Payment of Tax

Every registered person is required to compute his tax liability on a monthly basis by setting off the Input Tax Credit (ITC) against the Outward Tax Liability. If there is any balance tax liability the same is required to be paid to the government.

There are 3 ledgers prescribed by the government that is required to be maintained by every tax payer –

Electronic Tax Liability Ledger

This ledger shows the total tax liability of a registered person at any point of time. This detail can be accessed on the GST portal of a registered tax payer.

Amount of tax payable	A
Interest, late fee	B
Amount of tax payable along with interest on account of mismatch of credit based on provisions of Section 29 or Section 29A or section 43C	C
Any other amount payable by the taxpayer or directed by the board on account of any proceeding's carried out	D
Tax Deduction at Source	E
Tax Collection at Source	F
tax payable under reverse charge	G
Amount payable by the department against any interest, refund, penalty, late fee or any other amount determined under the proceedings under this Act	H
Balance in Electronic Tax Liability Ledger	=A+B+C+D-E-F-G-H

Electronic Cash Ledger

This ledger will also be maintained on the GST portal. It will display the total amount deposited by the tax payer towards discharge of his tax liability or interest or late fee or penalty any other amounts. Also, it is now mandatory for businesses making payment for more than Rs 10,000 to do it electronically.
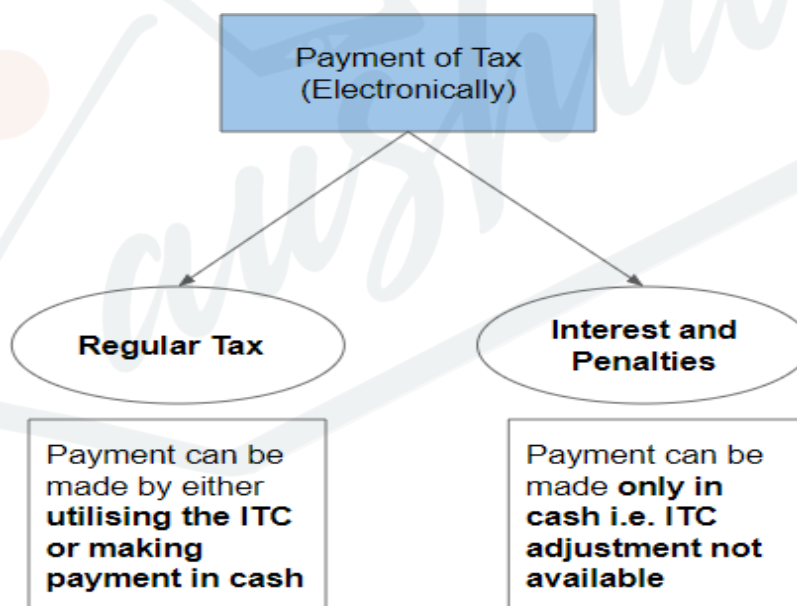
Electronic credit ledger

All the taxes paid on the inputs would be recorded in this ledger. The input tax credit in each of the cases mentioned below shall also be transferred to the electronic credit ledger:

- ITC available to the branch for the amount of credit transferred by ISD.

- ITC allowed on input held in stock and the semi-finished or finished goods would be credited to electronic credit ledger if the taxpayer applies for registration within 30 days of becoming liable to pay tax.

- ITC available on the input held in stock and semi-finished or finished goods by a taxpayer in the composition scheme converting to a normal taxpayer shall be transferred to electronic credit ledger.

- ITC available due to the taxes paid under the reverse charge mechanism shall also be transferred to the electronic credit ledger.

- ITC available on goods/services used for the business and other purposes shall only be allowed to the extent applicable for business purposes.

All the payments under GST have to be made by either using the input tax credit available in the electronic

Utilizing ITC for the fulfillment of Tax liability:

IGST: After the IGST input tax credit is used for payment of IGST then the remaining ITC can be used to pay tax liability under CGST and SGST.
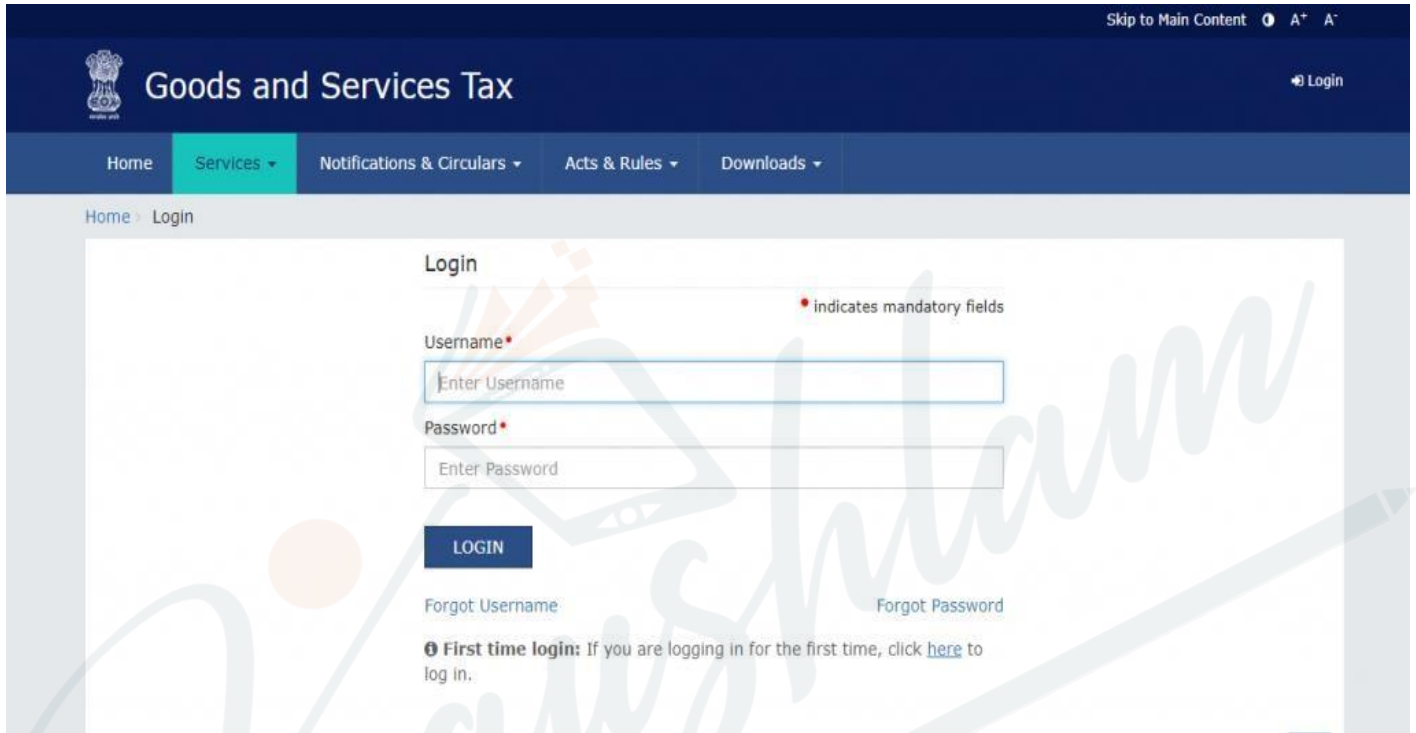
CGST: The CGST input tax credit cannot be used to pay the SGST liability but can be used to pay the liability under CGST. Further, the balance of CGST credit available can be used to pay the IGST liability.

SGST: The SGST input tax credit cannot be used to pay the CGST liability but can be used to pay the liability under SGST. Further, the balance of SGST credit available can be used to pay the IGST liability.

After making all the adjustments and taking Input Tax Credit (ITC) available to a tax payer, a tax payer is required to pay any balance GST liability online.
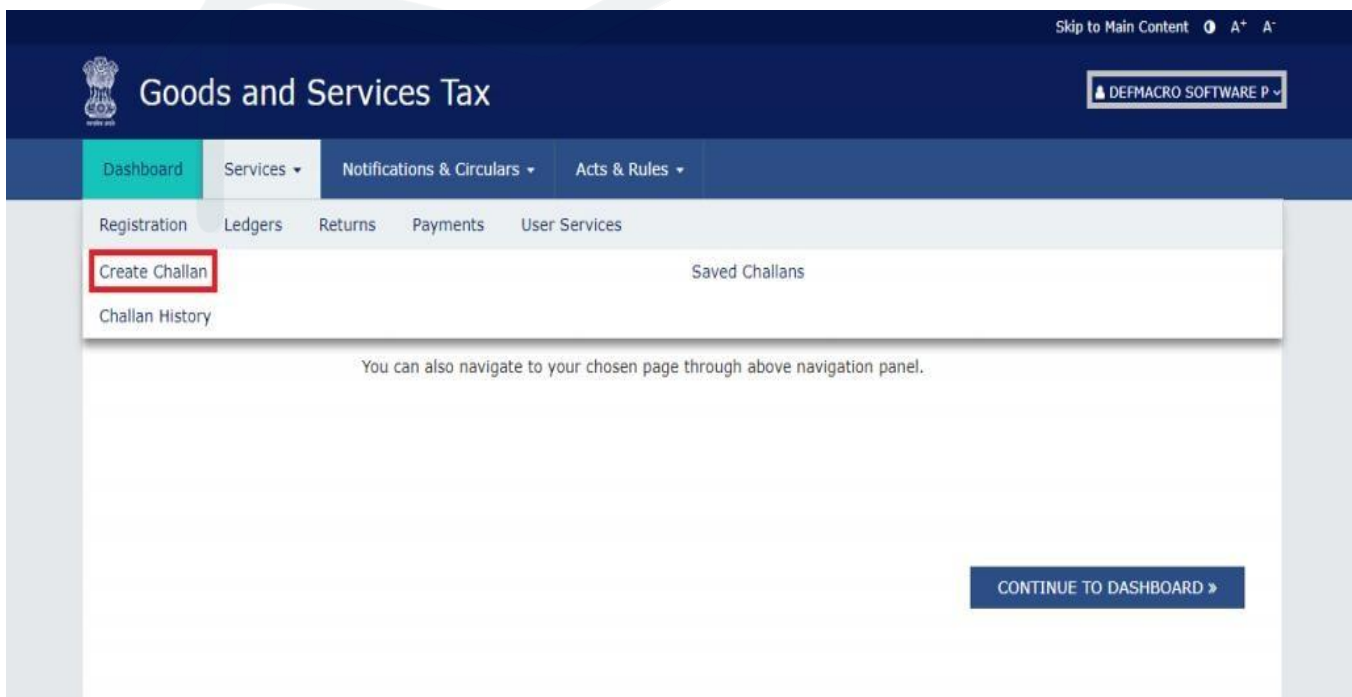
How to pay GST online?

Step 1 – Login to the GST portal. Enter your username, password, and captcha code.

Step 2 – Once you log in go to Services > Payments > Create Challan

Step 3 – Enter the amounts and select the method of payment i.e. e-payment, over the counter or NEFT/RTGS. Click on Generate Challan once all the details have been filled in.

Dashboard › Payment › Create Challan   ❯ English

| Create Challan | Saved Challan | Challan History |

Tax Liability

	Tax (₹)	Interest (₹)	Penalty (₹)	Fees (₹)	Other (₹)	Total (₹)
CGST(0005)						0
IGST(0008)						0
CESS(0009)						0
Delhi SGST(0006)						0
Total Challan Amount:	₹ 0					
Total Challan Amount (In Words):						

Payment Modes•

| 🖃 E-Payment |
| 🖾 Over The Counter |
| ⦿ NEFT/RTGS |

SAVE   GENERATE CHALLAN

There are 3 methods of payment here:

- Internet banking and debit/credit cards of authorized banks
- Over the counter payment through authorized banks
- Payment through NEFT/RTGS from any bank.

However, there is a limit of Rs. 10,000/- per challan, for over the counter payment through authorized banks.

Step 4 – A summary page will appear containing all the details of the challan. Select the 'Mode of Payment'. You can either choose 'Over The Counter' to make payment by going to the bank in person or choose 'E-Payment', 'NEFT/ RTGS to make online GST Payment. Click on 'MAKE PAYMENT' tab.

GST Challan

CPIN	Challan Generation Date	Challan Expiry Date
	02/08/2017 14:21:15	17/08/2017

Mode of Payment :-   **E-Payment**

Details Of Taxpayer

GSTIN	Email Address	Mobile Number

Name	Address

Details of Deposit

	Tax (₹)	Interest (₹)	Penalty (₹)	Fees (₹)	Other (₹)	Total (₹)
CGST(0005)	0	0	0	0	0	1
IGST(0008)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CESS(0009)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi SGST(0006)	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total Challan Amount:						
Total Challan Amount (In Words):						

Payment Modes *

- E-Payment
- Over The Counter
- NEFT/RTGS

DOWNLOAD   MAKE PAYMENT

Step 5 – Make an online payment of GST through Net-Banking or take a printout of the challan and make payment in Bank.

Once the payment is made you will receive a challan containing all the details of tax paid. Thereafter the tax paid challan (CIN) will be credited to the cash ledger account of the taxpayer.

Note:

1. In case where UN Bodies, embassies, government offices or other notified persons want to create a challan in before logging onto the GST portal, they need to provide Unique Identification Number (UIN).

2. In case Tax Return Preparers wants to create a Challan in pre-login, they need to declare Tax Return Preparer Identification Number (TRPID).

3. In case unregistered dealer having temporary ID want to create a challan in pre-login, they need to give their Temporary Identification Number (TMPID).