

**India**

**March 2011**

## Corporate Update – March 2011\*

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**TAX****Indian Budget – 2011-12****Income-Tax****A. Personal Tax**

Minor increase in exemption limit has been proposed in relation to tax rate as applicable to individuals. Minimum annual threshold exemption limit would now be Rs. 1,80,000 increased from Rs. 1,60,000.

**B. Corporate Tax**

- (1) In the case of corporate tax rate, the only change is in respect of reduction in the rate of surcharge as under:

- (a) Domestic companies from 7.5% to 5%;
- (b) Foreign companies from 2.5 to 2%

The effective tax rate as per the proposal would now be as under:

- (a) Domestic companies - 32.45%
- (b) Foreign companies - 42.02%

Due to change in rate of surcharge, the Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) stands reduced from 16.61% to 16.22%.

- (2) **Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT):**

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) has been increased from 18% to 18.5%

The effective rates would be as under:

- (a) Domestic companies - 20.01% (from 19.93%)
- (b) Branches of foreign companies - 19.44% (from 19.00%)

- (3) **Transfer Pricing provisions:**

Few changes have been proposed in the presently applicable provisions relating to compliance of Transfer Pricing regulations. These are as under:

- (a) The Transfer Pricing Officer (TPO) is being given additional power to compute the arms length price (ALP) of any new international transactions identified by him during the course of proceedings before him, even if such transactions have not been referred to him by the tax officer.
- (b) There is a proposal to do away with the permitted 5% variation on the ALP. It is expected that government will notify industry specific permitted range of variation.
- (c) Where transfer pricing provisions are applicable, due date of filing of return of income and filing of Transfer Pricing Audit Certificate/Report under Form 3CEB

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by the taxpayer is proposed to be extended from 30th September to 30th November.

(4) **Dividend from specified Foreign company:**

Concessional rate of tax on Dividend has been proposed where the dividends are received from a specified foreign company (a company in which an Indian company holds at least 26% in nominal value of equity share capital) by the domestic company. Such dividend would now be taxable @ 15% on gross basis, as against currently applicable normal rate of tax applicable to domestic company.

(5) **Liaison Offices (LO) of foreign companies**

Liaison offices of non-residents will be required to file Annual Information in the prescribed form with the tax officer within 60 days from the end of the financial year.

(6) **Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs)**

LLPs will now be liable to pay Alternate Minimum Tax (AMT) of 18.5% (effective rate would be 19.06%). Credit for AMT paid can be carried forward for set-off up to 10 years.

(7) **Scientific research**

Contribution to scientific research programmes of national laboratory/university/IITs, etc. would enjoy weighted deduction of 200 per cent (from 175 per cent).

(8) **Anti Avoidance measures for transactions with non-co-operating countries**

A new provision is proposed to be introduced for transactions with notified countries that do not effectively exchange information with India. Government would have power to introduce provisions to provide disincentives by

- (i) Restrictions on tax deduction of payments;
- (ii) Increased rate of withholding tax etc.;
- (iii) Application of TP regulations to all transactions.

(9) **Incentives to certain sectors:**

(a) **Power Sector**

Power units commencing power generation, distribution or transmission, or completing substantial renovation and modernization before March 31, 2012 will be eligible for tax holiday under section 801A (4).

(b) **Mineral Oil**

No tax holiday would be available for profits from Mineral Oil blocks awarded after March 31, 2011 under NELP-IX or otherwise.

(c) **STPIs/EOUs**

No extension of tax holiday u/s 10A/10B has been proposed.

(d) SEZ developers and units would now be liable to pay MAT at 20.01%.

SEZ developers would also be now liable to pay DDT at 16.22%.

(10) **Direct Tax Code**

The Finance Minister has reiterated that Direct Tax Code is expected to be introduced by 1st April 2012.

## Customs Duty

### 1. Peak Rate:

1.1 There is no change in the peak rate of Basic Customs Duty (BCD) which remains at 10%.

1.2 BCD rates of 2%, 2.5% and 3% wherever applicable, have been replaced with median rate of 2.5% (effective 1 March 2011).

### 2. Exemptions/concessions:

2.1 Presently, exemption from Special Additional Duty (SAD) is limited only to goods which are manufactured in Special Economic Zone (SEZ) and cleared in to Domestic Tariff Area (DTA). Now, such exemption is extended to all clearances from SEZ into DTA, provided they are not exempt from the levy of local VAT/ Sales tax.

2.2 The benefit of full exemption from basic customs duty and CVD currently available to 'Tunnel Boring machine' and parts thereof for hydro-electric power projects is being extended to such machines for highway development projects also.

2.3 The concessional BED duty of 5%, CVD 5% & Nil SAD currently applicable to high-speed printing machinery is being extended to mailroom equipment compatible with such printing machinery imported by registered newspaper establishments. Similar concession is extended to parts and components for manufacture of specified high voltage transmission equipments.

### 3. Reduction in BCD:

3.1 In respect of a number of goods, BCD has been reduced ranging from 2.5% to 25%. Such items include specified agricultural machinery, raw silk (not thrown) of all grades, Nylon chips, fibre & yarn, for specified gems and jewellery machinery, solar lantern or lamps, ferro-nickel, petroleum coke, mineral gypsum, etc.

### 4. Rationalisation:

4.1 A definition for "Completely Knocked Down (CKD) unit" of a vehicle including two wheelers, eligible for concessional import duty, is being inserted to exclude from its purview such units containing a pre-assembled engine or gearbox or transmission mechanism or a chassis where any of such parts or sub-assemblies is installed. The implication of this proposal is that such excluded articles will now be subject to BCD of 60% as against concession duty of 10%.

[Provisions at Paras 2,3 and 4 are effective from 1<sup>st</sup> March 2011]

### 5. Major Amendments to Customs Act, 1962 (effective from the date of enactment of Finance Bill, 2011 unless otherwise specified)

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- 5.1 Section 2 is being amended to include "self assessment" within the definition of assessment.
- 5.2 Time limit for claiming refund of duty enhanced from six months to one year for all categories of importers u/s 27(1).
- 5.3 Interest on delayed payment of customs duties enhanced from 13% to 18%.per annum (w.e.f 1st April 2011)

### **6. Circular on Assessment under Project Import Regulations, 1986 (effective 1<sup>st</sup> March 2011)**

Requirement of 2% cash deposit for registration of Project Contract under Project Import Regulations dispensed with; now an equivalent bank guarantee allowed. This will provide significant relief to contractors availing of Project Imports for projects being executed by them.

## Central Excise Duty (cenvat)

1. The standard rate of central excise duty for non-petroleum products has been maintained at 10%.
2. **Major Changes in Rate Structure (effective from 1<sup>st</sup> March 2011)**

- 2.1. The concessional rate of excise duty of 4%, wherever applicable, has been increased from 4% to 5% to align with state VAT rates. Items which would be subjected to enhanced duty of 5% include prepared foodstuff, paper and articles of paper, textile goods, drugs, medical equipments, etc.
- 2.2. Excise Duty of 1% (without Cenvat Credit facility) imposed on 130 items, which were earlier exempted. Such items include coffee or tea pre-mixes, drawing ink, tooth powder, candles, carpets, spectacles, etc. Corresponding changes introduced in Cenvat Credit Rules. SSI exemption would be available to all products covered under this new levy except where brand names of others are affixed on such manufactured products . For 76 specified items, option provided to discharge duty at 5% and to avail of Cenvat Credit.

#### **2.3 Ready-made garments and made-up textile articles:**

An excise duty @ 10% shall now apply on readymade garments and made up textile articles (falling under Chapters 61, 62 and 63 of the Central Excise Tariff).

Earlier, ready-made garments and made-up articles were exempt optionally from Central Excise duty on the condition that no credit of duty on inputs was taken by the manufacturer. If credit was to be taken, the applicable rate was 4% for goods of cotton, not containing any other textile material and 10% for others.

The above option has been removed for branded goods falling under Chapters 61, 62 and 63 of Central Excise Tariff.

Liability to pay excise duty under Chapters 61 to 63 and to comply with the central excise procedure shall now be on the principal manufacturer where such principal manufacturer engages job workers for manufacture of such goods. Alternatively, the principal manufacturer may authorize the job workers to obtain registration and comply with other formalities including the payment of duty on its behalf.

General SSI scheme has also been extended to such goods.

- 2.4 Duty on parts of optical disc drives, CD drives, DVD drives, writers and combo drives, and parts of inkjet and laser jet printers reduced to 5% from 10%.
- 2.5 Duty of 5 % levied on specified IT products like microprocessor for computer (other than motherboards), floppy disc drives, hard disc drives, CD ROM drive, DVD drive, DVD writer,

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flash memory, combo drive, etc.

- 2.6 Exemption on goods supplied to 'ultra mega power project' and 'mega power project' delinked from condition that such goods should be exempted from customs duty.
  - 2.7 Exemption expanded to cover equipments required for setting up ultra mega power projects. It has been clarified that facilities like ash disposal, water intake and coal transportation systems of ultra mega or mega power projects also would qualify for exemption.
  - 2.8 Exemption extended to specified goods supplied for expansion of existing mega power projects subject to certain conditions.
- 3. Amendment in Central Excise Act, 1944 in related to rate of interest for delayed payment**
- 3.1 Interest rate for delayed payment of duty enhanced from 13% to 18% per annum with effect from 1 April 2011.

## Service Tax

### 1. Shifting of liability of payment of service tax from cash basis to accrual basis.

W.e.f. 1.4.2011, Sub-Rule (1) of Rule 6 of Service Tax Rules, 1994 has been amended to shift the liability of payment of service tax to accrual basis i.e. the date on which services are deemed to be provided in terms of Point of Taxation Rules, 2011. The new Rules were to have come into force on 1st April, 2011 as per the Finance Bill, 2011. However, in terms of assurance given by the Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha at the time of passing of the Bill, the new Rules will come into force from 1st July, 2011. The Finance Minister has also indicated that certain changes may also be made to the Rules as notified. However, a notification on changes is awaited and is expected to be issued shortly.

**The new Rules have far reaching implications.**

**It may be recalled that service tax has all along been levied on receipt of payment – either as advance payment for services to be provided or for services actually provided.**

**The new Rules which have made fundamental change in approach to the levy have precipitated the liability for payment of service tax by advancing it to a date, which may be long before the date of receipt of payment.**

**The new Rules are based on the theory of deemed date of provision of services.**

**The new Rules are likely to generate liquidity problems in that, that payment of service tax will have to be made much before the actual receipt of payment. This provision will also apply to service tax to be paid under the Reverse Charge Mechanism. In terms of the new Rules, payment under the Reverse Charge Mechanism will have to be made upon receipt of invoice by the service receiver or upon payment made by it, whichever is earlier.**

**It may be noted that the new Rules do not extend an option to the service tax payers to exercise an option to pay either on `cash basis' or on `accrual basis', which is available under Indian Income-tax Act, 1961.**

**In order to avoid interest and penalty on delayed payment, it is necessary that service providers should gear themselves in time and in an appropriate manner so as to be able to comply with the requirements of the new Rules, as shall come into force from 1st July, 2011.**

With the above observations, some of the salient features of the new Rules are outlined below:

2. **Point of Taxation Rules, 2011 (as notified dated 1st March, 2011)**

2.1 In terms of above amendment, the Point of Taxation Rules, 2011 have been framed (vide Notification No. 18/2011). These Rules determine the point in time when the services shall be deemed to be provided. The general rule will be that the time of provision of service will be the earliest of the following dates:

- i. Date on which service is provided or to be provided
- ii. Date of invoice
- iii. Date of payment

2.2 However, in the case of service tax payable u/s 66A, on import of services, the service shall be deemed to have been provided on the date on which invoice is **received** or payment is made, by the service receiver, whichever is earlier.

2.3 In the case of new services becoming taxable

In case any new service becomes taxable, no tax is payable if payment has been received **before such service became taxable** and invoice has been issued either before such service became taxable or has been issued within prescribed time limit.

2.4 Point of taxation in case of continuous supply of service

In case of continuous supply of service, the whole or part of which is determined or payable periodically or from time to time, shall be treated as provided/deemed to have been provided at earliest of the following date-

- a) date on which the payment is liable to be made by the service receiver (if such date is specified in the contract);
- b) date of issue of invoice;
- c) date of receipt of payment.

However, in the case of service tax payable u/s 66A, the service shall be deemed to have been provided on the date on which invoice is **received** or payment is made, whichever is earlier.

2.5 Transactions with Associated Enterprises

The point of taxation in respect of associated enterprises shall be earliest of the following events-

- a) date on which payment has been made;
- b) date on which invoice under Rule 4A has been issued;
- c) date of debit or credit in books of accounts of person liable to pay service tax.

2.6 Determination of point of taxation in case of copyrights, etc

In respect of royalties and payments pertaining to copyrights, trademarks, designs or patents, where whole amount of the consideration is not ascertainable when the service was provided, the service shall be treated as having been provided each time a payment in respect of such use or the benefit is received by the provider in respect thereof or issue of invoice, whichever is earlier.

2.7 Saving Clause

The above Rules shall not be applicable in case of invoices issued prior to the date from which these Rules become effective i.e. prior to 1st July, 2011.

2.8 Consequential changes have also been made in the Service tax Rules, 1994.

A copy of the Notification No. 18/2011-Service Tax dated 1st March, 2011 is attached.



Notification  
18-2011-Service Tax.

3. **Service Tax on New Services**

Service tax is being imposed on the following new services:

3.1 Services provided by air-conditioned restaurants, having a license to serve alcoholic beverages, in relation to serving of food and/or beverages.

3.2 Short-term accommodation provided by a hotel, inn, guesthouse, club or campsite, or any other similar establishment for a continuous period of less than three months.

*These will come into effect from a date to be notified, after the enactment of Finance Bill, 2011.*

4. **Enlargement of scope of certain Services**

4.1 The definition of 'Business support services' is being amended to include the services provided by way of **operational or administrative assistance in any manner.**

4.2 The scope of Legal consultancy services is being enlarged. Earlier, only services provided by Business Entity to Business Entity were subject to service tax. Now the scope has been enlarged and accordingly the following legal services are brought under legal services attracting service tax:

- (a) service provided by a business entity to individuals in relation to advice, consultancy or assistance in any branch of law, in any manner;
- (b) representational service provided by any person to any business entity (which was earlier exempted); and
- (c) service of 'arbitration' provided by an arbitral tribunal to any business entity.

Therefore, in effect, following services shall continue to be exempt:

- a) representational services provided to individuals by any business entity or individual;
- b) advice/consultancy/assistance services provided by an individual to a business entity/individual;
- c) Arbitration services to individuals.

4.3 In addition to the above, certain changes are proposed in respect of the following services:

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- Authorised service station services;
- Commercial training or coaching centre services;
- Life Insurance services;
- Club or association services;

All these changes shall come into force from a date to be notified after the enactment of the Finance Bill, 2011.

### 5. Exemptions given to certain services

- 5.1 Exemption is being provided to services provided by an organizer of business exhibitions for holding business exhibitions outside India.
- 5.2 Exemption is being provided to 'Works contract' service provided for construction or finishing of new residential complex under 'Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission' and 'Rajiv Awaas Yojana'.
- 5.3 Exemption is being provided to services provided within an airport by the Airport authority or any person in relation to execution of works contract.
- 5.4 Exemption is being provided to services provided within a port or other port for construction, repair, alteration and renovation in relation to execution of works contract.
- 5.5 Services related to transportation of goods by road, rail or air when both the origin and the destination are located outside India is being exempted from service tax.

*The changes at S. No. (5.1) to (5.4) will come into effect from 01.03.11. Changes at S.No. (5.5) will be effective from 01.04.2011.*

### 6. Service tax on air travel increased with effect from 1st April, 2011

- (a) Domestic travel (economy class): from Rs.100 to Rs.150
- (b) International travel (economy class): from Rs.500 to Rs.750
- (c) Domestic travel (other than economy class) 10% (Standard rate)

### 7. Some other major amendments are:

- 7.1 Interest on delayed payment of service tax enhanced from 13% to 18% per annum.
- 7.2 Export of Services Rules, 2005 and Taxation of Services (Provided from Outside India and Received in India) Rules, 2006 are being amended so as to move some of the specified services from one category to another. Majorly, the services have been added to category II from category III which means that instead of location of recipient of service, the criteria of performance of service would be relevant in respect of these services.

*[The above changes will come into effect from 01.04.2011]*

- 7.3 A sub-rule (2A) is being inserted in rule 3 of the Works Contract (Composition Scheme for Payment of Service Tax) Rules, 2007 to provide that the credit of tax on input services of 'Erection, commissioning or installation', 'Commercial or industrial construction' and 'Construction of complex' services as available to a person providing 'Works contract service' shall be restricted to 40% of tax paid, when such tax has been paid on full value of the service after availment of CENVAT Credit on inputs.

It may be noted that so far there was no restriction to use CENVAT Credit on input service utilized for providing works contract services, under the Composition Scheme. Now, the above Credit has been restricted to 40% if service tax has been paid under normal provisions after availing credit on inputs (i.e. without availing abatement).

*[The above change has come into effect from 01.03.2011]*

## 8 Other amendments

Chapter V of Finance Act, 1994 is being amended:

- 8.1 To rationalize imposition of penalties;
- 8.2 Sub-section (1A) of section 73 together with both the provisos to sub-section (2) of section are being omitted. As a result, the benefit of reduction of penalty available in cases of fraud, collusion, etc. under proviso to section 73 (1A) shall not be available. Further, a new sub-section 4A is being inserted in section 73 to provide for reduced penalty @ 1% per month subject to maximum of 25% of tax amount in cases where during the course of audit, verification or investigation it is found that the transactions not reported to the department are available in the records or invoices.
- 8.3 Increase in the maximum penalty for delay in filing of return under section 70 from Rs.2000 to Rs.20000.
- 8.4 A new section 88 is being inserted so as to create first charge on the property of the defaulter for recovery of service tax dues from such defaulter subject to certain preferential payments.
- 8.5 Reintroduction of the provisions relating to prosecution under section 89 as follows:
  - (i) The prosecution shall apply in the following situations:
    - (a) Provision of service without invoice;
    - (b) Availment and utilization of Cenvat credit without receipt of inputs or input services;
    - (c) Submitting false information; and
    - (d) Non-payment of collected amount of service tax for a period of more than six months.
  - (ii) The punishments proposed are as under:
    - (a) In the case of offence where amount exceeds Rs. Fifty lakhs (Five million), with imprisonment for a term up to three years;
    - (b) In any other case, with imprisonment for a term upto one year.
  - (iii) By virtue of Section 9AA of the Central Excise Act being extended to service tax, offences by a company shall include every person, who at the time of commission of the offence was responsible for the conduct of the affairs of the company as well as the Company.

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*The above changes will come into effect from the date of enactment of the Finance Bill, 2011.*

### 9. Amendments relating to SEZ

- 9.1 Sub-Rule (6A) to Rule 6 of CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004 has been inserted to provide that when the services are provided to SEZ without payment of service tax, the provisions of sub-rules (1), (2), (3) and (4) shall not be applicable i.e. there is no need of proportionate reversal of CENVAT credit in respect of above services provided to SEZ.
- 9.2 A modified scheme is being introduced through Notification No 17/2011 containing detailed regulations applicable to exemption or refund service tax w.e.f 01.03.11 to SEZ units and developers, in supersession of notification No. 9/2009-ST.
- 9.2.1 In respect of services `wholly consumed' within the SEZ, the service providers have the option not to pay service tax, in which case, outright exemption is available to Developers and Units of the SEZ. Where, however, the services are not `wholly consumed' within the SEZ, pro-rata refund shall be available, as prescribed. The following services will be deemed to be wholly consumed within the SEZ:
- (a) services as are provided in relation to immovable properties;
  - (b) services as are wholly performed within the SEZ;
  - (c) services not covered by (a) or (b) above, as are provided to a Developer or Unit who does not own or carry on any business other than the operations in the SEZ.
- 9.2.2 No service tax is required to be paid on the taxable services or on reverse charge basis under section 66A if the same are meant to be "wholly consumed" within SEZ.

**A copy of the Notification No. 17/2011-Service Tax dated 1st March, 2011 is attached.**



Notification  
17-2011-service tax.

## CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004

### A. Amendment in CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004 w.e.f. 01.04.2011 vide Notification No. 3/2011

Several amendments have been made in Cenvat Credit Rules, 2004. These changes are briefly mentioned below. These changes are likely to affect some service providers adversely. Major changes are mentioned below:

1. Definition of capital goods has been amended to include goods used outside the factory of the manufacturer for generation of electricity for captive use.

Consequential change has been made in Rule 4 to provide that CENVAT credit in the above case can only be taken only upto 50% in the first year.

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2. Consumer goods earlier enjoying exemption from Central Excise duty but are chargeable to VAT (130 goods), on which excise duty @ 1% has now been levied, have been classified as exempted goods.  
  
Consequential change has been made in Rule 3 to provide that CENVAT credit on above 130 goods is not available.  
  
Further, it has been provided that CENVAT Credit cannot be used to pay duty payable on the above goods.
3. Definition of Exempted Services has been amended to include services on which service tax is paid after availing abatement.
4. Trading activity has been specifically classified as exempted service.
5. Definition of “**Inputs**” has been amended to include “Goods used for providing free warranty for final products”. The earlier definition of “inputs” which was any goods used in or in relation to manufacture of final products” has been substituted with “used in the factory by the manufacturer”. However, it does not include-
  - a) food items used primarily for personal use or consumption of any employee;
  - b) any goods which have no relationship whatsoever with the manufacture of final product.
6. Changes to definition of Input services have been made to make it more restrictive in the scope. The term “activities relating to business such as” as earlier used in the definition of input services has been removed to restrict the scope of input services. Further, certain services like business exhibition, legal services, etc have been added to input services. However, certain services like outdoor category, LIC, etc have been specifically excluded from the definition of input services.
7. CENVAT credit to be reversed/repaid if the inputs or capital goods are even **partially** written off or any provisions for partial written off is created before they are put to use.
8. Rule 4 is amended to provide that CENVAT Credit to be reversed / repaid if payment made towards an input service is returned.
9. CENVAT credit of sixteen services, in respect of which full CENVAT credit was available when used for providing taxable as well as non- taxable services or for manufacturing taxable as well as exempted goods, is no more available.

### **B. Interpretation Rule 14 of Cenvat Credit Rules, by the Supreme Court of India**

The hon'ble Supreme court in its judgment dated 21st February 2011 in the case of UOI v Ind-Swift Laboratories Ltd has held that where the CENVAT Credit is wrongly taken, interest is payable **from the date of taking credit** and not the date of its utilization.

The SC while interpreting the Rule 14 of CENVAT Credit Rules over-ruled the judgment of Punjab & Haryana Court in this case by holding that the High Court misread and misinterpreted the Rule 14 and wrongly read it down without properly appreciating the scope and limitation thereof.

The SC while interpreting the Rule 14 which reads as “**Rule 14. Recovery of CENVAT credit wrongly**

**taken or erroneously refunded:** - Where the CENVAT credit has been taken or utilized wrongly or has been erroneously refunded, the same along with interest shall be recovered from the manufacturer or the provider of the output service and the provisions of Sections 11A and 11AB of the Excise Act or Sections 73 and 75 of the Finance Act, shall apply mutatis mutandis for effecting such recoveries." held that the word "OR" appearing in Rule 14, twice, could not be read as "AND" as has been done by the High Court by way of reading it down.

## COMPANY LAW

### Payment of MCA Fees – Electronic Mode

Under the existing e-filing regime, fees payable to the Ministry can be paid either online viz through internet banking and credit card as well as offline i.e. payment through generation of challan. Forms filed electronically with Ministry in which payments were made through challan were taking more time for disposal thus leading to inconvenience to the stakeholders.

In view of the above, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has issued a Circular No. HQ/9/2002 – Computerization dated 09th March 2011 through which it has introduced a system of mandatory online payments in a phased manner explained as under:

- In the first phase with effect from 27th March 2011 all the payments of value upto Rs 50,000/- will be accepted only in electronic mode and above Rs 50,000/- there is an option to make payment either in electronic mode or through challan.
- In the second phase with effect from 01st October 2011 all the payments have to be made through electronic mode only. Thus with effect from 27th March 2011 till 30th September 2011 payments can be made through challan only if the value involved exceeds Rs 50,000/- and with effect from 01st October 2011 no payment can be made through challan.

The circular is attached herewith.



Mode of  
payment.pdf

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## Important Dates To Remember

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Due Date

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Deposit of TDS under Income-Tax Act,  
for the month of March, 2011

on or before 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2011

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Deposit of Service Tax for Companies for the month  
of March, 2011  
-by e-payment

31<sup>st</sup> March. 2011  
31<sup>st</sup> March. 2011

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