

GST Audit: Means to Compliance and Governance

The implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) marked a significant shift in India's indirect taxation system, aimed at creating a unified market and improving tax transparency. Among the various mechanisms designed to ensure the efficiency and accountability of this system, the GST Audit stands out as a critical instrument of compliance and governance.



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INTRODUCTION

A GST Audit is an examination of a taxpayer's records, returns and financial data to verify that:

- turnover and tax liabilities are accurately reported,
- input tax credit (ITC) is legitimately claimed.
- refunds are justly availed, and
- the taxpayer adheres to the GST law.

TYPES OF GST AUDITS

1. Departmental Audit (Section 65)

Conducted by the tax authorities to ensure compliance with GST laws and rules. It involves scrutiny of returns and records maintained by the taxpayer.

2. Special Audit (Section 66)

Ordered by the Commissioner when the complexity of the case warrants detailed scrutiny.

Note: The turnover-based audit under Section 35(5), which required businesses with turnover above ₹2 crore to get audited by a professional, has been omitted from FY 2020–21 onwards to reduce compliance burden.

ACCOUNTS AND RECORDS TO BE REVIEWED BY GST AUDITOR

1. GST Returns Filed

- GSTR-1 (Outward supplies).
- GSTR-3B (Monthly summary return).

- GSTR-9 (Annual return).
- GSTR-9C (Reconciliation statement with certification).

2. Books of Accounts

Maintained under Rule 56 of CGST Rules, including:

- Sales register (outward supplies).
- Purchase register (inward supplies).
- Input tax credit (ITC) ledger.
- Output tax liability register.
- Stock register.
- Expense ledger.
- Journal entries and general ledger.
- Cash book and bank book.

3. Tax Invoices and Documents

- Sales and purchase invoices.
- Debit and credit notes.
- Delivery challans.
- Bill of supply (if applicable).

4. Reconciliation Statements

- Reconciliation of turnover declared in financial statements vs. GST returns.
- Reconciliation of ITC claimed in returns vs. books of accounts.
- Reconciliation between GSTR-1, GSTR-3B, and GSTR-9.

5. E-Way Bills and Transport Records

- To verify compliance for movement of goods.

6. Payment Records

- Challans for tax payments (Form GST PMT-06).
- Interest and penalty payments, if any.

7. Registration Documents

- GST registration certificate.
- Amendments to GST registration (if any).

8. Other Statutory Records

- Audited financial statements.
- Tax audit report under Income Tax Act (if applicable).
- Records relating to job work, branch transfers, and exports/imports.

- Purpose: Consolidated return for the financial year (summary of outward/inward supplies, tax paid, ITC, etc.).
- Due date: 31st December following the end of the financial year.

TYPICAL AREAS WHERE COMMENTS BY GST AUDITOR ARE REQUIRED OR REVIEWED

1. Turnover Reconciliation (Table 5 of GSTR-9C)

Auditor's Comments:

- Differences between audited financial statements and turnover declared in GSTR-9.
- Reasons such as non-GST income, accounting classification differences, or unbilled revenue.

Example:

"The difference of ₹2,50,000 is due to interest income not liable to GST and hence excluded in GSTR-9."

2. Tax Paid vs. Tax Payable (Table 9 of GSTR-9C)

Auditor's Comments:

- Short or excess payment of tax.
- Tax paid under wrong head (CGST vs SGST vs IGST).
- Late fee or interest omitted.

Example:

"IGST of ₹15,000 was wrongly paid as CGST and SGST in GSTR-3B. This has been rectified via DRC-03."

3. Input Tax Credit (ITC) Reconciliation (Table 12 & 13 of GSTR-9C)

Auditor's Comments:

- ITC as per books vs ITC claimed in GSTR-3B.
- Ineligible or excess ITC availed.
- Reversal of ITC not done.

Example:

"ITC of ₹10,000 related to personal expenses was erroneously claimed and has been reversed voluntarily."

GST Audit is a strategic tool that reinforces good governance, promotes tax discipline, and fosters a fair and efficient tax environment for businesses and the nation alike.

2. GSTR-9C – Reconciliation Statement & Auditor's Certificate

- Who files: Taxpayers with aggregate turnover above ₹5 crore in a financial year (as per recent thresholds, subject to notification).
- Purpose:
 - Reconciliation between audited annual accounts and GSTR-9.
 - Disclosure of additional liabilities (if any).
 - Includes Part A (Reconciliation) and Part B (Certification).

Note: If turnover is below ₹5 crore, GSTR-9C is not required unless notified otherwise.

3. DRC-03 – Voluntary Tax Payment Form

- Purpose: Used to make voluntary payment of additional tax, interest, or penalty found during audit or self-assessment.
- Commonly used when: Discrepancies are found during audit or reconciliation process.

4. ADT-01 – Notice for Conduct of Audit

- Issued by: GST Department.
- Purpose: If audit is initiated by the tax authorities under Section 65, they issue this form to notify the registered person.

5. ADT-02 – Audit Report by Tax Authorities

- Issued by: GST Department.
- Purpose: Used to communicate the findings of the audit conducted under Section 65.

GST AUDIT AS A COMPLIANCE TOOL

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is not just a taxation system—it also acts as a powerful compliance tool that helps streamline tax administration, enhance transparency, and reduce tax evasion.

1. Ensures Accuracy in Tax Reporting

One of the primary goals of a GST audit is to confirm that businesses are accurately reporting their taxable transactions. This includes validating the turnover

GST AUDIT RELATED FORMS

1. GSTR-9 – Annual Return

- Who files: Regular taxpayers (not composition scheme).

declared, reconciling GST returns with books of accounts, and ensuring that tax liabilities are correctly calculated and discharged.

2. Deters Tax Evasion

By making audits a regular feature of the GST regime, authorities create a deterrent against deliberate tax evasion. The possibility of being audited encourages businesses to be diligent and honest in their filings.

3. Validates Input Tax Credit (ITC)

The audit checks whether the taxpayer has rightfully claimed input tax credit. It ensures that the ITC availed matches the purchases reported and complies with the conditions laid down in the GST law, thereby minimizing the risk of fraudulent claims.

4. Identifies Procedural Errors

Often, businesses may commit unintentional errors such as incorrect invoicing, late filing of returns, or non-maintenance of records. Audits help in detecting these issues and guide corrective actions, promoting procedural compliance.

5. Unified Tax System

- Pre-GST: Multiple taxes (excise, VAT, service tax) led to cascading and compliance confusion.
- Post-GST: A single tax structure for goods and services simplifies compliance and reporting.

6. Real-Time Invoice Matching and Return Filing

- Returns like GSTR-1, GSTR-2B, and GSTR-3B enable:
 - ♦ Cross-verification of supplier and buyer data.
 - ♦ Automated matching of outward and inward supplies.
 - ♦ Detection of discrepancies and mismatches early.

7. E-Way Bill and E-Invoicing

- E-Way Bill: Mandatory for transport of goods beyond threshold limit; ensures monitoring of goods movement.
- E-Invoicing: Real-time reporting to GST portal; makes invoices traceable and uniform.

8. Mandatory Timely Filing

- Late returns attract interest and penalties.
- Non-filing leads to blocking of ITC, and even cancellation of GST registration.
- Strict timelines for:

- ♦ Monthly/quarterly returns.
- ♦ Annual returns and reconciliation.

9. Reconciliation and Audit Requirements

- GSTR-9 and GSTR-9C enforce annual self-checking and third-party audits.
- Ensures that taxpayers reconcile books and returns, identifying gaps and errors.

10. Registration and Compliance Tracking

- Centralized database for taxpayer details.
- Every business gets a unique GSTIN, facilitating:
 - ♦ Uniform compliance norms across India.
 - ♦ Easy tracking of defaults and behavior patterns.

11. Data Analytics and AI by GSTN

- The GST Network (GSTN) uses AI and analytics to:
 - ♦ Detect fraud.
 - ♦ Identify high-risk taxpayers.
 - ♦ Auto-generate notices based on inconsistencies.

GST promotes compliance through a self-regulating ecosystem where:

- all parties are digitally linked.
- transactions are traceable, and
- benefits (like ITC) are tied directly to following the rules.

GST AUDIT AS A GOVERNANCE MECHANISM

A GST audit is not just a statutory requirement—it plays a critical role as a governance mechanism to enhance accountability, transparency, and trust in the indirect tax ecosystem.

1. Ensures Transparency in Tax Compliance

- a. Reconciles financial books with GST returns (via GSTR-9C).
- b. Identifies:
 - Underreporting or overreporting of turnover.
 - Mismatches in Input Tax Credit (ITC).
- c. Mandates detailed disclosures, improving financial accountability.

Promotes openness and full disclosure of tax-related practices.

2. Data-Driven Monitoring

- a. Audit supports governance by generating structured data:
 - Reconciliations.
 - Tax gaps.
 - Risk areas.
- b. This data feeds into government analytics for policy and enforcement improvements.

3. Detects and Deters Tax Evasion

- Identifies errors, frauds, and willful misreporting.
- Recommends voluntary tax payments (via DRC-03) or flags for departmental action.

Acts as a deterrent mechanism for willful defaulters.

4. Strengthens Internal Controls

- a. Audits help businesses:
 - Assess and improve internal systems.
 - Fix procedural or documentation lapses.
- b. Encourages proactive compliance and better governance at the entity level.

5. Improves Public Revenue Management

- a. Accurate audits ensure the correct amount of tax is reported and collected, improving:
 - Government cash flows.
 - Budget forecasting.
 - Trust in public financial management systems.

6. Supports Policy and Regulatory Feedback

- a. Audit findings reveal systemic issues or policy bottlenecks.
- b. Helps government refine:
 - Tax laws.
 - Compliance procedures.
 - IT systems (like GSTN, GSTR forms).

7. Promotes Transparency and Trust

Audits bring transparency to tax administration. A uniform audit process builds taxpayer confidence and fosters a sense of fairness, thus strengthening the relationship between the state and the taxpayer.

8. Encourages Better Internal Controls

The prospect of an audit prompts businesses to adopt robust internal accounting systems, maintain documentation, and adhere to compliance timelines. This results in better overall governance within organizations.

9. Informs Policy Making

Insights from GST audits help tax authorities understand sector-wise trends, identify systemic issues, and evaluate the impact of policy decisions. This evidence-based feedback loop aids in refining GST regulations and procedures.

10. Enhances Revenue Collection

By ensuring that taxes are correctly paid and reducing instances of tax leakage, audits contribute to increasing government revenue. They help in close the compliance gap and improve fiscal discipline.

CHALLENGES IN GST AUDITING**1. Frequent Changes in GST Law and Rules**

- Continuous amendments, notifications, and circulars lead to interpretation difficulties.
- Auditors must stay updated with latest provisions, which can affect audit consistency.

Example: Changing rules on e-invoicing thresholds or ITC eligibility.

2. Complex Return Structure and Reconciliation Issues

- Multiple returns (GSTR-1, GSTR-3B, GSTR-9, GSTR-9C) require extensive reconciliation.
- Data mismatches between books and portal create audit complexity.

Example: Turnover as per books ≠ Turnover in GSTR-1 due to timing differences or omitted invoices.

3. Inadequate Record Keeping by Taxpayers

- Many businesses fail to maintain:
 - ♦ Proper stock registers.
 - ♦ Vendor-wise ITC records.
 - ♦ Transport/E-way bill data.
- Lack of documentation complicates verification and audit accuracy.

4. IT System Limitations

- Portal glitches, slow response times, and inconsistent auto-populated data impact:

- ♦ Filing accuracy.
- ♦ Audit reconciliation.
- ♦ Data extraction and analysis.

Example: Incomplete auto-drafted GSTR-2B causing ITC mismatch issues.

5. Understanding Place of Supply and Tax Jurisdiction

- Misclassification between inter-state (IGST) and intra-state (CGST+SGST) supplies.
- Errors in place of supply lead to wrong tax payments, difficult to rectify.

6. Complex Business Models and Transactions

- Auditing businesses with:
 - ♦ Multiple GSTINs (across states).
 - ♦ Branch transfers.
 - ♦ Exports, SEZ, job work.
- These require detailed transaction tracking and nuanced tax treatment.

7. Incorrect or Ineligible Input Tax Credit (ITC)

- Businesses often:
 - ♦ Claim ITC without fulfilling conditions (e.g., receipt of goods/services, vendor non-compliance).
 - ♦ Fail to reverse ITC for exempted supplies, personal use, or non-payment within 180 days.

8. Ambiguity in Valuation and Discounts

- Trade discounts, free supplies, and related party transactions may be misinterpreted for GST value computation.
- Requires careful examination of contracts and invoices.

9. Coordination with Multiple Departments/Branches

- GST audits often require data from finance, sales, purchase, legal, and IT departments.
- Poor coordination delays audit and affects completeness.

10. Time and Resource Constraints

- High volume of transactions, short audit timelines (especially during annual return season), and limited qualified manpower can impact audit quality.

11. Mitigation Tips:

- Use audit software or data analytics tools.
- Train staff regularly on latest GST changes.
- Prepare a pre-audit checklist.
- Engage in interim audits or mock reconciliations.

CONCLUSION

The GST audit is a cornerstone of India's indirect tax framework. While its primary function is to ensure compliance, it also plays a broader role in establishing good governance, fostering trust, and enhancing the credibility of the tax system. For businesses, audits offer an opportunity to strengthen internal controls and demonstrate transparency, while for the government, they serve as a vital tool for policy enforcement and revenue assurance.

From a compliance perspective, it strengthens the GST ecosystem by:

- validating tax filings with financial records,
- detecting errors, fraud, and tax evasion,
- ensuring appropriate availing and utilization of Input Tax Credit (ITC), and
- encouraging businesses to adopt better internal controls and documentation practices.

From a governance standpoint, it:

- builds taxpayer credibility through independent certification,
- enhances the transparency of financial and tax data,
- enables data-driven policy decisions by the government, and
- supports the creation of a self-regulating, accountable tax culture.

In essence, GST audit is not just a statutory obligation—it is a strategic tool that reinforces good governance, promotes tax discipline, and fosters a fair and efficient tax environment for businesses and the nation alike.

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