

Chapter–VI

Registration

Statutory provision

22. Persons liable for registration

- (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:

Provided that where such person makes taxable supplies of goods or services or both from any of the special category States, he shall be liable to be registered if his aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds ten lakh rupees.

- (2) Every person who, on the day immediately preceding the appointed day, is registered or holds a licence under an existing law, shall be liable to be registered under this Act with effect from the appointed day.
- (3) Where a business carried on by a taxable person registered under this Act is transferred, whether on account of succession or otherwise, to another person as a going concern, the transferee or the successor, as the case may be, shall be liable to be registered with effect from the date of such transfer or succession.
- (4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (3), in a case of transfer pursuant to sanction of a scheme or an arrangement for amalgamation or, as the case may be, demerger of two or more companies pursuant to an order of a High Court, Tribunal or otherwise, the transferee shall be liable to be registered, with effect from the date on which the Registrar of Companies issues a certificate of incorporation giving effect to such order of the High Court or Tribunal.

Explanation. For the purposes of this section,—

- (i) the expression “aggregate turnover” shall include all supplies made by the taxable person, whether on his own account or made on behalf of all his principals;
- (ii) the supply of goods, after completion of jobwork, by a registered job worker shall be treated as the supply of goods by the principal referred to in section 143, and the value of such goods shall not be included in the aggregate turnover of the registered job worker;
- (iii) the expression “special category States” shall mean the States as specified in sub-clause (g) of clause (4) of article 279A of the Constitution.

22.1 Introduction

Section 22 provides for registration of every supplier effecting the taxable supplies. Registration of a business with the tax authorities implies obtaining a unique identification code from the concerned tax authorities so that all the operations of, and data relating to the business can be agglomerated and correlated. In any tax system, this is the most fundamental requirement for identification of the business for tax purposes and for having any compliance verification mechanism. A registration from the concerned tax authorities will confer among others the following advantages to the registrant.

- Legally recognised as a supplier of Goods and/or Services;
- Proper accounting of taxes paid on the input goods and / or services;
- Utilisation of input taxes for payment of GST due on supply of goods and / or services or both;
- Pass on the credit of the taxes paid on the goods and / or services supplied to purchasers or recipients.

22.2 Analysis

- Every supplier shall be liable to be registered under the Act in the State from which he makes a taxable supply of Goods or Services or both. Registration is required if his aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds Rupees Twenty Lakhs. This threshold limit will be Rupees Ten Lakhs if a taxable person conducts his business in any of the special category states as specified in sub-clause (g) of clause (4) of Article 279A of the Constitution i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
- It means that for each State, the supplier liable for registration will have to take a separate registration even though such supplier may be supplying goods or services or both from more than one State as a single entity. The application for registration shall be made within 30 days from the date when he becomes liable for registration.
- It is necessary to admit the distinction between 'person and taxable person'. Person is defined in the most familiar manner in section 2(84) and a taxable person is defined in section 2(107). A proper reading of section 22 helps us understand that a State is the smallest registrable unit in GST – except where multiple business verticals are registered separately under section 25. A taxable person is therefore the presence of the person in a State from where taxable supplies are made in the name of such person. When a person becomes liable to be registered in a State at any place from where taxable supplies are made therein such person shall be a taxable person.
- Casual taxable person or a non-resident taxable person shall apply for registration at least five days prior to the commencement of business.
- A person having multiple business verticals [as defined in Section 2(18)] in one State may obtain separate registrations for each of the business vertical, subject to prescribed conditions.

- A supplier shall not be liable for registration:
 - (a) if his aggregate turnover consists of only such Goods and/or Service which are not liable to Tax or wholly exempt from tax under this Act.
 - (b) an agriculturist, to the extent of supply of produce out of cultivation of land
- For calculating the Threshold limit, the turnover shall include all supplies made by the taxable person, whether on his own account or made on behalf of all his principals. Further, supply of goods by a registered Job-worker, after completion of job work, shall be treated as the supply of goods by the “principal” referred to in section 143 (i.e. Job work procedure) of this Act. The value of such goods shall not be included in the aggregate turnover of the registered job worker.
- Every person who, on the day immediately preceding the appointed day, is registered or holds a license under an earlier law, shall be liable to be registered under this Act with effect from the appointed day.
- Where a person who is liable to be registered under this Act fails to obtain registration, the proper officer can proceed to register such person in the manner as may be prescribed.

Categories of persons who shall be required to be registered under this Act irrespective of the threshold

Notwithstanding anything discussed in the paragraph above, the following categories of persons shall get registered compulsorily under this Act:

- persons making any inter-State taxable supply;
- casual taxable persons making taxable supply;
- persons who are required to pay tax under reverse charge;
- persons who are required to pay tax under sub-section (5) of section 9 (electronic commerce operator)
- non-resident taxable persons making taxable supply;
- persons who are required to deduct tax under section 51 (Tax Deduction at Source);
- persons who supply goods or services or both on behalf of other registered taxable persons whether as an agent or otherwise;
- input service distributor;
- persons who supply goods and/or services, other than supplies specified under sub-section (5) of section 9, through such electronic commerce operator who is required to collect tax at source under section 52,
- every electronic commerce operator;
- 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 taxable person; and

- such other person or class of persons as may be notified by the Central Government or a State Government on the recommendations of the Council.

Registration on own Volition

A person, though not liable to be registered under Section 22, may get himself registered voluntarily, and once registered all provisions of this Act, shall apply to such person.

Transfer of Business and Registration

If registered taxable person transfers business on account of succession or otherwise, to another person as a going concern, the transferee, or the successor, as the case may be, shall be liable to be registered with effect from the date of such transfer or succession. This means that the Registration Certificate issued under Section 22 of the Act is not transferable to any other person. In a case of transfer pursuant to sanction of a scheme or an arrangement for amalgamation or, as the case may be, de-merger of two or more companies by an order of a High Court, the transferee shall be liable to be registered with effect from the date on which the Registrar of Companies issues a certificate of incorporation giving effect to such order of the High Court.

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23. Persons not liable for registration

- (1) The following persons shall not be liable to registration, namely: —
 - (a) any person engaged exclusively in the business of supplying goods or services or both that are not liable to tax or wholly exempt from tax under this Act or under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act;
 - (b) an agriculturist, to the extent of supply of produce out of cultivation of land.
- (2) The Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, specify the category of persons who may be exempted from obtaining registration under this Act.

23.1 Analysis

The main criterion to remain out of the purview of registration is to exclusively engage in the supply of exempted goods or services or both. The term exclusive indicates engaging in only those supplies which are exempted. If a supplier is supplying both exempted and non-exempted goods and/or services, then this provision is not applicable and he is required to take registration under Section 22.

As per Section 1 (7) agriculturist means an individual or HUF who undertakes cultivation of land:

- (a) By own labour or
- (b) By the labour of family, or

- (c) By servants on wages payable in cash or kind or by hired labour under personal supervision or the personal supervision of any member of the family

Thus, an agriculturist is not liable for registration only to the extent of supply of produce out of cultivation of land. If an agriculturist undertakes supplies which are not linked to the cultivation of land, he will fall within the provisions of Section 22 and may have to take registration in respect of such supplies.

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24. Compulsory registration in certain cases

- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of section 22, the following categories of persons shall be required to be registered under this Act, —
- (i) persons making any inter-State taxable supply;
 - (ii) casual taxable persons making taxable supply;
 - (iii) persons who are required to pay tax under reverse charge;
 - (iv) person who are required to pay tax under sub-section (5) of section 9;
 - (v) non-resident taxable persons making taxable supply;
 - (vi) persons who are required to deduct tax under section 51, whether or not separately registered under this Act;
 - (vii) persons who make taxable supply of goods or services or both on behalf of other taxable persons whether as an agent or otherwise;
 - (viii) Input Service Distributor, whether or not separately registered under this Act;
 - (ix) persons who supply goods or services or both, other than supplies specified under sub-section (5) of section 9, through such electronic commerce operator who is required to collect tax at source under section 52;
 - (x) every electronic commerce operator;
 - (xi) 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
 - (xii) such other person or class of persons as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council.

24.1 Analysis

As per Section 22 there are certain conditions subject to fulfilment of which registration must be taken. However, Section 24 enlists 10 types of persons who shall compulsorily obtain the registration even though these persons do not trigger the provisions prescribed under Section 22. Thus Section 24 is an overriding section that makes it mandatory to obtain registration by certain prescribed persons even though the conditions prescribed under section 22 are not met.

Further, the Government on the recommendations of the council may notify such other person or class of persons who are required to compulsorily obtain the registration.

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25. Procedure for registration

- (1) Every person who is liable to be registered under section 22 or section 24 shall apply for registration in every such State or Union territory in which he is so liable within thirty days from the date on which he becomes liable to registration, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed:

Provided that a casual taxable person or a non-resident taxable person shall apply for registration at least five days prior to the commencement of business.

Explanation. —Every person who makes a supply from the territorial waters of India shall obtain registration in the coastal State or Union territory where the nearest point of the appropriate baseline is located.

- (2) A person seeking registration under this Act shall be granted a single registration in a State or Union territory:

Provided that a person having multiple business verticals in a State or Union territory may be granted a separate registration for each business vertical, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

- (3) A person, though not liable to be registered under section 22 or section 24 may get himself registered voluntarily, and all provisions of this Act, as are applicable to a registered person, shall apply to such person.

- (4) A person who has obtained or is required to obtain more than one registration, whether in one State or Union territory or more than one State or Union territory shall, in respect of each such registration, be treated as distinct persons for the purposes of this Act.

- (5) Where a person who has obtained, or is required to obtain registration in a State or Union territory in respect of an establishment, has an establishment in another State or Union territory, then such establishments shall be treated as establishments of distinct persons for the purposes of this Act.

- (6) Every person shall have a Permanent Account Number issued under the Income Tax Act, 1961 in order to be eligible for grant of registration:

Provided that a person required to deduct tax under section 51 may have, in lieu of a Permanent Account Number, a Tax Deduction and Collection Account Number issued under the said Act in order to be eligible for grant of registration.

- (7) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (6), a non-resident taxable person may be granted registration under sub-section (1) on the basis of such other documents as may be prescribed.

- (8) Where a person who is liable to be registered under this Act fails to obtain registration, the proper officer may, without prejudice to any action which may be taken under this Act or under any other law for the time being in force, proceed to register such person in such manner as may be prescribed.
- (9) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), —
- (a) any specialised agency of the United Nations Organisation or any Multilateral Financial Institution and Organisation notified under the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947, Consulate or Embassy of foreign countries; and
 - (b) any other person or class of persons, as may be notified by the Commissioner, shall be granted a Unique Identity Number in such manner and for such purposes, including refund of taxes on the notified supplies of goods or services or both received by them, as may be prescribed.
- (10) The registration or the Unique Identity Number shall be granted or rejected after due verification in such manner and within such period as may be prescribed.
- (11) A certificate of registration shall be issued in such form and with effect from such date as may be prescribed.
- (12) A registration or a Unique Identity Number shall be deemed to have been granted after the expiry of the period prescribed under sub-section (10), if no deficiency has been communicated to the applicant within that period.

25.1 Analysis

Section 25 read with draft registration rules provides a detailed road map on the procedural aspects of the registration. The time limit for application is within 30 days (for persons other than casual taxable person or a non-resident taxable person) and casual taxable person or a non-resident taxable person shall have to obtain the registration at least 5 days prior to the commencement.

Single registration will be granted from one state or union territory and in case of persons having business across different states, then multiple registrations are granted. Even in a single state, multiple registrations are possible wherever a person has multiple business verticals.

As per rule 1 of the draft Registration rules a Special Economic Zone unit or Special Economic Zone developer shall make a separate application for registration as a business vertical distinct from its other units located outside the Special Economic Zone.

The Registration rules prescribe 29 different forms in respect of registration matters. The application for registration should be disposed off in a time bound manner and detailed time limits have been prescribed under the rules for various purposes.

Requirement of a Permanent Account Number or Tax Deduction and Collection Account Number

Every person who is liable to take a registration or wants to obtain voluntary Registration shall have a Permanent Account Number (PAN).

Every person required to deduct tax under section 51 may have, in lieu of a Permanent Account Number, a Tax Deduction and Collection Account Number (TAN)

A non-resident taxable person can obtain registration on the basis of any other document as may be prescribed.

Registration for United Nations or Consulate or Embassy:

Any specialized agency of the United Nations Organization or any Multilateral Financial Institution and Organization notified under the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947 (46 of 1947), Consulate or Embassy of foreign countries and any other person or class of persons as may be notified by the Commissioner, shall obtain a Unique Identity Number. The registration shall be for the purpose(s) notified, including seeking to claim refund of taxes paid by them, on the notified supplies of goods and/or services received by them. The supplier supplying to these organization is expected to mention the UID on the invoices and treat such supplies as business to business (B2B) supplies.

Issuance of Registration by Proper Authority:

The registration or Unique Identity Number, (UID) is granted / issued with effective dates. The registration or UID is granted or rejected after due verification and within the time prescribed. A certificate of registration shall also be issued in prescribed form with effective date as may be prescribed.

A registration or a UID shall be deemed to have been granted after the period prescribed (under sub-section (10) of Section 25 of the Act) if no deficiency has been communicated to the applicant within that period. Also, the grant of registration or the Unique Identity Number under the CGST Act / SGST Act shall be deemed to be a grant of registration or the Unique Identity Number under the SGST/CGST Act Provided that the application for registration or the UID has not been rejected//no deficiency has been communicated to applicant by the proper officer under SGST/CGST Act within the time specified.

Rejection of Application for Registration:

The proper officer shall not reject the application for registration or the Unique Identification Number (UID) without giving a notice to show cause and without giving the person a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

This implies that the decision to reject an application under this section shall be only after following the principles of Natural justice and after a due process of law by issuance of an order. It should also be noted that any rejection of application for registration or the Unique Identity Number under the CGST Act / SGST Act shall be deemed to be a rejection of application for registration under the SGST Act / CGST Act respectively as the case may be.

Statutory Provisions**26. Deemed registration.**

- (1) The grant of registration or the Unique Identity Number under the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act shall be deemed to be a grant of registration or the Unique Identity Number under this Act subject to the condition that the application for registration or the Unique Identity Number has not been rejected under this Act within the time specified in sub-section (10) of section 25.
- (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (10) of section 25, any rejection of application for registration or the Unique Identity Number under the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act shall be deemed to be a rejection of application for registration under this Act.

26.1 Analysis

These are the linking provisions between the Central Goods and Services Tax and State/Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act. By enabling these provisions, the burden of taking registrations under various Acts has been removed. Thus, if a supplier takes a registration under one act it shall be deemed that the registration has also been obtained under the other Act and vice-versa. Even otherwise the registration must be taken on the common portal and is based on the PAN hence the registration will remain common across various Acts.

However, if the registration is rejected under the Central Goods and Services Tax, then such rejection will be treated as if the registration has not been obtained under the Central Goods and Services Tax even though it has been obtained in State/Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act.

If an application for registration has been rejected under State/Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act then it shall be deemed that the same has been rejected under the Central Goods and Services Tax

Statutory Provision**27. Special provisions relating to casual taxable person and Non- resident taxable person**

(1) The certificate of registration issued to a casual taxable person or a non-resident taxable person shall be valid for a period specified in the application for registration or ninety days from the effective date of registration, whichever is earlier and such person shall make taxable supplies only after the issuance of the certificate of registration:

PROVIDED that the proper officer may, on sufficient cause being shown by the said taxable person, extend the said period of ninety days by a further period not exceeding ninety days.

(2) A casual taxable person or a non-resident taxable person shall, at the time of submission of application for registration under sub-section (1) of section 25, make an advance deposit of

tax in an amount equivalent to the estimated tax liability of such person for the period for which the registration is sought:

PROVIDED that where any extension of time is sought under sub-section (1), such taxable person shall deposit an additional amount of tax equivalent to the estimated tax liability of such person for the period for which the extension is sought.

(3) The amount deposited under sub-section (2) shall be credited to the electronic cash ledger of such person and shall be utilized in the manner Provided under section 49.

27.1 Analysis

The certificate of registration issued to a “casual taxable person” or a “non-resident taxable person” shall be valid for a period specified in the application for registration or ninety days from the effective date of registration, whichever is earlier, extendable by proper officer for further period of maximum 90 days at the request of taxable person.

A casual taxable person or a non-resident taxable person while seeking registration shall make an advance deposit of tax in an amount equivalent to the estimated tax liability. Where any extension of time is sought, such taxable person shall deposit an additional amount of tax equal to the estimated tax liability for the period for which the extension is sought.

Such deposit shall be credited to the electronic cash ledger of and utilized in the manner Provided under section 44 (Payment of Tax, interest, penalty and other amounts) of the Act.

Since the nature of the activity carried out by a casual taxable person and non-resident person are temporary as compared to a regular taxable person, additional safeguards have been placed to ensure that the registration is granted for a limited period and the tax liability is recovered in advance.

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28. Amendment of Registration

(1) Every registered taxable person and a person to whom a unique identity number has been assigned shall inform the proper officer of any changes in the information furnished at the time of registration, or subsequent thereto, in such form and manner and within such period as may be prescribed.

(2) The proper officer may, on the basis of information furnished under sub-section (1) or as ascertained by him, approve or reject amendments in the registration particulars in such manner and within such period as may be prescribed:

Provided that approval of the proper officer shall not be required in respect of amendment of such particulars as may be prescribed.

Provided further that the proper officer shall not reject the application for amendment in the registration particulars without giving the person an opportunity of being heard.

(3) Any rejection or approval of amendments under the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be a rejection or approval under this Act.

28.1 Analysis

There are various situations in which the Registration issued by the competent authority requires amendment in line with real time situations. Under these circumstances, every registered taxable person shall inform any changes in the information furnished at the time of registration.

The proper officer shall not reject the request for amendment without affording a reasonable opportunity of being heard by following the principles of natural justice. Any rejection or, approval of amendments under the State Goods and Services Tax Act or Union Territory Goods and Services Act shall be deemed to be a rejection or approval of amendments under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act.

Statutory Provision**29. Cancellation of registration**

- (1) The proper officer may, either on his own motion or on an application filed by the registered person or by his legal heirs, in case of death of such person, cancel the registration, in such manner and within such period as may be prescribed, having regard to the circumstances where, —
 - (a) the business has been discontinued, transferred fully for any reason including death of the proprietor, amalgamated with other legal entity, demerged or otherwise disposed of; or
 - (b) there is any change in the constitution of the business; or
 - (c) the taxable person, other than the person registered under sub-section (3) of section 25, is no longer liable to be registered under Section 22 or Section 24.
- (2) The proper officer may cancel the registration of a person from such date, including any retrospective date, as he may deem fit, where, —
 - (a) a registered person has contravened such provisions of the Act or the rules made thereunder as may be prescribed; or
 - (b) a person paying tax under section 10 has not furnished returns for three consecutive tax periods; or
 - (c) any registered person, other than a person specified in clause (b), has not furnished returns for a continuous period of six months; or
 - (d) any person who has taken voluntary registration under sub-section (3) of section 25 has not commenced business within six months from the date of registration; or
 - (e) registration has been obtained by means of fraud, wilful misstatement or suppression of facts:

Provided that the proper officer shall not cancel the registration without giving the person an opportunity of being heard.
- (3) The cancellation of registration under this section shall not affect the liability of the

person to pay tax and other dues under this Act or to discharge any obligation under this Act or the rules made thereunder for any period prior to the date of cancellation whether or not such tax and other dues are determined before or after the date of cancellation.

- (4) The cancellation of registration under the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be a cancellation of registration under this Act.
- (5) Every registered person whose registration is cancelled shall pay an amount, by way of debit in the electronic credit ledger or electronic cash ledger, equivalent to the credit of input tax in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock or capital goods or plant and machinery on the day immediately preceding the date of such cancellation or the output tax payable on such goods, whichever is higher, calculated in such manner as may be prescribed:
- PROVIDED that in case of capital goods or plant and machinery, the taxable person shall pay an amount equal to the input tax credit taken on the said capital goods or plant and machinery, reduced by such percentage points as may be prescribed or the tax on the transaction value of such capital goods or plant and machinery under section 15, whichever is higher.
- (6) The amount payable under sub-section (5) shall be calculated in such manner as may be prescribed.

29.1 Analysis

Any Registration granted under this Act may be cancelled by the Proper Officer; the various circumstances and the provisions of the law on this subject have been outlined under this section.

A registration granted can be cancelled when –

- the business is discontinued, transferred fully for any reason including death of proprietor, amalgamated with other legal entity, demerged or otherwise disposed of; or
- there is any change in the constitution of the business; or
- the taxable person is no longer liable to be registered under Section 22.

This is possible after the person is afforded an opportunity of being heard (except no such opportunity need to Be Provided in case the application is filed by the registered taxable person or his legal heirs, in the case of death of such person, for cancellation of registration) when –

- the registered taxable person has contravened such provisions of the Act or the rules made there under as may be prescribed; or
- a person paying tax under Composition Scheme has not furnished returns for three consecutive tax periods; or
- any taxable person who has not furnished returns for a continuous period of six months; or

- any person who has taken voluntary registration and has not commenced business within six months from the date of registration; or
- Where registration has been obtained by means of fraud, wilful misstatement or suppression of facts.

As such, cancellation of registration, shall not affect the liability of the taxable person to pay tax and other dues under the Act for any period prior to the date of cancellation whether or not such tax and other dues are determined before or after the date of cancellation. The cancellation of registration under State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act shall be deemed to be a cancellation of registration under the Central Goods and Service Tax Act.

Where the registration is cancelled, the registered taxable person shall pay an amount equivalent to the credit of input tax in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock on the day immediately preceding the date of such cancellation or the output tax payable on such goods, whichever is higher. The payment can be made by way of debit in the electronic credit or electronic cash ledger.

In case of capital goods, the taxable person shall pay an amount equal to the input tax credit taken on the said capital goods reduced by the prescribed percentage points or the tax on the transaction value of such capital goods [under sub-section (1) of section 15 (Value of Taxable supply) of Act], whichever is higher. The amount payable under these provisions shall be calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

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30. Revocation of cancellation of registration

- (1) Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, any registered person, whose registration is cancelled by the proper officer on his own motion, may apply to such officer for revocation of cancellation of the registration in the prescribed manner within thirty days from the date of service of the cancellation order.
- (2) The proper officer may, in the manner and within such period as may be prescribed, by order, either revoke cancellation of the registration or reject the application:
Provided that the application for revocation of cancellation of registration shall not be rejected unless the applicant has been given an opportunity of being heard.
- (3) The revocation of cancellation of registration under the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be a revocation of cancellation of registration under this Act.

30.1 Analysis

Any registered taxable person, whose registration is cancelled, subject to prescribed conditions and circumstances, may apply to proper officer for revocation of cancellation of the registration within thirty days from the date of service of the cancellation order. The proper officer may in prescribed manner and within prescribed period, by an order, either revoke

cancellation of the registration, or reject the application for revocation for good and sufficient reasons.

The proper officer shall not reject the application for revocation of cancellation of registration without giving a show cause notice and without giving the person a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

Revocation of cancellation of registration under State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act shall be deemed to be a revocation of cancellation of registration under the Central Goods and Service Tax Act

30.2 Comparative Review

At present, the threshold limit for registration under Central Excise is INR 150 lacs (this is optional), under service tax is INR 10 lacs and under many State VAT laws between INR 5 – 10 lacs

Section in CGST Act	Title	Corresponding Section in Central Excise Act, 1944	Corresponding Section in Finance Act, 1994	VAT/New Provision
22	Registrations	Section-6 of CEA 1944 read with Rule 9 of Central Excise Rules 2002	Section 69 of the Finance Act 1994 read with Rule 4 of Service Tax Rules 1994	Different states have different provisions under their ACT.

30.3 FAQ's

Q1. Who is the person liable to take a Registration under the GST Law?

Ans. In terms of Sub-Section (1) of Section 22 of the CGST Act, every supplier making taxable supplies is liable for registration if his aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds twenty lakh rupees.

Q2. What is the time limit for taking a Registration under GST Law ?

Ans. Every person should take a Registration, within thirty days from the date on which he becomes liable to registration, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed. Provided casual taxable person or a non-resident taxable person shall apply for registration at least five days prior to the commencement of business.

Q3. If a person is operating in different states, with the same PAN number, whether he operate with a single Registration?

Ans. Every person who is liable to take a Registration will have to get registered separately for each of the States where he has a business operation and is liable to pay GST in terms of Sub-section (1) of Section 25 of GST Law.

Q4. Whether a person having multiple business verticals in a State can obtain different registrations?

Ans. In terms of Sub-Section (2) of Section 25, a person having multiple business verticals in

a State may obtain a separate registration for each business vertical, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

Q5. Is there a provision for a person to get himself registered voluntarily though he may not be liable to pay GST?

Ans. In terms of Sub-section (3) of Section 25 a person, though not liable to be registered under Section 22, may get himself registered voluntarily, and all provisions of this Act, as are applicable to a registered taxable person, shall apply to such person.

Q6. Is possession of a Permanent Account Number (PAN) mandatory for obtaining a registration?

Ans. Every person shall have a Permanent Account Number issued under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) in order to be eligible for grant of registration under Section 22 of the Act.

Q7. Whether the department through the proper officer, *Suo-motto* proceed with registration of a Person under this Act?

Ans. In terms of Sub-Section 8 of Section 25, Where a person who is liable to be registered under this Act fails to obtain registration, the proper officer may, without prejudice to any action that is, or may be taken under this Act, or under any other law for the time being in force, proceed to register such person in the manner as may be prescribed *Suo-motto*.

Q8. When the proper Officer can grant a Certificate for Registration?

Ans. In terms of Sub-Section 10 of Section 25, the registration or the Unique Identity Number, shall be granted or rejected after due verification in the manner and within such period as may be prescribed.

Q9. Whether the Registration granted to any person is permanent?

Ans. Yes, the registration Certificate once granted is permanent unless surrendered, cancelled, or revoked.

Q10. What is the validity period of the Registration certificate issued to Casual Taxable Person and non-Resident Taxable person?

Ans. The certificate of registration issued to a "casual taxable person" or a "non-resident taxable person" shall be valid for a period of ninety days from the effective date of registration. A proviso has been made available in this statute by enshrining a discretionary authority for the proper officer, who may at the request of the said taxable person, extend the validity of the aforesaid period of ninety days by a further period not exceeding ninety days.

Q.11. Is there any Advance tax to be paid by Casual Taxable Person and non-Resident Taxable person at the time of obtaining Registration under this Special Category?

Ans. Yes, it has been made mandatory in the ACT, that a casual taxable person or a non-resident taxable person shall, at the time of submission of application for registration

under sub-section (2) of section 27, make an advance deposit of tax in an amount equivalent to the estimated tax liability of such person for the period for which the registration is sought. This provision of depositing advance additional amount of tax equivalent to the estimated tax liability of such person is applicable for the period for which the extension beyond ninety days is being sought.

Q12. Whether amendments to the Registration Certificates issued by the Proper officer is permissible?

Ans. In terms of Section 28, the proper officer may, on the basis of such information furnished either by the Registrant or as ascertained by him, approve or reject amendments in the registration particulars in the manner and within such period as may be prescribed:

Q13. Whether Cancellation of Registration Certificate is permissible?

Ans. Any Registration granted under this Act may be cancelled by the Proper Officer, on various circumstances and the provisions of the law on this subject have been outlined under Section 29 of the ACT. The proper officer may, either on his own motion or on an application filed, in the prescribed manner, by the registered taxable person or by his legal heirs, in case of death of such person, cancel the registration, in such manner and within such period as may be prescribed.

Q14. Whether cancellation of Registration under CGST ACT means cancellation under SGST ACT also?

Ans. The cancellation of registration under the CGST Act /S GST Act shall be deemed to be a cancellation of registration under the SGST Act / CGST Act mutually.

Q.15. Can the proper Officer Cancel the Registration on his own Suo-motto?

Ans. Yes, The Proper Officer can cancel the Registration once issued on his own Volition However, such officer must follow the principles of natural justice by issuing a Notice and pass an appealable order.