

# Study of Impact of Goods and Services Tax (GST) on Restaurants

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**Abstract:** *The state's taxes must be the same throughout, levelling the playing field for competitors. As a result, the cost of purchasing commodities will be significantly reduced overall, making the restaurant industry a profitable and manageable undertaking. Natural gas, alcoholic beverages intended for human use, petroleum products, etc. are examples of goods not covered by the GST. Persons conducting interstate taxable supplies, casual taxpayers, operators of e-commerce sites, and others are examples of services that are not included in the GST (schedule 3 negative list). In the case of regular states in the financial year, registration is required if the total revenue exceeds Rs. 20 lakhs, and Rs. 10 lakhs in the case of special category states. The supply of commodities is not restricted for regular tax payers, however it is for composition tax payers only within the same state. There were several taxes imposed on restaurants before to the implementation of the GST, including service fees, VAT, and service taxes. All other taxes have been replaced by the GST since it went into effect. Different GST rates will apply to different eateries, such as an 18% GST rate for AC restaurants and a 12% GST rate for non-AC restaurants. This study report emphasizes the impact of GST on the restaurant industry.*

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