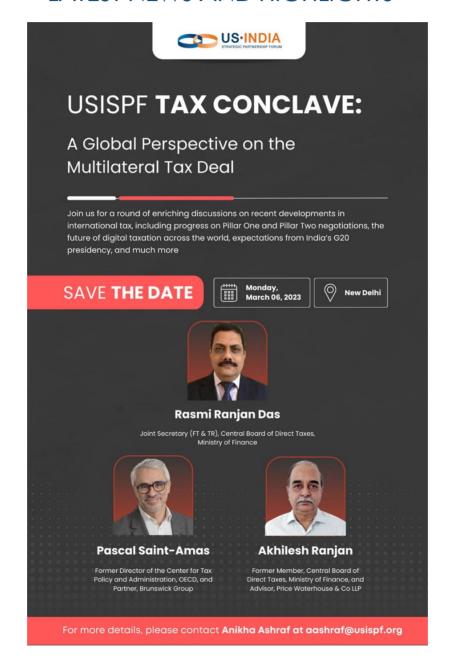




### LATEST NEWS AND HIGHLIGHTS





Summary of key recommendations from 49<sup>th</sup> GST Council Meeting



Tax Forum organises consultation for members with office of Directorate of International Customs to discuss CAROTAR issues

# US-INDIA TAX FORUM'S ADVOCACY EFFORTS





#### CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

#### CORPORATE TAX

- Recommendations for policy and procedural changes in Indian Transfer Pricing regime • Challenges emerging from
- implementation of TDS under various provisions of the Act

   Taxability of per-diem allowance



## **UPCOMING EVENTS**

• USISPF Tax Conclave: A Global Perspective on the Multilateral Tax Deal



## **PAST EVENTS**

- Consultation with Directorate of International Customs
- Consultation with GST Policy Wing for courier and transportation sector

### **RECENT TAX RULINGS**



In association with

On the international tax front, Karnataka High Court held that payments made by IBM India to IBM Phillipines not in the nature of FTS but as business income. Further held that IBM India was not liable for withholding tax default as IBM Phillipines had no PE in India. Delhi ITAT held that capital gains arising from transfer of shares in the hands of Singaporean company with a valid Tax Residency Certificate are not taxable in India since covered by Article 13 of India-Singapore DTAA. ITAT rejected invocation of GAAR by the Revenue as the Assessee's case fell within the exceptions on applicability of GAAR with regard to quantum of transaction and cut off date for share acquisition.

On Transfer Pricing front, Delhi ITAT viewed that a markup of 5% for the IT services rendered by its AE was an acceptable level of markup as endorsed under international guidelines and as per EU Joint Transfer Pricing Forum since any parent organization could not be expected to supply support services without charging anything for such services rendered. Delhi ITAT emphasized on the mandatory nature of reference by AO to TPO for ALP determination, held that the contrary would result in breaching the mandatory instructions of CBDT Instruction No. 3/2003. Separately, Karnataka HC held that non-compliance of DRP's directions by AO was violation of provisions under Section 144C, thus leading to setting aside of the order.

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To contribute to our ongoing discussions on these matters, please write to <u>@Shweta Kathuria</u> and <u>@Anikha Ashraf</u>

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