

GST REGISTRATION

What is Goods and Services Tax (GST)?

GST is an indirect tax that is levied on goods as well as services. All the existing state and central indirect taxes are subsumed under the GST. It is applicable throughout the country. It is also referred to as “GST as One Nation One Tax”.

Applicability of GST:

(To whom GST is applicable?)

- GST is levied on sale of goods and services.
- If in any financial year annual turnover exceeds Rs. 40 lakhs then you will have to register for GST
- There is no requirement for re-registration or renewal under GST, as it has no expiry.
- If the business is GST registered then you can avail the benefit of Input Tax Credit wherein you will have to pay only the difference between GST paid and payable by the business.

Procedure to register under GST:

(How to register under GST?)

The GST registration form is divided into 10 sections. Before submitting the last section and few other sections of the form, the applicant has to verify the details by using their Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) or E-signature (EVC) i.e. verification using Aadhaar. Using DSC for verification is mandatory for Partnership firms, LLP and Company. In case of Proprietorship concern, verification can be done using Aadhaar. In Aadhaar verification, the system will send an OTP to your registered mobile number, hence, it is necessary that your mobile number is linked with your Aadhaar card.

Benefits of availing GST registering:

(What are the benefits of `GST registration?)

- 1) Under this system, a single product is taxed at the same rate in every corner of the country, hence deciding the applicable GST rate has been made easy.
- 2) Proper accounting of taxes on input goods or services can be utilized by the business for the payment of GST that is due on supply of goods or services or both.
- 3) Tax can legally be collected from purchasers and the credit of the taxes paid on the goods or services supplied can be passed on to purchasers or recipients.
- 4) It is a simpler process, and involves lesser compliances.
- 5) There is a common portal for various requirements such as registration, making tax payments, refunds, and returns.
- 6) The Composite Scheme and its tax benefits can be availed by the entrepreneurs whose turnover is within the prescribed limit.
- 7) Businesses prefer to choose GST registered entrepreneurs over unregistered entrepreneurs so as to avail the benefits of input tax credit

List of documents required for GST registration:

(What are the required documents for GST registration?)

- 1) Photograph of the applicant**
- 2) ID Proof (Any two)**
 - a. PAN CARD (Compulsory)
 - b. Aadhar Card
 - c. Election Card
 - d. Passport
- 3) Constitution document:**
 - a. Proprietor: Shop Act Registration/Intimation.
 - b. Partnership Firm: Partnership Deed, Certificate of Incorporation in case of LLP
 - c. Company (Private Ltd/OPC, Public Company): Certificate of Incorporation
- 4) Proof of Principal Place of Business**
 - a. Owned: Property Tax paid receipt, Light Bill, Sale deed, Index II (Any one)
 - b. Rented: Registered rent Agreement, Light bill
- 5) Bank Account of Business (Any one)**
 - a. Cancelled Cheque
 - b. Copy of Bank Statement
 - c. First page of Pass Book
- 6) Address Proof of Residence (Any one)**
 - a. Light Bill
 - b. Telephone Bill
 - c. Property Tax paid receipt
- 7) Digital Signature, if available**