

CASUAL TAXABLE PERSON

Who is Casual Taxable person in GST?

From the name itself it can be understood that a Casual Taxable person is a person who does not have any **fixed place of his business**. He is a person who **occasionally** undertakes transactions involving supply of goods or services, or both, in the **course of business or furtherance of business**, whether as principal, agent or in any other capacity, in a State or a Union territory.

Is Registration Compulsory?

Casual Taxable person falls in section 24 of GST law which provides with categories of persons who are mandatorily required to get registered keeping aside the threshold limit of Rs. 10Lakh/20Lakh. Therefore, every Casual Taxable Person has to **mandatory** get registered under GST law, **irrespective of their turnover limit**.

Example of a casual taxable person:

Suppose a Company ABC Ltd. an event management company is registered as a normal taxpayer in Chandigarh, Now they have secured an assignment in Haryana which will require this company to make available some resources in that Haryana till completion of assignment. Since, they don't get too frequently assignments in Haryana they can register as Casual Taxable person. The most important thing in this that the organiser can take INPUT CREDIT of GST paid to ABC Ltd.

Provisions of Casual Taxable Persons:

- a) Registration Certificate of a Casual Taxable person will be valid for a period of **90 days** or period specified in application whichever is **earlier** by filling form GST REG-01. It can be further extended by 90 days by making a request/application to proper officer by filling form GST REG-11.
- b) Application for GST registration must be made **5 days prior** to commencement of business.
- c) Casual Taxable persons are required to deposit **tax in advance** for GST registration which would be equal to expected tax liability during validity of registration.
- d) The amount deposited shall be credited to electronic cash ledger of such person which will be adjusted according to tax liability.
- e) Returns: GSTR-1, 2 & 3 are required to be filed for the period they are registered.

Disclaimer: The above provisions are based on self understanding of law till date and there can be changes to above provisions.

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