# Tribunal holds that depreciation cannot be claimed on non-compete as it is not an intangible asset

February 5, 2018

# In brief

In an appeal filed by the Income-tax Department (Revenue) in the taxpayer's case, the Delhi bench of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal (Tribunal) has held that non-compete fees paid for acquiring a running business as a going concern does not qualify as an intangible asset eligible for claim of depreciation under section 32 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (Act). In doing so, the Tribunal relied on an order of the jurisdictional Delhi High Court.

# In detail

### Facts

- The taxpayer acquired a trading unit as a going concern on slump sale basis vide a business transfer agreement for a total consideration of INR 24.4 crores.
- The taxpayer allocated a sum of INR 3.58 crores towards non-compete fees for a duration of 5 years.
- In its books of accounts for the year under consideration, the taxpayer debited 1/5<sup>th</sup> of the noncompete fees to its profit and loss account considering that the restrictive covenant was effective for a period of 5 years. Under the Act, the taxpayer considered noncompete fees as an

- intangible asset under section 32(1)(ii) and claimed depreciation at 25%.
- The tax officer (TO) denied the claim of depreciation holding that the taxpayer has not acquired any intangible asset by making payment of the noncompete fees. The taxpayer contested the action of TO before the first appellate authority who gave relief to the taxpayer.
- Aggrieved with above, the Revenue filed an appeal before the Tribunal.

# Issue before the Tribunal

Whether the consideration paid by the taxpayer towards non-competition was an intangible asset within the meaning of section 32(1)(ii) of the Act, and hence eligible for depreciation?

#### Revenue's contentions

Non-compete fee payment is not an "intangible asset" as ruled by the jurisdictional Delhi High Court<sup>2</sup> and accordingly depreciation on the same could not be allowed.

### Taxpayer's contentions

- Rights under a noncompete covenant partake character of a right "similar" in nature to knowhow, patents, copyrights, trademarks and licenses.
  Depreciation on the same was allowable in view of the decision of the Supreme Court<sub>3</sub>.
- The taxpayer also placed reliance on a decision<sub>4</sub> of the Karnataka High Court.

<sup>4</sup> Ingersoll Rand International Ind. Ltd. [2014] 48 taxmann.com 349 (Karnataka)



<sup>&</sup>lt;sub>1</sub> ITA No. 1801/Del/2011

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Sharp Business Systems [2012] 254 CTR 233 (Delhi)

<sup>3</sup> Smifs Securities Ltd. [2012] 24 taxmann.com 222 (SC)

#### Tribunal's decision

- Issue of allowability of depreciation of non-compete fees was covered against the taxpayer by the jurisdictional High Court which held that the words "other business or commercial rights of similar nature" have to necessarily result in an intangible asset
- against the entire world which could be asserted as such to qualify for depreciation under section 32(1)(ii) of the Act which non-compete fees lacks.
- The Tribunal also distinguished Smifs Securities' ruling as it was with respect to goodwill and not non-compete fees.

# The takeaways

Deduction for depreciation on non-compete fees has not reached finality.

# Let's talk

For a deeper discussion of how this issue might affect your business, please contact your local PwC advisor

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