GST Explained with Real Examples | Threshold, Supply, Types, Valuation & Key Terms

India's Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a comprehensive indirect tax reform aimed at unifying multiple taxes into one. Whether you're a student, small business owner, or finance professional, this detailed explanation will help you understand GST from scratch — with examples, sections, rules, and simplified illustrations.

♀ What Triggers GST? – The Taxable Event

Taxable event under GST is **"Supply"** of goods or services. **Section 7 of CGST Act** defines what is considered supply.

- Types of Supply as per Schedules:
 - Schedule I: Treated as supply even without consideration (e.g. free gifts to relatives).
 - **Schedule II**: Deems certain activities as **supply of goods/services** (e.g. renting immovable property).
 - Schedule III: Lists activities not treated as supply (e.g. employee services to employer).

Example:

If a company gifts goods worth ₹20,000 to its branch in another state, it is a taxable supply under **Schedule I**.

Threshold Limit for GST Registration

Section 22 of CGST Act governs registration thresholds:

Type of Supply	Normal States	Special Category States
Goods	₹40 lakhs	₹20 lakhs
Services	₹20 lakhs	₹10 lakhs

Example:

A textile trader in Maharashtra must register under GST when their turnover exceeds ₹40 lakhs.

Types of Supply: Intra-State vs Inter-State

- Intra-State Supply
 - Supply within the same State or Union Territory.
 - Taxes levied: CGST + SGST/UTGST
 - Section 8(1) of IGST Act

Example:

Seller (Delhi) \rightarrow Buyer (Delhi) \rightarrow CGST + SGST apply.

Inter-State Supply

- Supply between different States.
- Taxes levied: IGST
- Section 7(1) of IGST Act

Example:

Seller (Delhi) \rightarrow Buyer (Haryana) \rightarrow IGST applies.

Output Tax Liability vs Input Tax Credit (ITC)

- Section 9: Liability to pay tax on outward supplies.
- Section 16: Entitlement to claim ITC.

Example:

Your outward tax liability = ₹15,000 ITC from purchases = ₹9,000 You pay only the difference = ₹6,000

Valuation Under GST (Section 15)

GST is charged on **Transaction Value**:

"The price actually paid or payable for the supply of goods or services between unrelated parties."

Includes:

- Packing charges
- Commissions
- Subsidies (other than govt.)

X Excludes:

- Post-supply discounts
- Trade discounts (shown in invoice)

Example:

Price = ₹10,000

- Packing = ₹200
- Commission = ₹300
 → Taxable Value = ₹10,500

GST Rate Structure

GST Rate	CGST	SGST	IGST
5%	2.5%	2.5%	5%
12%	6%	6%	12%
18%	9%	9%	18%
28%	14%	14%	28%
0% (Exempted)	0%	0%	0%

Example:

If your goods fall under the 12% slab \rightarrow You charge CGST @ 6% and SGST @ 6%.

Important GST Terms You Should Know

✓ AATO (Annual Aggregate Turnover)

Turnover across all states (under same PAN) including exports, exempt & taxable supplies.

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Advance Ruling

(Section 95–106) – Seek clarity on tax liability *before* a transaction. Useful for exporters, startups, and uncertain cases.

Agent

(Section 2(5)) – A person supplying or receiving goods on behalf of someone else.

Appellate Tribunal

(Section 109) – Hears appeals against Appellate Authority decisions.

Capital Goods

(Section 2(19)) – Goods used in the business and capitalized (e.g. machinery). ITC available over time.

Casual Taxable Person

(Section 2(20)) – Someone who occasionally undertakes taxable supply without a fixed business place in that state.

f Must take temporary registration.

★ Conclusion

Understanding GST basics like threshold, supply types, valuation, and key terms sets the foundation for deeper GST mastery. Whether you're preparing for exams, working in business compliance, or running your own venture — grasping these core concepts is essential.

Stay Tuned for More!

This article is part of our "30 Days GST Challenge" — Day 2: Threshold & Types of Supply

Read More:

- Day 1: GST Introduction with Story
- How to Apply for GST Registration July 2025 LIVE