Global Expansion Updates

May 2018 | Issue 22

We are pleased to present the May issue of SKP Global Updates – our newsletter that covers employment, payroll, Goods and Services Tax (GST)/Value Added Tax (VAT) and corporate tax related developments globally.

The key highlights of this issue include increased VAT Rate in South Africa, new QST rules for businesses registered outside Quebec in Canada, new compliance - payday filing in New Zealand and Expatriate Tax Scheme changes in Denmark.

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Africa

Nigeria

Extension to VAIDS

The Federal Government of Nigeria has announced the extension of the deadline for filing returns under the Voluntary Assets and Income Declaration Scheme (VAIDS). The scheme, which was to originally run from 1 July 2017 to 31 March 2018, has now been extended up to 30 June 2018.

The scheme provides relief from penalties and interest on outstanding tax liabilities on previously undeclared income and assets for the assessment period of 2011 to 2016, as well as immunity from prosecution. This includes all federal and state taxes, including Companies' Income Tax, Personal Income Tax, Petroleum Profits Tax, Capital Gains Tax, Stamp Duties, and Tertiary Education Tax.

For more details click here.

South Africa

Increased VAT Rate in South Africa

South Africa increased its Value-Added Tax (VAT) rate to 15 % from 14 % with effect from 1 April 2018.

The South Africa Revenue Service released guidance on the impact of the hike, in the form of a 'Pocket Guide on the VAT rate increase on 1 April 2018.'

The guide sets out how to determine the taxable event for transactions. Generally, most transactions occurring on or after 1 April 2018 will be subject to VAT at the new rate unless a special time of supply rule or a rate specific rule applies. The guide is neither 'official publications' as defined in the Act, nor is it binding on SARS. It is merely intended to assist taxpayers in the practical interpretation and application of the requirements set by law.

For more details, click here.

Taxability Changed for Reimbursed Travel Allowances

As from 1 March 2018, where the rate of reimbursement of travel allowances exceeds the prescribed rate, irrespective of the business kilometres travelled, there is an inclusion in remuneration for Pay As You Earn (PAYE) purposes. The full inclusion amount is subject to PAYE, unlike the fixed travel allowance where only 80% of the amount is subject to PAYE.

Where any of the following are applicable:

- If the business kilometres travelled exceed 12,000 (2017: 8,000) kilometres per year; or
- if the reimbursed rate per kilometre exceeds the prescribed rate; or
- if other compensation is paid to the employee.

SARS announces prosecution of taxpayers for outstanding returns

The South African Revenue Service (SARS) issued a media release on 16 April 2018 where they together with the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) announced to prosecute the non-compliant tax payers with respect to non-submission of return.

This is applicable to all types of tax returns including income tax returns, VAT and PAYE and even a nil return is applicable to a taxpayer.

For more details click here

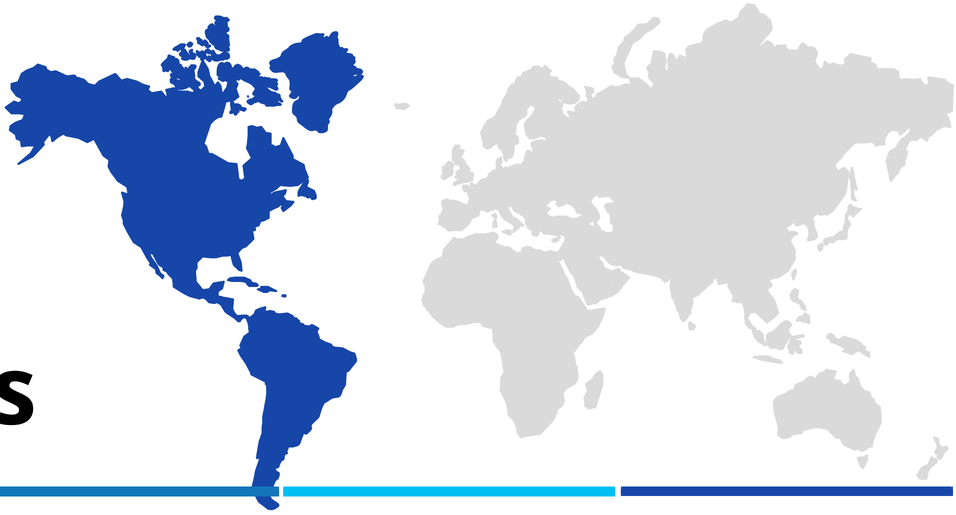
Zambia

New Transfer Pricing Regulations

Zambian Transfer Pricing (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 has been introduced and published in the Government Gazette on 6 April 2018. These regulations govern transfer-pricing transactions between related entities as well as documentation requirements.

According to the draft regulation, following are the notable changes:

- Taxpayers whose annual net turnover and other income have exceeded ZMW 20 million in the previous year of assessment must submit a transfer pricing documentation.
- The threshold of ZMW 20 million is not applicable to multinational enterprises (MNEs) and all MNEs are subject to transfer pricing requirements.
- Furthermore, there is new requirement has been introduced to submit certified translations of all transfer pricing documentation that is not prepared in English.
- Additional documentation must be prepared by the taxpayers before the tax return deadline, that includes the components of the Master file and Local file as developed as part of BEPS Action 13.



Americas

Argentina

Regulated Withholding Tax Rules for Capital Gain and Income Derived by Non-Residents from Financial Assets

Recently, a general resolution has been published in the official gazette to provide procedures for the payment of taxes by non-residents with respect to income and capital gains from financial assets. Following are some important points to note:

- The Taxpayer is required to act as withholding agent for the respective type of income or capital gain and for each case in which withholding tax rate is applicable.
- The resolution also provides deadlines for withholding agents to pay the tax to authority (Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos, AFIP), and explained about the information to be provided to the tax authority regarding each collection.

Effective date: 25 April 2018

Tax Reform - Individuals and Employers' Social Contributions

Important tax reforms have been made and a comprehensive tax reform was adopted in Argentina in December 2017, with its impact felt in the fiscal year 2018 and beyond.

Following are the significant changes made in Income Tax Levied on Individuals:

- Transactions with crypto currencies are to be taxed at a rate of 15 %.
- Exemption has been removed from financial operations generating Argentine-sourced income.
- 15 % tax is to be levied on the sale of real estate , except in cases where the real estate sold is a permanent place of abode (the real estate that is being sold is acquired in or after 2018).
- Financial transactions with respect to time deposits, bonds, mutual funds, and other instruments are to be taxed at 5 % if the operation is denominated in Argentine pesos and at 15 % in case the transaction is made in foreign currency or with an adjustment clause.
- Severance payments to high-level executives that exceed the amounts set forth by law will be taxable to the terminated executive.
- New 'transparency' regulations are to be applicable on shareholders of companies incorporated in tax havens or corporations where more than 50 % of their income is portfolio income. They are required to report income/loss derived from the operations conducted by the company (disclosed in the annual financial statements) as if such operations were conducted directly by them.

Canada

New Quebec Sales Tax (QST) Rules for Businesses Registered Outside Quebec

According to Quebec 2018 budget, businesses which are not registered for the QST purpose in Quebec, with no physical presence there, will be required to register and collect QST if they sell intangibles as well as services and certain goods to certain Quebec customers and earn CAD 30,000 revenue a year from such customers. Accordingly, those businesses which are digital platforms that help these suppliers to sale the taxable goods in Quebec will have to register and start collecting QST on such supplies.

Effective date: 1 January 2019

Prince Edward Island Budget 2018

In April 2018, Finance Minister delivered the budget for 2018. The key changes in the budget are:

- There are no changes in corporate tax rates for the year. However, it proposes to reduce the small business tax rate from 4.5% to 4%.
- Budget increases the basic personal amount from CAD 8,160 to CAD 8,660 for 1 January 2018 and it will further increase to CAD 9,160 for 1 January 2019.

- A 15% rebate is announced on qualifying business investment of up to CAD 25,000. This will apply to direct investments by taxpayers to improve their businesses.

Saskatchewan Budget 2018

In April 2018, the budget for 2018 was delivered. Relevant highlights are mentioned below:

- The budget does not propose any changes in corporate tax rates.
- The budget introduces new tax credit for qualifying investments made in small businesses by individuals and corporations. The tax credit is 45% or a maximum of CAD 140,000.
- Non-eligible dividend tax credit rate will be reduced from 3.367% to 3.333% in 2018, and to 3.362% after 2018.

United States

Sales Tax and Use Tax update in Florida

Recently, new legislation has been enacted in Florida with respect to Sales and Use Tax.

Following are the significant changes in Sales and Use Tax:

- Sales Tax rate on the rental of commercial real estate (business rent tax) has been reduced form 5.8% to 5.7% with effective from 1 January 2019.
- Exemption has been provided through a refund of taxes already paid and purchases made between 10 September 2017 and 31 May 2018 of fencing material for repairing agriculture fencing which has been damaged by Hurricane Irma (available).
- Purchase of Petrol which has been used in tractor, vehicle or other farm equipment that is used for the production , packing, or processing of aqua-culture products has been given exemption.
- Exemption of USD 15,000 has been given to nursing homes or assisted living facilities who are using generators which are present or purchased between 1 July 2017 and 31 December 2018 for generating emergency electric energy.
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- Exemption has been provided for electricity which is being used for aquaculture products or in packing house; along with that certain machinery and equipment purchased for use in aqua-cultural activities at fixed locations have been also covered under the exemption.

Updates in Florida, Utah, Indiana, Louisiana, Georgia

Following are the significant updates in Florida, Utah, Indiana, Louisiana and Georgia.

- **Florida:** The Federal tax conformity law has been enacted;
- **Utah:** According to the updated Regulation, the state's Corporate Income Tax rate has been reduced from 5% to 4.95% for the tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2018;
- **Indiana:** According to the newly legislated law, Software As A Service (SaaS) has been exempt from Indiana sales tax with effective from 1 July 2018;
- **Louisiana:** An online retailer who sold its own products and also products of third-party retailers online should collect and remit local (parish) sales and use tax on sales;
- **Georgia:** The Federal tax conformity law has been enacted.

Asia-Pacific

Australia

Reportable Tax Position Schedule (RTPS) Scope Expansion

On 6 April 2018, the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) released an announcement stating an obligation to lodge the Reportable Tax Position Schedule (RTPS) to companies in economic groups with turnover greater than USD 250 million. This will come into effect from income years ending on or after 30 June 2018.

Previously, only entities specifically selected by the ATO were required to file the RTPS regardless of the group turnover. The announcement states that the ATO will notify all taxpayers that are required to file the RTPS; those that are not notified are not required to file it.

The schedule requires these companies to provide ATO with information on three types of positions:

- Category A – uncertain tax positions in your income tax return
- Category B – tax uncertainty in your financial statements
- Category C – reportable arrangements identified in guidance material released by ATO (every 6 months)

For more details, click here.

Australia Provides Extension to Lodge Local File Administrative Solution

- According to an email notice from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO), the ATO continues for the second year of the administrative solution that allows taxpayers to lodge Part A of the Local file with their tax return in lieu of answering questions 2 to 17 of the International Dealings Schedule (IDS).

The administrative solution is meant to avoid duplication of information in the Local file and IDS. Furthermore, the notice includes that for taxpayers who choose to take up the administrative solution, additional time will be provided to lodge Part A of their Local File. The tax return and relevant sections of the IDS must still be lodged by 16 July 2018 (standard deadline for 2017 calendar year taxpayers), or the relevant due date, but Part A of the Local file can be lodged up until 14 September 2018. Part A of the Local file must be received by 14 September 2018 to qualify for the administrative solution.

Japan

Tax Reform Bill 2018 Enacted in Japan

Recently, Japan has published the tax reform bill along with the regulations for supplement tax law in the Official Gazette.

Following are the significant provisions with respect to corporate taxpayers:

- Various restrictions have been levied on research and development (R&D) tax credit and other tax credits.
- Changes in the definition of permanent establishment (PE) applicable from on or after 1 January 2019.
- Tax credit for increase in wages and productivity improvement applicable from on or after 1 April 2018 and ending on or before 31 March 2021.

New Zealand

New Compliance - Payday Filing

New Zealand Parliament has passed a legislation enabling payday filing from 1 April 2019. The employers and payroll intermediaries must send employment information every payday, instead of monthly, to the Inland Revenue Department (IRD).

The employers can voluntarily choose payday filing from 1 April 2018.

The aim of payday filing is to add the IRD information reporting requirements into the daily payroll processes, rather than treating it as a separate step or compliance. This will help reduce the employer compliance costs over time, especially if relevant payroll software are used.

The Payday File can be submitted manually or online. The employer needs to file the “Employment information schedule“ after each payday instead of an

Employer monthly schedule (IR348) within 2 working days of paying the staff.

There are three ways to file the Payday File online:

- Directly from your payroll software
- By file upload in myIR
- On-screen in myIR.

For more details, click here.

Reporting of Employee Share Benefits

New Zealand Inland Revenue introduced reporting of Employee Share Scheme (ESS) benefits through the Employer Monthly Schedule (EMS).

A new tax code has been introduced to report the ESS income separately. Earlier, employer use to disclose the value of the ESS benefit as "gross earnings" and under "earnings not liable for ACC" on the employer monthly schedule. Now, the employer needs to use the new tax code and add a new entry for employee that includes details such as:

- Their name
- Their IRD number
- The payment code "ESS"
- The taxable value of the ESS benefit. Also include this as "Earnings not liable for ACC earners' levy"
- The total tax, plus student loan and child support, deducted from the benefit (if any).

Employers who are payday filing must report the taxable value of an ESS benefit to IRD based on the 20th day after the employee receives the benefit.

There are two methods an employer who is payday filing can use to determine when the taxable value of an ESS benefit needs to be reported.

Option 1

- If the 20th day falls between the 1st and 15th of a month the information must be reported treating the 15th as the payday.
- If the 20th day falls between the 16th and the end of a month the information must be reported treating the last day of the month as the payday.

Option 2

The employer can treat the 20th day as the payday and report the value of the ESS benefit to us more regularly.

Effective date: 1 April 2018

For more details click here.

Student Loan Repayment Threshold Increases

The pay-period repayment threshold increase from NZD 368 to NZD 374 per week i.e. the threshold increases from NZD 19,136 to NZD 19,448 annually. Repayment thresholds determine when a borrower must start making repayments towards their student loan.

Effective date: 1 April 2018

For more information click here

Philippines

Corporate Tax Reform Bill has Been Proposed

Recently, the corporate tax reform bill was presented to the Philippine House of Representatives. The highlights of the budget are:

- The Bill reduces the 30% Corporate Income Tax rate by 1% point every year beginning from 1 January 2019, provided that the rate will not be lower than 20%.
- The optional standard deduction rate applicable to corporations is also proposed to be reduced from 40% to 20%.
- A withholding tax rate on the interest income of Philippine branches of foreign corporation is proposed to be increased from 7.5% to 15%.
- A capital gains tax rate on the sale of unlisted or untraded shares is planned to be increased to 15% from 5/10% rate for gains not exceeding PHP 100,000 and more, respectively.
- The Bill proposes to reduce withholding tax on Philippine source income, such as dividends, royalties and service income by 1% point every year beginning 1 January 2019, provided that the rate will not be lower than 20%.
- The withholding tax rates on Philippine source income of foreign corporations are to be revoked:
  - 25% on gross income of cinematographic film owner, lessor, or distributor
  - 4.5% on gross rentals, lease, or charter fees paid to non-resident owners or lessors of vessels
  - 7.5% on rentals, charters, and other fees derived by a non-resident lessor of aircraft, machineries, and other equipment.

Singapore

EASY Will be Replaced by CorpPass for GST e-Filing from June 2018

CorpPass will replace the e-Services Authorization System (EASY) which it currently used by tax payer to authorise tax agent for the filing of GST return, a tax agent. From Q3 2018, a taxpayer (individual) is required to possess a CorpPass account that is assigned with IRAS GST e-Services under the GST registration number, to log in to myTax Portal and e-File their GST returns. SingPass/IRAS PIN will no longer be enabled for login. Taxpayers, who are GST-Registered Companies or Partnership firms, will be required to set up a CorpPass Admin Account under their Unique Entity Number (UEN) in order to authorize staff or third-parties to access IRAS e-Services on myTax Portal as well as other government's digital services.

For more information, click here.

Administrative Concessional Rate of Withholding Tax on Related Party Services has been Withdrawn

Recently, the IRAS has withdrawn the concession rate of withholding tax on gross payments made to related parties for services performed in Singapore. If the payment date falls after 1 April 2018, local payers are required to withhold tax at the prevailing corporate tax rate of 17% on such gross payments.

For more information, click here.

Increase in S Pass Qualifying Salary

Recently, the Ministry of Manpower (MOM) has announced an increase in S pass holders' monthly qualifying salary. The changes will be implemented in two stages.

- Stage 1 - S Pass minimum monthly qualifying salary will be increased from SGD 2,200 to SGD 2,300, from 1 January 2019.
- Stage 2 - S Pass minimum monthly qualifying salary will be increased to SGD 2,400 from 1 January 2020.

Renewal for S Pass holders, whose passes expire before each stage of the increase, can be done based on the prevailing criteria. Passes that expire between 1 January and 30 June after each increase can be renewed for up to one year based on existing criteria. Passes that expire on 1 July in the year of the hike will be required to meet the new renewal criteria.

Impact on Employers:

- Employers should ensure that new S Pass applicants meet the revised minimum monthly salary requirement.
- Employers should review the salaries of their existing S Pass holders.

Singapore Announces FATCA Return Filing Date for Reporting Year 2017

The Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore (IRAS) announced the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) return filing due date for reporting year 2017 to be 31 May 2018 and it will commence on 16 April 2018. However, IRAS encourages Financial Institutions to file it by 15 May 2018 to avoid delays in the process and to resolve unexpected issues.

For more information click here.

South Korea

Changes in Arm's Length Price Determination and APA Procedures

The South Korea National Tax Service (NTS) has published certain changes relating to Arm's Length Price determination and APA (Advanced Pricing Agreements) procedures:

- At the time of determining the Arm's Length Price, non-price related transactional conditions shall also be considered for tax years beginning on or after 1 January 2018.
- For tax years beginning before 1 January 2019, APA applications must be filed with the tax office before the end of the first taxable year in the specific period of taxable years the APA is to be applied.
- For tax years beginning on or after 1 January 2019, APA applications must be filed the day before the first day of the first taxable year in the specific period of taxable years the APA is to be applied.

Thailand

Grant of Personal Income Tax Allowance for Domestic Tours

Recently, the Ministry of Finance has announced to grant individual taxpayers a personal income tax allowance for domestic tours. Below are the features of the new regulation -

- It is applicable on the residents of Thailand (including foreign nationals who are residents of Thailand) for payments made to tour, hotel or homestay operators between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018 (tax year 2018).
- The total allowance is capped at THB 15,000.

The domestic tours are now restricted to 55 "second-tier" tourism provinces. Previously, no restrictions were applicable on the location of the domestic tours for claiming the same allowance for the tax years 2014 to 2016.

New Draft Thai Personal Data Protection Bill - Extraterritorial Applicability Introduced

Thailand's Ministry of Digital Economy and Society (MDES) recently published a revised draft of the Personal Data Protection Bill for public.

The revisions include making data controllers and data processors located overseas subject to the Amended Personal Data Protection Bill.

- Extraterritorial applicability of Amended Personal Data Protection Bill
- Exemption from obtaining consent
- Cross-border transfer of personal data
- More flexible grace period/transitory provisions
- New concept of administrative fine and reintroduction of imprisonment
- Slight amendment to the definition of ’data processor

Europe

Belgium

Exemption from Retaining Certain Social Documents for Certain Posted Employees

Recently, the Belgian Government has announced that such posted employees whose employers are exempt from making a LIMOSA declaration are now also exempted from retaining certain social documents like equivalent foreign salary documents, a copy of the employment contract, information about the currency in which the employee is paid, an overview of working time, and proof of payment.

This exemption does not apply to employees in international transport, the assembly and/or installation of goods, and urgent machine maintenance work or repair.

Belgium Announces Changes to Income Tax Advance Payments for 2018

Recently, Belgium published a notice from the Federal Public Service (SPF) Finance in the Official Gazette. The notice explains the advance Income Tax payments rules for 2018 tax year (2019 assessment year). Below is the announcement with respect to such rules:

1. For 2018 (assessment year 2019), the quarterly standard payment deadlines are 10 April 2018, 10 July 2019, 10 October 2018, and 20 December 2018. For tax periods not following the calendar year, the payment deadlines are adjusted accordingly.
2. When advance tax payments are not sufficient to cover the final tax payable, a surcharge applies. The surcharge rate has been increased from 2.25% to 6.75% for tax periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.For tax periods starting before 1 January 2018, the surcharge rate remains 2.25%. For tax periods starting before 1 January 2018, no surcharge is due if the amount does not exceed 0.5% of the tax amount on which it is based, or if it is lower than EUR 80. For tax periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, this exception no longer applies.
3. For timely advance tax payments, a credit against the surcharge amount is provided. For tax periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, the credit is 9.00% on the first advance payment, 7.50% on the second payment, 6.00% on the third payment, and 4.50% on the fourth payment.For tax periods that began before 1 January 2018, the credit is equal to 3.00%, 2.50%, 2.00%, and 1.50% for each respective advance payment.

Denmark

Expatriate Tax Scheme Changes

The Danish Tax Authority (SKAT) has published an updated guide (English) on the Expatriate Tax Scheme and it provides information about a special tax scheme in which researchers and highly-paid employees who are recruited abroad, may choose to pay tax at a rate of 27% along with labour market contributions, a total of which is 32.84% for a period of 84 months without deductions of any kind. This can be done instead of paying tax under the regular income taxation scheme.

For more information, click here.

France

No Deduction of Withholding Taxes Levied Outside France in Compliance With Tax Treaties

There is an amendment in Finance law 2017 with respect to withholding taxes levied outside France.

Generally, as per the tax treaty, a tax credit equivalent to the amount of Withholding Taxes (WHT) levied in the source country can be allowed against the French CIT.

This tax credit is capped at the amount of the CIT due in France on the respective income. However, this tax credit cannot be availed when the income recipient is incurring losses in France for such taxable year or when the WHT amount is higher than the corresponding French CIT. In such cases, tax credit cannot be carried forward or reimbursed.

As per the amendment, for financial years ending as of December 31, 2017, where such tax credit is lost, the WHT paid outside France cannot be deducted from the CIT taxable basis in France where it was in compliance with the applicable treaty.

Norway

Interest Rate on Loan Given by Employer is Updated

Recently, the Ministry of Finance announced the standard rate of interest for loans provided by employers to employees, between March and June 2018, to be 2.2%.

This rate of interest is determined six times a year by the Directorate of Taxes. Loans given at a rate lower than standard rate by employers are deemed as "low-interest loans" and taxed as benefits in kind.

For more information, click here.

United Kingdom

Work Restrictions Lifted for Croatian Nationals from June 2018

Recently, The Home Office has announced that from 1 July 2018, Croatian nationals can work in United Kingdom as any other European Union citizens.

Earlier, few categories of Croatian nationals were required to obtain authorization from Home Office to work in the United Kingdom. From 1 July 2018, employers will no longer need to verify whether a Croatian national has the necessary authorization to work in the United Kingdom.

Effective Date: 1 July 2018

Introduction of New Tax Rules in Wales

From 1 April 2018, the Welsh Revenue Authority (WRA) will collect and manage LTT from land and property transactions in Wales. Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) will not accept Stamp Duty Land Tax (SDLT) returns for land and property transactions in Wales with an effective date of transaction on or after 1 April 2018.

The WRA has also published a dedicated tax calculator.

Conveyancers and solicitors representing people buying and leasing property and land in Wales will need to register on the WRA website before filing a tax return. The WRA is encouraging businesses to sign-up at least 10 days in advance of the first transaction.

For more information, click here.

Changes in HMRC Rates and Allowances from 6 April 2018

In the UK, new tax year begins from 6 April. Below are the new rates and allowances for new tax year beginning from 6 April 2018:

- Increase in personal allowance from GBP 11,500 to GBP 11,850
- Increase in transferable marriage allowance from GBP 1,150 to GBP 1,190
- Capital gains tax exemption increases from GBP 11,300 to GBP 11,700
- Increase in additional inheritance tax exemption related to a private residence increases to GBP 125,000
- Decrease in dividend allowance from GBP 5,000 to GBP 2,000
- The diesel car supplement used to calculate company car tax and the car fuel benefit charge where there is private use, increases from 3% to 4%
- Increase in National Living Wage from GBP 7.50 to GBP 7.83 per hour
- Increase in State Pension by 3% which is an increase of GBP 3.65 per week for those in retirement. The full new State Pension will increase by GBP 4.80 per week.

Simplification of PAYE Settlement Agreements

From 6 April 2018, the PAYE (Pay As You Earn) Settlement Agreement (PSA) process will be simplified by removing the current requirement on employers to renew their PSA annually, and providing for an 'enduring agreement'.

For more information, click here.

Pension Contribution Increase

From 6 April 2018, minimum pensions contributions for employers and their staff will increase from 2% to 5% and then to 8% in April next year.

Increasing minimum contributions should be a straightforward task but there are a number of checks you will need to make and we encourage you to start in good time.

The Pension Regulator has information on what you will need to do as well as template letters for you to give to the staff to tell them about the changes.

For more information, click here.

Enterprise Management Incentive Update

Recently, HMRC has issued an important announcement for the Enterprise Investment Incentive.

The UK government has failed to apply in time for the renewal of EU approval for the Enterprise Management Incentives share option scheme. As a result, the EU approval is set to lapse on 6 April 2018.

For more information, click here.

The tax reliefs for EMI options granted on or after 7 April 2018 may be withdrawn due to a failure to renew EU state aid approval of EMI.

About SKP

SKP is a long established and rapidly growing professional services group located in seven major cities across India. We specialise in providing sound business and tax guidance and accounting services to international companies that are currently conducting or initiating business in India as well as those expanding overseas. We serve over 1,200 clients including multinational companies, companies listed on exchanges, privately held firms and family-owned businesses from more than 45 countries.

From consulting on entry strategies to implementing business set-up and M&A transactional support, the SKP team assists clients with assurance, domestic and international tax, transfer pricing, corporate services, and finance and accounting outsourcing matters, all under one roof. Our team is dedicated to ensuring clients receive continuity of support, right across the business lifecycle.

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