



## GST Revenue Collection for April 2024

[Source: TH](#)

The [Gross Goods and Services Tax \(GST\) collections](#) hit a record high in April 2024 at Rs 2.10 lakh crore. This represents a significant **12.4% year-on-year growth**, driven by a strong increase in **domestic transactions (up 13.4%) and imports (up 8.3%)**.

- After accounting for refunds, the **net GST revenue for April 2024 stands at Rs 1.92 lakh crore**, reflecting an impressive 15.5% growth compared to the same period of 2023.
- Finance Minister attributed this surge to the strong momentum in the economy and **efficient tax collections, with no dues pending on account of IGST (Integrated GST) settlement** to the States.
- **GST compensation cess** collections also hit an all-time high of Rs 13,260 crore,
  - Introduced for five years to compensate States for revenue losses due to the 2017 switch to the GST regime, the **cess is now being used to repay loans taken during the pandemic to compensate States amid a lockdown-triggered collapse in revenues.**
- **Mizoram reported the highest growth at 52%**, followed by Assam at 25%, and Delhi, Bihar, and Goa at 23% rise in revenues.

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**What is it?**

- GST aims to stitch together a common market by dismantling fiscal barriers between states
- It is a single national uniform tax levied across the country on all goods and services

**Present Situation**

- The Centre and states levy multiple taxes such as excise duty, octroi, central sales tax (CST), value-added tax (VAT) and entry tax, among others

**Why amend the Constitution?**

- Under current laws, only the Centre can impose taxes on services
- GST will empower states to collect service taxes

**What about tax rates?**

- There has been no agreement yet on tax rates for various goods and services
- States want the rate to provide relief to common citizens and small businessmen while preventing loss of revenue for states
- A panel headed by chief economic adviser Arvind Subramanian has recommended a revenue-neutral rate of 15% to 15.5%, with a standard rate of 18%
- The revenue-neutral rate is the rate at which there will be no revenue loss to the Centre and states under GST

**Compensating states**

- States want 100% compensation for the first five years, and want this specified in the main law through "fool proof" wording
- In the original Bill, the Centre had proposed 100% compensation for first three years, and 75% and 50% for the next two years, respectively
- The Centre has acceded to the states' demand and modified the Constitution Amendment Bill

**Inter-state movements**

- The Centre would collect the Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) on inter-state supplies
- IGST has been designed to ensure seamless flow of input tax credit from one state to another
- The IGST rate would roughly be equal to CGST plus SGST

**What next**

- More discussion on rates in the months ahead



- Rates may be specified in subordinate legislation–SGST law, CGST law by later this year.
- It backbone GST Network (GSTN) to be tested after rates are finalised; GSTN will enable real-time tax returns, registrations, input credit etc.

**Price impact**

- The impact on prices is unknown
- Experts say GST will make most services costlier
- The 13th Finance Commission estimates prices of agricultural goods will increase by 0.61% to 1.18%, while prices of manufactured items will fall by 1.22% to 2.53%
- It will lower the overall tax inputs and make exports competitive

**Timeline**

**2006-07:** The govt moots a proposal for GST in the Budget; negotiations with states begin  
**2008:** The govt. constitutes the empowered committee (EC) of state finance ministers  
**2009:** The committee releases its first discussion paper  
**2011:** The UPA govt. introduces the Constitution Amendment Bill for GST in Lok Sabha (LS)

**Aug 2013:** The Parliamentary Standing Committee submits its report; the govt incorporates recommendations of the committee in the Bill  
**Sep. 2013:** Revised bill sent to the empowered committee  
**Dec 2014:** The Constitution Amendment Bill introduced in the LS  
**May 2015:** LS passes the Bill  
**August 2015:** Congress insists on

capping GST rate at 18%, and specifying the same in the Constitution Amendment Bill  
**July 2016:** The Centre and states agree against capping GST rate in the Constitution Amendment Bill  
**Aug 2016:** Rajya Sabha passes Constitution Amendment Bill Industry hails reforms, says will make doing business easier

**Read more:** [Goods and Services Tax \(GST\)](https://www.drishtiias.com/printpdf/gst-revenue-collection-for-april-2024)