

Unit 2

GST registration provisions :

1. **Mandatory Registration:**

- Businesses whose aggregate turnover exceeds the prescribed threshold limit are required to register under GST. The threshold limits may vary for different categories of taxpayers and different states.

2. **Threshold Limits:**

- The threshold limits for GST registration can be based on the aggregate turnover of the business. It's important to check the latest threshold limits specified by the GST authorities.

3. **Voluntary Registration:**

- Even if a business's turnover is below the prescribed threshold, it can opt for voluntary registration.

4. **Compulsory Registration in Certain Cases:**

- Some businesses are required to register under GST irrespective of their turnover. This includes interstate supply of goods and certain specified categories of businesses.

5. **Types of GST Registration:**

- There are different types of GST registration, such as regular registration, composition scheme registration (for small businesses), and Non-Resident Taxable Person registration.

6. **Documents Required for Registration:**

- Common documents required for GST registration include PAN, proof of business registration, identity and address proof of promoters/partners/directors, bank account details, and photographs.

7. **Application for GST Registration:**

- The application for GST registration is submitted online through the GST Common Portal. The applicant needs to fill out the necessary details and upload the required documents.

8. **GST Identification Number (GSTIN):**

- Upon successful registration, the business is issued a unique GST Identification Number (GSTIN).

9. **Timeframe for Registration:**

- The time taken for GST registration can vary, but the process is generally completed within a specified timeframe.

10. **Penalties for Non-Registration:**

- Failure to register under GST when required can result in penalties.

Meaning of supply:

supply under GST is broad and covers all forms of supply of goods or services, including sale, transfer, barter, exchange, license, rental, lease, or disposal made or agreed to be made for a consideration by a person in the course or furtherance of business.

Scope of supply:

1. **Detailed Description:** The scope of supply should provide a comprehensive and detailed description of the products, services, or work to be delivered. This may include technical specifications, dimensions, quantities, quality standards, and any other relevant details.
2. **Exclusions:** It is equally important to specify what is not included in the scope of supply. This helps to avoid misunderstandings and disputes over what is expected from the supplier or contractor.
3. **Timeline and Milestones:** The document may also include information about the timeline for delivery or completion of the work. Milestones and deadlines can be outlined to ensure that both parties are on the same page regarding project timelines.
4. **Quality Standards:** The scope of supply may specify the quality standards that the deliverables must meet. This ensures that the products or services provided meet the required level of quality.
5. **Responsibilities of Each Party:** The document may outline the responsibilities of both the supplier or contractor and the recipient of the goods or services. This helps to establish a clear understanding of who is responsible for what aspects of the project.
6. **Terms and Conditions:** The scope of supply is often accompanied by the terms and conditions of the agreement. This includes payment terms, warranties, dispute resolution mechanisms, and other contractual details.
7. **Changes and Amendments:** The document may address the process for making changes or amendments to the scope of supply. This helps in managing any modifications that may be necessary during the course of the project.

Composite supply:

A composite supply refers to a supply made up of two or more goods or services, where such goods or services are naturally bundled together and are provided in conjunction with each other during the ordinary course of business. In

other words, the components of a composite supply are so interconnected or interdependent that they form an integral whole.

Mixed supply:

A mixed supply involves two or more individual supplies that are not naturally bundled, provided together for a single price.