

Tax Hotline

July 07, 2023

BOMBAY HIGH COURT INTERPRETS THE "LIMITATION OF RELIEF" PROVISION OF THE SINGAPORE-INDIA TAX TREATY

- The Bombay High Court rejected the income tax department's invocation of the "limitation of relief" provision through which it had sought to deny treaty benefits to the taxpayer.
- The court relied on a certificate issued by Singaporean tax authorities regarding the liability to tax of capital gains, and allowed the taxpayer's claim for exemption for capital gains under India-Singapore tax treaty.

The taxpayer was a tax resident of Singapore and registered in India as a Foreign Institutional Investor (FII) investing in debt securities. It had claimed an exemption from tax in India on the capital gains declared on the sale of debt securities under Article 13(4) of the Singapore-India tax treaty. The tax officer, however, denied the claim for this treaty exemption stating that the exemption was restricted by Article 24 [Limitation of Relief] of the treaty. This provision limits the extent to which a resident of Singapore can access treaty benefits to India-sourced "income which is subject to tax [in Singapore] by reference to the amount thereof which is remitted to or received in [Singapore] and not by reference to the full amount thereof". In other words, treaty benefits would be available in India only in respect of income which is: a) generally taxable in Singapore irrespective of remittance; b) in respect of income which is taxable in Singapore only upon remittance, in so far as income has been remitted to Singapore.

Having adopted a partly territorial tax system, Singapore taxes its residents largely on income which is sourced in Singapore, or on foreign sourced income which is remitted to Singapore. Singapore, under its domestic law, however, does not tax capital gains. In other words, Singapore taxes capital gains at a 0% tax rate, irrespective of remittance to Singapore. The substantive issue therefore was whether treaty benefits should be restricted under Limitation of Relief provision.

The Singaporean tax authorities had issued a certificate stating that the gains from the sale of Indian debt securities were to be taxable (which is understood to be different from the actual imposition of tax) in Singapore irrespective of remittance. Relying on this certificate, the court held in favour of the taxpayer. The court found precedent in Madras High Court's decision in CIT v. Lakshmi Textile Exporters Ltd,¹ and support from the CBDT circular No.789 dated 13th April 2000.

In conclusion, the court held that the taxation in the hands of the taxpayer is based on the entire gains from sale of debt securities, and not just the gains remitted to Singapore. Therefore, relief could not be limited in terms of Article 24 of the Singapore-India tax treaty.

The Limitation of Relief provision has been in issue in several tax cases in the past.² The High Court's decision is a welcome step towards certainty on, first, how Article 24 of the treaty should be interpreted; and secondly, the evidentiary value of a certificate issued by Singaporean tax authorities towards the understanding of the domestic law of Singapore.

— Anirudh Srinivasan , Ipsita Agarwalla & Dr. Dhruv Janssen-Sanghavi

You can direct your queries or comments to the authors.

¹[2000] 245 ITR 521 (Madras).

²Reference can be made to the position of the income tax department in the following judgements: M/s. Bengal Tiger Line Pte Ltd v. DCIT, IT(TP)A. No. 11/CHNY/2020; DCIT v. D.B. International (Asia) Ltd., ITA no. 992/Mum./2015; Far Shipping (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. v. ITO, International Taxation, I.T. APPEAL Nos. 399 to 436 (HYD.) of 2017; M.T. Maersk Mikage v. DIT (IT), Gujarat/[2017] 390 ITR 427 (Gujarat).

DISCLAIMER

The contents of this hotline should not be construed as legal opinion. View detailed disclaimer.

This Hotline provides general information existing at the time of preparation. The Hotline is intended as a news update and Nishith Desai Associates neither assumes nor accepts any responsibility for any loss arising to any person acting or refraining from acting as a result of any material contained in this Hotline. It is recommended that professional advice be taken

This is not a Spam mail. You have received this mail because you have either requested for it or someone must have suggested your name. Since India has no anti-spamming law, we refer to the US directive, which states that a mail cannot be considered Spam if it contains the sender's contact information, which this mail does. In case this mail doesn't concern you, please unsubscribe from mailing

Research Papers

Taxing Offshore Indirect Transfers in India

February 28, 2025

Unlocking Corporate Philanthropy

February 27, 2025

Digital Health in India

February 26, 2025

Research Articles

Re-Evaluating Press Note 3 Of 2020: Should India's Land Borders Still Define Foreign Investment Boundaries?

February 04, 2025

INDIA 2025: The Emerging Powerhouse for Private Equity and M&A Deals

January 15, 2025

Key changes to Model Concession Agreements in the Road Sector

January 03, 2025

Audio

CCI's Deal Value Test

February 22, 2025

Securities Market Regulator's Continued Quest Against "Unfiltered" Financial Advice

December 18, 2024

Digital Lending - Part 1 - What's New with NBFC P2Ps

November 19, 2024

NDA Connect

Connect with us at events, conferences and seminars.

NDA Hotline

Click here to view Hotline archives.

Video

Arbitration Amendment Bill 2024: A Few Suggestions | Legally Speaking With Tarun Nangia | NewsX

February 12, 2025

based on the specific facts and circumstances. This Hotline does not substitute the need to refer to the original pronouncements.

list.

What India’s Transition to New Data Protection Law Means for Global Businesses

January 23, 2025

India 2025: The Emerging Powerhouse for Private Equity and M&A Deals

January 16, 2025

