

Annexure I

Government has introduced Goods and Service Tax (GST) from 1st July 2017, whereby the current multiple indirect taxes regime would get replaced by dual GST all across the Country.

In this regard, as per the provisions of Section 22 of CGST Act every person making taxable supply is required to register in the state under GST if the aggregate turnover in a Financial Year exceeds INR 20 Lakhs. Such registration is required to be made in Form GST Reg-01 within 30 days from the date of becoming liable under GST. A registration certificate is to be obtained through the GSTN portal which shall contain 15 digit GSTIN number.

Further as per Section 139 of the CGST Act, a person registered under existing law is required to obtain certificate of registration on provisional basis. As per Rule 16(1) of Draft Registration Rules, every person registered under an existing law and having a PAN shall enroll on the GST Common Portal by validating his e-mail address and mobile number. Upon enrolment, a provisional certificate of Registration in Form GST Reg-25 is to be obtained which shall contain the GSTIN number.

It may be further noted that as per Section 16 of CGST Act, the input tax credit of GST shall be available only to a registered person under GST. Accordingly, avoidance of migration and enrollment under GST could result in denial of GST credit.

As a mandatory process all existing Taxpayers are required to obtain the provisional GSTN registration number by registering themselves with GSTN. You would also be aware that migration of existing services tax assessee had commenced in January, 2017 and the same was required to be completed by April 30, 2017. Accordingly, members are required to migrate to GST and obtain the ARN which shall be the basis for obtaining the registration under GST and ensuring compliance.

We shall require the details in order to update our master records and issue correct invoices when the GST is effective from 1st July 2017.