

Online tool

Schedule A and B

Prepaid tax by counterparty, both directions of it — and the check that says whether the month agrees with the statements underneath it.

Three statements, two schedules, the same month

Five separate downloads off the network's site, on two different clocks. This is the bit people assume wrongly.

EVERY TEN DAYS • THREE DOWNLOADS

STATEMENT

Days 1–10

Summary and full

STATEMENT

Days 11–20

Summary and full

STATEMENT

Days 21–end

Summary and full



THE SAME PERIOD, DESCRIBED TWICE

And they do not always agree

The three statements and the two schedules cover exactly the same days, and neither set is derived from the other. So they can differ — and when they do, only one of them is what the return gets built on.

ONCE A MONTH • TWO SEPARATE DOWNLOADS

SCHEDULE A

Collected

Its own download. One file, one month.

SCHEDULE B

Paid

A second download, separate from Schedule A.



When they differ, the schedule is what the return is built on.

CDTFA treats Schedule A and Schedule B as the backing for the sales tax return — and every other participant on the network reports from the same schedules, so their totals agree with yours. Defer to the schedule for the return. Use the statements to find out what the difference is.

What is actually on them

Prepaid sales tax, counterparty by counterparty, in both directions.

Schedule A — collected

The prepayment you took in, participant by participant, straight out of the schedule as the network issued it. Its own download.

Schedule B — paid

The other direction, on the same basis, in a file of its own — so putting both sides of the prepayment in one view is itself something the tool does.

As rows, not as a document

They arrive as something to read. They leave as rows you can sort, filter and set against the statements.



Both directions matter, and they are never netted.

What you collected is a liability until it is remitted. What you paid is a credit you are entitled to. They are different lines on the return.

Does the month tie to its three statements?

This is the whole job, and it is the check nobody has time to do by hand.

1

The month is added up from the schedule

One monthly figure per counterparty, in each direction, as the network reported it.

2

And again from the three statements under it

The same counterparties, the same month, built from the ten-day documents instead.

3

Then the two are set against each other

A month that does not tie is flagged, with the counterparty named — not buried in a total that is out by an amount nobody can explain.

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A difference does not change the return. It tells you where to look.

The return still goes in off the schedule. What the comparison gives you is a counterparty, a date and a document — which is what you need for your own books, and for the query you raise with the network.

Why it is worth doing every month

Not because the check is interesting. Because of when it is cheap.

3

ten-day statements make up the month the schedule describes

2

schedule downloads a month — A and B come down separately, on a different clock

2

directions of prepaid tax on it, and neither is netted against the other



Find it in the month it happened and it is still a question you can ask.

Find it two years later and it is archaeology. The return went in off the schedule either way — but a difference is telling you something about your own month, and it is cheapest to chase while the statements are still in front of you.

The schedules are the numbers that you use

so that the filings agree with the other participants' filings.

Drop in the month's Schedule A and Schedule B and the three statements underneath them. Every difference comes back named and dated — not to change the return, but so you know what sits behind it. The schedules are read inside your own browser: nothing is uploaded, nothing is stored, and closing the tab forgets it.