

Chapter– VIII

Accounts and Records

Sections	Rules
35. Accounts and other records	56. Maintenance of accounts by registered persons
36. Period of retention of accounts	57. Generation and maintenance of electronic records
	58. Records to be maintained by owner or operator of godown or warehouse and transporters.-

Statutory Provisions

<p>35. Accounts and other records</p> <p>(1) <i>Every registered person shall keep and maintain, at his principal place of business, as mentioned in the certificate of registration, a true and correct account of—</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(a) <i>production or manufacture of goods;</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(b) <i>inward and outward supply of goods or services or both;</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(c) <i>stock of goods;</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(d) <i>input tax credit availed;</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(e) <i>output tax payable and paid; and</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(f) <i>such other particulars as may be prescribed:</i></p> <p><i>Provided that where more than one place of business is specified in the certificate of registration, the accounts relating to each place of business shall be kept at such places of business:</i></p> <p><i>Provided further that the registered person may keep and maintain such accounts and other particulars in electronic form in such manner as may be prescribed.</i></p> <p>(2) <i>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 person or not, shall maintain records of the consigner, consignee and other relevant details of the goods in such manner as may be prescribed.</i></p> <p>(3) <i>The Commissioner may notify a class of taxable persons to maintain additional accounts or documents for such purpose as may be specified therein.</i></p> <p>(4) <i>Where the Commissioner considers that any class of taxable person is not in a position to keep and maintain accounts in accordance with the provisions of this</i></p>
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section, he may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, permit such class of taxable persons to maintain accounts in such manner as may be prescribed.

- (5) Every registered person whose turnover during a financial year exceeds the prescribed limit shall get his accounts audited by a chartered accountant or a cost accountant Accounts and shall submit a copy of the audited annual accounts, the reconciliation statement under sub-section (2) of section 44 and such other documents in such form and manner as may be prescribed.*
- (6) Subject to the provisions of clause (h) of sub-section (5) of section 17, where the registered person fails to account for the goods or services or both in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1), the proper officer shall determine the amount of tax payable on the goods or services or both that are not accounted for, as if such goods or services or both had been supplied by such person and the provisions of section 73 or section 74, as the case may be, shall, mutatis mutandis, apply for determination of such tax.*

Extract of the CGST Rules, 2017

56. Maintenance of accounts by registered persons.

- (1) Every registered person shall keep and maintain, in addition to the particulars mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 35, a true and correct account of the goods or services imported or exported or of supplies attracting payment of tax on reverse charge along with the relevant documents, including invoices, bills of supply, delivery challans, credit notes, debit notes, receipt vouchers, payment vouchers and refund vouchers.*
- (2) Every registered person, other than a person paying tax under section 10, shall maintain the accounts of stock in respect of goods received and supplied by him, and such accounts shall contain particulars of the opening balance, receipt, supply, goods lost, stolen, destroyed, written off or disposed of by way of gift or free sample and the balance of stock including raw materials, finished goods, scrap and wastage thereof.*
- (3) Every registered person shall keep and maintain a separate account of advances received, paid and adjustments made thereto.*
- (4) Every registered person, other than a person paying tax under section 10, shall keep and maintain an account, containing the details of tax payable (including tax payable in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3) and sub-section (4) of section 9), tax collected and paid, input tax, input tax credit claimed, together with a register of tax invoice, credit notes, debit notes, delivery challan issued or received during any tax period.*
- (5) Every registered person shall keep the particulars of -*

- (a) names and complete addresses of suppliers from whom he has received the goods or services chargeable to tax under the Act;
- (b) names and complete addresses of the persons to whom he has supplied goods or services, where required under the provisions of this Chapter;
- (c) the complete address of the premises where goods are stored by him, including goods stored during transit along with the particulars of the stock stored therein.
- (6) If any taxable goods are found to be stored at any place(s) other than those declared under sub-rule (5) without the cover of any valid documents, the proper officer shall determine the amount of tax payable on such goods as if such goods have been supplied by the registered person.
- (7) Every registered person shall keep the books of account at the principal place of business and books of account relating to additional place of business mentioned in his certificate of registration and such books of account shall include any electronic form of data stored on any electronic device.
- (8) Any entry in registers, accounts and documents shall not be erased, effaced or overwritten, and all incorrect entries, otherwise than those of clerical nature, shall be scored out under attestation and thereafter the correct entry shall be recorded and where the registers and other documents are maintained electronically, a log of every entry edited or deleted shall be maintained.
- (9) Each volume of books of account maintained manually by the registered person shall be serially numbered.
- (10) Unless proved otherwise, if any documents, registers, or any books of account belonging to a registered person are found at any premises other than those mentioned in the certificate of registration, they shall be presumed to be maintained by the said registered person.
- (11) Every agent referred to in clause (5) of section 2 shall maintain accounts depicting the,-
- (a) particulars of authorisation 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.

- (12) Every registered person manufacturing goods shall maintain monthly production accounts showing quantitative details of raw materials or services used in the manufacture and quantitative details of the goods so manufactured including the waste and by products thereof.
- (13) Every registered person supplying services shall maintain the accounts showing quantitative details of goods used in the provision of services, details of input services utilised and the services supplied.
- (14) Every registered person executing works contract shall keep separate accounts for works contract showing -
- (a) the names and addresses of the persons on whose behalf the works contract is executed;
 - (b) description, value and quantity (wherever applicable) of goods or services received for the execution of works contract;
 - (c) description, value and quantity (wherever applicable) of goods or services utilized in the execution of works contract;
 - (d) the details of payment received in respect of each works contract; and
 - (e) the names and addresses of suppliers from whom he received goods or services.
- (15) The records under the provisions of this Chapter may be maintained in electronic form and the record so maintained shall be authenticated by means of a digital signature.
- (16) Accounts maintained by the registered person together with all the invoices, bills of supply, credit and debit notes, and delivery challans relating to stocks, deliveries, inward supply and outward supply shall be preserved for the period as provided in section 36 and shall, where such accounts and documents are maintained manually, be kept at every related place of business mentioned in the certificate of registration and shall be accessible at every related place of business where such accounts and documents are maintained digitally.
- (17) Any person having custody over the goods in the capacity of a carrier or a clearing and forwarding agent for delivery or dispatch thereof to a recipient on behalf of any registered person shall maintain true and correct records in respect of such goods handled by him on behalf of such registered person and shall produce the details thereof as and when required by the proper officer.
- (18) Every registered person shall, on demand, produce the books of accounts which he is required to maintain under any law for the time being in force.

57. Generation and maintenance of electronic records

- (1) Proper electronic back-up of records shall be maintained and preserved in such

manner that, in the event of destruction of such records due to accidents or natural causes, the information can be restored within a reasonable period of time.

- (2) *The registered person maintaining electronic records shall produce, on demand, the relevant records or documents, duly authenticated by him, in hard copy or in any electronically readable format.*
- (3) *Where the accounts and records are stored electronically by any registered person, he shall, on demand, provide the details of such files, passwords of such files and explanation for codes used, where necessary, for access and any other information which is required for such access along with a sample copy in print form of the information stored in such files.*

58. Records to be maintained by owner or operator of godown or warehouse and transporters

- (1) *Every person required to maintain records and accounts in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 35, if not already registered under the Act, shall submit the details regarding his business electronically on the common portal in FORM GST ENR-01, either directly or through a Facilitation Centre notified by the Commissioner and, upon validation of the details furnished, a unique enrolment number shall be generated and communicated to the said person.*
- (2) *The person enrolled under sub-rule (1) as aforesaid in any other State or Union territory shall be deemed to be enrolled in the State or Union territory.*
- (3) *Every person who is enrolled under sub-rule (1) shall, where required, amend the details furnished in FORM GST ENR-01 electronically on the common portal either directly or through a Facilitation Centre notified by the Commissioner.*
- (4) *Subject to the provisions of rule 56,-*
 - (a) *any person engaged in the business of transporting goods shall maintain records of goods transported, delivered and goods stored in transit by him along with the Goods and Services Tax Identification Number of the registered consigner and consignee for each of his branches.*
 - (b) *every owner or operator of a warehouse or godown shall maintain books of accounts with respect to the period for which particular goods remain in the warehouse, including the particulars relating to dispatch, movement, receipt and disposal of such goods.*
- (5) *The owner or the operator of the godown shall store the goods in such manner that they can be identified item-wise and owner-wise and shall facilitate any physical verification or inspection by the proper officer on demand.*

Relevant circulars, notifications, clarifications issued by Government

1. Circular No. 23/23/2017 dated 21.12.2017 regarding maintenance of books of accounts for additional place of business by a principal or auctioneer for the purpose of auction of tea, coffee, rubber etc.;
2. Circular No. 38/12/2018 dated 26.03.2018 clarifying on issues related to job work;
3. Chapter Fourteen of the compilation of the GST Flyers as issued by the CBIT can be referred to for a gist of the statutory provisions, titled '*Accounts and Records in GST*'.

Related provisions of the Statute

Section or Rule	Description
Section 2(94)	Definition of Registered Person
Section 2(85)	Definition of Place of business
Section 2(89)	Definition of Principal place of business
Section 36	Period of retention of accounts
Section 44	Annual return
Rule 80	Annual return
Rule 56	Maintenance of accounts by registered persons
Rule 57	Generation and maintenance of electronic records
Rule 58	Records to be maintained by owner or operator of godown or warehouse and transporters

35.1 Introduction

This Section mandates the upkeep and maintenance of records, at the place(s) of business, in electronic or other forms. Furnishing of an audited statement of accounts and reconciliation statement is also contemplated for persons having turnovers exceeding the prescribed limit. There is no relaxation provided to persons who have voluntarily obtained registration. This section read with relevant rules provides for the manner and method of maintenance of records of all kinds and classes of persons, as well.

35.2 Analysis

- (i) The importance of maintenance of books and records need no emphasis. It is presumed that all business entities would be aware of the nature of books and records to be maintained. However, it is important to note that the GST Law is a devil in details. It means that there is a lot of emphasis placed on primary and secondary books and records. There is no need to stress on the relevance or importance of maintenance of such records, since it is common in the digital world for businesses to maintain such books and records electronically. Having said that, one must bear in mind the

importance of maintaining the primary book or record of entry that would have evidentiary value.

- (ii) This section emphasises “true and correct” account meaning – the concept of materiality is largely given the go-by. Tax authorities would go by the actual records maintained and would not place much reliance of the concept of materiality.
- (iii) Every registered person is required to keep and maintain accounts and records in that reflect the true and correct account of the transactions effected. In other words, separate accounts shall be required to be maintained by a single person, in respect of each of the GSTINs operative during the year reflecting the following details:
 - Production / manufacture of goods;
 - Inward and outward supply of goods or services or both;
 - Stock records of goods;
 - Input tax credit availed output tax payable and paid; and
 - Such other particulars as may be prescribed in this behalf.
- (iv) The accounts are to be maintained at the principal place of business (as mentioned in the certificate of registration). In case of multiple places of business (as specified in the certificate of registration), the accounts relating to each place of business shall be kept at the respective places of business concerned. Where records are maintained manually, all records pertaining to the operations at a place of business shall be maintained in such place of business.
- (v) The registered person has the option to keep and maintain accounts and other records in electronic form. In such a case, the records shall be authenticated by way of digital signature. Additionally, the GST Law mandates that a proper electronic back-up is maintained and preserved where accounts are maintained electronically, to restore information in the event of its destruction, within a reasonable period of time.
- (vi) It is important to note that in respect of quantitative information, the ‘unit of measurement’ must be such that the actual units used for procurement and supply can be determined or computed. For example, in case goods are procured in ‘square meters’ and they are supplied in ‘square feet’, the accounts for the stock of goods must be maintained in either sq.mt. or sq.ft., or a conversion-ratio must be applied so as to extract information in terms of one of the units. The translation losses, if any, may be written off – however, input tax credit to the extent of reduction would also require a reversal. In case of any increase, the value may be ignored, given that the increase does not result in additional pay-out to the supplier.
- (vii) The Commissioner is empowered to:
 - (a) Notify a class of taxable persons to maintain additional accounts or documents for specified purpose – *No notification has been issued in this regard as of date.*
 - (b) Permit a class of taxable persons to maintain the records in any other manner – If

he believes that they are not in a position to keep and maintain accounts in accordance with this Section.

- (viii) There is no standalone Section that requires a registered person to get his accounts audited by a chartered accountant or a cost accountant. This requirement has been included by way of a sub-section to this Section, in case of every registered person – i.e., audit under the GST Laws would be GSTIN-wise.
- (a) While Rule 80(3) of the Rules speaks of the prescribed threshold limit at Rs. 2 Crore which is attributed to the 'aggregate turnover', the relevant section speaks of the turnover in the State / turnover attributable to a GSTIN. Therefore, if a registered person is liable to get his accounts audited under Section 35, all the registrations obtained under the same PAN will also be liable for such audit, regardless of the turnover in each State in which the other registrations have been obtained. For example if the aggregate turnover (PAN based) is at Rs.5 crores and the registered person is carrying on business in two different States having a turnover of Rs.4.75 crores and 0.25 crores respectively, the law mandates that audit is required to be carried out in both the States.
- (b) The registered person is required make the following submissions to the proper officer:
- (i) the annual return for the financial year;
 - (ii) a copy of the audited statement of accounts;
 - (iii) a reconciliation statement u/s 44(2), reconciling the value of supplies declared in the annual return with the audited annual financial statement (expected to be in a prescribed form & manner – Form GSTR-9C, which is presently under consideration);
 - (iv) Other particulars as may be prescribed.
 - (v) Note: No other documents have been prescribed in this regard as of date. The details that may be sought for, may be an extract of any of the records / documents which are required to be maintained under this Section.
- (c) The audit of the transactions undertaken under the GST regime will cover the entire gamut of transactions of a particular GSTIN. For instance, if the audit is undertaken for a registered person being an agent for supply of goods, it must be understood that the agent would be recording all the good received on behalf of the Principal as inward supply of goods, as also the goods dispatched on behalf of the Principal as outward supply of goods. On the other hand, the income / revenue that would be reflected in his books of account under any other statute would only be limited to the commission income. Accordingly, for the purpose of the GST Laws, the agent would be regarded as a person engaged in effecting outward supply of goods, and would therefore be required to maintain all the stock records that are to be maintained by a trader.

- (d) Considering the minimal governance that industry has been seeking, one would need to await the enactment of the provisions / Forms for conducting a GST audit and to understand the reporting requirements, to assess the extent of responsibility in the hands of the registered person / auditor in this audit exercise.
- (ix) The following checks / approach may be adopted for the purpose of ensuring comprehensiveness in reporting:
- (a) Inward supplies: Every inward supply effected by a registered person shall be one of the following:
- ✓ Appear in the details for inward supplies (including the effect of debit / credit notes received) furnished in the returns, (including cases of exchange, barter, deemed supply such as agency transactions, etc.) while the details may be of:
 - (1) Eligible credits – including partly ineligible credits which are reversed to the extent ineligible;
 - (2) Ineligible credits.
 - ✓ Appear as exempt / nil rated / non-taxable inward supplies; or
 - ✓ Appear as inward supplies from composition suppliers; or
 - ✓ Not reported for any of the following reasons:
 - (1) It is neither a supply of goods nor a supply of services (such as salary paid to employees); or
 - (2) It is an inward supply received from a registered supplier wherein the supplier is unaware of the fact that the supply is made to a registered person (i.e., where the supplier reports the transaction as part of summary details under B2C supplies in his GST returns) – e.g., food bills, etc.
 - (3) It is an accounting entry made in the books of account by virtue of a requirement under another statute – such as provision for accrued expenses, depreciation, bad debts written-off, debit / credit notes issued in the capacity of a recipient, etc.

Note: Every inward supply that is eligible for credits shall form part of detailed entries (invoice-level information) in Form GSTR-1 of any registered supplier, except in the case of inward supplies liable to tax on reverse charge basis.

- (b) Outward supplies: Every outward supply effected by the registered person would need to appear in the returns for outward supplies where:
- ✓ Every taxable outward supply that is effected to a registered person shall be reported at invoice level, including:
 - (1) Credit notes having a reduction in taxable value / tax, unless the same is time-barred under the GST Laws;

- (2) Debit notes issued for increase in taxable value / tax;
 - (3) The value of expenses incurred by the recipient, although liable to be incurred by the registered person as a supplier, the value of incidental expenses such as delivery charges, etc. and any other amount liable to be included in the value of supply in terms of Section 15(2) of the CGST Act, 2017;
 - (4) The value determined under the valuation rules, where the price is not the sole consideration for the supply, or where the supply is made to a related person, is to be reckoned for these purposes;
 - (5) Transactions regarded as supply despite lacking consideration (i.e., activities specified under Schedule I);
- ✓ Summary details to be reported in case of supply of exempted / nil-rated / non-taxable outward supplies, and supplies to unregistered persons.
- (x) Special attention is, in cases of requirement to reverse input tax credit availed, as provided under Section 16(2), Section 17(2) or Section 17(5)(h) – Where goods are lost, stolen, destroyed, written off, or disposed of as gifts or free samples, proportionate input tax credit should be reversed.
 - (xi) One needs to pay attention to the relevant Rules, wherein it is mandated that the details specified / prescribed ought to be captured while maintaining books and records viz., name, address, GSTIN, description, quantity value etc., as stipulate in section 31 needs to be captured. Special category of persons such as works contractors, lessors agents, auctioneers etc ought to maintain data / details in the manner specified.
 - (xii) It is important to note the import of Rule 56(6). It clearly specifies that taxable goods stored in an unregistered place of business without cover of valid documents would be subject to tax as if such goods have been supplied.
 - (xiii) Entries in books and records cannot be erased, effaced or overwritten. However, any such act needs to be attested in cases of manual maintenance of books and records while digital records would require a suitable log of such corrections to be maintained.
 - (xiv) Rule 56(10) is presumptive in nature. Meaning any documents or books and records found in a place other than the registered persons' place of business, it would be presumed to be maintained by such registered person. All other consequences under the GST Laws would automatically follow.
 - (xv) The law mandates the following persons to maintain the records of the consigner, consignee and other relevant details of the goods, even if such persons are not registered under the Act:
 - (a) A transporter of goods; and

- (b) Persons who own and operate, or persons who operate any warehouse, godown, etc. for storage of goods – the goods shall be stored in a manner in which they can be identified item-wise and owner-wise.

35.3 Comparative Review

Maintenance of records has been prescribed under the Central Excise, Service Tax and State VAT laws. The provisions are briefly discussed below:

Service tax records

- Rule 5(1) of Service Tax Rules, 1994 provides that the records including computerised data as maintained by the assessee in accordance with the various laws in force from time to time shall be acceptable.
- Rule 5(2) provides that every assessee, at the time of filing of his first return shall furnish to the department, a list in duplicate of: -
 - (i) All the records maintained by the assessee for accounting of transactions in regard to: -
 - (a) Providing of any service;
 - (b) Receipt or procurement of input service and payment of such input service;
 - (c) Receipt, purchase, manufacture, storage, sale, or delivery, regarding input or capital goods; and
 - (d) Other activities such as manufacture and sale of goods if any.
 - (ii) All other financial records maintained by him in the normal course of business.
- Rules 5(4) and (5) provide for preservation of records in electronic form.

Central Excise Records

- Rule 10 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 obligates the maintenance of "Daily Stock Account" indicating the particulars regarding description of the goods produced or manufactured, opening balance, quantity produced or manufactured, inventory of goods, quantity removed, assessable value, the amount of duty payable and particulars regarding amount of duty paid.
- Chapter 6 of the Central Excise Manual obligates every assessee to furnish to the Range Officer, a list in duplicate, of all the records prepared or maintained by him for accounting of transactions in regard to receipt, purchase, manufacture, storage, sales or delivery of the goods including inputs and capital goods

Cenvat Records

Rule 9 of Cenvat Credit Rules, 2004 provides for maintenance of various records for availment and utilization of CENVAT credit on inputs, input services and capital goods.

VAT Records

VAT laws of most States obligate every assessee to keep and maintain an up-to-date, true and correct account showing full and complete particulars of his business and such other records as may be prescribed. There is an option to maintain those records at other place or places as he may notify to the registering authority in advance.

Audit of Accounts and Reconciliation Statement

Under the Central excise and service tax laws, there is no requirement for audit of accounts and furnishing reconciliation statement by a Chartered Accountant and Cost accountant. Many State VAT laws stipulate audit of records by a Chartered Accountant and filing of VAT audit reports. Threshold limits are prescribed for such audits.

Reconciliations between the tax records and audited statement of accounts is generally sought for at the time of assessment, audit or investigation by the revenue authorities. There is no statutory requirement to furnish such reconciliation statements under the erstwhile laws although it is carried out during audit / Certification of records.

35.4 Issues and concerns

1. **Multiple books of account for the same entity:** While the accounts of a person are required to be maintained for the entire business concern (i.e., PAN-wise), the GST law requires separate book-keeping for every GSTIN. This will mean that every account maintained will be repeat based on the number of GSTINs obtained under a single PAN. The solution to this tedious task may be to maintain records in such a manner so as to capture the GSTIN to which every transaction pertains, separately, so as to enable to person to extract only such of those transactions relevant to a particular GSTIN.
2. **Separate book-keeping practices for GST law:** The registered person is liable to record the details of all supplies, whether or not the supplies are considered to be supplies under the accounting standards or any such requirement under other statutes. While some transactions would have a netting-off effect - such as stock transfers, certain other transactions may not form part of the revenue of the entity - such as permanent disposal of a business asset without consideration / supply valued under the valuation rules wherein the consideration actually received is different from the value of supply for the purpose of the GST laws. One must exercise utmost caution to attend to all such transactions with a view to ensuring that the financial statements are not misreported with details relevant only from the GST-standpoint. E.g. Credit notes not fulfilling conditions under the GST law cannot reduce the value of supply, while the books of account would reflect reduction in the value.
3. **Meaning of 'annual audited accounts':** The law requires a registered person having an aggregate turnover exceeding Rs.2 Crore to get his books of account audited, and to submit a copy of the annual audited accounts. In this regard, clarity is required as to whether :

- a. The financial statements of the person are to be statutorily audited (for the PAN); or
- b. For a particular GSTIN the GST auditor is required to prepare separate financial statements i.e., the Balance sheet & Statement of profit and loss for the said GSTIN).

35.5 FAQs

Q1. Where should the books and other records u/s 35 be maintained?

Ans. Such records shall be maintained at his principal place of business, as mentioned in the certificate of registration. If more than one place of business is specified in the certificate, records relating to each place of business should be maintained at that place.

Q2. What are the records that are to be maintained u/s 35?

Ans. The following records are to be maintained u/s 35: -

- (i) Production or manufacture of goods;
- (ii) Inward or outward supply of goods or services or both;
- (iii) Stock of goods;
- (iv) Input tax credit availed;
- (v) Output tax payable and paid; and
- (vi) Such other as may be prescribed.

Q3. In case, more than one place of business is specified in the certificate of registration, can the assessee choose to maintain records at a single place for all the places within that State?

Ans. No, in such cases, the accounts and records relating to each place of business shall be kept at such places of business concerned.

Q4. Whether the records are to be maintained physically or in electronic form?

Ans. The records need to be maintained physically. In case they are maintained in electronic form, then they must conform to such procedures as may be prescribed.

Q5. Apart from the records maintained above are there any additional document to be submitted/maintained?

Ans. Section 35(5) obligates an assessee who is required to get his accounts audited to file an electronic reconciliation statement and assessee is obliged to submit such a statement in addition to the audited statement of accounts and other documents and records prescribed.

Q6. Who can conduct audit of taxpayers?

Ans. There are three types of audit prescribed in the GST Act(s) as explained below: (a)

Audit by Chartered Accountant or a Cost Accountant: Every registered person whose turnover exceeds the prescribed limit, shall get his accounts audited by a chartered accountant or a cost accountant. (Section 35(5) of the CGST/SGST Act)

35.5 MCQs

- Q1. The books and other records u/s 35 are to be maintained at ____
- (a) Place where the books of account are maintained.
 - (b) Principal place of business mentioned in the Registration Certificate.
 - (c) Place of address of the Proprietor/ Partner / Director / Principal Officer, etc.
 - (d) Any of the above.
- Ans. (b) Principal place of business mentioned in the Registration Certificate
- Q2. In case, more than one place of business situated within a State are specified in the Registration Certificate, books and other records shall be maintained at ____
- (a) Each place of business
 - (b) At the principal place of business mentioned in the Registration Certificate for all places of business in each State.
 - (c) Place where the books of account are maintained for all places situated within a State.
 - (d) Any place of business in a State pertaining to all places situated within that State.
- Ans. (b) At the principal place of business mentioned in the Registration Certificate for all places of business in each State.
- Q3. Which of the following is true?
- (a) The assessee can maintain some records with prior permission of the Commissioner.
 - (b) The assessee is obligated to maintain such additional records as the Commissioner may notify.
 - (c) The assessee can maintain only records notified thereto by the Commissioner.
 - (d) The specified class of assessee are obligated to maintain such additional or other records as the Commissioner may notify.
- Ans. (d) The specified class of assessee are obligated to maintain such additional or other records as the Commissioner may notify.

Statutory provisions**36. Period of retention of accounts**

Every registered person required to keep and maintain books of account or other records in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 35 shall retain them until the expiry of seventy-two months from the due date of furnishing of annual return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records:

Provided that a registered person, who is a party to an appeal or revision or any other proceedings before any Appellate Authority or Revisional Authority or Appellate Tribunal or court, whether filed by him or by the Commissioner, or is under investigation for an offence under Chapter XIX, shall retain the books of account and other records pertaining to the subject matter of such appeal or revision or proceedings or investigation for a period of one year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceedings or investigation, or for the period specified above, whichever is later.

Related provisions of the Statute

Section or Rule	Description
Section 35	Accounts and other records
Section 44	Annual return

36.1. Introduction

This section provides for the period up to which records and accounts must be retained by the registered person.

36.2. Analysis

- (i) Every registered person is required to mandatorily retain the books of accounts and other records until the expiry of 72 months (6 years) from the due date for filing of Annual Return for the year, i.e., 81 months from the end of the financial year pertaining to such accounts and records.

For instance, the books of account and other records for FY 2017-18 are to be maintained till 31.12.2024, regardless of the actual date of filing of annual return for the year, considering that the due date for furnishing the annual return is 31.12.2018.

- (ii) This time period is more than the time limit prescribed in Section 62(1) for issuance of order of assessment i.e., 5 years from the due date for filing of annual return or date of erroneous refund (as applicable) in cases of fraud, wilful mis-statement, suppression of facts, etc. (in the above example, the order of assessment shall be issued by 31.12.2023).
- (iii) In case an appeal or revision or any other proceeding is pending before any Appellate Authority or Revisional Authority or Appellate Tribunal or Court, or in case the

registered person is under investigation for an offence under Chapter XIX, he shall retain the books of account and other records pertaining to the subject matter of such appeal or revision or proceeding or investigation for a period of one year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding, even after the expiry of 72 months from the due date for furnishing the annual return.

36.3. Comparative Review

- Rule 5(3) of Service Tax Rules, 1994 provides that all records shall be preserved for a period of five years immediately after the financial year to which such records pertain.
- Chapter 6 of the CBEC's Central Excise Manual obligates every assessee to maintain the records for a period of five years immediately after the financial year to which such records pertain.
- Different State VAT laws prescribe different time periods for maintenance of records. However, many States prescribed a period of five years.
- Where the proceedings are pending in appeal, revision etc., the records are generally maintained till the proceedings are finally concluded, though this is not specifically stipulated in the erstwhile laws. In fact, the books and records are required to be maintained till the time frame for revision proceedings stand open and are not barred by limitation of period.

36.4 Issues and concerns

Due date of annual return: In the event the due date to furnish the annual return is amended for any reason, the registered person must bear in mind that the requirement to maintain the records would also stand accordingly extended. For instance, say the due date to furnish the annual return for FY 2017-18 is extended to 31-Jan-2019 for whatever reason, the period of retention would be 31-Jan-2025 and not 31-Dec-2024.

36.5. FAQs

- Q1. Is a separate time limit for maintenance of records specified where an assessee is involved in any litigation?
- Ans. In case an assessee is a party to an appeal or revision or any other proceeding before any Appellate Authority or Revisional Authority or Appellate Tribunal or Court, (as an appellant or a respondent), or where he is under investigation for an offence under Chapter XIX, then he shall retain the books of account and other records pertaining to the subject matter of such appeal or revision or proceeding or investigation for a period of 1 year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding, or for the period specified records u/s 36(1), whichever is later.
- Q2. Who is responsible for the maintenance of proper accounts related to job work ?
- Ans. The responsibility for the maintenance of proper accounts of job work-related inputs and capital goods rests with the principal.

Q3. What action can be taken for transportation of goods without valid documents or attempted to be removed without proper record in books?

Ans. If any person transports any goods or stores any such goods while in transit without the documents prescribed under the Act (i.e. invoice and a declaration) or supplies or stores any goods that have not been recorded in the books or accounts maintained by him, then such goods shall be liable for detention along with any vehicle on which they are being transported. Such goods shall be released only on payment of the applicable tax and penalty or upon furnishing of security.

36.6. MCQs

Q1. The time limit for up keep and maintenance of the books of account or other records u/s 36 is?

- (a) seventy-two months from the date of filing of Annual Return or due date of filing the Annual Return, whichever is earlier.
- (b) five years from the due date for filing of Annual Return.
- (c) seventy-two months from the due date of filing of Annual Return.
- (d) None of the above.

Ans. (c) seventy-two months from the due date of filing of Annual Return

Q2. In case, the assessee is a party to an appeal or revision or any other proceeding before any Appellate Authority or Appellate Tribunal or Court, (as an appellant or a respondent), then the time limit for retaining the records shall be ____

- (a) Up to the final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding.
- (b) One year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding, or for the period specified records u/s 36(1), whichever is earlier.
- (c) Six months after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding, or for the period specified records u/s 47(1), whichever is later.
- (d) One year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding, or for the period specified records u/s 36(1), whichever is later.

Ans. (d) One year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding, or for the period specified records u/s 36(1) , whichever is later.