a Reference No. (RFN), which is verifiable through the portal (at <https://services.gst.gov.in/services/verifyRfn>). On verification, the portal provides details of the document such as Date of RFN generation, Date of issuing the Document, Module, Type of Communication and Name of the Office issuing the Document. Reference, in this regard, is also invited to Section 169(1)(d) of the CGST Act, 2017, which provides that any decision, order, summons, notice or other communication shall be served by making it available on the common portal. Further vide Instruction No. 4/2023-GST dated 23.11.2023, CBIC emphasised on strict compliance of rule 142 of CGST Rules and directed to ensure that summary of Show Cause Notices in Form GST DRC-01 and summary of the Order-in-Original in Form GST DRC-07 should be served electronically on common portal/uploaded electronically on the common portal. In light of the above, quoting DIN on such communications generated through the common portal of GST, which already bear RFN, results in two different electronically generated verifiable unique numbers namely RFN & DIN on the same communication, which renders quoting of DIN on such communication unnecessary.

Source: Circular No.249/06/2025-GST Dated 09-June-2025

Notification on Reviewing authority, Revisional Authority and Appellate Authority in respect of orders passed by Common Adjudicating Authority (CAA) for show cause notices issued by DGGI

The CBIC, vide Circular No. 250/07/2025-GST dated 24th June 2025, has clarified the procedure for review, revision, and appeal in respect of Orders-in-Original (O-I-Os) passed by Common Adjudicating Authorities (CAA), i.e., Joint/Additional Commissioners appointed for adjudicating SCNs issued by DGGI. It has been clarified that the Principal Commissioner or Commissioner of Central Tax under whom the CAA is posted shall act as the Reviewing Authority under Section 107 and the Revisional Authority under Section 108 of the CGST Act, 2017.

Further, any appeal against the O-I-O passed by such CAAs shall lie before the Commissioner (Appeals) having territorial jurisdiction over the Principal/Commissioner of Central Tax under whom the CAA is posted, as per Table III of Notification No. 02/2017-

Central Tax. The Principal Commissioner/Commissioner shall also be responsible for representing the department in appellate proceedings and may designate a subordinate officer for filing appeals. Before proceeding with review or revision, the authority may seek comments from the concerned DGGI formation.

Source: Circular No.250/07/2025-GST Dated 24-June-2025

Sources

www.gst.gov.in

<https://cbic-gst.gov.in/>

<https://www.taxmann.com/>

<https://www.taxmanagementindia.com/>

<https://cleartax.in/>