



Conference Flyer

FIT Annual Taxation Conference 2024

Harmonising International Tax Cooperation in an Era of Sustainable Development

December 5th - 7th, 2024

Four Seasons Hotel, Worli, Mumbai



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Agenda and Sub-Themes

Day 1
December 06, 2024

09:00 – 10:30

10:30 – 11:00

11:00 – 12:30
(1 Hour 30 Minutes)

12:30 – 13:15
(45 minutes)

Opening Ceremony (1 Hour and 30 Minutes)

Opening (10 Minutes)

- ♦ **Mukesh Butani**, Trustee, Foundation for International Taxation

Welcome Address, Goodwill Message and Klaus Vogel Lecture (75 Minutes)

- ♦ **Guglielmo Maisto**, President, International Fiscal Association

- ♦ **Hon'ble Mr Justice Somasekhar Sundaresan**, Bombay High Court**

Tea Break (30 Minutes)

Session I

Treaty Entitlement and Anti-Abuse in an Era of Multilateralism

- ♦ Chair: **Guglielmo Maisto**, President, International Fiscal Association

- ♦ Panel Leader: **Pranav Sayta**, Partner & National Leader, International Tax and Transaction Services (ITTS), EY India

- ♦ Panellists: **Philip Baker**, KC, OBE, Barrister, Field Court Tax Chambers

Prof. Nigam Nuggehalli, Registrar, NLSIU

Sunil Kumar Dhareshwar, EVP Finance, Infosys

Sriram Govind, Advisor, MAP And Tax Certainty, OECD Centre for Tax Policy and Administration.

Monique van Herken, Member, Tax Practice Advisory Council; WU University of Economics and Business, Vienna

Ashutosh Mohan Rastogi, Managing Partner, Amicus – Advocates and Solicitors

Fereshte D Sethna, Senior Partner, DMD Advocates

Luncheon Special Address

The Next Decade of Tax Policymaking: Relishing the Ambitions for a Global Tax Order

Dr Achim Pross, Deputy Director, OECD Centre for Tax Policy and Administration

** denotes speakers that are tentative.





Agenda and Sub-Themes

13:15 – 14:15

14:15 – 15:45
(1 Hour 30 Minutes)

15:45 – 16:15

16:15 – 17:45
(1 Hour 30 Minutes)

Lunch Break (1 Hour)

Session II

Tax Transparency as a Panacea for Base Erosion and Illicit Financial Flows

- ◆ Chair: **Prof. Dr. Robert J. Danon**, University of Lausanne
- ◆ Panel Leader: **Dinesh Kanabar**, CEO, Dhruva Advisors
- ◆ Panellists: **Raman Chopra**, Joint Secretary, TPL-1, Ministry of Finance, Government of India

Balasubramanian Krishnamurthy, Joint Secretary, TPRU, Ministry of Finance, Government of India

Dhiren Shah, Senior Vice President - Taxation, Adani Group

Shikha Gupta, Senior Tax Advisor

Tea Break (30 Minutes)

Break out Session Day 1

Session III A

Global Minimum Tax for optimising harmony: Roadmap for the implementation of Pillar Two

- ◆ Chair : **Pascal Saint-Amans**, Partner, Tax Policy and Regulations, Brunswick Group
- ◆ Panel Leader: **Bijal Ajinkya**, Partner, Khaitan & Co.
- ◆ Panellists: **Chetan Rao**, CIT, Transfer Pricing, Ministry of Finance, Government of India

Aditya Hans, Partner, Dhruva Advisors

Dr Achim Pross, Deputy Director, OECD Centre for Tax Policy and Administration

Dr Veerinderjeet Singh, Vice Chair, ICC Global Tax Commission

Puja Nalam, APAC and India Tax Leader, GE Vernova, Singapore

Dr Giammarco Cottani, International Tax Specialist

** denotes speakers that are tentative.





Agenda and Sub-Themes

16:15 – 17:45
(1 Hour 30 Minutes)

Break out Session Day 1

Session III B

Exploring the Contours of the Final Frontier: Examination of the Recent Developments in Space Taxation

- ◆ Chair & Panel Leader: **Rohan Shah**, Senior Advocate
- ◆ Panellists: **Carlos Protto**, Director of International Tax Relations, Ministry of Treasury, Argentina
James Anderson, Head – European Tax Practice, Skadden
Dhwani Mainkar, Assistant Professor and Assistant Dean, Jindal Global Law School
Dr Dhruv Janssen-Sanghavi, Founder, Janssen- Sanghavi & Associates - International Tax Counsel
Ankur Kaushik, Accounts & Tax Head (Additional General Manager), Shapoorji Pallonji Energy Pvt Ltd

17:45 – 18:00

Closing Remarks

Dr Sunil Moti Lala, Trustee, Foundation for International Taxation

18:00 onwards

Cocktails and Canapés





Agenda and Sub-Themes

Day 2
December 07, 2024

08:30 – 08:35

Opening Ceremony (5 minutes)

- ◆ **Kunal Dave**, Trustee, Foundation for International Taxation

08:35 – 09:00

Plenary Address (25 minutes)

- ◆ **Justice Arjan Kumar Sikri**, Former Justice, Supreme Court of India

09:00 – 10:30
(1 hour 30 minutes)

Session IV

Disruptive Technologies in Resolving Tax Disputes: Industry and Administration Perspectives

- ◆ Chair: **Sriram Govind**, Advisor, MAP And Tax Certainty, OECD Centre for Tax Policy and Administration.
- ◆ Panel Leader: **Parul Jain**, Head, International Tax Practice, NDA
- ◆ Panellists: **Vidhi Motwani Raja**, India Head of Tax, Morgan Stanley
Pramod Kumar, Former Vice President, Income Tax Appellate Tribunal

Sriram Ranganathan, General Manager Taxation, Wipro

10:30 – 11:00

Tea Break (30 minutes)

11:00 – 12:30
(1 hour 30 minutes)

Session V

Role of the UN and OECD in Synthesising International Tax Cooperation

- ◆ Chair: **Dr Achim Pross**, Deputy Director, OECD Centre for Tax Policy and Administration
- ◆ Panel Leader: **Sanjay Tolia**, Partner and India Tax Leader, Price Waterhouse & Co LLP
- ◆ Panellists: **Michael Lennard**, Chief of International Tax Cooperation and Trade, Financing for Development Office (FfDO), UN.
Indra Anand, Group Tax Head, Tata Sons

** denotes speakers that are tentative.





Agenda and Sub-Themes

12:30 – 13:15
(45 Minutes)

Carlos Protto, Director of International Tax Relations, Ministry of Treasury, Argentina

Philip Baker, KC, OBE, Barrister, Field Court Tax Chambers

Rajat Bansal, Indian Revenue Service (retd.)

Luisa Scarcella, Global Policy Lead, Taxation and Trade, ICC

Seema Kejriwal, Partner, BMR Legal Advocates

Bhaskar Goswami, Ministry of Finance, Government of India

13:15 – 14:15

14:15 – 15:45
(1 Hour 30 Minutes)

Luncheon Special Address: Dispute resolution trends with a focus on MAP

Prof. Dr. Robert J. Danon, Director – Tax Policy Centre, University of Lausanne and Founding Partner, DANON

Lunch Break (1 hour)

Break out Session Day 2

Session VI A

Revitalising Pillar One: Ambition, Headwinds and Solutions.

- ◆ Chair: **Dr Achim Pross**, Deputy Director, OECD Centre for Tax Policy and Administration
- ◆ Panel Leader: **Carlos Protto**, Director of International Tax Relations, Ministry of Treasury, Argentina
- ◆ Panellists: **Radhakishan Rawal**, Bombay Chartered Accountants' Society

Dr. Vikram Chand, Professor – Tax Law and Policy, Tax Policy Center, University of Lausanne

Vijay Iyer, Partner & National Leader, TP Services, EY India

Suranjali Tandon, Associate Professor, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy

Ng Pei San, Tax Director (TP & Dispute Resolution), International Tax and Relations Division, IRAS

Vinay Singh, Joint Secretary FT & TR-I, Ministry of Finance, Government of India





Agenda and Sub-Themes

14:15 – 15:45
(1 Hour 30 Minutes)

Break out Session Day 2

Session VI B

Environmental Taxes and Its Complementarity with Global Inclusiveness

- ◆ Chair: **Tatiana Falcao**, International and Environmental Tax Expert
- ◆ Panel Leader: **Monique van Herksen**, Member, Tax Practice Advisory Council; WU University of Economics and Business, Vienna
- ◆ Panellists: **Kush Vatsaraj**, Vatsaraj and Co
Pascal Saint-Amans, Partner, Tax Policy and Regulations, Brunswick Group
Meyyappan Nagappan, Partner – Tax and Impact Finance, Trilegal
Bhaskar Goswami*, Joint Secretary (FT & TR – II), Ministry of Finance, India

15:45 – 16:15

Tea Break (30 minutes)

16:15 – 17:45
(1 hour 30 minutes)

Session VII

India's Ascent to a Top 3 Economy: Prospects, Headwinds and Challenges in Attaining Tax Sustainability

- ◆ Chair: **Krishnamurthy Subramanian**, Executive Director, IMF and Former CEA
- ◆ Panel Leader: **Himanshu Parekh**, Partner and Head of Tax (West), KPMG
- ◆ Panellists: **Pascal Saint-Amans**, Partner, Tax Policy and Regulations, Brunswick Group
Uma Maheshwari, Director, FT& TR Division, Ministry of Finance, Government of India
Dr Ashrita Prasad Kotha, Assistant Professor (Department of Revenue Chair), National Law School of India University
Navin Jain, Tax Head – South Asia, Hindustan Unilever Ltd.

17:45 – 18:00

Valedictory Address

Douglas O'Donnell, Deputy Commissioner, IRS, USA

18:00 - 18:15

Closing and Pleasantries

Mukesh Butani and T P Ostwal, Trustees, Foundation for International Taxation





Session I

Treaty Entitlement and Anti-Abuse in an Era of Multilateralism

International tax issues have never been as high on the political agenda as they are today. The integration of national economies and markets has increased substantially in recent years, putting a strain on the international tax rules, which were designed more than a century ago. Weaknesses in the current rules create opportunities for base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS), requiring bold moves by policy makers to restore confidence in the system and ensure that profits are taxed where economic activities take place and value is created.

Taxpayers engaged in treaty shopping and other treaty abuse strategies undermine tax sovereignty by claiming treaty benefits in situations where these benefits were not intended to be granted, thereby depriving countries of tax revenues. Countries have therefore agreed to include anti-abuse provisions in their tax treaties, including a minimum standard to counter treaty shopping. They also agree that some flexibility in the implementation of the minimum standard is required as these provisions need to be adapted to each country's specificities and to the circumstances of the negotiation of bilateral conventions.

The extensive OECD/G20 Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Project (BEPS) in its Final Report on Action 6 “Preventing the Granting of Treaty Benefits in Inappropriate Circumstances” (Action 6 Final Report) focused on tax treaty abuse as one of the biggest concerns of the BEPS initiative. Action 6 intended to provide effective anti-avoidance principles and rules to prevent entitlement of taxpayers to tax treaty benefits in inappropriate circumstances. With this purpose, the report established the principal purpose test (PPT) as a general anti-abuse rule to counter the abusive transactions aimed at gaining inappropriate tax benefits. The report pointed out that the rule has the ability to prevent some situations where the person circumvents limitations provided by the tax treaty itself.

At the same time, the report emphasized that the rule had both strengths and weaknesses and that it was incompatible with the domestic legislation of some jurisdictions. Nevertheless, the BEPS Action 6 Final Report recommended that the OECD countries implement the PPT rule in their tax treaties. The panel shall delve into nuanced discussions on crucial areas concerning the entitlement to tax treaties, examine the work done by the BEPS IF on strengthening an ecosystem of anti-abuse provisions, and potential fixes to the impediments faced by jurisdictions while designing effective anti-abuse mechanisms in line with international standards.





Session II

Tax Transparency and Cooperation as a Panacea for Base Erosion and Illicit Financial Flows

Around the world, national authorities are increasingly aware of the value—and cost—of using transparency to combat illicit financial flows. Transparency improves enforcement, brings better accountability and trust in processes and institutions, and deters wrongdoing by increasing the risk of detection. The success of such tax transparency measures may depend on the aspect of reciprocity among jurisdictions.

“Illicit financial flows” is an umbrella term generally understood to encompass at least three types. First, there are funds generated by illegal acts, such as corruption, smuggling, and drug trafficking. Next are funds whose transfer constitutes an illegal act; for example, transferring money to hide income from the authorities constitutes tax evasion, even if the income was generated legally. Finally, there are funds destined for an illegal purpose, such as the financing of terrorism.

Generally promoted as a measure to strengthen transparency, equity, and accountability has also been incorporated in the modern jurisdictional efforts to combat and mitigate illicit financial flows. A visible call for change has been noticed at the UN level to balance out interests of multinational corporations with an increasing need for compliance and transparency. The session shall examine the extant international standards and broadly applicable good practices to guide the process, and crystal ball gaze at the potential fixes and measures tax administrations may look.





Breakout Sessions Day 1: Session III A

Global Minimum Tax for optimizing harmony: Roadmap for the implementation of Pillar Two

Pillar Two's thesis is that competition between countries constrains governments' ability to raise net revenue from profitable businesses. The global minimum tax attempts to fix this. Corporate income taxes are constrained by competition among countries. Profitable businesses can flexibly realize their income in favourable jurisdictions. For example, a multinational enterprise (MNE) may choose to locate intangible assets not tethered to a physical location (e.g., intellectual property) in jurisdictions with low effective taxes. Since countries would prefer to attract these revenues, they have some incentive to reduce tax rates, even on corporate income taxes that are otherwise efficiently designed. At the extreme limit, the reasoning goes, corporate tax rates may fall to near zero. And if countries cannot lean on even well-structured corporate income taxes, they may fall short of needed revenues or turn to other worse-structured taxes.

Pillar Two hopes to arrest these competitive dynamics by establishing a 15 per cent minimum floor through a series of minimum tax backstops. This solution, however, may fall short. Countries and companies might nominally acquiesce to the 15 percent target while circumventing the intent of that goal.

A host of countries have already implemented Pillar Two in some form and shape. As of date, 31 countries have suitably incorporated Pillar Two into their domestic legislations. India is also expected to arrive at a meaningful consensus on Pillar Two post extensive consultation and dialogue with stakeholders from various sectors of the economy. The implementation of Pillar Two will require a free flow of financial information among various jurisdictions in which MNEs operate or have a presence. This session shall discuss policy and legislative developments on Pillar Two, identify the requisite methodology needed to adopt Pillar Two more seamlessly and discuss changes to the existing complex tax structures from both a developed and developing countries' perspective.





Breakout Sessions Day 1: Session III B

Exploring the Contours of the Final Frontier: Examination of the Recent Developments in Space Taxation

As the pace of commercial space exploration quickens, the question arises: is the global tax framework equipped to handle the complexities tied to revenues from outer space? The very nature of these revenues, derived from a deemed sovereign-free source, clashes with traditional tax principles like the source and residence doctrines. While the Outer Space Treaty, accepted by the majority of countries, bars any claims of sovereignty in space and complicates taxation, countries like the United States and Luxembourg have introduced domestic laws granting their residents rights over resources retrieved from space. Additionally, emerging space industries bring to light challenges in areas such as transfer pricing and satellite taxation, highlighting the pressing need for international consensus on these intricate tax matters.

The space industry is one of the world's most promising and rapidly growing sectors, offering numerous opportunities for economic development and scientific advancement. As the industry matures, policymakers might want to connect its potential to societal benefits by promoting its development or redistributing the related wealth. Against this background, fiscal policies in the form of taxes and tax incentives are critical tools at the policymakers' disposal. The recent developments in the international tax framework could 'dilute' the attractiveness and effectiveness of tax incentives. This is due to the potential application of a top-up tax under the Global Anti-Base Erosion Model Rules and the implementation of domestic legislation. This session aims to clarify the role that the tax system and, more specifically, tax incentives can play in the space economy, and highlight the importance of assessing the potential impact of Pillar Two on tax incentives from which space companies benefit the most.



*refer to Erika Isabella Scuderi, **Tax Incentives for the Space Economy and the Potential Impact of Pillar Two**, *Air and Space Law Journal*, Volume 49, Issue 1 (2024) pp. 69 – 94



Session IV

Disruptive Technologies in Resolution of Tax Disputes: Industry and Administration Perspectives

Disruptive technologies, including artificial intelligence (AI), metaverse, distributed ledger technologies (DLTs), and the Internet of Things (IoT), are driving a transformative reorganization of economic structures. If correctly harnessed, these emerging technologies have the potential to assist economies in creating new efficiencies, boosting productivity, and enhancing international trade.

New technologies like AI and cloud storage offer ways to re-think how we manage tax controversy, streamlining the process for all. Industries are now expected to comply with tax administrations in leading the dialogue to introduce disruptive technologies as part of resolving tax disputes. The session shall discuss and deliberate on the potential of tax technologies in harnessing all-encompassing sustainable development.

This session shall explore the potential of resolving tax disputes through arbitration and mediation and, consequently, through online dispute resolution mechanisms for faster and more efficient resolution of these disputes. Tax experts and revenue professionals shall explore and explain the role of technology in aiding tax administrations in detecting evasion through data mining and dashboards. This session shall encompass an all-stakeholder inclusive view to understanding the unique position of the Indian tax system with respect to the advent of technology in dispute resolution.

This session shall also use a comparative lens to analyse TIWB's accomplishments and activities since its inception. This, coupled with the success of the ICAP Program, has helped design a new avenue for addressing disputes and concerns of various economies. The session shall effectively look at India's prospects and the policy changes it entails. During this timeframe, countries have faced multiple interrelated challenges, including climate change, the impacts of conflict, and high inflation (particularly in energy and food). Meanwhile, illicit financial flows associated with corruption, illegal trade, and money laundering, have constrained countries' fiscal space.





Session V

Role of the OECD & UN in Synthesizing International Tax Cooperation

The UN Tax Committee strengthens international cooperation on tax matters, domestic and international, with a special focus on the needs and capacities of developing countries in this area. It generates practical guidance for governments, tax administrators and taxpayers to strengthen tax systems the world over.

Tax is a social superpower in the conduit of inter-country equality and promotion of a robust global tax policy blends in harmoniously with the idea of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The UN Ad Hoc Committee on International Tax Cooperation is orchestrating efforts toward balancing interests of countries from the Global North and Global South. Additionally, the United Nations Committee of Experts in International Cooperation in Tax Matters (“the Committee”) has a key role to play, working with these and other relevant forums, such as the Bretton Woods institutions and regional associations of tax administrations, towards ensuring the active participation of developing countries, especially the least developed ones, in relevant activities, as they espouse a comprehensive design of the United Nations Framework Convention on Tax Cooperation.

Since the London Summit in April 2009, the OECD has simultaneously been at the front of fighting against tax evasion, ending bank secrecy and tax havens, and addressing tax avoidance by MNEs. OECD contributions to the G20 on tax have helped to reform, reshape, and modernise the international tax architecture. At the request of G20 Leaders in 2015, the OECD established the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on BEPS (IF), now covering over 140 members representing a wide diversity of economic profiles, including a significant number of developing countries. All of the members participate on an equal footing. They are committed to implementing the BEPS measures, to undertake peer reviews concerning the xBEPS minimum standards, and to finalise the remaining standard-setting work. The IF has been championing efforts directed to

The session shall discuss developments and negotiations from the sterling groundwork set in 2024 by the UN and OECD, to work on a model of inclusivity and progress in international tax policy development. This session shall consider and extensively discuss the inclusion of Environmental Social Governance Standards in the extant OECD and UN Framework. Further, the session shall contemplate how tax cooperation methods by both these agencies may be used to synthesize tax cooperation efforts with SDGs.





Breakout Sessions Day 2: Session VI A

Revitalising Pillar One: Ambition, Headwinds and Solutions

Pillar One is intended to replace a patchwork of digital services taxes and other novel tools that many countries use to tax large US technology firms on the revenues from users in their countries. By replacing digital services taxes, Pillar One's value is to reduce the economic costs of discriminatory unilateral taxes on digital products and return stability to the international tax system.

By capitulating to the demands of the most aggressive countries, the OECD Pillar One process encourages future deliberation with unilateral taxes by countries seeking additional revenues or new forms of taxation. The inclusive framework institutionalises destabilising unilateral actions.

The scope of Pillar One has been substantially narrowed since its ambitious beginnings in 2018, when it would have covered 8,000 MNEs across all sectors. In its present form, its main component will affect only a small group of the world's most profitable companies (specifically excluding those in regulated financial services or extractive industries): those with annual revenues over €20 billion and profit margins over 10%.

Despite its narrower scope, the financial impact of Pillar One would be undeniable: the OECD estimates that 70% of taxing rights, representing about \$200 billion in profits, would shift from low-tax hubs to market jurisdictions. While it is intended to be merely a zero-sum redistribution of the corporate tax base, due to the jurisdictional tax-rate differences (which was the whole point, after all), implementation would lead to an aggregate tax increase of between \$17 and \$32 billion (based on 2021 data).

This session will pick up technical discussions on some of the long-standing technical issues relating to Pillar One, the impact of the Amount A and Amount B proposals, and how Pillar One can address the chinks faced by affected groups wanting to implement Pillar One.





Breakout Sessions Day 2: Session VI B

Environmental Taxes and Its Complementarity with Global Inclusiveness

Climate change is a global environmental risk that all countries face. Collective action based on comparable domestic standards, market-based mechanisms, regulations, and financing is intended to lower global risks, and in turn, lower competitiveness, and leakage issues.

The definition of environmental taxes is not as clear-cut as that of income tax or value-added tax since they may not be in the form of a single tax called “environmental tax” but rather a series of taxes with environmental purposes. The United Nations Statistics Division’s Glossary of Environmental Statistics (1997) defines an environmental tax as “a tax whose tax base is a physical unit (or a proxy of it) that has a proven specific negative impact on the environment”.

There is an increased momentum of change across countries with greater awareness towards the environment. This is evidenced by the Tax Fairness 2030 Agenda, which comprises 10 topics related to the impact of tax on climate change. It shall be the responsibility of policymakers to exploit synergies between policy goals, while accepting trade-offs between environmental effectiveness and fiscal goals, social protection, international competitiveness, tax principles etc. The possibility of implementing environmental taxation in a way that is fair and fosters social equity shall be explored. The concomitant adage of environmental taxation with the UN’s goal to realise the importance of SDGs cannot be downplayed.

As more countries seek to adopt environmental tax measures domestic legislation must be aware that the design of the domestic legislation is critical given its outcome.

Priorities such as shielding domestic companies from international competitors, ensuring synergies with social inclusion and fiscal impact on the economies will affect bringing coordination and harmonization to the legislations across countries. The session shall effectively capture discussions and ramifications from an industry and tax administration standpoint.





Session VII

India's Ascent to a Top 3 Economy: Prospects, Headwinds and Challenges in Attaining Tax Sustainability

While most advanced economies (AEs) are facing an economic slowdown, chronic shortages, high inflation, and aging populations, the Indian economy is acknowledged to be the fastest-growing large economy by major multilateral organizations, including the IMF.

In the twenty-first century, unlike other major economies, the Indian economy has a significant advantage linked to the economic potential of its large size and age structure of its population.

Tax experts have underscored the need on transition from rates to revenue focused on lowering tax rates, broadening, and deepening the tax-paying base, and thereby building India's efforts towards the top three thrust. The session shall examine developments in the Indian tax landscape from a strong-future standpoint while invigorating questions and a policy discussion on reimagining India @100, the potential wishlist for Indian and MNE companies for the next decade of India's tax transformations, and expectations by administrations in their interactions.





Our Marquee Speakers



Philip Baker KC

Barrister,
Field Court Tax Chambers



Dr. Achim Pross

Deputy Director,
OECD Office of Tax Cooperation



Michael Lennard

Chief of International Tax Cooperation,
United Nations



Douglas O'Donnell

Deputy Commissioner, IRS, USA



Prof. Guglielmo Maisto

Global President, International
Fiscal Association



Carlos Protto

Director of International Tax Relations,
Ministry of Treasury, Argentina



Professor Robert Danon

Head, Tax Policy Centre at
the University of Lausanne



Pascal Saint-Amans

Partner, Tax Policy and
Regulations, Brunswick Group



Hon'ble Mr. Justice A K Sikri

Former Justice of the
Supreme Court of India



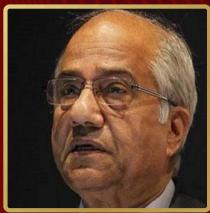
Monique van Herksen

Member, Tax Practice Advisory
Council; WU University of
Economics and Business, Vienna



Luisa Scarcella

Global Policy Lead- Taxation
and Trade at the International
Chamber of Commerce



Justice B.N. Srikrishna

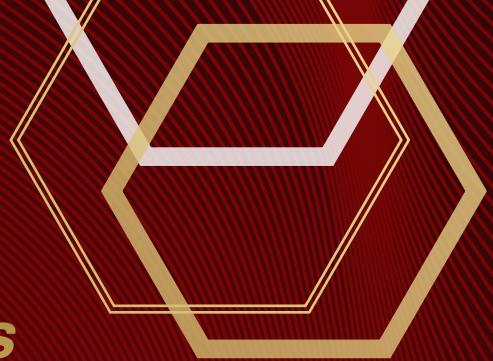
Retired Judge of
Supreme Court of India



Ng Pei San

Tax Director- Transfer Pricing and
Dispute Resolution Branch, Inland
Revenue Authority of Singapore





Meet Our Trustees



Roy Rohatgi

Honorary Trustee, Foundation of International Taxation



T.P. Ostwal

Owner & Managing Partner,
T.P. Ostwal & Associates



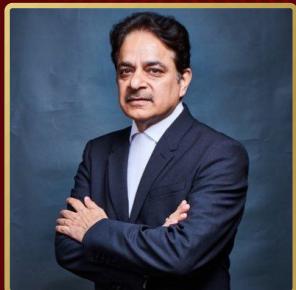
Sachin Menon

Senior Advisor, Indirect Taxes KPMG India



Dr. Sunil Moti Lala

Advocate & Tax Counsel,
SML Tax Chamber



Mukesh Butani

Founder & Managing Partner, BMR Legal
Conference Director, FIT Annual Taxation
Conference 2024



Kuntal Dave

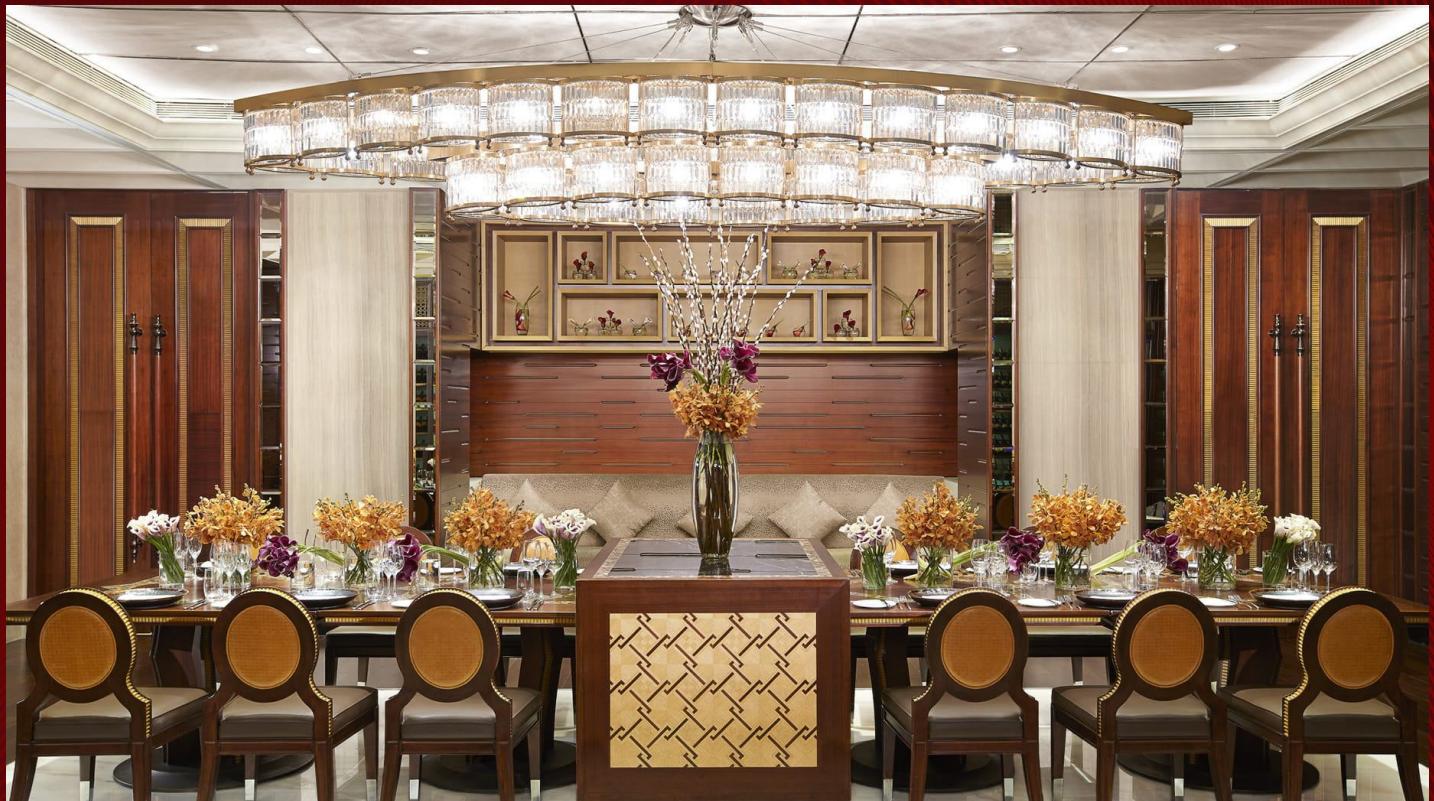
Owner, Nanubhai Desai & Co





Speakers' Dinner

December 5, 2024



Four Seasons Hotel, Worli, Mumbai

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