



## **Tax and Transfer Pricing Alert** Insight with information

### **India releases the final rules on Country-by-Country Reporting and Master File**

**Issue no:** TP/9/2017

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India has been one of the active members of the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (“BEPS”) initiative. To this effect, on May 5, 2016, India introduced core elements of the Country-by-Country (“CbC”) reporting requirement and the concept of Master File in the Indian Income Tax Act, 1961 (“the Act”) through Finance Act 2016, effective from 1 April 2016.

To take the initiative forward, the Central Board of Direct Taxes (“CBDT”) on 6 October 2017 released draft rules providing detailed instructions for compliance with CbC reporting and Master File requirements in India, which were open for public comments till 16 October 2017. The CBDT has on 31 October 2017 released the final rules on CbC reporting and Master File requirements in India (vide notification no. 92/2017), incorporating few amendments and certain clarifications to the draft rules.

## **Executive Summary**

We have provided below a brief snapshot of the key provisions of the final rules:

### **A) Master File**

- a) Following entities are required to file the Master File in India (Form No. 3CEAA)
  - Part A of Master File – Part A comprises of basic information relating to the International Group (“IG”) and the constituent entities of the IG operating in India (such as name, permanent account number and address). The final rules have clarified that Part A of the Master File will be required to be filed by every constituent entity of an IG, without applicability of any threshold;
  - Part B of Master File – Part B comprises of the main Master File information that provides a high level overview of the IG’s global business operations and transfer pricing policies. Every constituent entity of an IG that meets the following threshold will be required to file Part B of Master File:
    - the consolidated group revenue for the accounting year exceeds INR 5,000 million (the draft rules had provided that this threshold is to be determined considering the group revenue for the preceding accounting year); and
    - for the accounting year, the aggregate value of international transactions exceeds INR 500 million, or aggregate value of intangible property related international transactions exceeds INR 100 million.
- b) The Master File information required to be submitted in India is largely consistent with BEPS Action 13 requirements. However, few additional data requirements have been incorporated in the final rules, requiring IGs to customize their Master File for India.

The following table summarizes the additional requirements released in the final rules:

Master File Requirement	Summary of OECD BEPS Requirement	Additional requirements as per Indian final rules
<b>Organization structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chart illustrating IG's legal and ownership structure and geographical location of operating entities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Addresses of all entities of the IG (the draft rules had proposed submission of details of only operating entities of the IG)</li> </ul>
<b>Description of IG's business</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Description of important drivers of business profit</li> <li>Description of supply chain for five largest products/services in terms of revenue and/or which contributes to more than 5% of IG's revenues</li> <li>Functional analysis of the principal contributors to value creation</li> <li>Important business restructuring transactions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Functions, assets and risk ("FAR") analysis of entities contributing at least 10% of the IG's revenue <b>OR</b> assets <b>OR</b> profits (the draft rules did not clarify the manner for application of the 10% threshold)</li> </ul>
<b>IG's Intangibles</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IG's strategy for ownership, development and exploitation of intangibles</li> <li>List of important intangibles with ownership</li> <li>Important agreements and corresponding transfer pricing policies in relation to Research &amp; Development ("R&amp;D") and intangibles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Names and addresses of all entities of the IG engaged in development and management of intangible property</li> <li>Addresses of entities legally owning important intangible property and entities involved in important transfers of interest in intangible property</li> </ul>
<b>IG's intercompany financial activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Description of how the IG is financed, including identification of important financing arrangements with unrelated lenders</li> <li>Identification of entities performing central financing function including their place of operation and effective management and corresponding transfer pricing policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Names and addresses of top ten unrelated lenders</li> <li>Addresses of entities providing central financing functions including their place of operation and effective management</li> </ul>

c) The final rules provide that the accounting year for which the Master File is being submitted has to be specified in Part A of the Master File. This requirement was not provided in the draft rules.

- d) The Master File has to be furnished by the due date of filing the income-tax return i.e. 30 November following the financial year. However, for financial year 2016-17 ("FY 2016-17"), the due date is extended to 31 March 2018.
- e) IGs with multiple constituent entities in India can designate one Indian constituent entity to file the Master File in India, provided an intimation to this effect is made in Form No. 3CEAB, 30 days prior to the due date for filing the Master File in India.

## B) CbC report

- a) The threshold for applicability of CbC reporting has been specified as consolidated group revenue of INR 55,000 million in the preceding year.
- b) The format of the CbC report (Form No. 3CEAD) is aligned with the BEPS Action 13 template.
- c) The due date for filing the CbC report in India continues to be the due date for filing the income-tax return i.e. 30 November following the financial year. However, for FY 2016-17, the due date is extended to 31 March 2018 (as per the CBDT Circular 26/2017 released on 25 October 2017).

## C) CbC report notification

- a) Every Indian constituent entity of an IG headquartered outside India ("foreign IG") is required to file the CbC report notification in the prescribed format (Form No. 3CEAC).
- b) The "reportable accounting year" has to be specified in the Form No. 3CEAC. This requirement was not earlier specified in the draft rules.
- c) The CbC report notification is required to be filed atleast two months prior to the due date for filing the CbC report, that is aligned to the due date for filing the income-tax return of the Indian constituent entity. As mentioned above, the due date for filing the CbC report for FY 2016-17 has been extended to 31 March 2018 and accordingly, the due date for the first CbC report notification for FY 2016-17 has also been extended to 31 January 2018.
- d) Currently no option has been provided for filing a consolidated CbC report notification for multiple Indian constituent entities of a foreign IG.

## Summary of new forms released in the final rules

The following forms are required to be filed electronically with the Director General of Income Tax (Risk Assessment) within the prescribed due dates. The procedure for electronic filing shall be prescribed subsequently

Particulars	Purpose of Form	Form No.	Applicable to
<b>Master File related forms</b>	Filing of the Master File	3CEAA	Part A of Form No. 3CEAA – Every constituent entity of an IG (no threshold is applicable) Part B of Form No. 3CEAA – Every constituent entity of an IG meeting the prescribed threshold discussed above
	Intimation of designated Indian constituent entity of an IG	3CEAB	IGs having multiple constituent entities resident in India

Particulars	Purpose of Form	Form No.	Applicable to
<b>CbC reporting related forms</b>	CbC report notification	3CEAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every Indian constituent entity of a foreign IG</li> </ul>
	Filing of CbC Report	3CEAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indian-headquartered IG</li> <li>• Indian constituent entity of a foreign IG designated as Alternate Parent entity</li> <li>• Indian constituent entity of a foreign IG required to submit CbC report in India under the specified circumstances</li> </ul>
	Intimation of designated Indian constituent entity of foreign IG for filing CbC report in India under specified circumstances	3CEAE	Foreign IG having multiple constituent entities resident in India

### Signatory to the CbC and Master File related forms

The final rules specify that the above Forms are required to be signed by the person competent to verify the return of income (under section 140 of the Act) of the entity. This requirement was not specified in the draft rules and has been incorporated in the final rules.

## Detailed discussion on final rules on CbC Reporting and Master File

We have discussed below in detail the salient features of the final rules and insights on CbC reporting and Master File related obligation in India, for an Indian constituent entity.

### 1. Master File

As per BEPS Action 13 guidance, the Master File is intended to provide a high level overview of the IG's global business operations and transfer pricing policies. This would enable tax authorities to place the IG's transfer pricing practices in their global economic, legal, financial and tax context. Thus, information submitted in the Master File ought to provide a blueprint of the IG.

Section 92D of the Act was amended through the Finance Act 2016 to provide for maintaining of the Master File by every constituent entity of an IG. The

detailed rules governing applicability, content, manner of furnishing the information, due date, etc. were awaited.

In this regard, the draft rules provided the detailed instructions for compliance with the Master File requirements in India, by constituent entities of an IG (through insertion of rule 10DA in the Income-tax Rules, 1962 ("the Rules")). Pursuant to considering public comments received on the draft rules, the CBDT has now released the final rules providing the following requirements and instructions with respect to Master File compliance in India:

### **1.1. Applicability and threshold for Master File**

A constituent entity of an IG is required to file the Master File in India with effect from FY 2016-17. In this regard, the final rules prescribe a specific format for furnishing the Master File i.e. Form No. 3CEAA. The Form No. 3CEAA comprises of the following two sections:

**Part A of Form No. 3CEAA** – This section is required to be submitted by every constituent entity of an IG. The final rules have clarified that no threshold is applicable for applicability of Part A of the Master File.

**Part B of Form No. 3CEAA** – Information under this section is required to be furnished by the constituent entity of an IG, only where it meets the following threshold:

- Consolidated group revenue of the IG in the accounting year exceeds INR 5,000 Million [approx. USD 75 million/ Euro 65 million]. The draft rules had provided that this threshold has to be determined considering the group revenue for the preceding accounting year which is now amended to current accounting year in the final rules. The final rules clarify that the exchange rate for calculating the consolidated group revenue in rupees shall be the telegraphic transfer buying rate of such currency on the last day of the accounting year; and
- The aggregate value of international transactions
  - as per the books of accounts, exceeds INR 500 [approx. USD 7.5 million / Euro 6.5 million] during the accounting year or
  - in respect of purchase, sale, transfer, lease or use of intangible property during the accounting year, as per the books of accounts, exceeds INR 100 million [approx. USD 1.5 million / 1.33 million].

### **1.2. Format and content of Master File**

As mentioned above, the Master File is required to be furnished in Form No. 3CEAA, comprising of Part A and Part B. The information required is as follows:

**Part A of Form No. 3CEAA** - This section comprises of basic information relating to the IG and constituent entities of the IG operating in India. Information is required on:

- a) Details of the IG such as name and address;
- b) Details of all the constituent entities of the IG operating in India providing name, permanent account number and address;
- c) Details of the Indian constituent entity submitting the Master File in Form No. 3CEAA; and
- d) Accounting Year for which the report is being submitted. This requirement was not earlier specified in the draft rules.

**Part B of Form No. 3CEAA** - This section comprises of the main Master File information of the IG (that meets the prescribed Master File threshold as discussed in para 1.1 above). As per the final rules, the information

required to be submitted under this section is aligned to Action 13 Master file requirements. However, the final rules have prescribed few additional information requirements in this section which are more specific and detailed than the Action 13 requirements. The Master File information required to be submitted under this section can be grouped under five categories. We have discussed below the information requirements:

a) *Organizational structure*

This section is intended to provide the entire legal and ownership structure of all the entities of an IG.

As per the draft rules, the details of only operating entities were required to be provided. However, the final rules have now prescribed that the details for all the entities of an IG are required to be provided.

b) *Description of IG's business(es)*

This section is intended to provide a brief description of the group's business, the important drivers of business profit along with an understanding of the global supply chains activities of the IG and FAR analysis of the principal contributors to value creation.

It is important to highlight that under this category, the final rules have prescribed a specific requirement compared to Action 13 guidance. The final rules have quantified that the FAR analysis be submitted for group entities that contribute at least 10% of the revenues **OR** assets **OR** profits of the IG, while Action 13 recommended analysis to be provided only for principal contributions to value creation. As per the draft rules, there was ambiguity with respect to the manner of application of the threshold of 10%. The final rules have now clarified that the FAR analysis is required to be submitted in cases where the 10% criteria is satisfied for any one of the factors.

This clarification would be helpful to IGs as it provides specific guidance. However this would be an additional requirement to be addressed while preparing the Master File for India.

c) *IG's intangible property*

This section intends to capture important information related to the IG's intangible property. Brief description of important intangible property of the IG and the overall business strategy of the IG for development, ownership and exploitation of such intangible property should be provided.

It is important to highlight that in addition to the above Action 13 requirements, the Indian rules require a list of all entities engaged in the development and management of intangible property and addresses of entities legally owning important intangible property and entities involved in transfer of interest in intangible property. Whereas, Action 13 requires submission of only list of legal owners of important intangible property for transfer pricing purposes. Accordingly, irrespective of the ownership of the intangible property, the entities involved in development and management of intangible property will have to be disclosed. Hence, IG's will have to gather and submit the above additional information while preparing the Master File for India.

It is pertinent to note that the term "intangibles" as referred earlier in the draft rules has been replaced in the final rules with the term "intangible property", in order to be consistent with the definition provided under the Act.

*d) IG's intercompany financial activities*

It is intended to capture a description of how the group is financed, including important financial arrangements with unrelated lenders. Additionally, the list of group entities providing central financing function for the IG and description of transfer pricing policies related to financing arrangements between group companies is also required to be provided.

It is important to highlight that in addition to the above Action 13 requirements, the Indian rules have quantified that with respect to the financing arrangements of the IG, the names and address of the top ten unrelated lenders are to be provided. Even though the clarification would be helpful to the IGs in quantifying the list of important financing arrangement with unrelated lenders, this would be an additional requirement to be complied with by IGs while preparing the Master File for India. Additionally, the Indian rules also require the addresses of the group entities providing central financing function.

*e) IG's financial and tax positions*

It is intended to cover the financial and tax position of the IG. The information requirement under this category includes the annual consolidated financial statement of the IG. Also, list and brief description of existing unilateral advance pricing agreements (APAs) and other tax rulings in respect of the IG relating to the allocation of income among countries are to be provided.

Please refer to **Annexure A** of this alert for the detailed listing of the information required to be submitted in the Master File (Form No. 3CEAA) as provided in the final rules.

The Form No. 3CEAA is required to be filed electronically with the Director General of Income Tax (Risk Assessment).

### **1.3. Due date for furnishing the Master File**

The information in Form No. 3CEAA is required to be furnished by the due date for filing the income-tax return (i.e. 30th November following the financial year). However, for submission of the Master File for the first year (i.e. FY 2016-17), the due date has been extended to 31 March 2018.

### **1.4 Option for filing one Master File on behalf of all the Indian constituent entities of an IG**

The final rules provide the flexibility that where an IG has multiple constituent entities in India, the Master File may be submitted by only one of the constituent entities resident in India. The flexibility to provide one Master File is available to both Indian-headquartered IGs and foreign IGs and is also applicable for both parts of the Master File (Part A and Part B). The IG would need to identify one of the constituent entities resident in India as the designated entity and intimate the same to the Director General of Income-tax (Risk Assessment) in the prescribed format (Form No. 3CEAB). This intimation is required to be made by the designated entity at least 30 days before the due date for filing the Master File.

The mode of filing the Form No. 3CEAB was not earlier specified in the draft rules. However, the final rules provide that the Form No. 3CEAB is



required to be filed electronically with the Director General of Income Tax (Risk Assessment).

### **1.5 Signatory to Master File related forms**

The final rules specify that the Master File in Form No. 3CEAA and the intimation in Form No. 3CEAB is required to be signed by the person competent to verify the return of income (under section 140 of the Act) of the constituent entity. This requirement was earlier not provided in the draft rules.

## **2. CbC Reporting requirements**

### **2.1 CbC Report**

The Finance Act 2016 introduced the requirement to file the CbC report in India for the Indian-headquartered IGs. Indian constituent entities of a foreign IG are also required to file the CbC report in India on satisfaction of certain specified criterias/ conditions. The Finance Act however did not provide the detailed rules relating to the practical implementation of the CbC reporting requirements, including the form and manner of furnishing the information.

In this regard, the draft rules prescribed the detailed instructions for furnishing of the CbC report in India through insertion of rule 10DB in the Rules. Pursuant to considering public comments received on the draft rules, the CBDT has now released the final rules providing the following requirements and instructions with respect to CbC reporting requirements in India:

#### **2.1.1 Applicability and threshold**

The Act provided that the CbC reporting obligation would be applicable for IGs whose consolidated group revenue for the preceding financial year as reflected in consolidated financial statements exceeded the threshold, as may be prescribed. The memorandum explaining the introduction of the provision had indicated that the threshold would be the INR equivalent of Euro 750 million, prescribed under Action 13. The final rules have specified that the prescribed INR threshold for applicability of the CbC reporting requirement would be consolidated group revenue in excess of INR 55,000 million in the preceding financial year. The final rules clarify that the exchange rate for calculating the consolidated group revenue in INR shall be the telegraphic transfer buying rate of such currency on the last day of the accounting year preceding the accounting year.

#### **2.1.2 Content and manner of submission of CbC report**

The Act provided an overview of the data required to be included in the CbC report. The memorandum explaining the provisions indicated that the information required would be aligned to the Action 13 model template for the CbC report. However, the Act or the memorandum did not provide any details, data definitions or format of the CbC report, which were specifically provided under the BEPS Action 13 guidance.

In this respect, the final rules have released the prescribed format (Form No. 3CEAD) in which the CbC report has to be filed. The Form No. 3CEAD is similar to the Action 13 CbC report template.

It is pertinent to note that the business activity of 'Administrative, Management and Support services' was not earlier included in the format of Part B of the CbC report provided in the draft rules. The final

rules have now incorporated this business activity in Part B of the CbC report, to align with the Table 2 of the Action 13 model template.

Please refer to **Annexure B** of this alert for the format of the CbC report released in the draft rules.

Form No. 3CEAD also provides definitions of the data points required to be reported in the CbC report, including the list of specific inclusions or exclusions. These data definitions are identical to the original definitions provided under the final Action 13 guidance (released in October 2015). The OECD has subsequently released additional implementation guidance providing more clarifications in respect of the data definitions. However, this additional guidance on data definitions has not been incorporated in the final rules.

The CbC report in Form No. 3CEAD is required to be furnished electronically, for every reporting accounting year, to the Director General of Income-tax (Risk Assessment).

Further, in order to facilitate the uniform implementation of CbC reporting and for automatic exchange of CbC reports between competent authorities, the OECD had released the CbC XML (extensible mark-up language) schema and related user guide. In this regard, the final rules provide that the procedure for electronic filing of the Form No. 3CEAD shall be specified subsequently. Accordingly, it is expected that the XML utility for furnishing the CbC report in India will be released shortly.

### **2.1.3 Due date for submission of CbC report**

As per provisions of the Act, Indian-headquartered IGs are required to file the CbC report on or before the income-tax return filing date i.e. 30 November following the financial year. This due date is much earlier than the BEPS Action 13 recommended timeline of 12 months from the last day of the reporting financial year of the IG and it was expected that the Indian tax authorities could release a specific notification extending the due date for submission of the CbC report in India.

The CBDT has now extended the due date for filing the CbC report for the FY 2016-17 to 31 March 2018, vide Circular 26/2017 dated 25 October 2017.

### **2.1.4 Regulations in relation to CbC report filing requirements for the Indian constituent entity of a foreign IG**

The Act also provided that a constituent entity resident in India of a foreign IG would be required to furnish the CBC report in India under specific circumstances (provided under Section 286 (4)). As per the Act, the Indian constituent entity will be required to furnish the CbC report in India if the parent entity is resident of a country or territory –

- a) with which India does not have an agreement providing for exchange of the CbC report; or
- b) there has been a systemic failure of jurisdiction of reporting entity in sharing the CbC report and the said failure has been intimated has been intimated by the prescribed authority to Indian constituent entity.

The final rules specify that the due date of submission of CbC report (Form No. 3CEAD) by the income-tax return filing due date is also applicable to Indian constituent entities obligated to file the CbC report in India under the above circumstances. Considering that the due date

for filing the CbC report for FY 2016-17 in relation to section 286(2) is extended to 31 March 2018, the due date for filing the CbC report for FY 2016-17 by Indian constituent entities of a foreign IG under the above circumstances has also been extended to 31 March 2018.

The final rules also provide that where there are multiple Indian constituent entities of a foreign IG (that is required to file the CbC report in India under the above circumstances), the foreign IG can designate one constituent entity in India to furnish the CbC report in India. The IG would be required to intimate the designated entity to the Director General of Income-tax (Risk Assessment) in Form No. 3CEAE. It is pertinent to note that the rules have not provided the due date for filing the intimation in Form No. 3CEAE.

## **2.2 CbC report notification**

The Finance Act 2016 introduced an obligation on the Indian constituent entities of a foreign IG, to notify the details of its parent entity or its alternate reporting entity to the Indian authorities. However, the detailed rules providing the form and manner of notification, contents and the filing due date were awaited.

In this regard, the final rules provide following requirements with respect to CbC report notification:

### **2.2.1 Contents and manner of submission of the CbC report notification**

The final rules have prescribed the format in which the above notification has to be filed (Form No 3CEAC). The notification is required to provide the following details:

- Details of the Indian constituent entity such as name, address and permanent account number;
- Name of the foreign IG;
- Details of the parent entity such as name, address and country of residency;
- Details of the alternate reporting entity, if applicable such as name, address and country of residence; and
- Reportable accounting year is also required to be submitted in the notification. This requirement was not specified earlier in the draft rules.

As per the Indian final rules, the CbC notification form in Form No. 3CEAC is required to be submitted electronically to the Director General of Income-tax (Risk Assessment). The Indian rules have not provided an option of filing a consolidated CbC notification for multiple Indian constituent entities of an IG.

### **2.2.2 Due date for submission of the CbC report intimation**

The Indian final rules prescribed the CbC notification to be filed two months prior to the due date of filing the CbC report, which is the due date for filing the income-tax return of the Indian Constituent Entity.

As mentioned above, the due date for filing the CbC report for FY 2016-17 has been extended to 31 March 2018. Therefore, the due date for the first CbC report notification for FY 2016-17 has also been extended to 31 January 2018.

### **2.3 Signatory to CbC report related forms**

The final rules specify that the CbC report related forms (Form No. 3CEAC, Form No. 3CEAD, and Form No. 3CEAE) are required to be signed by the person competent to verify the return of income (under section 140 of the Act) of the entity. These signatory requirements were not specified earlier in the draft rules.

### **3. Local File**

The local file requirements recommended under Action 13 are to great extent similar to information and documents required under section 92D (1) of the Act read with Rule 10D of the Rules. Action 13 has recommended few additional information requirements. However, the Indian rules have not introduced any additions to the contents of the existing local transfer pricing documentation requirements in India to align with Action 13 local file requirements.

#### **Adequate safeguards in place to maintain confidentiality of information:**

As recommended by Action 13, the rules provide that adequate safeguards will be implemented to protect the confidential (trade secrets, scientific secrets, etc.) and other commercially sensitive information received by way of the CbC report and the Master File.

Further, the rules provide that the Principal Director General of Income-tax (Systems) or Director General of Income-tax (Systems), as the case may be, shall specify the procedure for electronic filing of Form No. 3CEAA, Form No. 3CEAB, Form No. 3CEAC, Form No. 3CEAD and Form No. 3CEAE. They will also be responsible for evolving and implementing appropriate security, archival and retrieval policies in relation to information furnished under the above-mentioned forms.

### **Key takeaways**

The final rules on CbC reporting and Master File requirements in India are significantly aligned with BEPS Action 13 guidance, reflecting India's commitment to global consistency. It is imperative to mention that there are various aspects of the rules that will have specific India implications and will also need clarifications and additional information. The final rules incorporate various clarificatory amendments to the draft rules and there are not many noteworthy modifications to the draft rules.

Further, given that as per the rules, the Indian transfer pricing documentation requirements are relatively prescriptive, the tight timelines could pose a practical challenge for IGs, though some respite has been provided for the first year i.e. FY 2016-17 by extending the due date for filing of CbC report and Master File to 31 March 2018. Also, with respect to the Master File, the Indian final rules provide a staggered threshold. Comparatively, it is observed that the IGs' global revenue threshold (i.e. INR 5,000 million) and the international transactions threshold (i.e. INR 500 million) provided in the rules is much lower than the threshold limit provided by few countries (Australia, Germany, Japan, China). However, there are other countries (Netherlands, Spain, Mexico, Peru) that have prescribed a threshold much lower than India. The low threshold for Master File in India could increase the compliance burden for IGs. Also for many IGs, the new requirements will necessitate greater level of global coordination, detailed analysis of considerable information not currently readily available. Thus, the Indian rules would significantly increase the Indian compliance obligations for the constituent entities in India, especially for foreign IGs. Accordingly, it is vital for such Indian constituent entities to evaluate their preparedness and take appropriate action for compliance with these new obligations in India.

# Annexures

## Annexure A - Contents of Part B of Form No. 3CEAA (Master File)

### Organizational structure

1. List of all the entities of the IG with their addresses
2. Chart depicting the legal status of the constituent entities and ownership structure of the entire IG.

### Description of IG's business

3. General written description of the IG's business including:
  - (i) The nature of business or businesses;
  - (ii) Important drivers of profit of such business or businesses;
  - (iii) Description of the supply chain for the group's five largest products and/ or service offerings by revenue and any other products and/or services amounting to more than 5 percent of consolidated group revenue;
  - (iv) Important service arrangements (other than research and development (R&D) services);
  - (v) Description of the capabilities of main service providers within the IG;
  - (vi) The transfer pricing policies for allocating service costs and determining prices to be paid for intra group services;
  - (vii) List and description of the major geographic markets for the products and services offered by the international group;
  - (viii) The functional analysis of the group companies that contribute ten percent or more to the revenue OR assets OR profits of the IG;
  - (ix) Description of important business restructuring transactions, acquisitions and divestments

### IG's intangibles

4. Description of the overall strategy of the IG for the development, ownership and exploitation of intangibles property, including location of principal R&D facilities and their management;
5. List of all entities of the IG engaged in development of intangibles property and in management of intangibles property along with their addresses;
6. List of all important intangibles property or groups of intangible property owned by the IG along with the name and addresses of group entities legally owning such intangible property;
7. List and brief description of important agreements among the member of IG relating to intangible property, cost contribution, R&D and licenses agreements;
8. Description of the group's transfer pricing policies related to R&D and intangible property;
9. Description of important transfers of interests in intangible property and compensation involved

### IG's intercompany financial activities

10. Description of financing arrangements of IG including the name and addresses of the top ten unrelated lenders
11. List of entities that provide central financing functions, including their addresses of operation and place of effective management
12. Description of transfer pricing policies related to financing arrangements

### IG's financial and tax positions

13. A copy of the IG's annual consolidated financial statement for the financial year concerned;
14. A list and brief description of the existing unilateral APAs and other tax rulings in respect of the IG for allocation of income among countries

## Annexure B – Format for CbC reporting

### FORM No. 3CEAD

[See rule 10DB]

### COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY REPORT

Report by a parent entity or an alternate reporting entity or any other constituent entity, resident in India, for the purposes of sub section (2) or sub-section (4) of section 286 of the Income-tax Act, 1961

<b>Name of the reporting entity</b>	
<b>PAN of the reporting entity</b>	
<b>Address of the reporting entity</b>	
<b>Whether the reporting entity is the parent entity of the international group</b>	

### PART A – OVERVIEW OF ALLOCATION OF INCOME, TAXES AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES BY TAX JURISDICTION

Name of the Multinational Enterprise group:										
Reportable accounting year:										
Currency used:										
Tax Jurisdiction	Revenues			Profit (Loss) before Income Tax	Income Tax paid (on Cash basis)	Income Tax Accrued – Reportable Accounting Year	Stated Capital	Accumulated Earnings	Number of Employees	Tangible Assets other than Cash and Cash Equivalents
	Unrelated Party	Related Party	Total							

### PART B – LIST OF ALL THE CONSTITUENT ENTITIES OF THE MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES GROUP INCLUDED IN EACH AGGREGATION PER TAX JURISDICTION

Name of the Multinational Enterprise group:														
Fiscal year concerned:														
Tax Jurisdiction	Constituent entities Resident in the Tax Jurisdiction	Tax Jurisdiction of Organisation or Incorporation if Different from Tax Jurisdiction of Residence	Main Business Activity (ies)											
			Research and Development	Holding or Managing Intellectual Property	Purchasing or Procurement	Manufacturing or Production	Sales, Marketing or Distribution	Administrative, Management and Support Services	Provision of Services to Unrelated Parties	Internal Group Finance	Regulated Financial Services	Insurance	Holding Shares or other Equity Instruments	Dormant
	1.													
	2.													

### PART C: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<p><b>Name of the Multinational Enterprise group:</b></p> <p><b>Reportable accounting year:</b></p>
<p>Please include any further brief information or explanation you considered necessary or that would facilitate the understanding of the compulsory information provided in Part A and Part B (e.g. Source of Data)</p>

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