



WHAT IS GST?

Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a unified, indirect tax levied on the supply of goods and services across India. It replaces multiple state and central taxes, simplifying the taxation system.











WHO NEEDS GST REGISTRATION?

- GST registration is mandatory for:
- Businesses with annual turnover exceeding ₹40 lakh (₹20 lakh for special category states).
- E-commerce sellers and aggregators.
- Inter-state suppliers.
- Businesses required to pay tax under the reverse charge mechanism.
- Voluntary registration for businesses seeking tax benefits.





Step-by-Step GST Registration Process

Visit the GST Portal (www.gst.gov.in).Click on 'New Registration' and fill in details like PAN, mobile number, and email.

Receive OTP for verification and proceed with further details and upload documents

Receive Application Reference Number (ARN) for tracking

Approval and GSTIN issuance after verification





Documents Required for GST Registration

Aadhar and PAN Card of the business owner

Business registration proof (Partnership Deed, Incorporation Certificate, etc.)

Address proof of the business location

Bank account details

RETURSUN

GST Filing Process & Deadlines



A	Return	MIDITALISE	
Sul	Type	Purpose	Due Date
	GSTR-1	Outward supplies	11th of next month
	GSTR-3B	Summary return	20th of next month
A	GSTR-4	Quarterly return for composition	18th of the next quarter
	MARA	taxpayers	511
	GSTR-9	AnnuaPreturn	31st December of next financial
25		A REMIE	year



Process to file GST Returns

Login to the GST portal using your credentials.

Select the applicable GST return form (e.g., GSTR-1, GSTR-3B, etc.).

Enter sales and purchase details, Verify tax liability

Make payment, Submit and file the return and Download the acknowledgment receipt



Common Mistakes to Avoid

in GST Filing

Incorrect GSTIN entry

Missing due dates, leading to penalties

Not reconciling Input Tax Credit (ITC)

Incorrect tax calculation

Failure to maintain proper records



Benefits of GST Compliances

- Seamless Input Tax Credit (ITC).
- Reduced tax burden on businesses.
- Enhanced credibility with customers & partners.
- Avoidance of penalties & legal issues.
- Simplified tax structure across states.

