

K & J Financial Services



GST

REGISTRATION

Contact Us

Address

223, Rajhans Point, Gitanjali, , Varachha Main Road, Surat. 395006

Phone number

Call us : +91 91069 29837 | +91 93288 31114

E-mail address

kandjfinancialservices@gmail.com



GST Registration

(GSTIN - Goods and Services Tax Identification Number)

Details required for GST registration / જીએસટી નોંધણી માટે જરૂરી વિગત

- Email Address
- Mobile Number
- Name of Firm / પેઢીનું નામ
- Complete Address of the Principal Place of Business / વ્યવસાયના મુખ્ય સ્થળનું સંપૂર્ણ સરનામું
- Short Description About Business Activity / વ્યાપાર પ્રવૃત્તિ વિશે ટૂંકું વર્ણન
- Do you want to opt composition scheme? / શું તમે કમ્પોઝિશન સ્કીમ પસંદ કરવા માંગો છો? Yes / No / નિષ્ણાત સાથે તેના વિશે ચર્ચા કરવા માંગો છો

Documents required for GST registration / જીએસટી નોંધણી માટે જરૂરી દસ્તાવેજો

- Passport size photo / ફોટો
- PAN Card / પાન કાર્ડ
- Aadhaar Card / આધારકાર્ડ
- Valid Bank account number, (Scan copy of cheque or Copy of Bank Statement / ચેકની સ્કેન કોપી અથવા બેંક સ્ટેટમેન્ટની કોપી)
- Rent Agreement / ભાડાકરાર (જો ધંધાનું સ્થળ ભાડે હોઈ તો, ઘરનાં સરનામાં પર થી પણ કરી શકાય)

Professional fees for GST registration / જીએસટી નોંધણી માટે ફી

- GST Registration (1,499/-)
 - GST Registration + 3 Months GST Return Filing (2,499/-)
 - GST Registration + 12 Months GST Return Filing (7,999/-)
- *18% GST Applicable

જીએસટી નંબર હોવાના ફાયદા

- માર્કેટમાં વધુ સ્પર્ધાત્મક બનો
- જીએસટી નંબર વિના ઇન્ટરસ્ટેટ ટ્રેડિંગ અશક્ય છે. જીએસટી હેઠળ કારોબારની નોંધણી કર્યા પછી જ તે શક્ય છે.
- ઓનલાઇન વ્યવસાયનું વિસ્તરણ
- જો તમે એમેઝોન, ફ્લિપકાર્ટ, શોપાઇફ, પેટીએમ જેવી મોટી બ્રાન્ડ્સ સાથે ઈકોમર્સ પ્લેટફોર્મ પર અથવા તમારી પોતાની વેબસાઇટ દ્વારા સ્પર્ધા કરવા તૈયાર છો, તો તમારે જીએસટીઆઈએન મેળવવો આવશ્યક છે.
- ઇનપુટ ટેક્સ ક્રેડિટ મેળવો
- જો તમારી પાસે જીએસટી નંબર છે, તો તમે જીએસટી રીટર્ન ફાઇલ કરતી વખતે ઇનપુટ ટેક્સ ક્રેડિટ મેળવી શકો છો.
- કોઈ પ્રતિબંધ વિના આંતરરાજ્યનું વેચાણ
- તમે જીએસટી માટે નોંધણી પૂર્ણ કર્યા પછી જ અન્ય રાજ્યોમાં તમારા ઉત્પાદનો વેચી શકો છો.

Professional Fees Packages for GST Registration

1,499/-	2,499/-	7,999/-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● GST Registration ● A dedicated GST expert ● Free Consultation ● Fast ARN & TRN numbers generate ● Call/Chat support till you received GST certificate ● GST Registration Done in Same Day ● 18% GST Will Be Applicable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● GST Registration + Return Filing ● Free GST registration ● GST return filing for 3 months (Upto 350 Entries Per Month) ● GSTR-1 Return Filing ● GSTR-3B Return Filing ● A dedicated GST expert ● Free Consultation ● Fast ARN & TRN numbers generate ● Call/Chat support till you received GST certificate ● 18% GST Will Be Applicable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● GST Registration + Return Filing ● Free GST registration ● Fast ARN & TRN numbers generate ● GST return filing for 12 months (Upto 500 Entries Per Month) ● A dedicated GST expert ● Free Consultation ● GSTR-1 Return Filing ● GSTR-3B Return Filing ● GSTR-9 Return Filing ● Input Tax Credit Reconciliation ● Call/Chat support till you received GST certificate ● 18% GST Will Be Applicable

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Guidelines for Filing the GST Registration Form

1. જીએસટી માટે કોણે નોંધણી કરાવવી જોઈએ?

ટર્નઓવર માપદંડ, 40 લાખથી (ફક્ત ગુડ્સ) વધુનું ટર્નઓવર હોય તેવા કોઈપણ વ્યવસાય, 20 લાખની સર્વિસ હોય તો.

2. E-commerce Operator

જે વ્યક્તિ ઓનલાઇન વ્યવસાય (જેમ કે એમેઝોન અથવા ફ્લિપકાર્ટ) દ્વારા જોડાશે, તેણે જીએસટી માટે શરૂઆતથી જ નોંધણી કરાવવી જોઈએ.

3. Casual taxpayer

જો તમે ઇવેન્ટ્સ / પ્રદર્શન(exhibitions)માં માલ અથવા સેવાઓ પ્રદાન કરો છો અને તમારી પાસે કાયમી વ્યવસાયનું સ્થળ નથી, તો તમારે ઓનલાઇન GST જીએસટી નોંધણી લેવાની જરૂર છે. તે જીએસટી નોંધણીની માન્યતા 90 દિવસની છે

4. વેચાણ / સેવા અન્ય રાજ્યને પ્રદાન કરે છે (આંતર રાજ્ય)

જો કોઈ અન્ય રાજ્યમાં શામેલ માલ અથવા સેવા પ્રદાતાનો કોઈ સપ્લાયર હોય તો કોઈએ જીએસટી હેઠળ નોંધણી કરાવવી જોઈએ.

5. જીએસટી નંબર માટે કોણ અરજી કરી શકે છે?

Individual/Proprietorship / Private Limited/LLP/NGO / Partnership Firm

6. સીજીએસટી, એસજીએસટી અને આઈજીએસટી વચ્ચે શું તફાવત છે?

CGST SGST IGST (સીજીએસટી એસજીએસટી આઈજીએસટી)

CGST - સેન્ટ્રલ ગુડ્સ અને સર્વિસ ટેક્સ

SGST - રાજ્ય ગુડ્સ અને સર્વિસ ટેક્સ

IGST - ઇન્ટિગ્રેટેડ ગુડ્સ અને સર્વિસ ટેક્સ

સ્થાનિક વેચાણ પર સીજીએસટીનો ચાર્જ લેવામાં આવે છે (રાજ્યની અંદર વેચાણ) એસજીએસટી સ્થાનિક વેચાણ પર લેવામાં આવે છે (રાજ્યોની અંદર વેચાણ) આઈજીએસટી આંતરરાજ્ય વેચાણ (રાજ્ય બહારનું વેચાણ) પર લેવામાં આવે છે

તે ચાર્જ અને કેન્દ્ર સરકાર દ્વારા એકત્રિત કરવામાં આવે છે તે રાજ્ય સરકાર દ્વારા વસૂલવામાં આવે છે અને એકત્રિત કરવામાં આવે છે તે કેન્દ્ર સરકાર દ્વારા વસૂલવામાં આવે છે અને એકત્રિત કરવામાં આવે છે

તેણે સેન્ટ્રલ એક્સાઈઝ અને સર્વિસ ટેક્સ જેવા ટેક્સને બદલીને વેટ, લક્ઝરી ટેક્સ અને મનોરંજન ટેક્સ જેવા ટેક્સને બદલીને સીએસટી (સેન્ટ્રલ સેલ્સ ટેક્સ) જેવા ટેક્સને બદલ્યા છે.

7. જીએસટી અંતર્ગત નોંધણી ન કરવા બદલ દંડ

જ્યારે કોઈ વ્યક્તિ કર ચૂકવતો નથી અથવા ટૂંકી ચુકવણી કરે છે, ત્યારે તે ભૂલ તરીકે માનવામાં આવે છે.

ગુનેગારને ઓછામાં ઓછી બાકી વેરા રકમનો 10% દંડ ભરવો પડે છે. 10,000.

જ્યારે વ્યક્તિ ઇરાદાપૂર્વક ટેક્સ ટાળશે, તો પેનલ્ટી બાકી વેરાની રકમના 100% હશે.

FAQ

1. What is GST?

GST or Goods and Service Tax is a kind of indirect tax for India and applicable on the supply of products and providing of services. It is a comprehensive and multi-staged assessing; comprehensive because it has subsumed all the indirect taxes except a few and multistage because it is implicated at every step within the generation prepare. It is supposed to be discounted to all the parties within various stages of generation except the ultimate consumer.

2. What is the need of GST?

It is a mandate issued by Govt. of India who basically try to save tax and keep oneself from the cascading effect of tax.

3. Is it necessary to pay GST?

Yes, it is mandatory to pay GST for all the tax payers who is registered under GST regime.

4. What is the full form of CGST, SGST, IGST?

The full form of CGST– Central Goods and Service Tax | SGST– State Goods and Service Tax | IGST– Integrated Goods and Service Tax

5. What is the difference between CGST, SGST and IGST?

CGST and IGST are levied by Central Govt. and SGST is levied by State Govt.

CGST and SGST are paid for Intra-State Supply and IGST is paid for inter-State supply.

6. What is the limit to be considered under the GST law?

The limit to be considered under GST law differs on the basis of different categories.

Manufacturing Sector – 40 lakhs

Service sector – 20 lakhs

In North Eastern states – 10 lakhs

7. Do I need to visit the GST Department with papers for any purpose?

No, you don't. Online Legal India looks after each and every procedure. You don't need to visit any Govt. office. You just have to simply register on our official website and get your GST registration done at ease

8. What is the concept of an origin based tax on consumption?

Origin Based Tax or production tax is levied where services or products are produced.

9. What is the concept of a destination based tax?

Destination based tax or consumption tax are levied where the services or the products are being consumed. In this kind of taxation, exports are considered together with nil tax amounts whereas imports are taxed on par with the production done in the domestic sphere.

10. What is the GST tax rate?

Goods and Services are categorized into five categories of tax slabs for collection of tax- 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%.

11. What are the penalties for not registering under GST?

IN case of delay in GST filing, the penalty of Rs. 200/- is charged per day. There is no late fee charged in IGST.

When GST Return is not filed, then 10% of the due tax will be the penalty amount or Rs. 10000, whichever is earlier.

When someone commits fraud, then there will be a penalty which is 100% of the due tax or Rs. 10000 – whichever is earlier.

12. What is Composition Scheme?

Composition Scheme is a easy process under the GST law for all the taxpayers who can avoid difficult formalities pay the GST at a fixed rate based on the turnover. The taxpayers, whose revenue is less than Rs. 1 crore, can opt for this scheme. But recently the CBIC announced the increase the threshold limit from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 1.5 crores. In case of North eastern states and Himachal Pradesh, the limit is now Rs. 75 lakhs. The GST rate under the composition scheme is only 1 % of the annual turnover in case of the manufacturer or traders of products.

13. What is the GST Turnover Limit?

In case of sale of goods, if the business exceeds 40 lakhs, in case of service provider if it exceeds 20 lakhs, and in case of Special category states if it exceeds 10 lakhs, then one has to register for GST.

14. What is the time limit to register for GST?

A person liable for GST registration must apply for the GST within 30 days from the date he becomes liable for GST.

15. Is PAN mandatory for the registration of GST?

PAN is mandatory for general taxpayers and also the casual taxpayers entitled under GST.

16. Can a business operate across India with one GST number?

An entity operating in multiple states will have to register separately for each state from where supplies of goods or services take place.

17. What is the validity of GST certificate?

Once the GST Certificate is issued, the registration is valid until it is surrendered, cancelled or suspended. Only GST certificate issued to non-resident taxable person and casual taxable person have a limited validity period.

18. Who is a Casual Taxable Person?

Casual taxable person is one who occasionally undertakes transaction within a taxable territory where he does not have a fixed place of business.

19. Who is a Non-resident Taxable Person?

When a taxable person resides outside India to undertake the transaction occasionally in the country and does not have a fixed place of business in India, he/she is a non-resident taxable person.

20. How long does it take to obtain GSTIN?

GSTIN is allotted within 24 hours after submitting GST application with all necessary documents.

21. How to get GST certificate?

GST certificate is provided in soft copy format by Govt. of India. After the allotment of GSTIN, GST certificate can be downloaded from the GST portal at anytime by the applicant.

22. When do you need to register under the GST Act?

You need to register within 30 days since your liability arises. In case of Casual Taxpayers and Non-residential taxable person, the person needs to register under GST 5 days prior to the commencement of the business.

23. What is ARN & TRN in GST registration?

ARN stands for Application Reference Number. It is a proof of successful submission of the application to GST servers. It is generated after TRN or Temporary Reference Number and uploading of required documents.

23. How to Choose HSN or SAC Code during GST Registration?

HSN or SAC code refers to Goods and Services code. At Online Legal India, the GST expert helps you to choose the suitable HSN or SAC Code after getting the details about the business.

24. Do I need to be physically present during the GST registration?

Online Legal India offers the entire GST Registration service online. You don't need to be physically present during the registration. You only need a device (phone/computer), internet and required documents. We will get the job done for you, even if you are at the remotest location of the country.

25. When to apply for multiple GST registrations?

Under the GST regime, only one registration is allowed against one PAN. But when a business is operated in more than one state must have separate GST numbers for each state. Businesses with multiple verticals within a state need to register for each of the verticals.

26. Is the GST threshold limit the same for all Indian states?

The exemption limit is a supply turnover of Rs. 20 lac for businesses in all except for the Indian states in the northeast region. Businesses in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura must get a GST registration if their supply turnover exceeds Rs. 10 lac. As mentioned above, this threshold limit applies only to businesses that operate within their home state. A business that conducts trade with another state must seek registration regardless of turnover.

27. Do I need a commercial address for the registration?

If you are handling your business from your home, then you can register the residential address with the GST. It requires only the address proof such as electricity bill, NOC, sale deed or link agreement.

28. When Digital Signature is required for the GST Registration?

DSC is required in case of private limited company, LLP etc. In case of proprietorship firm or partnership firm, DSC is not required.

29. Do I need a bank account for the GST registration?

Yes you do need a personal saving account or current account. If you are starting a new business and have a personal saving account, then it can be provided and after the registration is done, you can apply for the new current account depending on the GST certificate.

30. What action required after the GST Registration?

After applying for the GST registration, each month you have to raise GST invoice for your customers or clients and charge proper GST amount to them. At the end of the month you have to pay the taxes online.

31. Is there any chance of rejection during GST registration?

If you don't submit correct required documents during submission of registration, then the jurisdiction officer shall reject the application. You have to apply again along with proper documents.

32. What documents are required as a Place of Business proof?

We require the copy of electricity bill or NOC from the landlord in case of rented place. NOC format will be share by our company during registration process.

33. How do I have to send my documents to K&J?

We accept documents over e-mail and whatsapp. Don't worry, we have a 100% confidential policy and once the job is done, we will delete the documents from our system.

