

# FAST FACTS BULLETIN

Price ₹ 5 | Pages 8

Web Edition: [www.fastfacts.co.in/bulletin.asp](http://www.fastfacts.co.in/bulletin.asp)

Vol. 6 | Issue 11 | November 4, 2010

## Q2 eTDS Statement: FAQs

NSDL had notified changes in data structure and validations for filing eTDS statement for FY 2010-11. These changes were effective for the second quarter statement filing due on Oct 15, 2010. The changes were primarily to give effect to Notification 41.

Some of the most common queries encountered while filing of statements for second quarter are listed below:

Reporting of Transport Contract payments without deduction of TDS

Q. Whether entries pertaining to 1st quarter needs to be included in 2nd quarter?

FFB. No clear instructions are available; however, no harm in including these transactions in second quarter.

Q. Whether 1st quarter return needs to be corrected to give effect of transport entries?

FFB. At the time of filing of 1st quarter return, this requirement was not specified. There is no specific guideline about revising 1st quarter statement. In our view, there is no need to file Correction Statement.

Q. What are the consequences if TDS is not deducted on payment to transport contractors?

FFB. If the transporter has provided valid PAN, no TDS is required to be deducted. Only such entries need to be shown in Quarterly statement. If the transporter has not provided PAN or PAN is not a valid one, a responsibility is cast on deductor to deduct TDS at penal rate of 20%

Q. Whether Form 16A should be issued to transporters where penal deduction was made on account of non submission of PAN?

FFB. Since, PAN is not available; Form 16A need not be given.

Q. What fields are required to be filled in Deductee details for transporter entries?

FFB. If PAN available, then

- PAN
- Name of the deductee
- Date of payment

- TDS rate should be Zero
- Value 'T' in column 'Reason for Non deduction/Lower Deduction'

Q. How to give effect in Challan for such entries?

FFB. If you have any challan pertaining to section 94C, then you can include these transactions in deductee details under that challan. Since, such entries will not have any TDS amount; it will have no effect on Challan amount. If you do not have any challan for 94C, then you can create a NIL challan for 94C and include transactions under the NIL Challan. These transactions are to be shown with "T" mentioned in the the column "Reason for Non/Lower Deduction"

### PAN Related Issues

Q. Returns are not validated even though Deductor have PAN within the prescribed limit of 95% for Form 24Q and 85% for others.

FFB. The rules for PAN has changed for second quarter filing. The Changed Rule are as below:

*Form 24Q/26Q/27Q*

- All deductee records must have valid PANs. Even deductee records where tax has been deducted at lower/NIL rate must have valid PAN
- Only exception is deductee records where tax has been deducted at higher rate u/s 206AA

*Form 27EQ*

- The existing rule of 85% still continues

Q. In case of Salaries, 100% PAN are required where tax is deducted? If employee does not have PAN and there is no taxable income under salaries, then what is the tax treatment?

FFB. No clear instructions are available. However, NSDL has included this clarification in etds FAQ as below:

FAQ: In Form No. 24Q, should the particulars of even those employees be given whose income is below the threshold limit or in whose case, the income after giving deductions for savings etc. is below the threshold limit?

Answer:

- (i) Particulars of only those employees are to be reported from the 1st quarter onwards in

Form No. 24Q in whose case the estimated income for the whole year is above the threshold limit.

- (ii) In case the estimated income for the whole year of an employee after allowing deduction for various savings like PPF, GPF, NSC etc. comes below the taxable limit, his particulars need not be included in Form No. 24Q.
- (iii) In case, due to some reason, estimated annual income of an employee exceeds the exemption limit during the course of the year, tax should be deducted in that quarter and his particulars reported in Form No. 24Q from that quarter onwards.

- Q. In case of NRI payments, 100% PAN are required where tax is deducted or even for zero deduction due to special rate?
- Q. In case I have deducted as per DTAA for a Non-resident and the Non-resident does not have a PAN I am not able to validate the return as there is a requirement of 100% PAN. How do I prepare my return.
- FFB. Even in the case of non residents, PAN is mandatory. If you have deducted tax at penal rate then you can show the same in eTDS statements, otherwise there is no way of

including them in the statement  
Entries with penal rate are to be shown with "C" mentioned in the column "Reason for Non/Lower Deduction"

Filing of Returns

- Q. What is the version of fvu for second quarter filing?
- FFB. Statement Acceptance Module is having both fvu version 3.0 and 2.129 enabled. If the return is for FY 2010-11 then it will check with the fvu 3.0 and earlier FY it will check with fvu version 2.129
- Q. If statement for Quarter one FY 2010-11 is being filed late, does it need to be validated with FVU 3.0?
- FFB. The answer is Yes. it needs to be validated with FVU version 3.0. eTDS Statements are accepted at TIN-Centres by SAM software. Latest SAM will not accept any statement for FY 2010-11, unless it is validated with FVU 3.0
- Q. What is the status of fvu versions for returns prior to F.Y. 2010-11?
- FFB. Quarterly e-TDS statements (regular and correction) upto FY 2009-10 should be validated with FVU version 2.129. There is no change in the validations for statements upto F.Y. 2009-10

eTDS Correction : FVU 3.0

File Validation Utility FVU 3.0 has prescribed new set of rules and data structure for eTDS Correction statement. Now all eTDS correction statements will have to be validated with

- FVU 3.0 if file pertains to Financial Year 2010-11 .
- FVU 2.129 if file pertains to any Financial Year upto 2009-10

Key Changes

General

- Original PRN No Caption is changed to PRN/Token No
- Previous PRN No Caption is changed to PRN/Token No

Deductor Screen

- New Field added : Responsible Persons Mobile No
- Email ID Format Validation is performed
- Any one of the contact details of deductor is mandatory:  
Deductor telephone no. along with STD code  
Responsible person telephone no. along with STD code  
Mobile no. responsible person

Deductee Details

- If "Reason for Non deduction / Lower Deduction" is "C" then deletion of record is not allowed
- If "Reason for Non deduction / Lower Deduction" is "C" then only three fields can be updated :

PAN,  
Amount of Payment  
Date of Payment.

- "Reason for Non deduction / Lower Deduction" can be updated as "T" if Tds Section is "194C", PAN is valid and Tdsamt is zero
- "Reason for Non deduction / Lower Deduction" can be updated as "C" if Tds Rate >= 20% and Tds Amount is greater than 0

Special Validation for Consolidated file provided by NSDL

- Expected next challan number will be taken as provided in the downloaded file
- Expected deductee record number will be taken as provided in the downloaded file
- If challan Matching Indicator is "U" then only it will be allowed to be edited

Section 80C Deductions - In respect of insurance premium, etc. - Notified plan under section 80C(2)(xii)

**Notification No. 80/2010, dated 19-10-2010**

The Central Government specifies the Tata AIG Easy Retire Annuity Plan of the Tata AIG Life Insurance Company Limited, as approved by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority vide its letter dated 23rd November, 2007, as the annuity plan of the ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited for the purposes of the said clause (xii).

Section 10(23C)(iv) - Exemptions - Charitable or religious trusts/institutions - Clarification

**Circular No. 7/2010 Dated 27-10-2010**

- The Board has received various references from the field formations as well as members of public about the period of validity of approvals granted by the Chief Commissioners of Income Tax or Directors General of Income Tax under sub-clauses (iv), (v), (vi) and (via) of Section 10(23C) and by the Commissioners of Income Tax or Directors of Income Tax under Section 80G (5) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- It has also been noticed by the Board that different field authorities are interpreting the provisions relating to the period of validity of the above approvals in a different manner. The following instructions are accordingly issued for the removal of doubts about the period of validity of various approvals referred to above.
- Sub-Clause (iv) and (v) of Section 10 (23C) were amended by Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2006 by insertion of the following proviso to that clause: -  
"Provided also that any (notification issued by the Central Government under sub-clause (iv) or sub-clause (v), before the date on which the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2006 receives the assent of the President", shall at any one time, have effect for such assessment year or years, not exceeding three assessment years) (including an assessment year or years commencing before the date on which such notification is issued) as may be specified in the notification.)"
- The intention behind the insertion of the above proviso was laid out in the relevant portion of the explanatory notes to the Taxation Laws Amendment Act, 2006 which reads as under:  
"A need has been felt to dispense with the requirement of periodic renewal of notifications. The requirement of periodic renewal of notifications has been resulting in delays in their renewal.
- In order to overcome delays, the eighth proviso to section 10(23C) has been amended so as to provide that the above mentioned limit of effectivity for three assessment years shall be applicable in respect of notifications issued by the Central Government under sub-clause (iv) or sub-clause (v) before the date on which Taxation Laws

(Amendment) Bill, 2006 receives the assent of the President.

- The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2006 received the assent of the President on 13.07.2006. Therefore, on account of the above amendment any notification issued by the Central Government under the said subclause (iv) or sub-clause (v), on or after 13.07.2006 will be valid until withdrawn and there will be no requirement on the part of the assessee to seek renewal of the same after three years.
- The intention of legislature that the approvals under Section 10 (23C) (iv) & (v) after the cut off date mentioned above would be a one time approval which would be valid until withdrawn, is thus sufficiently clear.
- Approvals under Sub-Clause (vi) and (via) of Section 10 (23C) are governed by the procedure contained in Rule 2CA. Rule 2CA was amended w.e.f. 1.12.2006, inter alia by substitution of the existing sub-rule 3 by a new provision which is reproduced below: -  
"(3) The approval of the Central Board of Direct Taxes or Chief Commissioner or Director General, as the case may be, granted before the 1st day of December, 2006 shall at any one time have effect for a period of exceeding three assessment years."
- Read in isolation, without any further guidance as was given by way of explanatory notes to Finance Act, 2006 in respect of amendment of sub-clause (iv) & (v) of Section 10 (23C), the above amendment leaves some scope for doubt about the period of validity of the approval under Section 10 (23C) (vi) and (via) on or after 1.12.2006. For the removal of doubts if any in this regard, it is clarified that as in the case of approvals under sub-clause (iv) & (v) of Section 10 (23C), any approval issued on or after 1.12.2006 under sub-clause (vi) or (via) of that sub-section would also be a one time approval which would be valid till it is withdrawn.
- As regards approvals granted upto 1.10.2009 under Section 80G by the Commissioners of Income Tax/ Directors of Income Tax, proviso to Section 80G (5) (vi) clarified that any approval shall have effect for such assessment year or years not exceeding five assessment years as may be specified in the approval. The above proviso was deleted by the Finance (No. 2) Act 2009. The intent behind the deletion of above proviso as explained in the explanatory memorandum to Finance (No.2) Bill, 2009 was as under:  
"Further as per clause (vi) of sub-section (5) of section 80G of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the institutions or funds to which the donations are made have to be approved by the Commissioner of Income-tax in accordance with the rules prescribed in rule 11AA of the Income-tax Rule, 1962. The proviso to this clause provides that any approval granted under this clause shall have effect for such assessment year or years, not exceeding five assessment years, as may be specified in the

- approval.
- Due to this limitation imposed on the validity of such approvals, the approved institutions or funds have to bear the hardship of getting their approvals renewed from time to time. This is unduly burdensome for the bona fide institutions or funds and also leads to wastage of time and resources of the tax administration in renewing such approvals in a routine manner.
- Therefore, it is proposed to omit the proviso to clause (vi) of sub-section (5) of section 80G to provide that the approval once granted shall continue to be valid in perpetuity. Further, the Commissioner will also have the power of withdraw the approval if the Commissioner is satisfied that the activities of such institution or fund are not

genuine or are not being carried out in accordance with the objects of the institution or fund. This amendment will take effect from 1st day of October, 2009. Accordingly, existing approvals expiring on or after 1st October, 2009 shall be deemed to have been extended in perpetuity unless specifically withdrawn."

- It appears that some doubts still prevail about the period of validity of approval under Section 80G subsequent to 1.10.2009, especially in view of the fact that no corresponding change has been made in Rule 11A (4). To remove any doubts in this regard, it is reiterated that any approval under Section 80G (5) on or after 1.10.2009 would be a one time approval which would be valid till it is withdrawn ○

## Service Tax Updates

CA. Amish Khandhar  
amish@kmsindia.in

Service tax on income received by distributor of selling agents for promotion, marketing or organising Lottery as per Section 65 (105) (zzzn)

**Notification No 49/2010-ST dated 08-10-2010:**

Sub-rule 7C is added after sub-rule 7B of rule 6 of Service Tax Rules vide this notification. This sub-rule 7C gives an option of composition to distributor or selling agent liable to pay service tax for taxable service provided in promotion, marketing or organizing lottery as defined under section 65 (105) (zzzn) as per table given below:

Sl. No.	Rate	Condition
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Rs 6000/- on every Rs 10 Lakh (or part of Rs 10 Lakh) of aggregate face value of lottery tickets printed by the organising State for a draw	If the lottery or lottery scheme is one where the guaranteed prize payout is more than 80%.
2.	Rs 9000/- on every Rs 10 Lakh (or part of Rs 10 Lakh) of aggregate face value of lottery tickets printed by the organising State for a draw	If the lottery or lottery scheme is one where the guaranteed prize payout is less than 80%.

Conditions:

- 1) In case of online lottery, the aggregate face value of lottery tickets shall be taken as the aggregate value of tickets sold, and service tax shall be calculated in the manner specified in above table.

- 2) The distributor or selling agent shall exercise such option within a period of one month of the beginning of each financial year and such option shall not be withdrawn during the remaining part of the financial year.
- 3) For the financial year 2010-11, the distributor or selling agent shall exercise such option within a period of one month of the publication of this sub-rule in the Official Gazette i.e. within one month of 08-10-2010; or in the case of new service provider, within one month of providing of service and such option shall not be withdrawn during the remaining part of that financial year.

Exemption from Service Tax to person other than distributors or selling agents appointed or authorized by lottery organizing State.

**Notification no 49/2010-ST dated 08-10-2010:**

This Notification exempts the persons marketing the lottery tickets, other than the distributors or selling agents appointed or authorised by the lottery organising State from service tax leviable on the taxable service of marketing of lottery as referred Section 65 (105) (zzzn).

This exemption is granted if and only if the optional composition scheme under sub-rule (7C) of rule 6 of Service Tax Rules, 2010 introduced vide notification no 49/2010-ST dated 08-10-2010 is availed by distributor or selling agent as appointed or authorised by the lottery organizing state, in respect of such lottery during the financial year.

Hence, if the said distributor or selling agent have not opted the optional composition scheme, then benefit of this exemption notification would not be available to such person for the value of service provided to the distributors or selling agents who have not so opted the composition scheme. ○

**Bombay Mercantile Co-operative Bank V/s. CBDT and Others,**  
**WP No.1544/2010, A.Y. 2001-02, Order dated 20-09-2010 (Bombay High Court)**

For the stated year assessee had suffered losses amounting to Rs.15.9 Crore. In order to get the benefit of carrying forward the loss to subsequent years, the return of income for 2001-02 was required to be filed in time i.e. 31-10-2001. Assessee could not do so, as there was change in the incumbency of Managing Director. It had 53 Branches in respect of which statutory audit was completed on 15-11-2001 and audit u/s.44AB was completed on 28-11-2001. Further, the return was filed the very next day and the assessee Company submitted application to the CBDT for condonation of delay in filing the return u/s.119(2)(b). The Board rejected the application on the ground that the reasons cited were not satisfactory. Hence, Assessee thereupon filed a writ before Bombay High Court.

The High Court noted a fact that for failure to submit audited accounts in time as required u/s.44AB the A.O. had levied penalty of Rs.1 lakh u/s.271 B. CIT(A) had deleted the penalty on the ground that assessee was prevented from sufficient cause to file the audited accounts in time. High Court held that since the same reason had been found to be satisfactory by CIT(A), it should be satisfactory in the case of CBDT also. High Court condoned the delay in filing the return and directed that the loss would be allowed to be carried forward.

**CIT V/s. Dingra Metal Works**  
**ITA 1111/2010, Order dated 4-10-2010 (Delhi High Court)**

Survey operation u/s.133A was conducted in the business premises of the assessee on 14-09-2004. The officers noticed discrepancy in stock and cash on hand. Thereafter, assessee surrendered an amount of Rs.99,50,000/- which included Rs.45,00,000/- on account of excess stock. One of the partners had stated that he could not explain the difference in stock at that time and to buy peace of mind he was offering Rs.43 lakhs. However after 2 months on 29-11-2004 he retracted the statement regarding stock stating that the discrepancy in stock had been reconciled and it was only a mistake.

The A.O. did not accept the retraction holding it as an afterthought and added the amount. It was deleted by CIT (A). CIT (A)'s order was upheld by ITAT. On further appeal to High Court by the Dept, the High Court held as under: -

- (i) Unlike Statement recorded u/s.132 during search, the statement recorded during survey u/s.133A has no evidentiary value.
- (ii) For making the addition, the A.O. had simply relied on partner's statement. Notwithstanding the fact that it had been retracted.

- (iii) Assessee has since reconciled the discrepancy in stock.
- (iv) The A.O. had not gathered any other evidence.
- (v) The Delhi High Court cited the decisions of Kerala and Madras High Court which are on same issue in assessee's favour.

Accordingly the orders of CIT (A)/ITAT deleting the addition were upheld by the High Court.

**Kanwar Natwar Singh V/s. Director of Enforcement & Ans,**  
**Civil Appeal No.8601 of 2010, Order dated 5-10-2010**  
**FEMA- Adjudication for penalties under Section 13 of FEMA read with Rule 4 of Foreign Exchange Management (Adjudication Proceedings and Appeal) Rules 2000.**

Sub-Rule (1) of Rule 4 requires the Adjudicating Authority to issue notice to the person committing the contravention to show cause why an enquiry be not held against him. The issue for consideration in the case was whether the person to be proceeded against is entitled to get copies of all the documents in the possession of the Authority or only those which are relied upon.

The Court in a detailed judgement, after consideration of the provisions of the Act and the Rules as also the principle of natural justice held that to set the law into motion neither the provisions of the Act and the Rules nor the principles of natural justice require supply of documents upon with no reliance has been placed by the Authority.

**CIT V/s. Jindal Steels Ltd.**  
**ITA No.1500/2010, Order dated 06-10-2010 (Delhi High Court)**

Assessment was completed under section.143(3) on a income of Rs.83.06 Crore. Subsequently A.O. modified the income to Rs.79.81 Crore. under section.154.

Subsequently after issuing notice to the assessee, by another order under.154 A.O. disallowed an amount of Rs.38.59 lakhs shown as bad debts. ITAT deleted the disallowance of bad debt holding that it is a debatable issue and not a mistake readily apparent from record. The High Court upheld the order of Tribunal on the additional ground that to claim deduction under Section36(i)(vii) it is enough for an assessee to write off the amount as bad debt in its accounts.

**Brijlal & Ors. V/s. CIT**  
**Civil Appeal No.516-527 of 2004, Order dated 21-10-2010 (Supreme Court)**

The question that was taken up for consideration by the Supreme Court is

- (i) Whether provisions of Section 234 B are applicable to proceedings before Settlement Commission.

- (ii) Whether interest u/s.234B should be computed up to
  - (a) the date of order passed by the Commission admitting the application u/s.245D(1).
  - (b) date of final order u/s.245D(4).
- (iii) Where such interest remained to be charged, whether the Commission can charge such interest by passing an order u/s. 154 rectifying its order.

The relevant provisions are very briefly given below.

**Interest u/s.234-A**

Where return of income is filed by an assessee beyond the due date he is liable to pay simple interest @ 1% p.m. on the short fall in tax for each month from the date immediately following the due date till the date of filing of the return.

**Interest u/s.234-B**

Where there is short fall in payment of advance tax due on the assessed income, an assessee is liable to pay interest at 1% p.m. for each completed month on the short fall from 1st April of the next final year till the date of completion of the regular assessment.

**Interest u/s.234-C**

is payable for the short fall in payment of advance tax due on the returned income for each month at 1% p.m.

Commission containing full and true disclosure of his income not disclosed before the Assessing officer. After obtaining report from the CIT, the Commission may admit the application u/s.245D(1) to be proceeded with. The Commission shall pass final order u/s.245D(4) after going through the records of the case, report of the CIT and after giving opportunity of being heard to the assessee. The order will determine the income of the assessee and additional tax payable thereon.

Section 245-I provides that every order passed by the Commission shall be conclusive and shall not be reopened save as otherwise provided in Chapter XIX A.

After going through the provisions of the various sections, the Supreme Court held as under: -

- 1 Sections 234A, 234B and 234C are applicable to the proceedings of the Settlement Commission under Chapter XIX-A of the Act.
- 2 The terminal point for the levy of interest under section 234B would be up to the date of the order under section 245D(1) and not up to the date of the Order of Settlement under section 245D(4).
- 3 The Settlement Commission cannot re-open its concluded proceedings by invoking section 154 of the Act so as to levy interest under section 234B, particularly, in view of section 245I.

*Reproduced with permission from Laws4India.com* ○

## eBook Reader



### What is an eBook Reader

It is an electronic device that is mainly designed for reading digital books, newspaper, magazines and any other digital content. It uses e-Ink Technology which is not used in Personal Digital Assistants, laptops or other smart phones.

### What is e-Ink Technology

It is a display technology designed to give the feel of ordinary ink on paper. It does not use backlight to illuminate its pixels. It reflects light like ordinary paper. The advantage of using e-Ink is to display text & images without drawing electricity.

### Types of documents that can be read by eBook Reader

Most of the eBook Readers available in the market can read documents & images of type : PDF, DOC, RTF, TXT, ePUB, HTML, MOBI, JPG, BMP, PNG etc.

### Most Popular eBook readers world wide

1. Kindle from Amazon. Kindle became the first successful eBook reader in the U.S. They support enhanced PDF reader with dictionary lookup, notes & highlights. It has various models which support wi-fi

connection. Books can be downloaded in just 60 seconds.

2. Reader from Sony. Many of their current readers support touch screen.
3. Nook from Barnes & Noble.
4. Pi from Infibeam.com. It is the first Indian company to launch the eBook reader in India. It is also the first company to bring eBook reader to India. They support various Indian languages.

### Are eBooks available in India

eBooks are available from many portals like infibeam.com, amazon.com, ebooks.com etc. Even newspapers like Indian Express, Hindustan Times have tie-up with some of the above mentioned ebook readers. They have subscription model where newspaper will be delivered to the reader on daily basis.

### Advantages of eBook Reader

1. One ebook reader can replace thousands of physical books. An average ebook reader has provision to store almost 3500 books
2. It helps in tremendous reduction of tree felling
3. Light-weight and easy to carry
4. No glare & no backlight and hence easy on eyes ○

# Software Solutions You Can Trust

ISO 9001:2000 Certified | 20 years of proven track | Over 15,000 satisfied users



## FAMS™

- Maintain complete details of each asset including cost, useful life, user, location, department, cost centre.
- Record all events for an asset: Acquisition, shifting, sale, discard, split, AMC and insurance. 50+ standard reports.
- Depreciation calculation as per Companies Act, retrospective change in Rate / Method, block wise depreciation as per Income Tax Act are all covered in complete details. Two additional user defined depreciation books can also be created.
- Existing asset details in MS-Excel can be imported in FAMS for quick implementation

### Effortless Asset Management



## TdsPac™

- TdsPac is a market leader, with over 5,000 customers, including most of the large companies, consulting firms and banks.
- The only reliable, robust and widely used software for any organization having more than 30 TDS transactions per month.
- Imports Payee Masters and TDS transactions from most of ERP systems and standard accounting packages.
- Complete functionality from auto calculation to eTDS statement with host of control reports for audit requirements.
- Available with MS Access / MS SQL connectivity.

### Manage TDS the easy way



## PayPac

- Set up your payroll quickly and easily. Configure any complex salary structure. Automate leaves, loans, reimbursements and arrears.
- Automate PF, ESIC, Profession Tax & TDS compliance. Calculate bonus, gratuity. Ensure accuracy with audit trails, secure access & salary reconciliation.
- Enjoy complete flexibility. Design your own payslips, salary register & custom reports. Generate useful information with filters and grouping.
- Get comprehensive reports offering valuable MIS. Export reports to MS Excel. Provide information to employees thru web based Self Service Module.

### Simply Your Payroll



TDS | Payroll | Fixed Asset | e-Filing

**FAST FACTS COMPUTER SYSTEMS LTD.**

☎ 022 - 4055 7000 (30 lines) ✉ sales@fastfacts.co.in

[www.fastfacts.co.in](http://www.fastfacts.co.in)

- Download Free Demo Versions
- View complete product features
- View list of our Business Partners



**Buy  
eTdsWizard  
for FY 2010-11**

**eTdsWizard**  
Electronic TDS Return in just four clicks

WITH UNIQUE

*Support  
Advantage*

**Ensure 100%  
eTds Compliance**

**Create | Print | View**

- Create eTDS/eTCS Statement in Form 24Q, 26Q, 27Q, 27EQ.
- Create Correction Statements.
- Print TDS Certificates in Form 16, 16A, 27D.
- Print Paper Returns, Form 27A.
- View FVU file and convert in MS Excel format.

**Easy to Install | Easy to Use**

- Run Setup from CD and connect USB Dongle to activate.
- Single click Auto-Upgrade.
- Prepare data in MS Excel Templates.

**Unique Features**

- File Validation Utility called automatically from eTdsWizard and Input/output file names auto-filled.
- Fast Forward remembers the file selected earlier and skips user intervention at each stage.
- E-Payment Auto-Filler directly takes you to ePayment web site and auto fills TAN and other deductor details.
- Auto Backup automatically takes backup of all created files in user selected folder.

	Auto-filler for ePayment		30 Line Support Centre		Activation with USB Dongle		MS Excel Based Templates
--	--------------------------	--	------------------------	--	----------------------------	--	--------------------------

**FAST FACTS COMPUTER SYSTEMS LTD.**

☎ 022 - 4055 7000 (30 lines) ✉ sales@fastfacts.co.in

☎ Mumbai Tax Print: 22693321 ☎ Delhi Alankit Technologies : 42541921

☎ Bangalore : 98450-20165 ☎ Hyderabad : 98490-08884 ☎ Nagpur : 98222-00607

☎ Chennai : 98410-39002 ☎ Indore : 98260-54075 ☎ Pune : 98230-42617

☎ Delhi : 98102-65151 ☎ Kolkatta : 98300-80482

To,

If undelivered, please return to:

**FAST FACTS COMPUTER SYSTEMS LIMITED**

B-10, Sai Prasad, Telli Galli Cross Road,  
Andheri (East), Mumbai - 400 069.  
Email: bulletin@fastfacts.co.in

Every effort has been made to avoid errors or omissions in this publications. In spite of this, errors may creep in. It is notified that neither the publisher nor the contributors will be responsible for any damage or loss of action to anyone of any kind in any manner therefrom. It is suggested that to avoid any doubt, the reader should cross check all the facts, law and contents of the publication. All disputes are subject to Mumbai jurisdiction only.

Published & Printed by Dinesh Kumar Tejwani on behalf of Fast Facts Computer Systems Limited.  
Published at B-10, Sai Prasad, Telli Galli Cross Road, Andheri (E), Mumbai 400069. Printed at Great Art Printers, 25, S.A. Brelvi Road, Unique House, Fort, Mumbai - 400001. Edited by Dinesh Kumar Tejwani.