GST- Goods and Service Tax

Registration

Presentation # 02

GST - Registration

Registration under GST can be under following ways;

1. Existing registrants either with States or with Centre to be migrated to GSTIN
   Process already initiated
   a) VAT registration data to be used for migration of dealers in goods.
   b) Service Tax registration data to be used for migration of service providers.

2. Persons who are not registered under the existing law and hence can not be migrated to the new system as mentioned above can apply and take fresh registration if they are liable to be registered under GST regime.

3. Persons who are not liable to be registered under GST provisions can apply for the registration voluntarily.

4. Where a person who is liable to be registered under the GST fails to obtain registration, the proper officer may **suo-moto**, without prejudice to any action that is, or may be taken under the MGL, or under any other law for the time being in force, proceed to register such person in the manner as may be prescribed.

GST - Person liable to register

A person includes;

1. an individual;
2. a Hindu Undivided Family;
3. a company;
4. a firm;
5. a Limited Liability Partnership;
6. an association of persons or a body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, in India or outside India;
7. any corporation established by or under any Central Act, State Act or
8. Provincial Act or a Government company as defined in clause (45) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013;
9. any body corporate incorporated by or under the laws of a country outside India;
10. a co-operative society registered under any law relating to co-operative societies;
11. a local authority;
12. Central Government or a State Government;
13. society as defined under the Societies Registration Act, 1860;
14. trust; and
15. every artificial juridical person, not falling within any of the above;

All of above subject to certain condition…..

GST - Advantage of Registration

Registration under Goods and Service Tax (GST) regime will confer following advantages to the business

1. Legally recognized as supplier of goods or services.
2. Legally authorized to collect tax from his purchasers and pass on the credit of the taxes paid on the goods or services supplied to purchasers or recipients.
3. Proper accounting of taxes paid on the input goods or services which can be utilized for payment of GST due on supply of goods or services or both by the business.
4. Under certain condition registration become compulsory hence to ensure that business is being in lawful manner as a matter of compliance.
5. Taxpayers registered under the new goods and services tax (GST) regime that is set to be implemented from 1 July will be assigned a rating, based on how promptly they upload invoices, pay taxes and file returns.
6. The ratings will be made public on the GST Network (GSTN) website as tax authorities seek to build peer pressure among companies to ensure compliance. A better rating will help attracting more customers comfort in doing business particular entity.

A person without GST registration can neither collect GST from his customers nor claim any input tax credit of GST paid by him.

GST - Who need to Register

Any supplier who carries on any business at any place in India and whose aggregate turnover exceeds threshold limit in a year is liable to get himself registered.

1. Every supplier shall be liable to be registered under this Act in the State or Union territory, other than special category States, from where he makes a taxable supply of goods or services or both, if his ***aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds twenty lakh rupees***

2. For special category States, he shall be liable to be registered if ***his aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds ten lakh rupees.***

3. If person is registered or holds a licence under an existing law,

4. The "aggregate turnover" shall include;
   a) All supplies made by the taxable person, whether on his own account or made on behalf of all his principals and having same PAN;
   b) The supply of job work (excluding goods supplied by registered principal).
   c) value of all taxable and non-taxable supplies, exempt supplies and exports of goods and/or services of a person having the same PAN, to be computed on all India basis and excludes taxes.

GST - Compulsory Registration

Certain categories of persons are liable to be registered irrespective of this threshold limit of turnover.

1. Persons making any inter-State taxable supply;
2. Casual taxable persons making taxable supply;
3. Persons who are required to pay tax under reverse charge;
4. Person who are required to pay tax under sub-section (5) of section 9;
5. Non-resident taxable persons making taxable supply;
6. Persons who are required to deduct tax under section 51, whether or not
7. separately registered under the Act;
8. Persons who make taxable supply of goods or services or both on behalf of other taxable persons whether as an agent or otherwise;
8. Input Service Distributor, whether or not separately registered under this Act;
9. Persons who supply goods or services or both, through electronic commerce operator who is required to collect tax at source under section (ex.Amazon);
10. Every electronic commerce operator (common platform for supplier example Amazon, flipkart and like and not who are supplying own products only);
11. Every person supplying online information and database access or retrieval services from a place outside India to a person in India, other than a registered person; and
8. Such other person or class of persons as may be notified by the Government

GST - Features of Registration Process

1. PAN based Registration: PAN will be mandatory
2. Unified application to both tax authorities
3. State-wise registration for entities having presence in more than one State
4. Need not apply separately for each State
5. Deemed approval within three days
6. Within a PAN, separate registration for separate business verticals within a State possible.
7. Migration of existing tax payers to the GSTN database of Taxpayers with valid PAN
8. Applications not submitted through Digital Signature to be supported by sending a signed copy of summary extract of the form.
9. Email and SMS based alerts to the applicants and deemed approval after 3 days

GST - Registration Process

Declare Permanent Account Number (PAN), Mobile Number, e-mail address, State of Union Territory in Part A of **Form-GST REG-01**

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Submitted information will be verified through OTP (One Time Password) on Mobile and Email

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Temporary Reference Number will be received on email and Mobile No.

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Using above reference no. submit specified documents and Electronically in Part B of **Form-GST REG-01**

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Acknowledgment will be issued on correct Submission electronically in form. **FORM-GST REG-02**

GST - Registration Certificate

A certificate of registration in FORM GST REG-06 showing the principal place of business and additional place(s) of business along with GSTIN (Goods and Services Tax Identification Number)

STRUCTURE OF GSTIN

1 2	1st & 2nd Digits State or Union Territory Code
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	10 Digits (From 3rd to 12th digit) for PAN or Tax Deduction and Collection Account Number
13	13th Digit for Business Verticals of entities with same PAN in same State
14	14th Digit left blank for future use for entities
15	15th Digit – Checksum

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Disclaimer: The information contained herein is provided to generate a basic understanding of the GST provision and may not be complete, error & omission is expected. Please consult before taking your decisio n/action based on the information given through this presentations.