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One of the RSM team



Newsflash – CBDT amends and extends the applicability of Safe Harbour Rules

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CBDT amends and extends the applicability of Safe Harbour Rules

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1.0 Background

In order to reduce the administrative burden and mitigate the complexity of compliance for both taxpayers and tax authorities, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ('OECD') issued guidelines on Safe Harbour Provisions in 1995. As per the OECD guidelines, Safe Harbour provisions are designed to apply to specific categories of taxpayers or transactions, offering relief from certain standard obligations by adopting a simplified approach.



In alignment with the OECD guidelines, the Government of India amended the Income-Tax Act, 1961, and

inserted a new Section 92CB, through Finance Act, 2009, to provide that determination of Arm's Length Price under Section 92C or Section 92CA shall be subject to Safe Harbour Rules ('SHR'). By way of this amendment, the Government of India empowered The Central Board of Direct Taxes ('CBDT') to make SHR.

On July 30, 2012, the Prime Minister of India approved constitution of a committee to review the Taxation of Development Centres and the IT Sector. The Committee published its draft rules for public comments on 14th August 2013 and made its recommendations to the CBDT. On 18th September 2013, the CBDT through a notification issued SHR vide Rules 10TA to 10TG of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 ('the Rules') and Form No. 3CEFA in relation to international transactions undertaken by the Indian entities. The SHR were initially applicable from AY 2013-14 to AY 2017-18. Subsequently, the SHR have been extended each year from AY 2017-18 till AY 2024-25. These provisions are optional, thereby providing flexibility to the taxpayers to declare transfer prices or maintain minimum operating margins.

2.0 Extension of the SHR

The CBDT has now further extended the applicability of existing SHR for AY 2025-26 and AY 2026-27 vide *Notification No 21/2025/ [F. No. 370142/6/2025-TPL]* dated 25th March, 2025, bringing in the extended clarity, tax certainty and ensuring the continuity of benefits for two years.

3.0 Amendments to the SHR

The following amendments have been made to Rule 10TA, 10TD and 10TE which are effective from date of notification i.e. 25th March 2025.

3.1 Definition of Core Auto Components

The scope of SHR has been expanded to also include the **lithium-ion batteries which are used in electric or hybrid electric vehicles** in the definition of core auto components.

Impact: Taxpayer engaged in the business of manufacture (original equipment manufacturer) and export of lithium-ion batteries for electric or hybrid electric vehicles can now also opt for



3.2 Increase in Threshold Value of Eligible International Transactions

Before amendment the maximum threshold value of the international transactions which are covered under SHR under Rule 10TD of the Rules was INR 200 Crore. Through the recent amendment in the said rules the threshold value has been increased and is tabulated below:



S. No.	Eligible international transaction	Existing Value of international transaction	Amended Value of international transaction
1	Provision of SDS ¹ / ITeS ²	INR 100 Crore to INR 200 Crore	INR 100 Crore to INR 300 Crore
2	Provision of KPO ³ Services	Up to INR 200 Crore	Up to INR 300 Crore
3	Provision of contract R&D ⁴ services (relating to software development/ generic drugs)	Up to INR 200 Crore	Up to INR 300 Crore

Impact: With an increase in the threshold of covered international transactions, more number of taxpayers can now avail benefit & opt for SHR.

3.3 Consideration of the Conditions

The fourth proviso to the sub-rule 2 of Rule 10TE of the Rules has been amended, wherein "*for one assessment year*" has been added. Accordingly, the conditions laid down in sub-rule (2) of Rule 10TE (*which provides filing requirement for initial year and subsequent year*) are not to be considered, if SHR is opted only for one assessment year.

3.4 Snapshot of the SHR Rates Applicable for AY 2025-26 and AY 2026-27

S. No.	Eligible International Transactions	Safe Harbour Rates	
1	Provision of SDS/ ITeS	OPM⁵ of 17%	Transaction value up to INR 100 Crore
		OPM of 18%	Transaction value between INR 100 Crore and INR 300 Crore
	Provision of KPO Services	OPM of 24%	Employee Cost/ Operating Expense > 60%
2		OPM of 21%	Employee Cost/ Operating Expense between 40% to 60%
		OPM of 18%	Employee Cost/ Operating Expense < 40%
3	Advancing of intra-group loans (in INR)	Interest rate is not less than the one-year SBI MCLR ⁶ plus :	
		175 to 625 Basis points	Based on credit rating

¹ Software Development Services

² Information Technology Enabled Services

³ Knowledge Process Outsourcing

⁴ Research and Development

⁵ Operating Profit Margin

⁶ Marginal cost of funds lending rate of State Bank of India



S. No.	Eligible International Transactions	Safe Harbour Rates	
		425 Basis points	 If credit rating is not available; and Ioan < INR 100 Crore.
4	Advancing of intra-group loans (in Foreign Currency)	Interest rate is not less than the reference rate plus :	
		150 to 400 Basis points	 Based on credit rating; and Ioan < INR 250 Crore.
		150 to 600 Basis points	 Based on credit rating; and Ioan > INR 250 Crore.
5	Corporate Guarantee	Commission or fee of 1% p.a.	
6	Provision of contract R&D services (relating to software development/ generic drugs)	OPM of 24%	Transaction value up to INR 300 Crore
7	Manufacture and export of core auto components (<i>including</i> lithium-ion batteries)	OPM of 12%	
8	Manufacture and export of non-core auto components	OPM of 8.5%	
9	Receipt of low value- adding intragroup services	5%	Value of International transaction, including a mark-up < INR 10 crore

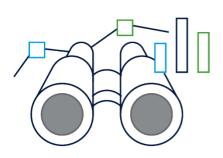
Compliance & Due Date of Filings

For exercising the option for SHR, the taxpayers are required to furnish Form No. 3CEFA to the Assessing Officer on or before the due date of furnishing the return of income for the relevant year *(i.e. 30th November 2025 for AY 2025-26).*

4.0 Our Comments

Increase in threshold (from INR 200 Crores to INR 300 Crores) is a welcome move for multinational companies to provide an option to avail SHR for more number of companies which will help them in attaining the tax certainty and reducing administrative cost in protracted litigations.

Further, the expansion of SHR scope to cover lithium-ion batteries of electric or hybrid electric vehicles in India for original equipment manufacturer is a positive move towards supporting the 'Make in India Initiative' and supporting the



growing EV Sector. However, the operating profit margin of 12% appears relatively high for manufacturing concerns, especially for original equipment manufacturers, which typically operate on thinner margins.



Furthermore, the extension of SHR for two assessment years ensures greater certainty and predictability. This also aligns with aim of the government to reduce litigation and recent amendments like block TP assessment for three years.

Timely notification of SHR for AY 2025-26 and AY 2026-27 provides appropriate time to the taxpayers to evaluate the applicability of SHR with respect to the existing transfer pricing arrangements. Given the due date (i.e. *31st March 2025*) is already closed for open assessment proceedings in relation to past year, taxpayers may opt for SHR in subsequent notified years to avoid any similar litigation with respect to eligible transactions.



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