

Adding value



Newsletter India

Latest news on compliance, tax and business in India

Issue: October 2017 · www.roedl.de/indien | www.roedl.com/india

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Compliance News

- > Brief Analysis of new Foreign Direct Investment Policy, 2017-2018

On 28th August 2017, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) had issued the updated and revised Foreign Direct Investment Policy, 2017-2018 (FDI Policy 2017). The FDI Policy 2017 incorporated various notifications issued by the Government of India over the past year.

Some key highlights of this amendment include the following as stated below:

- **Abolition of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) and Introduction of 'Competent Authorities':** The most significant amendment to the FDI regime has been the institutional change brought by notification dated 5th June 2017 issued by the Department of Economic Affairs confirming the abolition of the FIPB (the erstwhile government body authorised to approve proposals for FDI requiring government approval); and the introduction of the 'Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal' (FIFP), an administrative body to facilitate FDI applicants.
- **Conversion of Limited Liability Partnership's (LLPs):** An LLP, operating in sectors/activities where 100 % FDI is allowed under the automatic route (without FDI linked performance conditions), is permitted to convert into a company. Similarly, conversion of a company into an LLP is also now permitted under the automatic route.

> Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2017

Gratuity is a sum of money paid by an employer to an employee for the services rendered in the Company. An employee is eligible for gratuity if he/she has completed 5 years of service in the Company. This term of 5 years is relaxed to 1 year, in case of death of an employee. Payment of gratuity arises in the event of resignation, retirement, superannuation or on death to eligible employees/ heirs of employees.

The Union Cabinet has recently given its approval for introduction of the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2017 in the Parliament. The Bill seeks to double the gratuity ceiling to INR 2 million (20 lakhs), which shall be tax free, for employees in the private and public sector, as well as autonomous organisations, bringing it on a par with Central government employees.

Before implementation of the 7th Central Pay Commission, the ceiling under Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, was INR 1 million (10 lakhs)

> Maharashtra Shops and Establishments (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 2017

- The new Act applies to establishments employing ten or more employees, in contrast with the erstwhile Act which applied to all establishments irrespective of the number of employees employed.
- Obtaining registration by eligible establishments is mandatory, post which, a Labour Identification Number (LIN) will be issued by the Facilitator.
- The validity period of registration shall be for a period as requested by the applicant, subject to a maximum of 10 years as opposed to 1 to 3 years under the erstwhile Act.
- The Act makes provision for working hours for women, which shall be between 07:00 am and 09:30 pm. However, if the women employees consent and the employer ensures adequate

facilities for safety and transport from the establishment to the doorstep of their residence, they may be allowed to work beyond these hours.

- Every employee is entitled to 8 days of casual leave in a year. Further, every employee who has worked for a period of 240 days or more shall be allowed paid leave for a number of days calculated at the rate of 1 day for every 20 days of work performed during the previous year. An employee shall be entitled to 8 prescribed paid festival holidays in a calendar year and 4 such other festival holidays as may be agreed to between the employer and the employee.

> Highlights of Company Law Amendments

- No requirement of annexing Cash Flow Statement along with the Financial Statements of a Private Limited Company if such Private Company is a Start-Up. (Vide MCA notifications dated 13th June 2017 and 13th July 2017).
- Threshold Limits for Rotation of Statutory Auditor increased: The threshold limit for mandatory rotation of Statutory Auditor has been increased and therefore the revised criteria for mandatory rotation of Statutory Auditor for a Private Limited Company is based on paid-up capital of INR 500 million (50 Crore) from the existing INR 200 million (20 Crore) (MCA notification dated 22nd June 2017).
- Internal Financials Controls Systems reporting by Auditors not mandatory for Private Companies meeting prescribed criteria based on their turnover and quantum of borrowings.
- Interested Directors in Private Limited Companies may be counted for quorum at Board Meetings: As per the recent amendment notifications, Interested Directors may be counted for quorum at Board Meetings after disclosing their interest.

- Applicability of Revised Secretarial Standards: The Secretarial Standards as existent, governing the regulations pertaining the manner of convening Meetings of the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Companies in India have been revised with effect from 1st October 2017.

In view of the same, Companies shall need to critically examine their Articles of Association in relation to convening Meetings of the Board of Directors and Meetings of Shareholders and accordingly apply for alteration of their Articles of Association in order to give effect to the revised Secretarial Standards.

Tax News

> Transfer Pricing

India introduces Draft Rules for Country-by-Country Reporting ('CbCR') and for maintenance and furnishing of Master File

Central Board of Direct Taxes of India ('CBDT') proposes to insert rules in the Income Tax Rules 1962 for the maintaining and furnishing of the Master File and CbCR, and has asked for public comments and suggestions.

Master File

As per Draft Rule 10DA, master file is required to be kept and maintained by a constituent entity of international group, if:

- The consolidated group revenue for the accounting year preceding relevant financial year exceeds INR 5 billion (Approx.¹ EUR 68 million);

AND

Aggregate value of international transactions in relevant financial year exceeds INR 500 million (Approx.¹ EUR 6.82 million), **or** International Transactions in respect of intangible property exceeds INR 100 million (Approx.¹ EUR 1.36 million).

- An exhaustive list of Information and documents of the international group, to be kept and maintained is prescribed, and is more or less in line with BEPS Action Plan 13.

- Form 3CEBA by the constituent entity, to prescribed authority, being the Director General of Income Tax (Risk Assessment).
- The due date for furnishing of master file in Form 3CEBA would be on or before 30th November after the end of relevant financial year, however, for the Financial Year 2016-17, the due date for is on or before 31st March 2018.

CbCR

As per Draft Rule 10DB:

- Every parent entity or alternate reporting entity, resident in India, is required to furnish CbCR to the prescribed authority, being the Director General of Income Tax (Risk Assessment).
- In case of Indian constituent entity of an international group, such entity is required to notify the details of CbCR entity and jurisdiction in which such reporting entity is resident.
- Applicability of CbC Reporting would arise only where, the consolidated group revenue exceeds the threshold of INR 55 billion (Approx.¹ EUR 750 million).
- The proposed form for the CbCR, is in line with CbC templates specified in BEPS Action Plan 13.

The proposed Rules thus make it clear that the Master File and CbCR submission is not directly to the Transfer Pricing Officer but to a separate prescribed authority, being the Director General of Income Tax (Risk Assessment).

Draft Guidance Note on Report under section 92E, released by ICAI

As mandated under the Income Tax Act (Act), an assessee is required to obtain a report in respect of International Transactions and Specified Domestic Transactions undertaken during the year, from an accountant and furnish it to tax Authorities, referred to as Form 3CEB.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), came out with an exposure draft for Guidance Note for Accountants on Transfer Pricing, dated 1st September 2017, and had invited comments latest by 11th September 2017. This draft is a revision to the existing guidance note on the matter.

¹ Assuming INR 73.33/1 EUR

This Guidance Note incorporates primarily the changes effected under Finance Act, 2017 (FA 2017). As covered extensively under our previous published newsletters, FA 2017, brought in new provisions regarding secondary adjustments and limitation on interest deduction through sections (92CE and 94B respectively). FA 2017 also curtailed applicability of specified domestic transactions compliance by excluding expenditure made to related person referred to in Sec. 40A(2)(b) of the Act.

Therefore, above changes along with, revised safe harbour rules, penalty for professional misconduct on accountants, correction of certain errors in previous edition, cross referencing, among other things are addressed under this Draft Guidance note.

CUP Data of sales made by Foreign AE to entities in Europe is not comparable with sales made to Assessee Company, citing various difference in quality of products and geographical differences in markets.

In a recent judgement by the Hon'ble Delhi Tribunal, wherein it dealt with the issue of whether Comparable Uncontrolled Price (CUP) Method could be applied in case of an assessee considering the nature of business and transactions.

The assessee company was engaged in manufacturing of 'Catalytic Converters' for automobiles and components of car A/C systems.²

During the assessment year, it carried out transactions relating to purchase of components from associated enterprises (AEs) located in Europe. Assessee benchmarked this transaction by applying CUP Method, for which it compared the sales price charged by the Foreign AE to Assessee Company and to unrelated parties located in other countries. Based on the analysis, the assessee concluded that its international transactions were at arm's length.

During the assessment proceedings, the tax authorities noted that there are geographical differences, product quality differences, timing differences and differences in quantity, in the transactions compared for 'CUP' method by the assessee. The Tax authorities noted that all sales by the Foreign AE were to unrelated parties in the Europe and thus, accordingly the 'CUP' data relied

upon by the assessee company is not reliable and did not represent the true comparability. Therefore, Transactional Net Margin Method (TNMM) has to be applied instead of CUP as most appropriate method for benchmarking.

In the first appellate proceedings the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) [CIT(A)], concurred with the view of assessee and held that without giving any cogent reasons, tax officers rejected the CUP, however, there was a one-to-one correlation between the product, part numbers sold to the assessee and to the unrelated parties. Therefore, approach of selecting the CUP by the assessee was correct.

On further appeal by the tax authorities against the CIT(A) decision, the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (Tribunal) accepted the stand of tax authorities and held that the finding of the CIT(A) on the basis of its observations were not correct. The tribunal held that, as automobile industry specific norms of Europe and India during relevant period were different, the quality of the product cannot be same. Moreover, the currencies of both jurisdiction are different and, therefore, prices charged to parties in Europe and to the assessee company in India cannot be compared, and CUP Method stands to be rejected.

Amendment to Form 3CEFA for opting Safe Harbour Rules

CBDT has issued vide notification dated 7th June 2017, revised Safe Harbour Rules, 2017 ('revised rules'). In order to put into effect these revised rules, CBDT vide notification 62/2017 dated 18th July 2017, has now amended Form No. 3CEFA which is required to opt for the Safe Harbour Rules.

Accordingly, the form has been amended to incorporate, additional details of ratio of employee cost to operating expenses in case of KPO services.

Further, in case of advancing of intra-group loans, currency in which loan is advanced, whether credit rating of the associated enterprise ('AE') has been done, and if yes, the rank and name of the credit rating agency needs to be furnished in the revised form.

² *Income Tax Officer vs. Ecocat India Pvt. Ltd. (Delhi Income Tax Appellate Tribunal) in ITA No. 847/Del/2012 pronounced on 15th September 2017*

The revised rules had introduced a new category of safe harbour for receipt of 'low value added intra-group services'. According, the new form seeks following details in this regard:

- Name, address and country of the AE with whom transaction has taken place;
- Whether tax jurisdiction of AE is a low or no tax jurisdiction;
- Description of the transaction;
- Amount paid/payable;
- Mark-up charged;
- Whether price is in accordance with the circumstances specified under rule 10TD.

India notifies Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA agreement) for automatic exchange of CbCR

CBDT vide notification No 75 dated 28th July 2017 has notified the MCAA in its Domestic Tax Legislation i.e. section 286 of the Income Tax Act, which would facilitate the automatic exchange of CbCR with the foreign tax jurisdictions

As envisaged under the BEPS project, jurisdictions had desired to increase international tax transparency and improve access for information regarding global income, taxes paid, etc. through automatic exchange of information by CbCR for accessing high-level transfer pricing risks and other BEPS related risk and for economic and statistical analysis.

Accordingly, India will have in place:

- appropriate safeguards to ensure information received remains confidential;
- infrastructure for an effective exchange relationship;
- necessary legislation require reporting entities to file the CbCR.

Direct and International Taxation

> Option to report Foreign Bank account details (in Income Tax Return) for Non-residents claiming tax refunds in India

The new Income Tax Return (ITR) forms now provides a facility for reporting of details of Foreign Bank account by non-residents claiming income tax refunds.

Until last year, the ITR form contained details of Indian Bank account, such as the Account number, type of account (Savings/Current), IFS Code that was required to be reported. Based on these details provided by taxpayers, refunds get credited directly to the Indian bank account of the taxpayers. Availability of an Indian bank account was therefore a precondition for direct credit of income tax refunds. Non-residents not having Indian bank accounts used to mention "dummy" bank account number/other details in the ITR form and consequently faced numerous difficulties in getting their refunds processed.

In view of providing relaxation to non-residents claiming income tax refunds and not having an Indian bank account, a facility has now been provided in the new ITR form for reporting details of the foreign bank account by non-residents claiming income-tax refunds. Thus, such non-residents can, at their option, furnish details of one foreign bank account in the ITR for issuance of refund. Details to be provided are IBAN/Swift Code, Name of the Bank, Country Name and Account Number.

It has been however clarified that furnishing the details of foreign bank account is not mandatory and non-residents not claiming income tax refunds or non-residents having an Indian bank account are not required to furnish details of their foreign bank account in the ITR.

While this is a good initiative by the Income-tax department and a step forward to ease out difficulties faced by non-residents in getting tax refunds, it needs to be seen how processing of tax refunds is practically implemented by the Income-tax Department in such cases where foreign bank account details are provided by non-residents.

> ITR filing due date extended from 30 September 2017 to 31st October 2017

The Central Board of Direct Taxes ('CBDT') vide notification dated 9th September 2017 has extended the 'due-date' for filing ITR and various reports of audit prescribed under the Income-tax Act, 1961 ('ITA') for the financial year 2016-17 (Assessment year 2017-18) to 31st October 2017 in case of all taxpayers who were liable to file their ITR by 30th September 2017.

Thus, the taxpayers who were required to file their ITR and tax audit report (in Form 3CD) with the income-tax authorities by 30th September 2017 (i.e. taxpayers who are not subject to Transfer Pricing regulations) now have additional time of one month to comply with the above filing requirements.

The Government of India decided to defer the due date of filing the ITR and Form 3CD in order to provide some relief to taxpayers/tax professionals who are currently occupied with the compliances/requirements under the recently introduced Goods and Services Tax law.

> PAN-Aadhaar linking last date extended to 31st December 2017

Section 139 AA (2) of the ITA provides that every person w.e.f 1st July 2017, every taxpayer (excluding some exceptions like foreign citizens etc.) must link it's Aadhaar number with the Permanent Account Number ('PAN') issued by the income-tax authorities for filing the tax return.

Earlier CBDT had allowed additional time till 31st August 2017 to all concerned taxpayers to comply with the said requirement. Now, on further consideration, the CBDT has again extended the deadline for linking PAN to Aadhaar number by four months, i.e. from 31st August 2017 to 31st December 2017.

> Increase in the percentage of payment of disputed tax demand for granting stay of demand

Vide an erstwhile Instruction, for granting stay of demand in case of disputed income-tax matters before the first Appellate authorities (Commissioner of Income-tax – Appeals), CBDT had prescribed a minimum 15 % of disputed tax demand to be deposited with the Income-tax authorities. Subject to deposition of 15 % of demand, the balance tax demand is stayed (Instruction No. 1914 dated 21st March 1996 and O.M. No. 404/72/93-ITCC dated 29th February 2016).

In partial modification of the earlier instruction, the CBDT has issued another office memorandum on 31st July 2017, increasing the minimum percentage (of tax demand which is required to be deposited to get stay of demand) from 15 % to 20 %. Therefore, going forward, in all disputed tax matters before the first appellate authorities, the Appellant is required to deposit 20 % of disputed tax demand to be eligible for grant of stay of balance tax demand. It has been clarified that all other provisions of earlier Instructions will remain unchanged.

> CBDT clarifies, no TDS on GST component of service remuneration

The erstwhile Service Tax has now been subsumed under Goods and Services Tax (GST) w.e.f. 1st July 2017. In 2014 vide Circular no. 1/2014 dt. 13th January 2014, the CBDT had notified that no TDS is required to be deducted on the Service Tax component comprised in the amount payable to a resident.

Post the introduction of GST, in order to harmonise the contents of the earlier issued Circular 1/2014 with the new GST regime, CBDT has clarified vide Circular no. 23/2017 dt. 19th July 2017 that similar to the previous practice, no TDS is required to be deducted on the component 'GST on services' which is comprised in the amount payable to a resident.

> MOU signed between CBDT and MCA for automatic exchange of information to curb menace of shell companies, money laundering and black money

The CBDT and Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') had earlier collaborated for the allotment of PAN on real time basis at the time of incorporation of companies itself. Furthering their efforts of collaboration, the CBDT and the MCA have recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding ('MOU') for sharing of data and information between the two government bodies on regular and automatic basis.

This initiative has been launched to curb the menace of shell companies, money laundering and black money in the country and to prevent misuse of corporate structures.

The data and information to be shared will pertain to both Indian corporates and foreign corporates operating in India. and can be used for carrying out scrutiny, inspection, investigation and prosecution.

> Scrutiny Assessments to be conducted electronically

As a part of the Government's E-governance initiative, an 'E-proceeding' facility (conduct of assessments electronically by logging onto the E-filing Portal) has been activated for taxpayers where e-mail based assessment is already underway. This E-proceeding facility has further been extended to cases falling under 'Limited Scrutiny' where manual proceedings (in-person hearing) are already underway. Taxpayers have been given the option to either continue with manual scrutiny proceedings or opt for E-proceeding. Further, even if E-proceedings have been opted, in time-barring matters (where period of limitation is about to expire), the tax payer can voluntarily opt out of E-proceeding facility. (CBDT Instruction No. 8/2017 dated 29th September 2017).

While the concept of 'E-proceeding' is still in its nascent stages, and its implementation is yet to be tested, this is a welcome step by the Indian Government to simplify and promote paperless tax assessments.

Indirect Taxes

> Introduction

- The GST regime was introduced with effect from 1st July 2017 subsuming several existing indirect taxes such as Central Excise, Service Tax, VAT/CST and Additional duties on Customs. While the introduction of GST has resulted in fundamental simplification of the overall Indirect tax structure, the implementation resulted in several issues such as working capital blockage for exporters, high compliance requirements etc. The government, in its endeavor to ease some of the compliance burden in general recently issued several notifications specially concerning the hardships faced by assesseees in MSME categories.

> Important updates post implementation

Extension of facility of LUT to all exporters

As **per 37/2017- Central Tax**, dated **4th October 2017** registered persons who intend to supply goods or services for export without payment of integrated tax/supply to SEZ without payment of integrated tax, shall be eligible to furnish a Letter of Undertaking in place of a bond. The only condition is that the person should not have been prosecuted for any offence under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017) or the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (13 of 2017) or any of the existing laws in force in a case where the amount of tax evaded exceeds INR 25 million (250 lakhs).

Persons making inter-State supplies of taxable services exempted from registration

Earlier, a service provider undertaking any interstate supply of services was mandatorily required to register and pay GST. As per **Notification 10/2017- Integrated Tax**, dated 13th October 2017, a Service provider having total taxable turnover on an All India basis less than **INR 2 million (20 lakhs)** including any inter-state supply of services, will not be required to register for GST and therefore, will not be required to pay GST.

- **Reverse Charge Mechanism on unregistered dealer purchases exempted:** As per **Notification 32/2017- Integrated Tax (Rate)**, dated **13th October 2017**, any purchase of goods or services by a registered person from an unregistered person outside the State (**Interstate purchase** of goods or services from unregistered vendor) is exempted from 13th October 2017 till 31st March 2018.
- Also as per, **Notification 38/2017- Central Tax (Rate)**, dated **13th October 2017**, any purchase of goods or services by a registered person from an unregistered person within the State (**Local purchase** of goods or services from unregistered vendor) is exempted from 13th October 2017 till 31st March 2018. Para 1 of **Notification No. 8/2017-Central Tax (Rate)**, dated **28th June 2017**, allowing exemption up to INR 5,000 per day is now withdrawn.
- **GST not required to be paid on advances for persons having annual turnover up to INR 15 million (1.5 crores):** As per **Notification 40/2017-Central Tax**, dated **13th October 2017**, a registered person whose annual turnover in the previous year is less than INR 15 million (1.5 crores) and whose turnover in the present year is expected to be less than INR 15 million (1.5 crores) and has not opted for Composition Scheme shall not be required to pay GST on advances received from the customer. The GST shall only be payable at the time of invoicing for goods or services to the customers. The liability shall also be required to be disclosed based on the GST paid and not based on the advance received.

Accounting/Audit

> Payroll related Statutory Compliances in India

Statutory requirements for Minimum wages

The Minimum Wages Act (1948) seeks to protect the interest of the workers by fixing minimum rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labourers. Under the Minimum Wages Act, State and Central Governments have the power to fix and revise minimum wages. Prescribed wage rates in scheduled employments differ across states, sectors, skills, regions and occupations owing to differences in costs of living, regional industries' capacity to pay, consumption patterns, etc. Hence, there is no single uniform minimum wage rate across the country and the structure has become overly complex. The objective of a centralised payroll management will be to ensure compliance with minimum wages requirement applicable to an organisation having workers spread across various states.

As a part of labour reforms, the present Government has introduced the Code of Wages Bill 2017 in the Lower House of the Parliament which subsumes 4 existing Laws, viz. the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; the Payment of Wages Act, 1936; the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. The Codification of the Labour Laws will remove the multiplicity of definitions and authorities leading to ease of compliance without compromising wage security and social security to the workers. The industry would be looking at these developments very closely.

Statutory requirements for Provident Fund

Any firm having 20 or more employees is required to be registered with the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act.

In India the provident fund is administered by the Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) under the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Every establishment having 20 or more employees is required to be registered with the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act and comply with all the applicable provisions therein.

Thereby, the Employer is required to make contribution to the EPFO equal to the contributions made by the employee at certain prescribed rates based upon employee's salary plus dearness allowance. The monthly and annual compliance timelines are as follows:

PF Payment Due Date	15 th of Every Month
PF Monthly Return Due Date	25 th of Every Month
PF Annual Return Due Date	30 th April

Statutory requirements for Employees' State Insurance (ESI)

Employees' State Insurance Scheme of India (ESI Scheme) is regulated by Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. It is a multidimensional social security system tailored to provide socio-economic protection to worker population and their dependants covered under the scheme. Besides full medical care for self and dependants, that is admissible from day one of insurable employment, the insured persons are also entitled to a variety of cash benefits in times of physical distress such as sickness, temporary or permanent disablement etc. resulting in loss of earning capacity, etc.

Every employer to whom the ESI scheme is applicable is required to comply with the provisions prescribed therein.

ESI Payment Due Date	21 st of Every Month
ESI Return Half Yearly Due Date	11 th November for period of April to September; 12 th May for period of October to March

Statutory requirements for Gratuity

Gratuity is governed under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. It is a lump sum payment made by the employer to the employee as a mark of recognition of the service rendered by him when he retires or leaves service after a continuous period of employment of at least 5 years. The Act is applicable to every factory, shop or an establishment having more than 10 or more employees at on any day of the preceding twelve months.

An employee is eligible for receiving gratuity payment only after he has completed 5 years of continuous service. However, the condition of 5 years is not necessary if the termination of the employment of an employee is a result of death or disablement. Gratuity is payable at the rate of 15 days wages for every year of completed service or part thereof in excess of 6 months.

The organisation is required to comply with various obligation laid out under the Gratuity Act such as providing a notice of opening of establishment, payment of gratuity upon determination of services of the employee, obtaining insurance as prescribed therein, etc.

Upcoming Events/Publications

Here you will find a selection of our events, where you will get our first-hand expertise:

> **Aktuelle Trends im Indien-Geschäft:
Wo stehen die Wirtschaftsreformen?**

Speakers: Seema Bhardwaj and others
Organiser: Handelskammer Hamburg
Place/Date: Hamburg, 7th November 2017

> **Einführung in die Goods and Services Tax in Indien:
Aktueller Status**

Speakers: Tillmann Ruppert and others
Organiser: Handelskammer Hamburg
Place/Date: Hamburg, 7th November 2017

Our Special Recommendation: Update on the GST!

> **Goods and Services Tax**

Speakers: Tillmann Ruppert
Dr. Heidi Friedrich-Vache
Dirk Matter
Holger Maier
Organiser: Rödl & Partner
Place/Date: Eschborn, 28th November 2017

> **Indien – Steuern & Recht**

Speakers: Tillmann Ruppert
Seema Bhardwaj
Organiser: ICC Austria
Place/Date: Wien, 30th January 2018

For more information on our events please visit our website:

<http://www.roedl.de/indien>

Please read more about the following topics on our Rödl & Partner Website:

India: Master File Compliance beginning with the financial year 2016/17

http://www.roedl.com/services/tax/transfer_pricing/india_master_file_compliance_beginning_with_the_financial_year_201617.html

Markenschutz in Indien: Besonderheiten bei Joint Ventures

<http://www.roedl.de/themen/geistiges-eigentum-ip/indien-joint-ventures-markenschutz-schutzrechte>

Indiens Ambitionen zum Ausbau Erneuerbaren Energien – ein Zwischenbericht

<http://www.roedl.de/themen/erneuerbare-energien/2017-08/indiens-ambitionen-ausbau-erneuerbarer-energien-zwischenbericht>

Länderreport Indien

<http://www.roedl.de/themen/laenderreport-indien>

For additional information on current India topics please read our **"Themenspecial Indien"**:

<http://www.roedl.de/themen/indien/>

Rödl & Partner Contact in India – We are glad to support you:



Martin Wörlein
Partner
Head of India Advisory

Rödl & Partner Nürnberg
Äußere Sulzbacher Straße 100
90491 Nürnberg

Phone: +49 (911) 91 93 – 30 10
E-Mail: martin.woerlein@roedl.pro



Rahul Oza
Partner
Head of Pune Office
Head of Mumbai Office

Rödl & Partner Pune
308, Lunkad Sky Vista
New Airport Road
Pune – 411 014

Phone: +91 (20) 66 25 71 00
E-Mail: rahul.oza@roedl.pro



Michael Wekezer
Associate Partner
Head of Delhi Office

Rödl & Partner Delhi
#007, 12th Floor, Palm Spring Plaza
Gold Course Road
DLF Phase 5, Sector 54
Gurugram – 122 003
Haryana

Phone: +91 (124) 717 89 - 37 / - 38
E-Mail: michael.wekezer@roedl.pro

Adding value

„India is one of the strongest worldwide growth economies. Seize the opportunity that this enormous market offers. We advise you from a single source on all legal, tax and economic issues relating to your contemplated project or investment.“

Rödl & Partner

„The formation of our towers always starts with a solid base; then we move on to building the stable middle and top levels. Only united and with a collaborative effort, are we, people of varied characters, able at all to complete our artistic formations. Once the tower is built, we dare to take a look into what lies ahead.“

Castellers de Barcelona



Each and every person counts” – to the Castellers and to us.

Human towers symbolise in a unique way the Rödl & Partner corporate culture. They personify our philosophy of solidarity, balance, courage and team spirit. They stand for the growth that is based on own resources, the growth which has made Rödl & Partner the company we are today.

„Força, Equilibri, Valor i Seny“ (strength, equilibrium, valour and common sense) is the Catalan motto of all Castellers, describing their fundamental values very accurately. It is to our liking and also reflects our mentality. Therefore Rödl & Partner embarked on a collaborative journey with the representatives of this long-standing tradition of human towers – Castellers de Barcelona – in May 2011. The association from Barcelona stands, among many other things, for this intangible cultural heritage.

Imprint: Newsletter India | Issue October 2017

Publisher: **Roedl & Partner Consulting Pvt. Ltd.**
308, Lunkad Sky Vista
New Airport Road
Viman Nagar
Pune – 411 014
Phone: +91 (0) 20 66 25 71 00 | www.roedl.de/indien

Responsible for the content:

Martin Wörlein – martin.woerlein@roedl.pro

Editing: **Natascha Lewandowski** –
natascha.lewandowski@roedl.pro

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