CoralMetrix
Issue 06

Crack the Code

June 2025

An E-Newsletter from CoralMetrix

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Crack the Code

GST MONTHLY UPDATE – JUNE 2025

This edition of the *GST Monthly Update* brings you a curated summary of key developments in the Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime during the month of May 2025. It is designed to keep professionals, taxpayers, and businesses informed, compliant, and ahead of regulatory changes. The topics that will be covered are: -

1. Instruction No. 05/2025-GST dt.2.5.2025

CBIC has issued a directive to all Principal Chief Commissioners and Director Generals emphasizing the timely production of records and information to the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) Audit teams. This follows the C&AG's Audit Report No. 7 of 2024, which flagged instances of non-production or partial production of records during GST-related audits.

Key Points:

- Constitutional Mandate: Article 149 empowers the C&AG to audit government accounts and public bodies. Field formations are thus legally obligated to cooperate fully.
- Officer Sensitization: Officers under respective jurisdictions must be instructed to promptly provide all records/information requested by C&AG audit teams.
- Taxpayer Coordination: If the required records are with taxpayers, officers should formally request the taxpayers to furnish the documents without delay and ensure timely follow-up.
- Objective: To ensure effective audits and accountability as part of constitutional and statutory compliance.

This advisory has been issued with the approval of the **Chairman, CBIC**.

2. Recent Judgment

"Genuine Taxpayers Stand to Gain Big"

R.T. Infotech vs. Additional Commissioner Grade-2 & Others (Allahabad High Court)

Facts:

Petitioner/Applicant	R.T. INFOTECH
Respondent	ADDITIONAL COMMISSIONER GRADE 2 AND OTHERS
Court	Allahabad High Court
Order No	Writ Tax No. - 1330 of 2022 dt.30.05.2025

R.T. Infotech, a registered dealer, had claimed ITC of ₹28,52,370 on mobile recharge services purchased from Bharti Airtel Ltd., based on seven tax invoices

totalling ₹1,58,46,502 for the period from July 2017 to March 2018. According to the petitioner, both CGST and SGST—each amounting to ₹14,26,185—were duly paid through RTGS. However, discrepancies in the ITC claim were identified, and the Deputy Commissioner (State Tax) issued a show cause notice under Section 73 of the GST Act, alleging that the ITC was wrongly claimed in violation of Section 16(2)(C).

In response, R.T. Infotech clarified that the mismatch did not relate to the invoices from Bharti Airtel Ltd. and that full payment had been made. Despite this explanation, the Department passed an order demanding repayment of the ITC amount, along with interest and a 10% penalty. This decision was upheld by the Additional Commissioner Grade-2 (Appeals).

Issues:

Whether Input Tax Credit (ITC) can be denied under Section 16(2)(c) of the CGST Act, 2017, to a bona fide purchaser who has:

- Received valid tax invoices,
- Made payment of consideration including tax through banking channels,
- But the supplier failed to deposit the tax with the government or did not file returns.

Legal Provision:

*****Section 16. Eligibility and conditions for taking input tax credit.***

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no registered person shall be entitled to the credit of any input tax in respect of any supply of goods or services or both to him unless, -

(c) subject to the provisions, the tax charged in respect of such supply has been actually paid to the Government, either in cash or through utilisation of input tax credit admissible in respect of the said supply; and

Arguments:

Petitioner:

R.T. Infotech contended that they had fulfilled all conditions for claiming Input Tax Credit (ITC), including making payments through banking channels against valid tax invoices. Further, it had no control over the supplier's compliance with return filing or tax payment obligations, and therefore, should not be penalised for the default of the selling dealer. To support their case, the petitioner relied on two key judgments:

- Supreme Court in Assistant Commissioner of State Tax vs. Suncraft Energy Pvt. Ltd.,
- Madras High Court in D.Y. Beathel Enterprises vs. State Tax Officer.

Both rulings emphasise that when a purchaser has acted in good faith and met their statutory obligations, enforcement action should primarily be directed against the defaulting supplier.

Respondent:

The State authorities argued that under Section 16(2)(c) of the CGST Act, ITC can only be availed if the corresponding tax has actually been paid to the government, and thus the benefit cannot be extended in this case.

Analysis:

After examining the facts, the Allahabad High Court observed that R.T. Infotech had purchased mobile recharge coupons from Bharti Airtel Ltd. on which GST was clearly charged and paid through RTGS. Importantly, the Court noted that proceedings were already underway against Bharti Airtel Ltd. for failure to fulfil its tax obligations—an aspect that had been overlooked by the appellate authority.

The Allahabad High Court strongly emphasized that a purchasing dealer cannot be expected to enforce compliance by the selling dealer, such as timely return filing or remittance of collected tax. It observed that a bona fide purchaser should not be left at the mercy of the supplier's conduct. In this case, R.T. Infotech had duly discharged its responsibilities—possessing valid tax invoices and making payments through verifiable banking channels.

Referring to the Supreme Court's ruling in *Suncraft Energy Pvt. Ltd.* and the Madras High Court's decision in *D.Y. Beathel Enterprises*, the Court reiterated the principle that when tax is paid on an invoice and there is a default by the supplier, the proper course is to investigate the supplier's conduct rather than penalize the buyer.

Order:

Accordingly, the High Court quashed the impugned orders and allowed the writ petition. The matter was remanded to the proper authority for fresh consideration. The Court directed that the issue be re-examined by the concerned respondent, who must pass a reasoned and speaking order after affording due opportunity of hearing to all stakeholders—within a period of two months.

3. GST revenue collection as on 31.05.2025

GST Gross and Net Collections as on 31/05/2025 (Amount in crores)						
	Monthly			Yearly		
GST Collections	May-24	May-25	% Growth	May-24	May-25	% Growth
A	B	C	D = C/B–1	E	F	G = F/E-1
A.1. Domestic						
CGST	32,409	35,434		76,255	84,067	
SGST	40,265	43,902		93,804	1,03,274	
IGST	47,902	58,767		1,09,698	1,28,271	
CESS	11,207	11,683		23,459	23,976	
Gross Domestic Revenue	**1,31,783**	**1,49,785**	**13.7%**	**3,03,216**	**3,39,588**	**12.0%**
A.2. Imports						
IGST	39,879	50,070		77,706	95,824	
CESS	1,076	1,196		2,084	2,355	
Gross Import Revenue	**40,956**	**51,266**	**25.2%**	**79,790**	**98,179**	**23.0%**
A.3. Gross GST Revenue(A.1+A.2)						
CGST	32,409	35,434		76,255	84,067	
SGST	40,265	43,902		93,804	1,03,274	
IGST	87,781	1,08,836		1,87,404	2,24,095	
CESS	12,284	12,879		25,544	26,330	
Total Gross GST Revenue	**1,72,739**	**2,01,050**	**16.4%**	**3,83,006**	**4,37,767**	**14.3%**
B.1. Domestic Refunds						
CGST	3,176	4,243		5,890	7,474	
SGST	4,069	5,391		7,341	9,236	
IGST	4,358	8,366		9,086	14,220	
CESS	309	315		532	766	
Refund - Domestic	**11,912**	**18,314**	**53.7%**	**22,849**	**31,695**	**38.7%**
B.2. Export GST Refunds through ICEGATE						
IGST	16,215	8,794		23,645	22,510	
CESS	230	103		298	341	
Refund - Imports	**16,446**	**8,896**	**-45.9%**	**23,943**	**22,851**	**-4.6%**
B.3. Total Refund (B.1+B.2)						
CGST	3,176	4,243		5,890	7,474	
SGST	4,069	5,391		7,341	9,236	
IGST	20,574	17,159		32,731	36,730	
CESS	540	417		830	1,107	
Total Refund	**28,357**	**27,210**	**-4.0%**	**46,791**	**54,546**	**16.6%**
C.1 Net Revenue Domestic (A.1 - B.1)						
CGST	29,233	31,191		70,365	76,594	
SGST	36,197	38,511		86,462	94,038	
IGST	43,543	50,401		1,00,613	1,14,051	
CESS	10,898	11,368		22,927	23,210	
Net Domestic Revenue	**1,19,872**	**1,31,471**	**9.7%**	**2,80,367**	**3,07,893**	**9.8%**
C.2 Net Revenue Customs (GST) (A.2 - B.2)						
IGST	23,664	41,276		54,061	73,314	
CESS	846	1,093		1,787	2,014	
Net Customs Revenue	**24,510**	**42,370**	**72.9%**	**55,847**	**75,328**	**34.9%**
C.3 Net Revenue (C.1+C.2))						
CGST	29,233	31,191		70,365	76,594	
SGST	36,197	38,511		86,462	94,038	
IGST	67,207	91,677		1,54,674	1,87,366	
CESS	11,744	12,462		24,714	25,223	
Total Net GST Revenue	**1,44,381**	**1,73,841**	**20.4%**	**3,36,215**	**3,83,221**	**14.0%**

Note :
The above numbers are provisional and the actuals number may have slightly vary on finalisation

The Karnataka stands at 2nd position in India after Maharashtra at Rs.14,299 crores.

4. GSTN Advisory:

Advisory regarding non-editable of auto-populated liability in GSTR-3B:

1. GST Portal provides a pre-filled GSTR-3B, where the tax liability gets auto-populated based on the outward supplies declared in GSTR-1/ GSTR-1A/ IFF. As of now taxpayers can edit such auto populated values in form GSTR 3B itself.

2. With introduction of form GSTR 1A, taxpayer now has a facility to amend their incorrectly declared outward supplies in GSTR-1/IFF through GSTR-1A, allowing them an opportunity to correct their liabilities before filing their

GSTR-3B in the same return period.

In view of the same, from July,2025 tax period for which form GSTR 3B will be furnished in August,2025 such auto populated liability will become non editable.

Thus, taxpayers will be allowed to amend their auto populated liability by making amendments through form GSTR 1A which can be filed for the same tax period before filing of GSTR 3B.

CA Sujatha G
GST

The Future of Accounting: Embracing Innovation and Automation

Part 2: Business Case Documentation

Summary of Previous Article:

The previous article (*Part1-Industry 4.0 & Accounting - Benefits & Challenges for SMEs)* focussed on what Industry 4.0 is about and how it has brought about a significant change in the processes, the mode of operations and systems used to operate these industries.

The article discussed about the point of intersection of Industry 4.0 and accounting which includes automating the repetitive tasks, gaining valuable business insights through Artificial Intelligence, data analytics etc. While we saw that there are tangible benefits of adopting Industry 4.0 technologies, challenges were noted as well. As the starting point for navigating this landscape, emphasis was laid on building a comprehensive business case.

The following article focusses on providing guidance for building a business case document and managing the next level automation in an organised and systematic manner.

Navigating Ahead

A comprehensive business case document covers a brief about the current state of automation with proposed plan for improving the current processes.

The objectives of automation should be clearly stated with benefits quantified. The document should then detail out a project plan relating to implementation, testing, migration, training and continuous monitoring with specific deadlines.
Let us discuss these steps.

1. **Assessing the current state**

As a part of assessing the current state, the first step is to prepare a process document for all the key processes (if not existing already). The process document should incorporate the following details:

- Process maps/flowcharts with Standard operating procedures (where required).
- Deviation from the standard process including details of exceptions with reasons.
- Information on existing applications/tools used.
- Details of data feeds and dependencies.
- Maturity state of each process and sub-processes.

The above assessment ensures that the business case is grounded in real data and is not based on assumptions or guesswork. It also helps in analysing the existing processes, identifying the bottlenecks, repetitive tasks, time consuming steps and error prone areas which could be automated.

At this stage it is also essential to standardize the existing process (if there are lot of deviations). The quality of the data feeds should also be assessed and relevant steps be taken at this stage, as report accuracy depends on reliable data.

2. Building the business case document

After assessing the current state, the next step is to work on building a comprehensive business case document. It should outline the business needs and benefits the company will receive from pursuing this opportunity.

Building a compelling business case for automation involves demonstrating how it can transform operations, deliver measurable benefits, and align with organizational goals.

Here are some key aspects that should be a part of the business case document.

- **Executive Summary**: An overview of the proposed project, problem it addresses along with the highlights of the key benefits and Risks.

- **Problem statement:** On reviewing the current state process document, identify the specific business problem or opportunity that automation can address. E.g. Reducing manual effort, improve accuracy etc.

- **Establish measurable goals**: this include quantifying the benefits of automation like reducing the error rates, time saved in automating the task (e.g. Automated reconciliations, extracting data from messy excel files, automated reminder mails), improved response times etc.

  It is essential to build a framework of metrics measurement (Identifying key performance indicators for each process) at this stage. Post implementation this serves as a meaningful basis for measuring the benefits arising out of automation.

- **Selecting the appropriate automation technology** is the next step. At this stage a detailed cost benefit analysis needs to be carried out. Consider initial investment costs (software, hardware, training) and ongoing support and maintenance expenses. Quantify benefits in terms of time and labour savings and evaluate return on investment (ROI). Other factors to be considered are

-
    - ✓ User friendliness of the tool.
    - ✓ Customer support & training post implementation.
    - ✓ Integration with existing systems (where applicable).
    - ✓ Strong security features.
    - ✓ Robust reporting capabilities.
    - ✓ Option for customization-provision to build custom applications for specific needs without extensive coding knowledge.
    - ✓ Scalability- tool can handle the expected volume of data and users.

- **Risk Assessment**: It is essential to identify the potential risks associated with the automation implementation along with the relevant mitigation strategies. Documenting risks early aids in being prepared at the implementation phase.

- **Project Plan**: A detailed project plan needs to be developed at this stage outlining the timelines, milestones to be achieved, resource requirements etc.

3: Management Buy in and discussions-Presenting the business case

Management buy in is the next important step, following factors to be considered:

- While presenting the business case to the management, clear explanation needs to be provided as to why the current processes and systems is failing to meet the company's objectives or why the existing business model is unsustainable.

- Presentation of a detailed analysis of the projected ROI, revenue growth, and cost savings on migrating to the next level of automation is essential.

- Explain the potential challenges and the mitigation strategies.

- The presentations can be made more compelling by using visual aids, graphs, charts etc.

- Appropriate responses to be prepared for the probable questions that would be raised during the discussions.

  A successful business case presentation requires a compelling solution, a demonstration of impact, and a proactive approach to addressing potential risks.

Coming up:

In the final article of the series, we will look at the critical steps including implementation, project management and continuous monitoring.

Conclusion:

Thus, a comprehensive business case document is essential for any organisation seeking to implement a new project or a service. A good business case document outlines the objectives, cost and benefits, resource requirements, a project plan to navigate ahead that helps the management to make informed business decisions.

CA Archana Krishnamoorthy
Accounting and Automation

Set-off and Carry Forward of Losses As per Income Tax Act 1961

Overview

The Income Tax Act allows setting off losses against income and carrying them forward for future set-off.

With the introduction of **New Tax Regimes** under Section 115BAC (Individuals/HUFs) and Section 115BAA/115BAB (Companies), certain benefits have been restricted.

Old Tax Regime – Key Provisions

House Property Losses

- Can be set off against any income (including salary).
- Max set-off allowed: ₹2,00,000 per year.
- Balance can be carried forward for 8 assessment years.

Business Loans (Non – Speculative)

- Set-off allowed against any head except salary.
- Can be carried forward for 8 years (only if ITR filed on time).

Speculative Business Losses

- Can only be set off against speculative income.
- Carry forward allowed for **4 years**

Capital Loss:

- Short-term and long-term capital losses can only be set off against **capital gains**.
- Carry forward allowed for **8 years**.

Unabsorbed Depreciation:

- Can be set off against **any income** (no restriction).
- Can be carried forward **indefinitely**.

New Tax Regime – Key Restrictions

House Property Loss:

- **Set-off not allowed** against other heads.
- **Carry forward also disallowed.**

Business Loss:

- Carry forward **not allowed** if attributable to deductions like 10AA, 35AD, 80-IA, etc.
- Losses linked to **disallowed deductions** are ignored.

Capital Loss:

- **No change** – can still be carried forward and set off against capital gains.

Unabsorbed Depreciation:

- **Allowed**, but subject to conditions (e.g., depreciation related to disallowed deductions may not qualify).

Summary Comparison Table

Particulars	Old Regime	New Regime
House Property Loss Set-off	Allowed	Not Allowed
House Property Loss Carry Forward	Allowed	Not Allowed
Business Loss Set-off	Allowed	Partially/No
Business Loss Carry Forward	Allowed	Not if linked to deductions
Capital Loss Set-off	Allowed	Allowed
Capital Loss Carry Forward	Allowed	Allowed
Unabsorbed Depreciation	Allowed	Allowed (with conditions)

Important Conditions

- **ITR must be filed within due date** to carry forward most losses (except unabsorbed depreciation).
- **Speculative, capital, and business losses** require compliance to be eligible for future set-off.
- **New Regime offers lower rates**, but restricts several tax planning tools like loss adjustments.

Key Takeaways

- Taxpayers with **losses or deductions** should prefer the **Old Regime** for optimal tax benefit.
- New Regime is suited for taxpayers with **no major deductions/losses**.
- **Compare tax outflow** under both regimes before filing your return

Why Losses Matter in Income Tax Return (ITR) Filing?

Filing Income Tax Returns (ITR) isn't just a legal requirement—it's also an opportunity for smart tax planning. One powerful tool available to taxpayers is the set-off and carry forward of losses.

If reported correctly and within the due date, losses under various heads like house property, business, capital gains, etc., can be adjusted against current or future income, helping reduce the overall tax liability. For instance:

- A house property loss can reduce your taxable salary or business income.
- Business losses can be carried forward for up to 8 years and set off against future profits.

Capital losses can be set off against capital gains in the same or future years.

Important Note:

- There have been several **changes in income tax calculation methods, modifications in ITR forms**, and **key updates in Budget 2024 and Budget 2025**.
- Before filing your ITR, it is crucial to **review all recent amendments** and **choose the appropriate tax regime (Old vs New)**.
- If you have incurred any **losses during the financial year**, ensure they are properly considered and reported, or you may **lose the right to carry them forward.**

CA Chaitanya Kumar
Income Tax

[India's FDI Rise: A Decade of Decisive Growth and Global Confidence]

Introduction

Over the past decade, India hasn't just attracted foreign capital—it has rewritten the global FDI playbook. From a hesitant reformer to a strategic magnet for investment, the India story has changed dramatically post-2014. The numbers tell a compelling story: from 2004 to 2014, India saw FDI equity inflows of $208 billion. In the years since, over $500 billion has come in—with $300 billion of that between 2019 and 2024 alone. Despite global slowdowns, India secured $40.67 billion in FDI in just the April–December 2024 period. That's not a trickle—it's a tidal shift in global confidence.

This isn't coincidental. The government's relentless focus on "Minimum Government, Maximum Governance" and its flagship reforms—Make in India, Startup India, Digital India, the GST rollout, and the National Logistics Policy—have not only improved ease of doing business but dramatically enhanced India's appeal. Climbing from a World Bank rank of over 140 in 2014 to 63 in 2019 reflected this shift. But beyond rankings, the real proof lies in the sectors that have exploded with foreign interest.

Reforms That Reshaped the Landscape

Structural reforms and increased ease of doing business are the main drivers of India's growth in FDI:
• Liberalization of FDI norms in industries like retail, insurance, and defence.
• Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes to increase manufacturing.
• Initiatives such as Digital India and Startup India aim to foster entrepreneurship and innovation.
• Corporate tax rationalization, making India globally competitive .

A more transparent and investor-friendly environment has been created by these reforms, which have also reduced bureaucratic barriers and digitalized procedures.

How Policy Translated into FDI Success

Case Study 1: Apple's Manufacturing Expansion in India (Under Make in India and PLI Scheme).

Background:

As part of the government's Make in India campaign and the broader China+1 global manufacturing diversification strategy, Apple Inc. has significantly expanded its operations in India.

Thanks to favorable policy reforms and robust investment conditions, India has emerged as a key hub for Apple's manufacturing and exports

Key Developments:

First Entry: Apple began assembling iPhones in India in 2017 through Wistron to establish a local presence and reduce import taxes.

PLI Scheme Leverage: Apple's major suppliers, including Foxconn and Pegatron, received early incentives under the PLI scheme, enhancing India's attractiveness for high-end electronics manufacturing.

FDI and Export Growth: Investments by Apple's suppliers totalled several billion dollars, pushing India's electronics exports from $10 billion in FY22 to over $15 billion in FY23.

Employment Creation: Tens of thousands of direct and indirect jobs were created, with a focus on workforce upskilling and advanced manufacturing training.

Why It Matters:

Apple's India journey demonstrates how a combination of economic opportunity, global strategy, and pro-investor reforms can reposition India as not just a market—but a high-tech, export-oriented manufacturing base

Case Study 2: Samsung's Manufacturing Investment in India (Employing PLI Scheme)

Background:

Samsung Electronics, a global electronics giant, strategically increased its manufacturing footprint in India, aligning with the Make in India initiative and leveraging the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme.

This expansion was part of its global diversification strategy and aimed to tap into India's rising domestic and export potential.

Key Developments:

Initial Establishment: In 2018, Samsung inaugurated the world's largest mobile phone manufacturing plant in Noida.

PLI Scheme Utilization: In 2020, Samsung committed an additional ₹4,915 crore (~$600 million) to enhance its production capabilities and meet export benchmarks under the PLI scheme.

Export-Oriented Growth: The Noida unit evolved from catering to domestic needs to exporting to Europe, Africa, and West Asia.

Strengthening Supply Chains: Samsung's presence boosted MSMEs and local suppliers, increasing domestic value addition.

Employment and Skill Development: Over 5,000 direct jobs were created, along with extensive skill development in high-tech manufacturing roles.

Why It Matters:

Samsung's expansion showcases how targeted government incentives like the PLI scheme, coupled with improved ease of doing business, can make India a preferred destination for large-scale, export-oriented FDI in electronics

Geopolitics and Global Realignment:

India has benefited from post-pandemic geopolitical shifts, particularly the global "China+1" policy. International businesses increasingly see India as a potential center for manufacturing and innovation in addition to a consumer market. With a young, talented workforce, the nation's demographic dividend increases its competitive advantage.

Challenges and the Road Ahead

Despite remarkable advancements, difficulties still exist. Improvements are needed in the areas of state-level regulatory obstacles, infrastructure bottlenecks, and the requirement for more uniform policies. However, a bright future is indicated by the government's dedication to sustainability and reforms as well as growing investments in digital infrastructure and green technologies.

Conclusion

India's FDI journey over the past decade reflects more than just economic data—it signals a new era of global confidence. As India positions itself as a strategic player in the global economy, foreign investors are not just looking at returns—they're investing in India's story, its stability, and its future.

Siva Parvathi, Sreegouri

CoralMetrix

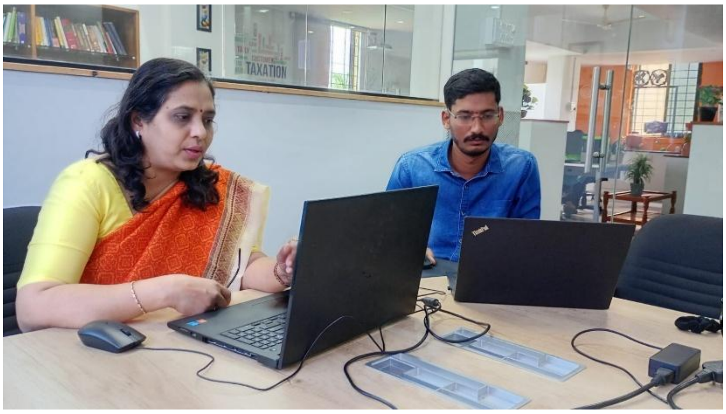
Issue 06

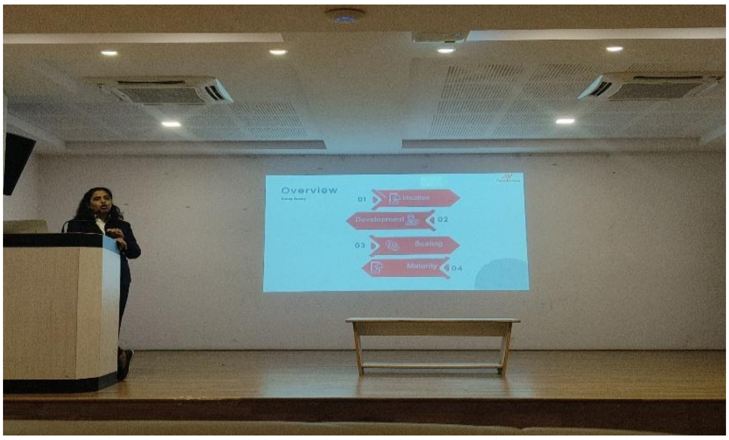
Key Announcements

Income Tax 2024 - 2025 – Key Takeaways!

We successfully hosted our exclusive webinar on Income tax updates 24 -25 featuring expert insights from **CA Sujatha G and CA Chaitanya Kumar on May 17 2025.** The session offered practical insights on the latest provisions, compliance tips, and guidance to help both individuals and businesses prepare for the tax season ahead.

For those who missed it, **you can watch the full session in our Youtube Channel.**





Guiding Future Founders – A Special Address

Our Founder, **CA Sujatha G**, delivered a keynote session on *"Startups: Planning & Practice"* to the aspiring minds of **KS College of Engineering and Management** on **May 7, 2025**.

The session was filled with real-world insights to help young innovators take their first confident steps

Launch of Our 15:15:15 Tax Drive

We kicked off our **15:15:15 Tax Drive**—15 minutes of expert consultation, for 15 days, with a total of 15 hours of dedicated support—with the blessings of one of our dearest 93-year-old client.

This initiative is part of our **#StandWithNation** mission to simplify tax for everyone.

ZOHO Zoho Authorized Partner

New Service Launch – Zoho Implementation Partner

We're proud to announce that **CoralMetrix** is now an official **Zoho Implementation Partner**. With this, we've expanded our service portfolio to help businesses streamline their **financial processes, accounting systems, payroll, and CRM** through Zoho's powerful suite of applications.

Let's build smarter systems together!

Upcoming Webinar Alert: All About Capital Gain for FY 24–25

Join us for an insightful session where we break down everything you need to know about **Capital Gains Tax** – from types and exemptions to smart planning strategies, hosted by expert Chartered Accountants at **CoralMetrix**

Date: 28 06 2025 | Day: Saturday | Time: 04.00 AM – 05.00 PM

Registration Link: https://meet.zoho.in/okjd-jpq-hug

Financial year 2025 - 2026 Compliance Calendar

Disclaimer: Dates are subject to change as per notification from government authorities

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APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT
07TH MONTHLY TDS PAYMENT	07TH MONTHLY TDS PAYMENT	07TH MONTHLY TDS PAYMENT	07TH MONTHLY TDS PAYMENT	07TH MONTHLY TDS PAYMENT	07TH MONTHLY TDS PAYMENT
07TH GOVT. DEDUCT	10TH GSTR 7	10TH GSTR 7	09TH ECB 2 RETURN	10TH GSTR 7	09TH ECB 2 RETURN
09TH ECB 2 RETURN	11TH GSTR 1	10TH ECB 2 RETURN	10TH GSTR 7	11TH ECB 2 RETURN	10TH GSTR 7
10TH GSTR 7	12TH ECB 2 RETURN	11TH GSTR 1	11TH GSTR 1	11TH GSTR 1	11TH GSTR 1
13TH GSTR 1 (QRMP/IFF)	13TH GSTR 1 (QRMP/IFF)	13TH GSTR 1(QRMP/IFF)	13TH GSTR 1(QRMP/IFF)	13TH GSTR 1(QRMP/IFF)	13TH GSTR 1 (QRMP/IFF)
18TH CMP - 08	20TH GSTR 3B	15TH Q4 TDS CERTIFICATE	15TH FLA RETURN	15TH Q1 TDS CERTIFICATE	15TH Q2 ADVANCE TAX 45%
20TH GSTR 3B	29TH PAS 6	15TH Q1 ADVANCE TAX 15%	18TH CMP 08	20TH GSTR 3B	20TH GSTR 3B
22ND QRMP	30TH LLP ANNUAL RETURN	20TH GSTR 3B	20TH GSTR 3B (QRMP)		30TH TAX AUDIT
25TH PMT 06	31ST TDS Q4 FILING (24-25)	30TH DPT 3	22ND QRMP		30TH DIRECTOR KYC
30TH GSTR 4	31ST FORM 61A		31ST TDS Q1 FILING (25 - 26)		
30TH MSME 1			31ST INDIVIDUAL ITR FILING		
30TH GOVT. NON DEDUCT					

OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR
07TH MONTHLY TDS PAYMENT	07TH MONTHLY TDS PAYMENT	07TH MONTHLY TDS PAYMENT	07TH MONTHLY TDS PAYMENT	07TH MONTHLY TDS PAYMENT	07TH MONTHLY TDS PAYMENT
10TH ECB - 2 RETURN	10TH GSTR 7	09TH ECB 2 RETURN	09TH ECB 2 RETURN	10TH GSTR 7	10TH GSTR 7
10TH GSTR 7	11TH ECB 2 RETURN	10TH GSTR 7	10TH GSTR 7	11TH ECB 2 RETURN	11TH ECB 2 RETURN
11TH GSTR 1	11TH GSTR 1	11TH GSTR 1	11TH GSTR 1	11TH GSTR 1	11TH GSTR 1
13TH GSTR 1 (QRMP/IFF)	13TH GSTR 1 (QRMP/IFF)	13TH GSTR 1(QRMP/IFF)	13TH GSTR 1 (QRMP/IFF)	13TH GSTR 1 (QRMP/IFF)	13TH GSTR 1 (QRMP/IFF)
18TH CMP - 08	15TH Q2 TDS CERTFICATE	15TH Q3 ADVANCE TAX 75%	18TH CMP 08	15TH Q3 TDS CERTIFICATE	15TH Q4 ADVANCE TAX 100%
20TH GSTR 3B	20TH GSTR 3B	20TH GSTR 3B	20TH GSTR 3B	20TH GSTR 3B	20TH GSTR 3B
22ND QRMP	28TH MGT-7/MGT - 7A	31ST BELATED/REVISED ITR	22ND GSTR 3B (QRMP)	25TH PMT 06	25TH PMT 06
29TH AOC 4	29TH PAS -6	31ST GSTR - 9/9A/9C	25TH PMT 06		31ST FORM CSR - 2
30TH LLP FORM 8	30TH FINAL ITC	31ST TDS Q3 FILINGC (25 - 26)	31ST Q3 TDS FILING (25 - 26)		31ST ITR U (FY 2022 - 23)
31ST MSME 1		31ST APR RETURN			
31ST COMPANY ITR					
31ST TDS Q2 FILING (25 - 26)					

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