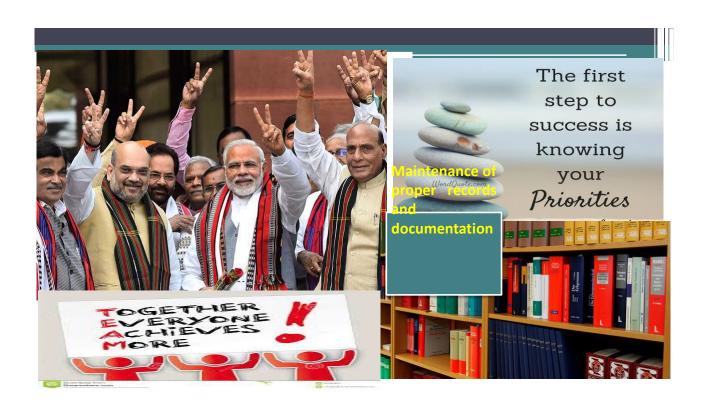
Documents and Records to be maintained for Audit

WIRC Seminar at BKC on 25.05.2019





Introduction to Annual Audit

- Under the erstwhile Indirect Tax Law viz. Central Excise and Service Tax Law, there were no requirement for audit of accounts and furnish reconciliation statement by an accountant.
- Audit was carried out by the Departmental authorities EA 2000 audit.
- Several State VAT Laws stipulated audit of records by a Chartered Accountant or Cost Accountant. In State of Maharashtra, turnover limit prescribed was of INR 1.00 Crores.



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What is audit?

- As per Section 2(13) of CGST Act 2017 "Audit" means
 - (a) the examination of records, returns and other documents maintained or furnished by the registered person under this act or rules;
 - (b) to verify the correctness of turnover declared, taxes paid, refund claimed and input tax credit availed;
 - (c) to assess the compliance with provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder



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Scope & Responsibility of audit

Auditor to affirm that auditee has:

- Determined taxability of Goods and / or services correctly
- Done correct classification of goods and / or services
- iii. Determined time of supply correctly
- iv. Determined place of supply properly
- v. Done proper valuation of goods and / or services
- vi. Availed and utilized Input tax credit correctly
- vii. Claimed exemptions and refunds correctly

Complied with procedures with respect to:

- Registration and amendments,
- Maintenance of accounts records,
- TDS / TCS,
- Payment of tax,
- Invoicing etc.



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Accounts and Records – S. 35

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- Every RTP shall keep and maintain, at his principal place of business, as mentioned in the certificate of registration, a true and correct account of
 - ✓ Production or manufacture of goods;
 - ✓ Inward or outward supply of goods and/or services;
 - ✓ Stock of goods;
 - ✓ Input tax credit availed,
 - Output tax payable and paid,
 - ✓ Invoices, Bill of Supply, Delivery Challans, Credit & Debit Notes'
 - ✓ Receipt, Payment and Refund Vouchers and e-way bills.

Accounts can be kept in electronic form and authenticated by means of Digital signature.

Accounts and records to be maintained for Manufacturing, trading and Services activities.

❖ In case of more than one place of business mention in COR, accounts relating to each place of business shall be kept at such places of business concerned.

Maintenance of Accounts – Rule 56

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Every RTP shall maintain accounts and details in respect of

Stock	Payment of Taxes	Particulars
 □ Account of Stock of each commodity received and supplied by him; □ Account shall contain particulars – ✓ Opening balance; ✓ Receipt and Supply; ✓ Goods lost, stolen, destroyed; ✓ Goods written off; ✓ Goods disposed by way of gift; ✓ Goods distributed as free sample ✓ Balance of stock including raw materials, finished goods, scrap and wastage thereof. 	 □ Maintain account containing details of – ✓ Tax payable; ✓ Tax payable under RCM; ✓ Tax collected and paid; ✓ Input Tax credit claimed; ✓ Register of Tax invoice, credit note, debit note, delivery challan issued or received during any tax period. 	Name and complete address of suppliers from whom he has received the goods or services; Names and complete addresses of the persons to whom he has supplied the goods or services; Complete addresses of the premises where the goods are stored by him, including goods stored during transit along with the particulars of the stock stored therein

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Maintenance of Records – Rule 56

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Every RTP shall maintain records and details in respect of

Storage of Goods	Storage of Books of Account	Entries in registers, accounts & documents
☐ If any taxable goods are found to be	RTP shall keep the books of account	Shall not be erased, effaced or
stored at any place(s) other than	at the principal place of business and	overwritten;
declared place, without the cover of	at every related place(s) of business	Incorrect entries shall be scored out
any valid documents, Proper Officer	mentioned in his certificate of	under attention and then correct
shall determine tax payable on such	registration. This will also include any	entries shall be recorded;
goods as if such goods have been	electronic form of data stored on any	In cases of maintenance is
supplied by registered persons.	electronic device.	electronically, a log of every entry
		edited or deleted shall be
		maintained.

Maintenance of accounts by Agents – Rule 56 (11)

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Every agent shall maintain accounts depicting the –

- (a) particulars of authorization received by him from each principal to receive or supply goods or services on behalf of such principal separately;
- (b) particulars including description, value and quantity(wherever applicable) of goods or services received on behalf of every principal;
- (c) particulars including description, value and quantity(wherever applicable) of goods or services supplied on behalf of every principal;
- (d) details of accounts furnished to every principal; and
- (e) tax paid on receipts or on supply of goods or services effected on behalf of every principal.



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Maintenance of Records – Rule 56 (12) to (14)

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Every RTP shall maintain records and details in respect of

Manufacturing of Goods	Supplying Services	Executing Works Contract
□ monthly production accounts, □ showing the quantitative details of raw materials or services used in the manufacture; and □	showing the quantitative details of goods used in the provision of each service, details of input services utilised	Names & addresses of the persons on whose behalf the works contract is executed; Description, value & quantity (wherever applicable) of goods or services received and utilized for /
☐ quantitative details of the goods so ☐ manufactured including the waste and by products thereof.	and the services supplied.	in, the execution of each works contract; Details of payment received in respect of each works contract;

Accounts and Records – S. 35 (2) & R. 58

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- Every **owner or operator of warehouse or godown;** or any other place used for storage of goods and **every transporter,** irrespective of whether he is a registered taxable person or not shall maintain records of consigner, consignee and other relevant details of the goods as may be prescribed.
- ❖ Such un-registered godown keepers or transporters have to register themselves on the GSTIN portal in Form GST ENR − 01 and they would be issued unique enrolment number.
- Registration in one State will deemed to be registered in all other States.

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Manner of Maintenance of records – S. 35 (2) & R. 58

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Goods Transporters

Details to be maintained:

- 1 Goods Transported:
- 2. Goods Delivered:
- 3. Goods Stored in transit:
- 4. GSTIN of consigner and consignee

Records to be maintained for all branches.



Warehouse / Godown Keeper

Details to be maintained:

- 1. Goods inward;
- 2. Goods outward;
- 3. Stock:
- 4. Period for which goods remain in warehouse.
- 5. Stored goods should be kept in such manner so can be identified, item-wise and owner-wise.

Audit – State wise or PAN wise

- ❖ It is worth emphasizing here that for audit purposes the turnover limit of Rs. 2 Crore is to be computed by including turnover in all the States or Union territories, as the case may be, i.e. on all India basis under same PAN?
- Since each of the State GST Acts also has the provisions relating to GST Audit, it appears that the GST audit shall be conducted state-wise.
- No separate threshold limit has been specified for Special Category States. [Eastern States of India Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram etc.]













Check point for GST Audit

- Cenvat Credits Carried forwards:
 - Un-utilized Cenvat Credits as on 30-06-2017 is correctly carried forward in TRAN-1;
 - Un-availed Cenvat Credits on capital goods is correctly carried forward in TRAN-1;
 - ☐ Input Tax Credits in Stocks of RM, SFG and FG is correctly carried forward in TRAN-1
 - Tax Credit in respect of invoices where rate of taxes is not shown separately and filing of TRAN 2;
 - Effect of Un-utilized Cenvat Credit of KKC & SBC as on 01-07-2017?

 [Kansai Nerolac Paints Ltd. GST/ARA-18/2017-18/B-25 Dated 05-04-2018]
 - ☐ Service tax paid under RCM for the tax liability arises after 01-07-2017
 - ☐ Goods at job workers / agents place as on 30-06-2017

Procedural Points:

- Display of registration certificate at prominent location at his principal place of business and at every additional place of business. [Rule 18(1)];
- ☐ Display of GSTIN on the name board exhibited at the entry of his principal place of business and at every additional place of business. [Rule 18(2)];
- ☐ Tax invoices are issued pursuant to Section 31 r.w. Rule 46 to 55A;
- ☐ Debit Notes and Credit Notes are issued pursuant to Section 34 of CGST Act;



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Check point for GST Audit

Outward Supply:

- ☐ Tax Liability is discharged after taking in to considerations
 - (i) Rate schedules;
 - (ii) Notifications (change in rate of taxes);
 - (iii) Ruling by Advance Authority in different States
- □ Tax liability discharged on receipt of advances towards supply of goods or services; [No Tax liability on advances received towards supply of goods from 15-11-2017 N. No. 66/2017 Central Tax Dated 15-11-2017];
- Goods sent to branches in other States Tax invoice to be issued;
- Goods sent to job worker must be returned within 180 days;
- Goods distributed free of charge & distributed as free sample;
- Exports of goods & services, supplies to SEZ;

Outward Supply:

- Accounting treatment on receipt of Duty Scripts (License) and its disposal;
- ☐ Supply of goods or services when consideration is not wholly in money; [Grant of development rights]
- ☐ Deemed supply of services agreeing to the obligation to refrain from an act, or to tolerate an act or situation, or to do an act [Schedule II 5 (e)];
- Determination of supply of services to branches Cross Charges;
- Determination of turnover when supply to related party;
- ☐ Reconcile the outward supply as per financial statements with GSTR-3B and GSTR-1 filed every month / quarter;
- ☐ Reporting of Exempt and NIL rated, and Non-GST outward supplies;

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Check point for GST Audit

Inward Supply:

- Recording of all inwards supplies in the month in which invoice for supply of goods or services or both is received;
- Recording of import transaction in books of accounts;
- ☐ Tax liability to be discharged under Reverse Charge Mechanism
 - (i) supplies are procured from Un-registered persons till 12-10-2017 S. 9(4);
 - (ii) specified goods or services S. 9(3)
- ☐ Conditions for availment of ITC is complied S. 16(2)
 - (i) Possess tax invoice or debit note or other duty paying documents;
 - (ii) Received the goods or services;
 - (iii) Supplier had paid tax on such supply and claimant had filed the return;
 - (iv) Pays invoice value to the supplier within 180 days

Inward Supply:

- ☐ Reconcile the purchases as per financial statement with GSTR-3B and GSTR-2 filed every month / quarter;
- ☐ Reporting of Exempt and NIL rated, and Non-GST outward supplies;
- Reconcile the inward supplies with GSTR-2A from the system to ensure that supplier had uploaded return and paid the tax liability;
- \square If goods are procured from merchant exporters at concessional rate -0.1%, check the compliance of all conditions
- It is advisable to record outward supply and inward supply of goods and services through purchase and sales registers.

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Check point for GST Audit

Input Tax Credits:

- □ Determine whether any ITC are to be apportioned [S. 17(1) to S. 17(4)]
 - Goods or Services are used partly for effecting taxable supplies and partly for exempt supplies; - Rule 42
 - (ii) Goods or Services are used partly for business and partly for other purposes;
 - (iii) Capital goods are used partly for effecting taxable supplies and partly for exempt supplies; Rule 43
 - (iv) Banking and Financial Institutions including NBFC have option to avail credits equal to 50% of eligible ITC on inputs, capital goods and input services and balance will lapse.

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Input Tax Credits:

- Determine whether any ITC are under block credit [S. 17 (5)]
 - (i) Motor vehicle and other conveyances except specified;
 - (ii) Food & Beverages, outdoor catering, beauty treatment, health services, cosmetic & plastic surgery etc.;
 - (iii) membership of a club, health and fitness centre;
 - (iv) rent-a-cab, life insurance and health insurance except it is notified by Government;
 - (v) WCS when supplied for construction of immovable property (other than P&M);
 - (vi) Goods or services used for construction of immovable property (other than P&M);
 - (viii) Supplies for which tax is discharged under composition scheme S. 10;
 - (viiii) goods or services or both used for personal consumption;
 - (ix) goods lost, stolen, destroyed, written off or disposed of by way of gift or free sample.

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Check point for GST Audit

- Reversal of Input Tax Credits under special circumstances:
 - ☐ Where a registered taxable person avails Input Tax Credits [S. 18(4), 29(5) & R. 44]
 - (i) opts to discharge tax liability under composition scheme;
 - (ii) goods or services supplies by them are wholly exempt;
 - (iii) whose registration is cancelled;

then ITC availed in respect of

- (i) inputs held in stock and inputs contained in SFG or FG
- (ii) capital goods

should be reversed on the immediately following the day in which option to pay tax u/s. 10 is exercised or date on which it become wholly exempt.



Aap convince ho gaye ya main aur bolu!



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