# Input Service Distribution (ISD) in GST

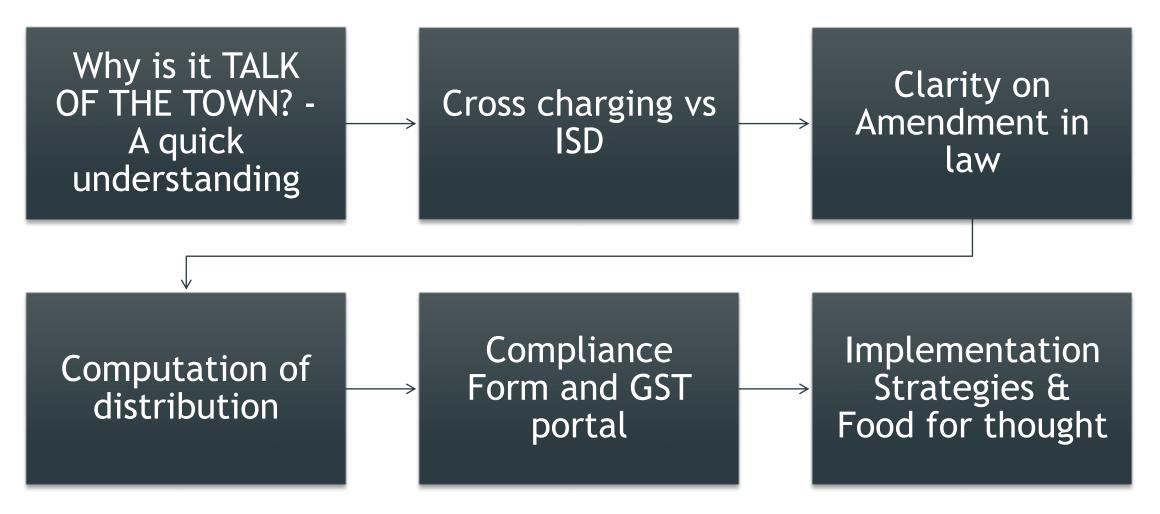


## GST with Saradha

Last updated: 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2025



### The Coverage



### ISD - Why "Talk of the Town"? - A quick understanding!

- Concept prevalent since Service Tax law
- ▶ Placed in GST law through Section 20 read along with Rule
- Distribution of credit through Form GSTR-6
- Announced as optional in 50<sup>th</sup> GST Council meeting
- Clarification vide Circular 199 dated 17th July, 2023
  - ► ISD optional and not mandatory
  - ▶ Cross charging can be NIL based on proviso to Rule 28, if Full ITC is eligible
- Amendment in law vide Finance Act 2024
- Mandatory effective 1st April 2025



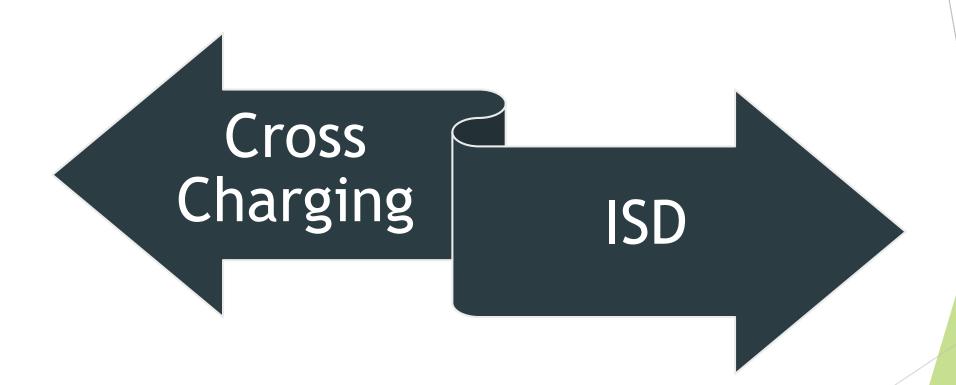
# 50<sup>th</sup> GST council meeting recommendation

#### Measures for facilitation of trade:

▶ 3. The Council has recommended to clarify through a circular that Input Services Distributor (ISD) mechanism is not mandatory for distribution of input tax credit of common input services procured from third parties to the distinct persons as per the present provisions of GST law, and also to clarify issues regarding taxability of internally generated services provided by one distinct person to another distinct person. The Council has also recommended that amendment may be made in GST law to make ISD mechanism mandatory prospectively for distribution of input tax credit of such common input services procured from third parties.



# Never a GREY area ever...!





# Cross Charging

Applicable when internally generated services are given by one distinct person to another

# ISD

Applicable when vendor provides services to one distinct person and issues tax invoice to another for centralized billing & payment process



# Cross Charging - Relevant provisions

SCHEDULE I.[ section 7 ]

ACTIVITIES TO BE TREATED AS SUPPLY EVEN IF MADE WITHOUT CONSIDERATION

(2) Supply of goods or <u>services</u> or both between related persons or between <u>distinct persons</u> as specified in <u>section 25</u>, when made in the course or furtherance of business:

<u>Sec 25(5)</u> Where a person who has obtained or is required to obtain registration in a State or Union territory in respect of an establishment, has an establishment in another State or Union territory, then such establishments shall be treated as establishments of <u>distinct</u> <u>persons</u> for the purposes of this Act·



# Cross Charging - Valuation relief

Rule 28. Value of supply of goods or services or both between distinct or related persons, other than through an agent.

**Provided** further that where the recipient is eligible for <u>full input tax</u> <u>credit</u>, the value declared in the invoice shall be deemed to be the open market value of the goods or services.





# Clarity on Amendment in the law



#### Section 20. Manner of distribution of credit by Input Service Distributor --

- (1) Any office of the supplier of goods or services or both which receives tax invoices towards the receipt of input services, including invoices in respect of services liable to tax under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of section 9, for or on behalf of distinct persons referred to in section 25, shall be required to be registered as Input Service Distributor under clause (viii) of section 24 and shall distribute the input tax credit in respect of such invoices.
- (2) The Input Service Distributor <u>shall distribute</u> the credit of central tax or integrated tax charged on invoices received by him, including the credit of central or integrated tax in respect of services subject to levy of tax under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of section 9 paid by a distinct person registered in the same State as the said Input Service Distributor, in such manner, within such time and subject to such restrictions and conditions as may be prescribed.
- (3) The credit of central tax shall be distributed as central tax or integrated tax and integrated tax as integrated tax or central tax, by way of issue of a document containing the amount of input tax credit, in such manner as may be prescribed.



#### Section 2(61)

"Input Service Distributor" means an office of the supplier of goods or services or both which receives tax invoices towards the receipt of input services, including invoices in respect of services liable to tax under sub section (3) or sub-section (4) of section 9, for or on behalf of distinct persons referred to in section 25, and liable to distribute the input tax credit in respect of such invoices in the manner provided in section 20;



#### **Breaking the ISD Definition:**

#### 1. An office of the supplier of goods or services or both

- •This means that ISD is not necessarily a separate legal entity but a specific office of a business (e.g., head office, corporate office, or branch).
- •The office should be **registered as an ISD** under GST to distribute the credit.

#### 2. Receives tax invoices towards the receipt of input services

- •ISD receives **invoices for input services** availed by the company.
- •Example: Head office receives advertising, consulting, or security services invoices for the entire company, but the benefit is used by multiple branches.



# 3. Including invoices in respect of services liable to tax under sub-section (3) or (4) of section 9

- Under Section 9(3), certain services are notified where the recipient (instead of the supplier) has to pay GST under reverse charge.
- ➤ Under Section 9(4), if a registered person receives supplies from an unregistered supplier, they must pay tax under reverse charge.

ISD can also distribute ITC of GST paid under reverse charge if it is first paid by a distinct person and then distributed.

<u>Note</u>: NO option for RCM in GSTR6 – clarity required from CBIC – Author's suggested to pay in regular GSTIN and make cross charging as of now.

#### 4. For or on behalf of distinct persons referred to in section 25

What is a distinct person?

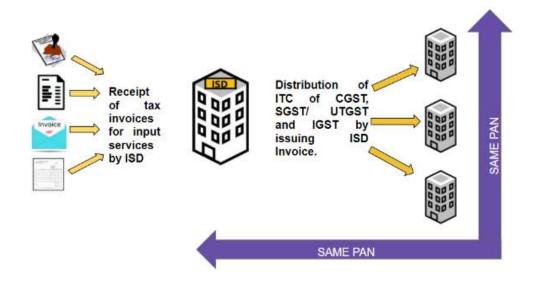
**Section 25(4) & 25(5)** state that when a business entity registers in multiple states, each registration is treated as a **separate (distinct) person** under GST.



- 5. Liable to distribute the input tax credit in respect of such invoices in the manner provided in section 20:
- •Section 20 lays down how ISD should distribute the ITC. ITC is distributed in the same month in which it is received.
- 6. Compliance Requirements for ISD
- •Registration:
  - ISD must obtain a separate GST registration under Section 24(viii).
- •Invoices & Returns:
  - ISD cannot make outward supplies.
  - It must issue **ISD invoices** (under Rule 54 of CGST Rules) while distributing ITC.
  - ISD must file Form GSTR-6 every month to report ITC distribution.



#### **Distribution of ITC by ISD**



# Manner of distribution of credit



# Manner of Distribution of Credit by Input Service distributor(Section 20):

#### Step 1: Categorization of ITC for Distribution

- ★ Is the ITC related to a specific recipient?
- $\rightarrow \square$  Yes  $\rightarrow$  Allocate entire ITC to that recipient (No pro-rata distribution).
- $\rightarrow \square$  No  $\rightarrow$  Proceed to next decision.
- \* Is the ITC related to more than one recipient or all recipients?
- → ☐ Yes → Distribute ITC proportionally based on turnover (Pro-rata basis).



#### Step 2: Pro-Rata Distribution Formula

#### • Formula:

ITC to be distributed =Turnover of recipient / Turnover of all recipients X ITC

- $\checkmark$  Consider only turnover of recipients with a nexus(or Attributable) to ITC.
- **⊘** Exclude Excise Duty, VAT, CST, etc.

#### **Example Calculation:**

- •Total ITC = ₹1,00,000
- •Delhi Turnover = ₹5,00,000
- •Bangalore Turnover = ₹10,00,000
- •ITC for Delhi = ₹33,333
- •ITC for Bangalore = ₹66,667



#### Step 3: Determining Relevant Period for Turnover

- ★ Is previous year's turnover available?
- $\rightarrow \square$  Yes  $\rightarrow$  Use previous financial year's turnover for distribution.
- $\rightarrow \square$  No  $\rightarrow$  Use last completed quarter's turnover before the distribution month.

#### Step 4: Distribution of Ineligible ITC

- \* Is the ITC ineligible under GST rules (e.g., blocked credits like motor vehicles)?
- $\rightarrow \square$  Yes  $\rightarrow$  Still distribute using the same pro-rata method.



#### **Distribution of Taxes:**

The way ITC (Input Tax Credit) is distributed depends on two main things:

- **1.Location** Whether the ISD (Input Service Distributor) and the recipient unit are in the same state or different states.
- **2.Type of Tax** Whether the ITC is for CGST & SGST/UTGST or IGST.



#### Based on the above 2 factors, manner of distribution with example:

#### **Provision:**

Sr. No.	Location of ISD & Recipient Unit	Type of ITC Available	How ITC is Distributed
1	Both in the Same State/UT	CGST & SGST/UTGST	CGST & SGST/UTGST
2	In Different States/Uts	CGST & SGST	IGST
3	Any Location (Same or Different State/UT)	IGST	IGST

#### **Example:**

ISD Location	Recipient Location	Type of ITC available to ISD	How ITC is Distributed
Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	CGST & SGST	CGST & SGST
Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh	CGST & SGST	IGST
Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	IGST	IGST
Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh	IGST	IGST



#### Other Important Points related to Distribution of Taxes:

- 1. ITC is required to be distributed amongst the total of all the recipients to whom it is attributable, including the unregistered recipients or recipients engaged in making exempt supplies.
- 2. The amount of the eligible ITC and ineligible ITC u/s 17(5) of the CGST Act, 2017 are required to be distributed separately.
- 3. A Registered person in which GST under RCM has been paid on the input services received at multiple recipient locations, having the same PAN and State code as an ISD, is required to issue an invoice or a credit or debit note to transfer the credit of such common input services to the ISD.
- 4. The RCM credit transferred to the ISD shall be distributed in the same manner as discussed above.
- 5. The invoice/DN/CN issued by a registered person to ISD for the transfer of GST paid under RCM shall contain the details as per Rule 54(1A)(a).





# **GST Portal Compliance**



### **Key Action points**

Obtain ISD Registration

Receive credit in ISD

Distribution of credit to recipient

Receipt of credit by recipient



### Key steps involved

GSTR-1 filed by supplier on 11<sup>th with</sup> ISD GSTIN as recipient



ITC reflected in GSTR-6A of ISD on 12<sup>th</sup>



ITC distribution calculation



GSTR3B filed by recipient availing the credit distributed from ISD



in recipient registration on 14<sup>th</sup>



GSTR 6 filed by ISD on 13th distributing the credit.



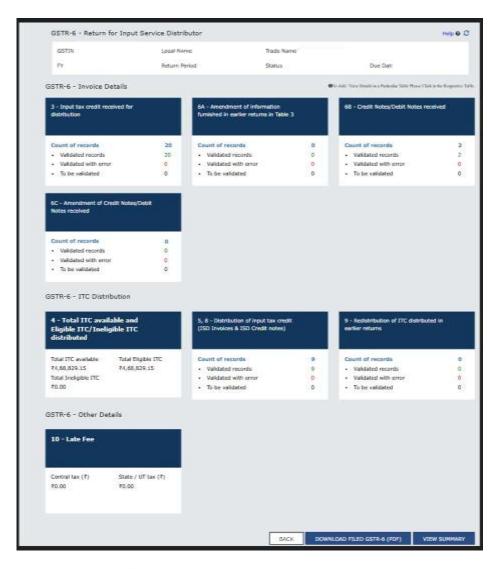
# Two Crucial dates for ISD - ITC distribution 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> of every month - Not Prior or Later!

This cannot be done until 11<sup>th</sup> since vendors should file their GSTR1 for the credit to get reflected in GSTR6A

Filing GSTR6 of ISD after 13<sup>th</sup> would result in credit distribution to ger reflected in GSTR2B of recipient only in the next month, since 2B is generated on 14<sup>th</sup>.



#### **ISD GSTR-6 Dashboard**





#### **ITC Received details:**

GSTR-6 - Invoice Details

3 - Input tax credit received for distribution Count of records 16 Validated records 16 Validated with error To be validated 0 6C - Amendment of Credit Notes/Debit Notes received Count of records Validated records Validated with error To be validated 0

6A - Amendment of information furnished in earlier returns in Table 3

Count of records

Validated records

Validated with error

To be validated

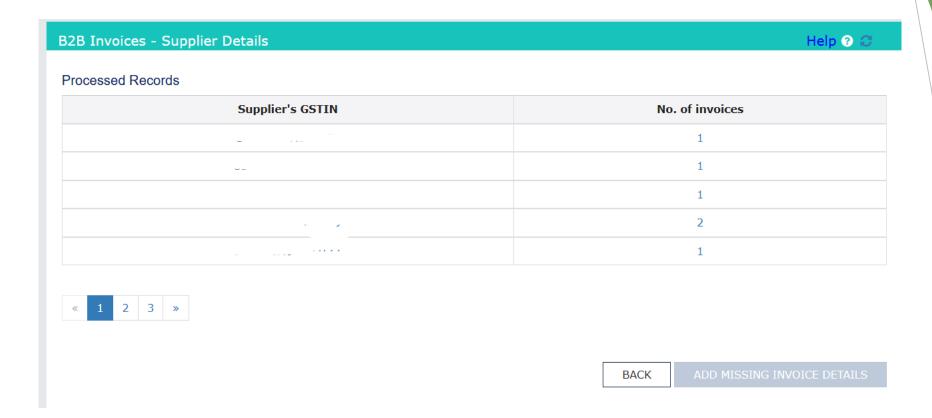
0

**1** To Add / View Details in a Particular Table Please Click in the Respective Table.

6B - Credit Notes/Dedit Notes received					
Count of records	1				
<ul> <li>Validated records</li> </ul>	1				
<ul> <li>Validated with error</li> </ul>	0				
To be validated	0				

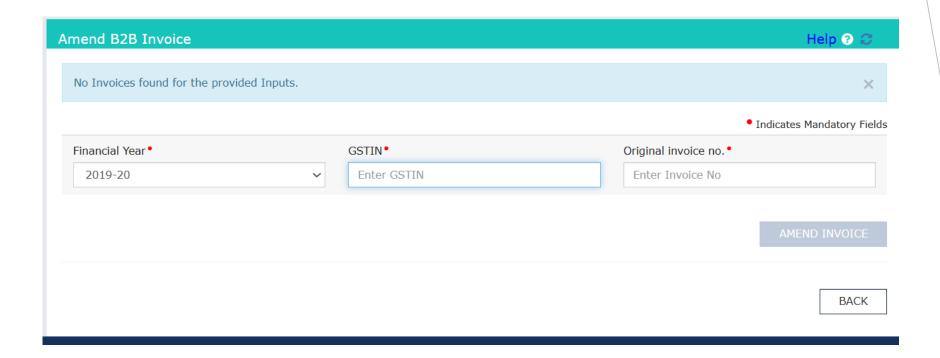


#### <u>Table3 - ITC Received for distribution:</u>



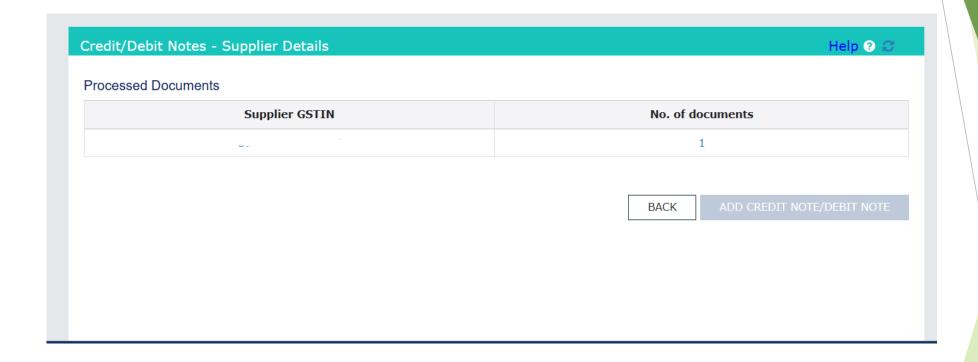


#### Table 6A: Amendment of the information furnished earlier in Table 3



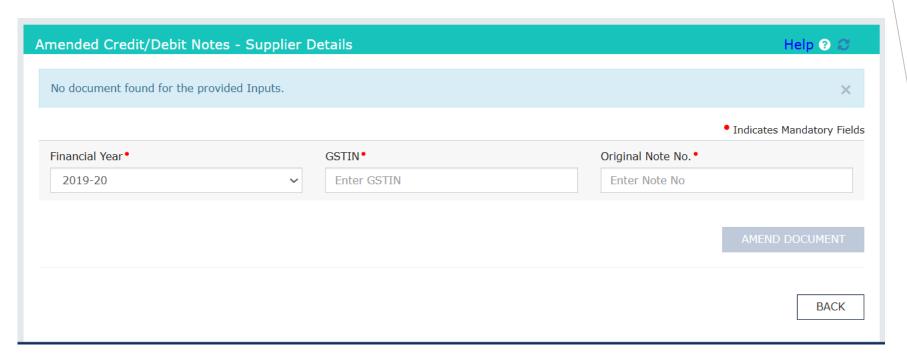


#### <u>Table6B:Credit/Debit Notes received from supplier:</u>





# <u>Table6C: Amendment of Credit/Debit Notes earlier declared in Table 6B</u>





#### **ITC Distribution:**

#### GSTR-6 - ITC Distribution

4 - Total ITC available and	1
Eligible ITC/Ineligible ITC	
distributed	

Total ITC available Total Eligible ITC

₹3,84,740.48 ₹3,84,740.48

Total Ineligible ITC

₹0.00

5, 8 - Distribution of input tax credit (ISD Invoices & ISD Credit notes)

#### Count of recordsValidated records

Validated with error To be validated0

9 - Redistribution of ITC distributed in earlier returns

#### Count of records

- Validated records
- Validated with error
- To be validated 0

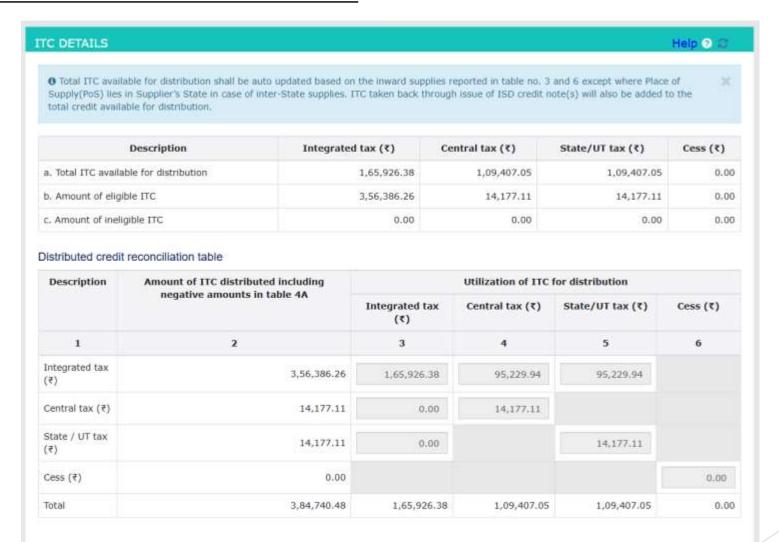
#### GSTR-6 - Other Details

#### 10 - Late Fee

Central tax (₹) State / UT tax (₹) ₹0.00 ₹0.00

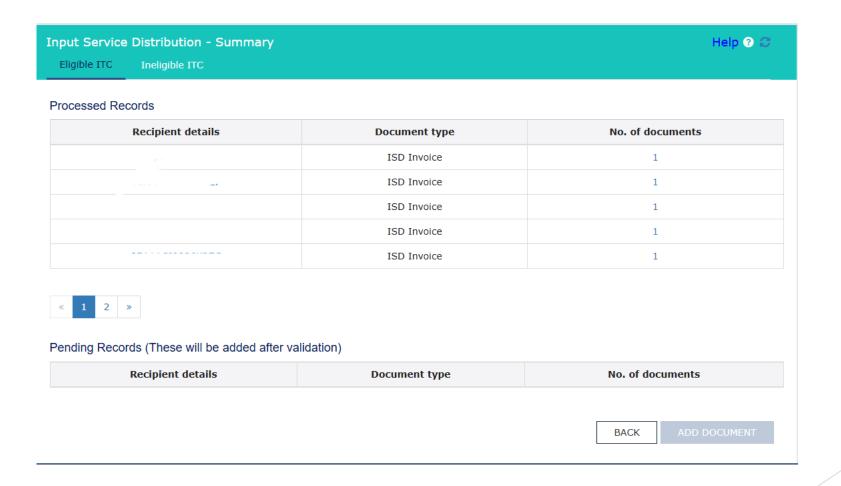


#### <u>Table4: ITC distribution & Setoff Table:</u>



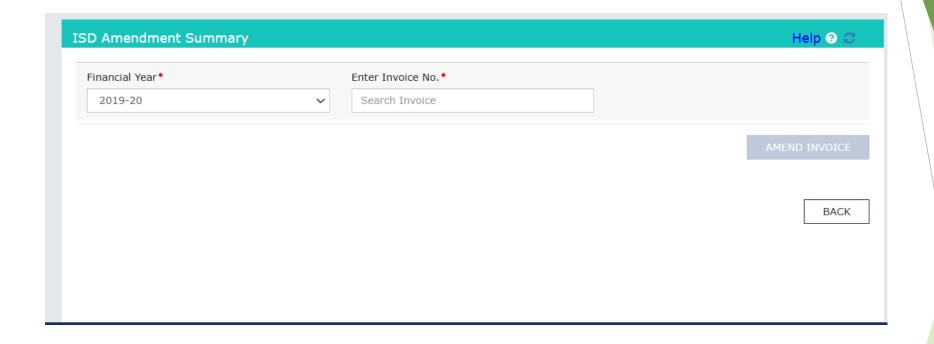


#### <u>Table 5,8: Disclosure of ITC distribution (Including Ineligible credits)</u>



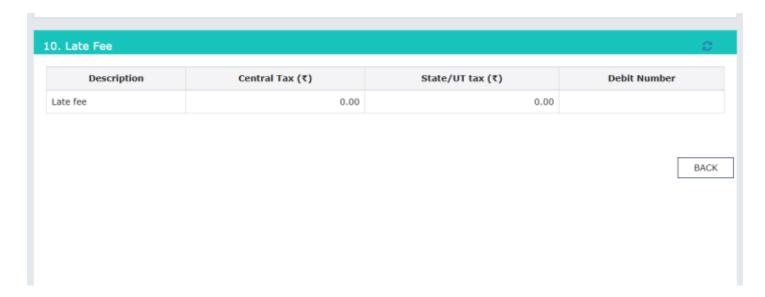


#### <u>Table 9: Redistribution of ITC Distributed in Earlier period:</u>





#### Table 10 : Late Fee



Amount of Late fee per day is Rs.50 Per day (CGST- Rs 25 + SGST- Rs 25)



### Some Food for Thought!

Mandatory w.e.f. 1st Apr 2025 - What does it means? Litigative issues ahead!

Consequences of non-compliances

Other practical challenges & issues

Implementation Strategies

Best practices

Action points



# ARE YOU ISD READY?

If your business operates in multiple states with GST registration, this change could impact more than just your GST compliances but also in your vendor payment (AP) process and internal control mechanisms. With 1st April 2025 around the corner, it's essential to understand the impact on your business and plan your next steps carefully.

#### Strategize & implement for smooth compliance and avoid litigation!

For any clarification, kindly reach us at:

Phone / WhatsApp – 80150 14800

Email - saradha@ggsh.in | research@ggsh.in

Website – <u>www.ggsh.in</u>

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#### Disclaimer:

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GGSH & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants

No 9/6, III floor, Chakrapani Street, West Mambalam, Chennai 600 033