

HARBINGERTM

Updates on regulatory changes affecting your business

December 2017



B D Jokhakar & Co.

Chartered Accountants

www.bdjokhakar.com

Follow us on:

[Twitter](#) [LinkedIn](#) [Facebook](#)

INDEX

Sr. No	Topics covered	Page No.
1.	<u>Goods and Service Tax (GST)</u>	3
2.	<u>Income Tax</u>	7
3.	<u>Economics</u>	7
4.	<u>Summary of Judgments- Income Tax</u>	9
5.	<u>Discussion on Judgments - Income Tax</u>	12
6	<u>Due date chart for the month of December,2017</u>	15

GOODS AND SERVICE TAX (GST)



Furnishing Form GSTR-3B till March 2018.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 168 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017), the Commissioner, on the recommendations of the Council, has notified that the return in FORM GSTR-3B for the month as specified shall be furnished electronically through the common portal, on or before the last date as specified.

Sr. No.	Month	Last date for filing of return in FORM GSTR-3B
1	January, 2018	20th February, 2018
2	February, 2018	20th March, 2018
3	March, 2018	20th April, 2018

Every registered person furnishing the return in FORM GSTR-3B shall, subject to the provisions of section 49 of the said Act, discharge his liability towards tax, interest, penalty, fees or any other amount payable

under the said Act by debiting the electronic cash ledger or electronic credit ledger, as the case may be, not later than the last date, as mentioned.

Notification No. 56/2017 – Central Tax, dated 15th November 2017

Central Government prescribes quarterly furnishing of FORM GSTR-1 for those taxpayers with aggregate turnover of upto Rs.1.5 crore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 148 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017), the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, has notified that the registered persons having aggregate turnover of up to 1.5 crore rupees in the preceding financial year or the current financial year, as the class of registered persons who shall follow the special procedure as detailed below for furnishing the details of outward supply of goods or services or both.

The said persons shall furnish the details of outward supply of goods or services or both in FORM GSTR-1 effected during the quarter as specified till the time period as specified

Sr. No.	Quarter for which the details in FORM GSTR-1 are furnished	Time period for furnishing the details in FORM GSTR-1
1	July- September,	31st December,

	2017	2017
2	October-December, 2017	15th February, 2018
3	January - March, 2018	30th April, 2018

Notification No. 57/2017 – Central Tax, dated 15th November, 2017

Extension of due dates for the furnishing of FORM GSTR-1 for those taxpayers with aggregate turnover of more than Rs.1.5 crores.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the second proviso to subsection (1) of section 37 read with section 168 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017), the Commissioner, on the recommendations of the Council, has extended the time limit for furnishing the details of outward supplies in FORM GSTR-1.

Sr. No.	Months for which the details in FORM GSTR-1 are furnished	Time period for furnishing the details in FORM GSTR-1
1	July - October, 2017	31st December, 2017
2	November, 2017	10th January, 2018
3	December, 2017	10th February, 2018

4	January, 2018	10th March, 2018
5	February, 2018	10th April, 2018
6	March, 2018	10th May, 2018

Notification No. 58/2017 – Central Tax, dated 15th November, 2017

Extension of limit for filing of FORM GSTR-4.

In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (6) of section 39 read with section 168 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017), the Commissioner has extended the time limit for furnishing the return by a composition supplier, in FORM GSTR-4 for the quarter July to September, 2017 till 24th day of December, 2017.

Notification No. 59/2017 – Central Tax, dated 15th November, 2017

Extension of due dates for the furnishing the return in FORM GSTR-5, for the months of July to October, 2017.

In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (6) of section 39 read with section 168 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017), the Commissioner has extended the time limit for furnishing the return by a non-resident taxable person, in FORM GSTR-5 for the months of July, 2017, August, 2017, September, 2017 and

October, 2017 till the 11th day of December, 2017.

Notification No. 60/2017 – Central Tax, dated 15th November 2017

Extension of due dates for furnishing the return in FORM GSTR-5A, for the months of July to October, 2017.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (6) of section 39 read with section 168 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017), the Commissioner, has extended the time limit for furnishing the return in FORM GSTR-5A for the month of July, 2017, August, 2017, September, 2017 and October, 2017 by a person supplying online information and database access or retrieval services from a place outside India to a non-taxable online recipient referred to in section 14 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and rule 64 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017, **till the 15th day of December, 2017.**

Notification No. 61/2017 – Central Tax, dated 15th November 2017

Extension for furnishing the return in FORM GSTR-6 for the month of July, 2017

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (6) of section 39 read with section 168 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017), the Commissioner has extended the time limit for furnishing the return by an Input Service Distributor in FORM GSTR-6 under sub-section (4) of

section 39 of the said Act read with rule 65 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 for the month of July, 2017 **till the 31st day of December, 2017.**

Notification No. 62/2017 – Central Tax, dated 15th November 2017

Extension of the due date for submission of details in FORM GST-ITC-04.

In pursuance of section 168 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017) and sub-rule (3) of rule 45 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017, the Commissioner, with the approval of the Board, has extended the time limit for making the declaration in FORM GST ITC-04, in respect of goods dispatched to a job worker or received from a job worker or sent from one job worker to another, during the quarter July to September, 2017, till the **31st day of December, 2017.**

Notification No. 63/2017 – Central Tax, dated 15th November 2017

Limitation on the maximum late fee payable for delayed filing of return in FORM GSTR-3B from October, 2017 onwards.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 128 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017), the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, has waived the amount of late fee payable by any registered person for failure to furnish

the return in FORM GSTR- 3B for the month of October, 2017 onwards by the due date under section 47 of the said Act, which is in excess of an amount of twenty five rupees for every day during which such failure continues.

Provided that where the total amount of central tax payable in the said return is nil, the amount of late fee payable by such registered person for failure to furnish the said return for the month of October, 2017 onwards by the due date under section 47 of the said Act shall stand waived to the extent which is in excess of an amount of ten rupees for every day during which such failure continues.

Notification No. 64/2017 – Central Tax, dated 15th November 2017

Exemption to suppliers of services through an e-commerce platform from obtaining compulsory registration.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017), the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, has notified that the persons making supplies of services, other than supplies specified under subsection (5) of section 9 of the said Act through an electronic commerce operator who is required to collect tax at source under section 52 of the said Act, and having an aggregate turnover, to be computed on all India basis, not exceeding

an amount of twenty lakh rupees in a financial year, as the category of persons exempted from obtaining registration under the said Act.

Provided that the aggregate value of such supplies, to be computed on all India basis, should not exceed an amount of ten lakh rupees in case of “special category States” as specified in sub-clause (g) of clause (4) of article 279A of the Constitution, other than the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Notification No. 65/2017 – Central Tax, dated 15th November 2017

Exemption to all taxpayers from payment of tax on advances received in case of supply of goods.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 148 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017) the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, has notified that the registered person who did not opt for the composition levy under section 10 of the said Act as the class of persons who shall pay the central tax on the outward supply of goods at the time of supply as specified in clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 12 of the said Act including in the situations attracting the provisions of section 14 of the said Act, and shall accordingly furnish the details and returns as mentioned in Chapter IX of the said Act and the rules made thereunder and the period prescribed for the payment of

tax by such class of registered persons shall be such as specified in the said Act.

Notification No. 66/2017 – Central Tax, dated 15th November 2017

Income Tax



During Rajaswa Gyan Sangam held on 1st and 2nd September, 2017, Honorable Prime Minister had observed that the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act) was drafted more than 50 years ago and it needs to be redrafted. Accordingly, in order to review the Act and to draft a new direct tax law in consonance with economic needs of the country, the Government has constituted a Task Force.

The Terms of Reference of the Task Force is to draft an appropriate direct tax legislation keeping in view:

- The direct tax system prevalent in various countries
- The international best practices.
- The economic needs of the country and
- Any other matter connected thereto.

The Task Force shall set its own procedures for regulating its work and shall submit its

report to the Government within six months.

CBDT press release dated 22nd November, 2017.

ECONOMICS



BSE changes limit for risk reduction mode in currency futures

Top stock exchange BSE has decided to revise the threshold for activation of risk reduction mode for clearing members on its currency derivatives and interest rate derivatives segment Under the revised norms, the risk reduction mode (RRM) would be activated when 90 per cent of the clearing members' collateral available for adjustment against margins gets utilized. This is against the current practice of activating the mode on 100 per cent utilisation of collateral deposited.

When a member's collateral falls crosses the threshold, he will be allowed to put only risk reducing orders and will not be allowed to take any fresh positions.

RRM is not essentially a type of order but a mode into which a member is put into when he violates his collateral limit.

A member who has entered the risk-reducing mode will be allowed to put only one risk reducing order at a time.

Business standard dated 26th November, 2017.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT TAX JUDGEMENTS

Unless otherwise stated, the sections mentioned hereunder relate to the Income Tax Act, 1961

Sr. No	Tribunal/Court	Section/Area	Nature	Case Law
1.	Supreme Court	Section 43B	Advance deposit of central excise duty in the Personal Ledger Account (PLA) constitutes actual payment of duty within the meaning of s. 43B and the assessee is entitled to the benefit of deduction of the said amount	CIT vs. Modipon Limited
2.	ITAT Mumbai	Section 45 Section 48	The scheme of the Act is to assess real income and not hypothetical income. The word "accrue" in "full value of consideration received or accruing" in s. 45 means that the assessee has a legally enforceable right to receive the sum. An amount which is payable only on fulfillment of conditions does not create an enforceable right and has to be excluded while computing capital gains.	Late Shri Gordhandas S. Garodia vs. DCIT
3.	ITAT Mumbai	Section 45 Section 48 Section 68	If the DMAT account and contract note show details of the share transactions and the AO has not proved the transactions to be bogus, the capital gains earned on the said transactions cannot be treated as unaccounted income u/s 68. The fact that the broker was tainted and violated SEBI regulations would not make assessee's transactions bogus	ITO vs. Arvind Kumar Jain HUF
4.	ITAT Mumbai	Section 68	In the absence of any direct evidence demonstrating that the assessee received cash payment, no addition can be made merely on presumption and surmises and on estimate basis. For making the addition on account of cash component, it is the duty of the	ACIT vs. Katrina (Kaif) Rosemary Turcotte

			AO to bring on record corroborative evidence to establish the fact that the entries made in the seized document were correct.	
5	Bombay High Court	Section 68 Section 147	Companies which invest share capital cannot be treated as bogus if they are registered and have been assessed. Once the assessee has produced documentary evidence to establish the existence of such companies, the burden shifts to the Revenue to establish their case. Reliance on statements of third parties who have not been subjected to cross examination is not permissible. Voluminous documents produced by the assessee cannot be discarded merely on the basis of statements of individuals contrary to such public documents	Pr CIT vs. Paradise Inland Shipping Pvt. Ltd
6	Delhi High Court	Section 145(2)	Section 145 (2) has to be read down to restrict power of the Central Government to notify ICDS that do not seek to override binding judicial precedents or provisions of the Act. If s. 145 (2) is not so read down it would be ultra vires the Act and Article 141 read with Article 144 and 265 of the Constitution. The ICDS which overrule the provisions of the Act, the Rules thereunder and the judicial precedents applicable thereto, are struck down as ultra vires the Act. To that extent, Notification Nos. 87 and 88 dated 29.09.2016 and Circular No. 10 of 2017 issued by the CBDT are also held to be ultra vires the Act and struck down as such	The Chamber of Tax Consultant vs. UOI

[Index](#)

Discussion on Judgments - Income Tax



1. **Advance deposit of central excise duty in the Personal Ledger Account (PLA) constitutes actual payment of duty within the meaning of s. 43B and the assessee is entitled to the benefit of deduction of the said amount.**

The Supreme Court had to consider the following question of law

“Whether the assessee is entitled to claim deduction under Section 43B of the Income Tax Act, 1961 in respect of the excise duty paid in advance in the Personal Ledger Account (“PLA”)?”

The Supreme Court Held That:

- The Revenue cannot be shut out from the present proceedings merely because of its acceptance of the practice of accounting adopted by the assessee or its acceptance of the decision of the two High Courts in question.
- The self removal scheme and payment of duty under the Act and the Rules clearly shows that upon deposit in the PLA the amount of such deposit stands credited to the Revenue with the assessee having no domain over the amount(s) deposited.

- Under the scheme, the assessee had no control over the amounts deposited in the fund and the assessee was also not entitled to withdraw any amount there from without the approval of the authorities. Further the amount deposited could be utilized only for the purpose specified. In those circumstances, the High Court held and in our view correctly, that the deposits made, though a part of the sale proceeds of the assessee, did not constitute taxable income at the hands of the assessee.
- The Delhi High Court in the appeals arising from the orders passed by it has also taken the view that the purpose of introduction of Section 43B of the Central Excise Act was to plug a loophole in the statute which permitted deductions on an accrual basis without the requisite obligation to deposit the tax with the State. Resultantly, on the basis of mere book entries an assessee was entitled to claim deduction without actually paying the tax to the State.

Hence, High Courts were justified in taking the view that the advance deposit of central excise duty constitutes actual payment of duty within the meaning of Section 43B of the Central Excise Act and, therefore, the assessee is entitled to the benefit of deduction of the said amount.

2. **The scheme of the Act is to assess real income and not hypothetical income. The word "accrue" in "full value of consideration received or accruing" in s. 45 means that the assessee has a legally enforceable right to receive the sum. An amount which is payable only on fulfillment of conditions does**

not create an enforceable right and has to be excluded while computing capital gains.

The assessee filed his return of income on 23rd November 2010, declaring total income at Rs. 1,67,26,51,378. During the assessment proceedings, the Assessing Officer found that the assessee had invested an amount of Rs. 50 crore in Late Shri Gordhandas S. Garodia ICICI Prudential PMS. However, in the computation of income, the assessee has neither shown any gain nor loss from the said investment. He, therefore, called for necessary information regarding the investment from ICICI Prudential Assets Management Co. Ltd. From the information obtained, it was found that as per the income and expenditure statement, there was a deficit of Rs. 3,58,789 during the year. Further, it was found that the assessee has derived a net gain of Rs. 14,41,964 on sale of securities. When this fact was confronted to the assessee, it was submitted by the assessee that the transaction relating to investment made in ICIC Prudential PMS being in the nature of business, the loss suffered by the assessee amounting to Rs. 4,15,973 should be treated as business loss and set-off against income against other sources.

On verifying the details of transactions, the Assessing Officer was of the view that gain derived from sale of securities is to be treated as capital gain as it was an investment activity of the assessee and not adventure in the nature of trade. He, therefore, assessed the net gain derived from sale of securities as short term capital gain. While doing so, he disallowed PMS expenditure claimed by relying upon the decision of the Tribunal. Though, the assessee challenged the addition made on account of capital gain, however, learned Commissioner (Appeals) also sustained the addition made by the Assessing Office.

The Court held that:

The amount of Rs 50 crore having neither been received by the assessee nor accrued in the financial year relevant to the assessment year under dispute, it cannot be considered as a part

of sale consideration for computing capital gain in the impugned assessment year. The Assessing Officer is free to proceed in accordance with law if and when such income arises.

The expression “full value of consideration received or accruing” would mean the amount actually received by the assessee or consideration which has accrued to the assessee. The expression “accrue” means a right acquired by the assessee to receive income. Unless, a debt due by somebody has been created in favour of assessee, it cannot be said that he has acquired a right to receive the income or that income has accrued to him. An amount can accrue to assessee if he acquires a legally enforceable right to receive it from the debtor.

The entire purpose of the Income Tax Act, 1961 is to assess the real income of the assessee. Therefore, the Departmental Authorities cannot assess any hypothetical or notional income to tax.

-
- 3. If the DMAT account and contract note show details of the share transactions and the AO has not proved the transactions to be bogus, the capital gains earned on the said transactions cannot be treated as unaccounted income u/s 68. The fact that the broker was tainted and violated SEBI regulations would not make assessee's transactions bogus**

The AO received information from the Deputy Director of Income Tax (Inv.)-Unit-IV (4) that:

- the assessee had shown sale proceeds of shares in the scrip ‘Ramkrishna Fincap Ltd.’ as LTCG and claimed exemption,
- the assessee had claimed to have purchased that scrip at Rs.3.12 per share in the year 2003 and sold the same at Rs.165.83 per share in the year 2005

- those scrips were penny-stock and the capital gain declared was only accommodation entries,
- the broker M/s Basant Periwal & Co. through whom the transactions were effected had appeared as 'DRI probing evasion by firms via jama kharchi', who indulged in market manipulation and price manipulation through synchronized and cross deal in scrip of Ramkrishna Fincap Ltd.,
- SEBI had passed an order dated 09.07.2009 regarding the irregularities and synchronized trades carried out in the scrip of Ramkrishna Fincap Ltd. by the broker M/s Basant Periwal & Co.

Considering the above facts, the AO brought to tax the LTCG of Rs.44,24,385/- shown by the assessee as unexplained cash credit u/s 68.

This was deleted by the CIT(A). On appeal by the department to the Tribunal held dismissing the appeal:

- Merely because the investigation was done by SEBI against broker or his activity, assessee cannot be said to have entered into ingenuine transaction, insofar as assessee is not concerned with the activity of the broker and have no control over the same. Transaction entered by the assessee was genuine.
- Transactions in shares were held to be genuine and addition made by AO was deleted.
- where DMAT account and contract note showed details of share transaction, and Assessing Officer had not proved said transaction as bogus, capital gain earned on said transaction could not be treated as unaccounted income u/s 68.

Hence, merely because the investigation was done by SEBI against broker or his activity, assessee cannot be said to have entered into ingenuine transaction, insofar as assessee is not concerned with the activity of the broker and have no control over the same

cash payment, no addition can be made merely on presumption and surmises and on estimate basis. For making the addition on account of cash component, it is the duty of the AO to bring on record corroborative evidence to establish the fact that the entries made in the seized document were correct

On the basis of evaluation sheet found from the computer of Ms. Sandhya Ramchandra, the Assessing Officer has estimated income on cash component supposed to have been received by the assessee from Matrix. However, on a perusal of the evaluation sheet, it appears, amounts have been mentioned in cash and cheque beneath assessee's name, however, there is no evidence that cash was actually paid to the assessee. It is a fact that the assessee has acknowledged cheque payment of Rs 2.07 crore. However, that does not mean cash amount of Rs 58 lakh was also paid to the assessee. In any case of the matter, the Assessing Officer has not brought on record any clinching evidence on the basis of any enquiry made by him to demonstrate that the assessee has actually received any cash as per the evaluation sheet from Matrix.

On the contrary, an affidavit has been filed on behalf of Matrix, stating that no cash was paid to the assessee. Therefore, in the absence of any direct evidence demonstrating that the assessee had received cash payment from Matrix, as shown in the evaluation sheet, no addition can be made merely on presumption and surmises and on estimate basis. For making the addition on account of cash component, it was the duty of the Assessing Officer to bring on record corroborative evidence to establish the fact that the entries made in the evaluation sheet were correct.

Therefore, in the absence of any evidence brought on record, the addition was

4. In the absence of any direct evidence demonstrating that the assessee received

rightly deleted by the learned Commissioner (Appeals). The decisions relied upon by the learned Authorized Representative also support the aforesaid view.

-
5. **Companies which invest share capital cannot be treated as bogus if they are registered and have been assessed. Once the assessee has produced documentary evidence to establish the existence of such companies, the burden shifts to the Revenue to establish their case. Reliance on statements of third parties who have not been subjected to cross examination is not permissible. Voluminous documents produced by the assessee cannot be discarded merely on the basis of statements of individuals contrary to such public documents.**

The Revenue have failed to explain as to how such Companies have been assessed though according to them such Companies are not existing and are fictitious companies. Besides the documents also included the registration of the Company which discloses the registered address of such Companies. There is no material on record produced by the Appellants which could rebut the documents produced by the Respondents herein. In such circumstances, the finding of fact arrived at by the authorities below which are based on documentary evidence on record cannot be said to be perverse. Learned Counsel appearing for the Appellants was unable to point out that any of such findings arrived at by the authorities below were on the basis of misleading of evidence or failure to examine any material documents whilst coming to such conclusions.

The conclusion drawn by the Bombay High Court that once the Assessee has produced documentary evidence to establish the existence of such Companies, the burden

would shift on the Revenue-Appellants herein to establish their case. In the present case, the Appellants are seeking to rely upon the statements recorded of two persons who have admittedly not been subjected to cross examination. In such circumstances, the question of remanding the matter for re-examination of such person, would not at all be justified. The Assessing Officer, if he so desired, ought to have allowed the Assessee to cross examine such persons in case the statements were to be relied upon in such proceedings. Apart from that, the voluminous documents produced by the Respondents cannot be discarded merely on the basis of two individuals who have given their statements contrary to such public documents.

6. **Section 145 (2) has to be read down to restrict power of the Central Government to notify ICDS that do not seek to override binding judicial precedents or provisions of the Act. If s. 145 (2) is not so read down it would be ultra vires the Act and Article 141 read with Article 144 and 265 of the Constitution. The ICDS which overrule the provisions of the Act, the Rules thereunder and the judicial precedents applicable thereto, are struck down as ultra vires the Act. To that extent, Notification Nos. 87 and 88 dated 29.09.2016 and Circular No. 10 of 2017 issued by the CBDT are also held to be ultra vires the Act and struck down as such.**

The High Court had to consider the following questions:

- Whether the amendments to Section 145 are an instance of delegation by the Parliament of essential legislative powers to the Central Government?
- Are the ICDS an instance of excessive delegation of legislative powers? Whether the impugned ICDS are contrary to the settled law as explained

in various judicial precedents and are, therefore, liable to be struck down?

- Whether the impugned amendments to Section 145 of the Act and the consequential ICDS and Circular violate Articles 14, 19 (1) (g), 141, 144 and 265 of the Constitution?

The High Court held that:

- Section 145 (2), as amended, has to be read down to restrict power of the Central Government to notify ICDS that do not seek to override binding judicial precedents or provisions of the Act. The power to enact a validation law is an essential legislative power that can be exercised, in the context of the Act, only by the Parliament and not by the executive
- The ICDS is not meant to overrule the provisions of the Act, the Rules thereunder and the judicial precedents applicable thereto as they stand.
- ICDS I which does away with the concept of 'prudence' is contrary to the Act and binding judicial precedents and is therefore unsustainable in law.
- ICDS II pertaining to valuation of inventories and eliminates the distinction between a continuing partnership business after dissolution from one which is discontinued upon dissolution is contrary to the decision of the Supreme Court in Shakti Trading Co. (supra). It fails to acknowledge that the valuation of inventory at market value upon settlement of accounts of the outgoing partner is distinct from valuation of the inventory in the books of the business which is continuing. ICDS II is held to be ultra vires the Act and struck down as such.

- The treatment to retention money under Paragraph 10 (a) in ICDS-III will have to be determined on a case to case basis by applying settled principles of accrual of income.
- Para 12 of ICDS III read with para 5 of ICDS IX, dealing with borrowing costs, makes it clear that no incidental income can be reduced from borrowing cost. This is contrary to the decision of the Supreme Court in CIT v. Bokaro Steel Limited (supra) and is therefore struck down.

Hence, To the extent the specific ICDS as noted hereinbefore have been struck down as ultra vires the Act, the impugned notification Nos. 87 and 88 dated 29th September 2016 and Circular No. 10 of 2017 issued by the CBDT are also held to be ultra vires the Act and struck down as such.

Note: The judgments should not be followed without studying the complete facts of the case Law.

[Index](#)

DUE DATE CHART FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 2017

DECEMBER 2017

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7 Monthly TDS payment	8	9
10	11 Extended due date for GSTR-5	12	13	14	15 Third Installment of advance Tax payment for 2018-19	16
17	18	19	20 Filing GSTR-3B	21 ESIC payment	22	23
24 Extended due date for GSTR-4	25	26	27	28	29	30
31 Profession Tax Payment. Extended due date for GSTR-6 Extended due date for GSTR-1 Extended due date for submitting GST-ITC- 04.						

This communication is intended to provide general information, guidance on various professional subject matters and should not be regarded as a basis for taking decisions on specific matters. In such instances, separate advice should be taken.

[Back](#)