CHAPTER 10
REGISTRATION

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01. Important Definitions: -

Q1. 'P' Ltd. has its registered office, under the Companies Act, 2013, in the State of Maharashtra from where it ordinarily carries on its business of taxable goods. It also has a warehouse in the State of Telangana for storing said goods. What will be the place of business of 'P' Ltd. under the GST law?

(a) Telangana
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)

[Reason: - Refer Sec 2(85)]

02. Sec 22(1) read with N/No. 10/2019: - Threshold limit for registration

Q2. Ram, an individual, based in Gujarat, is in employment and earning ₹ 10 lakh as salary. He is also providing intra-State consultancy services to different organizations on growth and expansion of business. His turnover from the supply of such services is ₹ 12 lakh. Determine whether Ram is liable for taking registration as per provisions of the Act? [MTP May 22]

(a) Yes, as his aggregate turnover is more than ₹ 20 lakh.
(b) No, as his aggregate turnover is less than ₹ 40 lakh.
(c) No, as services in the course of employment does not constitute supply and therefore, aggregate turnover is less than ₹ 20 lakh.
(d) Yes, since he is engaged in taxable supply of services.

[**Reason**: - Refer para 1 of Schedule III & Sec 22(1)]

Q3. Mr. Lala is engaged in supply of tiles and marbles in Telangana since July. He is not registered under GST. Based on advice of his son, Mr. Lala made the supply of tiles within his State only. Upto which limit of aggregate turnover, Mr. Lala can continue to supply goods without registration within his State, if he does not procure any goods/services on which tax is payable under RCM? [ICAI Case 28 Sub-Q2]

(a) ₹20 lakh
(b) ₹40 lakh
(c) ₹10 lakh
(d) ₹150 lakh

[**Reason**: Refer **Sec 22 read with N/No. 10/2019** exempts any person engaged in exclusive supply of goods with aggregate turnover not exceeding ₹40 lakh, from registration requirement. **Exceptions** to this include (i.e. where ₹40 lakhs limit don't apply) persons engaged in intra-state supplies in **Telangana**.]

03. Sec 24:- Compulsory Registration in Certain Cases

Q4. Mr. Z of Himachal Pradesh starts a new business and makes following supplies in the first month-

(i) Intra-State supply of taxable goods amounting to ₹ 17 lakh
(ii) Supply of exempted goods amounting to ₹ 1 lakh

(iii) Inter-State supply of taxable goods amounting to ₹ 1 lakh

Whether he is required to obtain registration? [RTP May 21] [MTP II 24]

(a) Mr. Z is liable to obtain registration as the threshold limit of ₹ 10 lakh is crossed.

(b) Mr. Z is not liable to obtain registration as he makes exempted supplies.

(c) Mr. Z is liable to obtain registration as he makes the inter-State supply of goods.

(d) Mr. Z is not liable to obtain registration as the threshold limit of ₹ 20 lakh is not crossed.

[Reason: Refer **sec 24** – the moment Mr. Z made inter-state supply of goods, it is mandatorily required to register, though the threshold did not exceed.]

Q5. Mr. Lala is engaged in supply of tiles and marbles in Telangana state only, since July. He is not registered under GST. His turnover reached to ₹ 7 lakh as on 31st October. However, he planned to expand his business to other States, since he has received decent orders from other States.

During December, he received a consignment of tiles from Rajasthan through Prompt Carriers based in Rajasthan at ₹50,000 freight charges & GTA pays GST @ 18%. During January, Mr. Lala made his first inter-State supply to Tamil Nadu on 4th January for ₹4,50,000 (exclusive of tax).

Which of the following statement(s) is correct with respect to liability of Mr. Lala to register under GST? [ICAI Case 28 Sub-Q4]

(a) Mr. Lala is liable to register in December for receipt of GTA services.

(b) Mr. Lala is liable to register in January for effecting inter-State outward supply of goods.

(c) Mr. Lala is liable to register only when his turnover exceeds the threshold limit irrespective of whether he is in receiving any GTA services or is affecting inter-State outward supply.

(d) Mr. Lala is not required to register as it is his first year of business.

[Reason: 1) Refer **sec 24**, Lala is making inter-State taxable supply of goods, thus is mandatorily liable to register in Jan. 2) Refer **entry 1 of RCM-** RCM does not apply as GTA is paying 18% tax under forward charge. So, Lala is not liable to register in Dec.]

Q6. M/s. Rishabh Enterprises, a proprietorship firm, started its business on 1 May, 20XX in Gurgaon, Haryana, without applying for GST registration. It made following transactions:

Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)
02-05-20XX	Consultancy services supplied to M/s. Jai Ambey, Noida, Uttar Pradesh.	18,00,000

04-05-20XX	Transportation services supplied to M/s. Divya Traders, Haridwar (Uttar Pradesh) to supply goods at Chennai, Tamil Nadu.	60,000
05-05-20XX	Supplied handmade quilts, notified handicraft goods to M/s. Daizy Handicrafts, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.	3,80,000
07-05-20XX	Stitched Shirts supplied to M/s. New Readyware, Faridabad, Haryana.	23,00,000

Determine the date on which M/s. Rishabh Enterprises is liable to apply for GST registration. **[ICAI Case 20 Sub-Q1]**

(a) 02-05-20XX

(b) 04-05-20XX

(c) 05-05-20XX

(d) 07-05-20XX

[**Reason**: Refer **sec 24 read with N/No. 10/2017-** though Rishabh Enterprises falls under compulsory registration u/s 24 on making inter-State taxable supply of services, it is liable to apply for GST registration only on its t/o exceeding the threshold of ₹20 lakhs on 05-05-20XX. This benefit is given via notification.]

[Author's Note: ICAI has given ans 'a' which is wrong]

04. Sec 25(2): - State-Wise Registration Under GST

Q7. Xylo & Co. has three branches, in Jalandhar, Amritsar and Ludhiana, in the State of Punjab. Amritsar and Ludhiana branches are engaged in supply of garments and Jalandhar branch engaged in supply of shoes. Which of the following options is/are legally available for registration to Xylo & Co.?

(i) Xylo & Co. can obtain single registration for Punjab declaring any one of the branches as principal place of business and other two branches as additional place of business.

(ii) Xylo & Co. can obtain separate GST registration for each of the three branches - Amristar, Jalandhar and Ludhiana.

(iii) Xylo & Co. can obtain one GST registration for shoe business (Jalandhar branch) and another GST registration which is common for garments business (Amritsar and Ludhiana).

(a) (ii)

(b) Either (i), (ii) or (iii)

(c) Either (i) or (ii)

(d) Either (ii) or (iii)

[**Reason**: Refer Sec 25(2)]

Q8. XYZ Pvt. Ltd. is registered in Delhi & dealing in manufacturing and distribution of electronic goods. The company took on rent a new warehouse near its factory in Delhi for storage and dispatch of goods. Which of the following statements is most

appropriate in relation to the new warehouse taken on rent by the Company? [ICAI Case 24 Sub-Q5]

(a) Separate GST registration is not required mandatorily.

(b) Separate GST registration is required mandatorily.

(c) GST registration is required as a casual taxable person for the term of rent agreement.

(d) Separate GST registration is required once the rent is more than ₹20 lakh per annum.

[**Reason**: Co. already has GST registration in Delhi. As per **Sec 25(2)**, there is no mandatory requirement of separate GST registration. Factory can be **added as an additional place of business** in existing GST registration.]

05. Sec 25(8):- Suo-motu Registration by Proper Officer

Q9. Raghu Impex Ltd. is a supplier of stationery items in Uttar Pradesh and did not opt for registration under GST. The proper officer, based on enquiry, finds that the company is liable for registration and registers it on temporary basis on 21.01.20XX. On getting temporary registration, Raghu Impex Ltd. needs to apply for registration upto ____. [ICAI Case 5 Sub-Q1] [ICAI Case 25 Sub-Q1 - Similar]

(a) 20.02.20XX

(b) 22.03.20XX

(c) 21.04.20XX

(d) 21.05.20XX

[**Reason**: Refer **sec 25(8) read with rule 16(3)**, person shall submit an application for registration in prescribed form **within 90 days (i.e. till 21st Apr)** from the date of grant of temporary registration (i.e. from 21st Jan)]

06. Rule 10:- Effective Date of Registration

Q10. Bright Star Pvt. Ltd., a supplier of both taxable and exempted goods, is located in Shimla, Himachal Pradesh. Aggregate turnover of goods (all intra-State) exceeded ₹20 lakh on 29th July, 20XX and ₹40 lakh on 16th August, 20XX. It submitted application for registration on 30th August, 20XX and registration certificate is granted on 8th September, 20XX. The effective date of registration under the CGST Act, 2017, of Bright Star Pvt. Ltd. is: [ICAI Case 38, 42, 46 & 47 - Sub-Qs1 - Similar] [ICAI Case 50 Sub-Q1] [MTP 1 Sep 24]

(a) 29th July, 20XX

(b) 16th August, 20XX

(c) 30th August, 20XX

(d) 8th September, 20XX

[**Reason**: 1) Since Bright Star Pvt. Ltd. is supplying only goods in Himachal Pradesh only, applicable threshold limit of registration is **₹ 40 lakh**. 2) As per **Rule 10**, Application for registration is submitted by Co. within 30 days from 16th Aug, 20XX, the effective date of registration is **16th Aug, 20XX** - the date on which it becomes liable to registration (i.e., when turnover exceeded ₹40 lakh threshold).]

Q11. M/s. Rishabh Enterprises, a proprietorship firm, started its business on 1st May in Gurgaon, Haryana. On 2nd May, consultancy services were supplied to M/s. Jai Ambey, Noida, Uttar Pradesh for ₹21,00,000. It applied for registration on 4th June. The Assessing Officer approved the application of registration and issued GST registration certificate on 20th June. Determine the effective date of registration for M/s. Rishabh Enterprises. [ICAI Case 20 Sub-Q2 - Modified]

(a) 02nd May

(b) 04th May

(c) 05th May

(d) 20th June

[**Reason**: Rishabh Enterprises submitted application after 30 days from the date of becoming liable on 02nd May, effective date of registration is the date of grant of registration **i.e. 20th June.]**

07. Rule 18: -Display of Registration Certificate and GSTIN

Q12. A new client Mr. Z has recently obtained GST registration and keeps manual accounts. He has got his GSTIN printed on top of every page of new booklet printed for Tax Invoice.

Apart from his principal place of business he owns 2 godowns where he keeps stock of his goods and does some wholesale trading.

He asks you weather he needs to display the GSTIN registration and GSTIN at any other places?

(a) Mr. Z is required to display his certificate of registration in a prominent location at his principal place of business only. Name board at entry shall display GSTIN at his principal place of business only.

(b) Mr.Z has to display his certificate of registration in a prominent location at his principal place of business and at every additional place or places of business. Also, he should display GSTIN in the name board exhibited at the entry of his principal place of business and at every additional place or places of business.

(c) The certificate of registration is not required to be displayed. Only name board at entry of principal and additional places of business shall display GSTIN.

(d) The certificate of registration in a prominent location is required to be displayed only at principal place of business. Name board at entry of principal and additional places of business shall display GSTIN.

[**Reason**: Refer Rule 18]

08. Sec 27:- Registration Procedure for CTP & NRTP

Q13. Mr Ram, a jeweller registered under GST in Mumbai, wants to sell his jewellery in a Trade Expo held in Delhi.

Which of the following statements is false in his case? [MTP Mar 19] [MTP 2 Sep 24 & Sep 25]

(a) He needs to get registration in Delhi as casual taxable person.

(b) He needs to pay advance tax on estimated tax liability.

(c) He needs to mandatorily have a place of business in Delhi.

(d) He needs to file GSTR-1/ IFF and GSTR-3B for Delhi GSTIN for the month or quarter, as the case may be, when he gets registered in Delhi.

[Reason: Refer sec 27]

Q14. XYZ Electronics Pvt. Ltd. is a leading electronic goods manufacturer in Delhi. It participates in various trade fairs to showcase its products and sale through those events. The Electronics Association of Rajasthan is organising a trade fair in Jaipur. The Company is keen to participate in the same. To ensure GST compliances, it obtained the GST registration as casual taxable person in Rajasthan with the validity period of 45 days. The validity of GST registration in Rajasthan is: [ICAI Case 34 Sub-Q5]

(a) 45 days

(b) 90 days

(c) 180 days

(d) 135 days

[**Reason**: Refer **rule 27(1)**, registration as a CTP is valid for a period of **45 days** which is earlier of- specified in registration certificate (45 days in present case) or 90 days from the effective date of registration.]

09. Sec 28:- Amendment of Registration

Q15. ABC Footwear is registered under GST in Ajmer, Rajasthan with turnover in preceding financial year of ₹6.5 crores. It shifted its principal place of business to Kota, Rajasthan on 15th December. Which of the following is correct with respect to amendment in GST registration? [ICAI Case 16 Sub-Q3]

(a) ABC footwear shall apply for amendment in core fields within 15 days for approval from proper officer.

(b) ABC footwear shall apply for amendment in core fields within 7 days for approval from proper officer.

(c) ABC footwear shall apply for amendment in non-core fields within 7 days for approval from proper officer.

(d) ABC footwear shall apply for amendment in non-core fields within 15 days, no approval of the proper officer is required, & the amendment can be affected by ABC footwear on his own on the common portal.

[**Reason**: **Core fields include principal place** of business (other than change in State). For core information amendments, taxable person must apply **within 15 days** of the event. Proper officer approves within next 15 days.]

10. Sec 29:- Cancellation/Suspension of Registration

Q16. What is the validity of the registration certificate granted under GST for a normal taxpayer? [Study Mat]

a) One year

b) Two years

c) Valid till it is cancelled

d) Five years.

(Reason:- Refer Sec 29)

11. Sec 30:- Revocation of cancellation of registration

Q17. Mr. Prem & Sons had taken GST registration on 1st January but failed to furnish GST returns for the next 6 months. Owing to this, the proper officer cancelled its registration on 25th July and served the order for cancellation of registration on 31st July. Now, Prem & Sons wants to revoke the cancellation of registration. Prem & Sons can file an application for revocation of cancellation of registration on or before. (RTP Nov 2020)

(a) 30th August

(b) 29th August

(c) 29th September

(d) 29th October

[**Reason**: Refer **sec 30 read with rule 23-** revocation shall be applied within 90 days from 31st July which is date of service of order of cancellation of registration.]

Answers:

01	c
02	c
03	a
04	c
05	b
06	c
07	b
08	a
09	c
10	b
11	d
12	b
13	c
14	a
15	a
16	c
17	d