

Setting up >> business presence in india

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CORPORATE TAX >>

CORPORATE TAX IS PAID BY COMPANIES, BRANCHES AND PROJECT OFFICES OF OVERSEAS COMPANIES ON PROFITS AND OTHER INCOME

COMPANY	RATE (%)		
Domestic ¹			
* Small enterprise	29 ²		
* Others	30		
Foreign	40 ³		

¹Surcharge at 7 per cent and 12 per cent where income exceeds `10 million and `100 million respectively ²Companies with turnover not exceeding `500 million in the immediately preceding financial year

³Surcharge at 2 per cent and 5 per cent where income exceeds `10 million and `100 million respectively

CORPORATE TAX

Businesses need to determine their annual tax payment and ensure deposit under an installment plan referred as Advance Tax by June 15th (15%), September 15th (45%), December 15th (75%) and March 15th (100%).

TRANSFER PRICING

Businesses having cross border dealing with related concerns fall within ambit of Indian Transfer Pricing regulations, which requires maintenance of prescribed documentation and certification by an Indian firm of chartered accountants.

DOUBLE TAXATION AVOIDANCE AGREEMENT ('DTAA')

India has a network of DTAA with over 117 countries.

WITHHOLDING TAX

Businesses, including Liaison Office, need to withhold tax on specified payments viz. contractual, professional, rental, etc.

TAX AUDIT

Businesses with annual turnover exceeding INR 10 million (USD 153,845 approx) need to have accounts audited under specific provisions of the Indian income tax laws and certified by an Indian firm of chartered accountants.

PAYROLLTAX>>

EMPLOYER NEED TO WITHHOLD TAXES ON EMPLOYEE EARNINGS

RATES FOR FY 2016-2017					
Income Range (₹)	Rate (%)				
Upto 250,000 ¹	Nil				
250,001 – 500,000	5				
500,001 – 1,000,000	20				
1,000,001 and above ²	30				

¹Exemption limit for senior and very senior citizens remains at ₹300,000 and ₹500,000 respectively ²Surcharge remains at 15 per cent on income exceeding ₹10 million Surcharge introduced at 10 per cent on income > \$ 5 million

INDIRECT TAX >>

An employer is required to contribute and comply with a social security tax namely Provident Fund. There is also an Employee State Insurance cost. Both of these primarily focus on blue collared staff. Foreign nationals deputed to work in India will be taxed on the basis of tax residential status, which is linked to the number of days stayed in India. An employment/ business visa is necessary, as is registration with the Foreigners Regional Registration Officer ('FRRO'). There are certain state specific regulations e.g. Professional Tax and Shop and Establishment Act, which prevail in Indian states like Karnataka, Maharashtra, Haryana, Tamil nadu etc.

TAX ON GOODS AND SERVICES

Goods & Service Tax is an indirect tax, applicable throughout India which replaced multiple cascading taxes levied by Central and State Goverment. GST is applicable from July 1, 2017 with taxes being 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%.

COMPANIES & LLP

Two main forms - Private Limited ('PVT') and Public Limited ('LTD'). PVT is the most common form for an international subsidiary. Entrepreneurs and professionals intending to organise a formal structure with defined limited exposure also prefer Limited Liability Partnership ('LLP').

Audited accounts are filed annually on public record with the Registrar of Companies ('RoC'), in a format set out under the Indian law and Indian Accounting Standards, within a set time scale. Companies also file an Annual Return which gives detail of shareholders and directors. Businesses are required to follow fiscal year i.e. April 1st to March 31st, for compliance under the Indian Income tax laws.

REGULATORY MATTER	DUE DATE			
Corporate Law				
Board Meeting	Four meetings every year with a gap not exceeding 120 days between two such meetings			
Annual General Meeting ('AGM') (adoption of financials)	Within 180 days of end of the financial year			
Annual Return with the ROC	Within 60 days from the date of AGM			
Тах				
Corporate Tax Return	September 30th & November 30th*			
Tax Audit Report	September 30th & November 30th*			
Transfer Pricing Report	November 30th			
TDS Returns (Tax Withholding)	Quarterly			
Individual tax return	July 31st			
GST Return	Monthly (10/15/20)			
Compliance				
Deposit of TDS	7th of every month			
Deposit of GST	20th of every month			

In case where the transfer pricing report is required

5th – deposited manually

6th - deposited electronically

REGULATORY COMPLIANCE >>

Restricted Sectors (FDI disallowed)

 Gambling and Betting Lottery Business Chit funds Nidhi Company Trading in Transferable Development Rights (TDRs) 	 Real Estate Business or construction of farm house Manufacture of cigars, cigarettes etc. Railways Atomic Energy Activities/sectors not open to 			
	private sector investment			
Sectoral Caps on FDI in certain industries (illustrative list)				
 Defence Production (100%) Govt approval needed beyond 49% Insurance (49%) Telecommunication (100%) Civil Aviation - Foreign Airlines (49%) Agriculture (100%) 	 Single brand retail trading (100%) Multi brand retail trading (51%) Print Media (26%) i.e. publishing of newspapers and magazines dealing with news and current affairs 			

In case of a LTD company, where paid up capital exceeds INR 10 crore (USD 153,845)

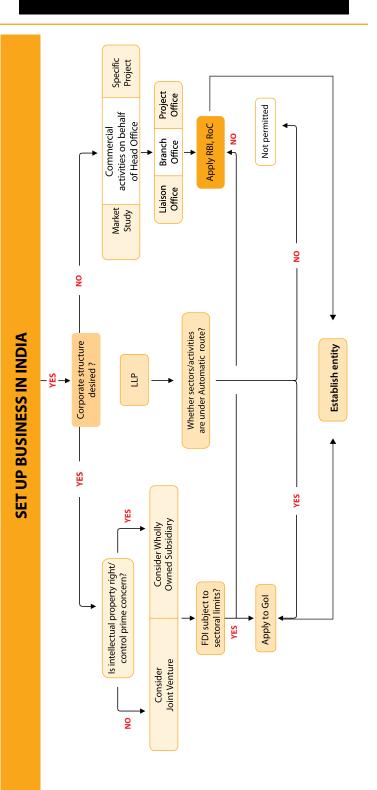
Appointment of a Key Managerial Personnel (i) Managing Director, or Chief Executive Officer or manager and in their absence, a wholetime director; (ii) Company secretary; and (iii) Chief Financial Officer) mandatory

- In case paid up capital exceeds INR 50,000,000 (USD 769,230 apx.) Company Secretary Appointment
- Labour laws
 - Restrictions on hours worked by employees 48 hours per week maximum
 Number of Indian employees which triggers employer obligation to provide employees state insurance (manufacturing units)10
 - Number of Indian employees which triggers employer obligation under provident fund scheme, bonus act 20
 - Minimum bonus to be paid to an employee drawing INR 10,000 or less 8.33% of basic wage

• On retrenchment / lay off / closure

Compensation is provided to employee as per terms of employment, applicable labour laws and local regulations.

INDIA ENTRY STRATEGY >>



INDIA SUBSIDIARY... >>

OR BRANCH OFFICE OR ...

	WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY	JOINT VENTURE COMPANY	LIAISON OFFICE	PROJECT OFFICE	BRANCH OFFICE	Limited Liability partnership	
Characteristic	Company with entire share capital owned by the foreign investor	Company where two or more parties jointly hold the share capital	Representative office with no right to undertake com- mercial activites in India	Temporary site office for specific project only	Commercial activities on behalf of the Head Office	Corporate structure with benefits of Limited Liability & flexibility of partnership	
Ownership	Foreign company directly or through holding company structures	Joint ownership with other partners	ls part of overseas company	ls part of over- seas company	ls part of overseas company	Foreign owned LLP are permitted with prior government approval	
Control	Controlled by its Board of Directors	Joint Control determined as per shareholders agree- ment	Controlled by Parent	Controlled by Parent	Controlled by Parent	Controlled by Partners	
Corporate Liability	Parent not gener- ally liable. Liability is limited to share capital of subsidiary unless Permanent Establishment is determined	Liability of investors limited to share holding	Parent is fully liable	Parent is fully liable	Parent is fully liable	Liability of each Partner is limited to agreed contribution	
Set-up Requirements	Prior Approval/ automatic route	Prior Approval/ automatic route	Prior Approval from RBI / AD Bank	Automatic route/ Prior approval from RBI / AD Bank	Prior Approval from RBI / AD Bank	Approval / Automatic Route	
	Indian Office Address						
	Appoint Directors (1 d	t Directors (1 director to be resident in India)		Intimate RoC LLP Agreement			
	Filing of incorporation	n documents			Filling of incorporation documents		
	Issue shares to parent	Issue of fresh shares			2 Persons nominated	(1 partner to be resident in India)	
On-going legal obligations	Maintain books of acc records	counts & secretarial	Maintain books of accounts		Maintain books of accounts		
	Register changes to constitution/ directors/ shareholders						
	Annual Audit						
	Annual Return to Roc	al Return to RoC, I-T Annual Return to Roc, I-T and Police		Annual Return to RoC, I-T			
	Not required		Annual accounts of parent company			Not required	
Closure	Application to RoC & NCLT		Application to RBI, ROC & I-T			Application to RoC & NCLT	
Repatriation of money	After NCLT order		After RBI permission subject to tax clearance			After NCLT order	

* NCLT - National Company Law Tribunal I * RBI - Reserve Bank of India I * I-T - Income Tax Authorities * RoC - Registrar of Companies

* AD Bank - Authorised Dealer Bank

New Delhi

Tel : +91 11 4100 9999

Ahmedabad

Tel : +91 79 4005 4985

Bengaluru

Tel : +91 80 4151 0751 Fax : +91 80 4113 5109

Chennai

Tel : +91 44 4904 8200 Fax : +91 44 4904 8222

Gurgaon

Tel : +91 124 4333 100 Fax : +91 124 4333 101

Hyderabad

Tel : +91 40 2776 0423

Kochi

Tel : +91 484 410 9999 Fax : +91 484 410 9990

Mumbai

Tel : +91 22 4921 4000 Fax : +91 22 4921 4099

Contact : info@asa.in

Prepared by ASA & Associates LLP, chartered accountants, under guidance of Corporate Catalyst (India) Pvt Ltd, (A joint venture with SCS Global)

National Affiliates

Chandigarh, Jaipur, Jammu, Kolkata, Lucknow, Ludhiana, Pune

International Affiliates

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, Finland, Germany, Hongkong, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russia, South Korea, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, UAE, UK, USA, Vietnam updated as on July 2017

* This document has been prepared as a service to the clients. We recommend that you seek professional advise prior to initiating action on specific issues.