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India moves to scrap retrospective tax

New Delhi seeks to repair reputation as investment destination by abolishing levy





Narendra Modi's government introduced a bill in parliament to rescind a 2012 tax code provision that had allowed New Delhi to impose retrospective taxes on some foreign investments © Bloomberg

Amy Kazmin and Stephanie Findlay in New Delhi AUGUST 5 2021





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India took a big step towards repairing its damaged image as an investment destination by moving to scrap a retrospective tax that ensnared multinationals such as Cairn Energy and Vodafone.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's government on Thursday introduced a bill in parliament to rescind a 2012 tax code provision that had allowed New Delhi to impose retrospective taxes on some foreign investments.

The controversial order, pushed through parliament after New Delhi lost a \$2.9bn tax battle with Vodafone in India's Supreme Court in 2012, had severely damaged the country's reputation as an attractive place to do business.

FitchRatings

Global Minimum Tax Raises Prospects for **Multinational Tax Hikes**

The Group of Seven (G7) countries' backing of a global minimum tax of at least 15% highlights widespread interest among major developed market governments in raising taxes for multinational companies, says Fitch Ratings. Globalization, a trend toward digitalization, US President Joseph Biden's aversion to digital service taxes on US technology firms and efforts to shore up public finances as the world recovers from the coronavirus pandemic underscore the agreement. Tax rates are not typically a key rating driver for Fitch-rated issuers and near-term cash flow implications are unlikely

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"We think this is an important time for India to be welcoming of investment," TV Somanathan, India's finance secretary, told a local television channel after the bill was tabled. "We are very keen to basically get the economy on a faster growth path."

The move comes as India's economy reels from the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, with gross domestic product growth contracting 7.3 per cent last year. Even before the virus hit, the economy was in the doldrums, with GDP growth slowing for eight consecutive quarters.

New Delhi's image has suffered in recent months from its high-profile international tax battle with Cairn Energy over the Scottish energy company's 2006 corporate restructuring before it listed its Indian operations on the Bombay Stock Exchange.

In December, an international arbitration tribunal <u>ordered New Delhi to pay</u> Cairn \$1.7bn as compensation for its seizure and sale of a 10 per cent stake in Cairn India against the disputed tax.

New Delhi refused to honour the award, and Cairn last month secured an order from a French court <u>freezing</u> Indian-government owned properties in Paris as a step towards collecting on its debt.

Cairn also filed a lawsuit in a US court seeking to seize aeroplanes of stateowned carrier, Air India, in lieu of payment. It also said it had identified more than \$70bn worth of other Indian government assets abroad that could stand in for compensation.

Amending the Indian tax code, which will allow a tax refund to Cairn, though without interest, will allow New Delhi to claim it had settled the dispute under Indian law, rather than appear to comply with an international arbitration ruling whose jurisdiction it long contested.

"Those cases that predated the 2012 amendment are now going to be let off the hook, but we are doing this under Indian law," Somanathan said.

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"There is a principle at stake here — it's being done through Indian statute. We continue to assert that we have the right to tax but we are choosing to do this. We are not accepting those arbitral awards. We have an objection to such disputes getting adjudicated outside India."

Cairn said it had "noted" the proposed legislation and was "monitoring the situation". Shares in the company soared

as much as 47 per cent before easing slightly to close at 160p a share, up 27.4 per cent on the day.

Tax experts welcomed the move but questioned why India's ruling Bharatiya Janata party waited so long. The BJP had fiercely criticised the retrospective tax law when the previous Congress party government pushed it through in 2012 and had described it as "tax terrorism".

"It should have been done a while ago, it's absolutely the right decision and it sends the right signal to investors," said Nigam Nuggehalli, registrar at the National Law School of India University in Bangalore.



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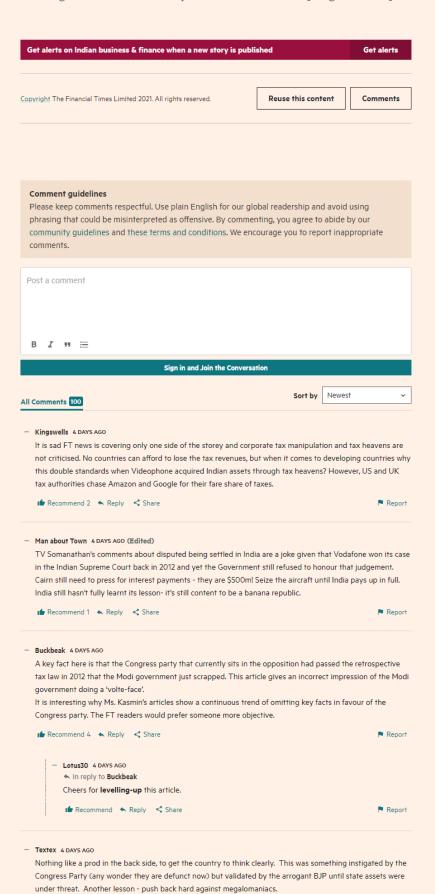
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"I'm sure that the immediate prod for them was the fact that they lost their arbitration cases against Vodafone and Cairn," said Nuggehalli, "any more intransigence on this would really result in loss of face for [the government]."



Report

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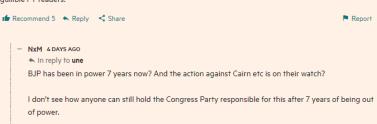
Little more than gesture politics, we need the interest on the the stolen money as well otherwise it is still little more than outright theft. Even if they do refund Cairn's money it came too late for the likes of my father a small Cairn shareholder and who passed on in the midst of all this.

Still in the UK we had all those false promises from the UK government about Sirius which they reneged on and left small shareholders deeply out of pocket. Governments are pretty much the same all over the world.

When a country commits theft like this a little retrospective tinkering with the law is not going to restore credibility because there is no trust left. India played fast and lose with western companies in many sectors of its economy and it will pay the price for a long time to come. I know one giant company I had worked for redirected its investment decisions in the light of India's unpredictable governments, I am sure there are many more that followed suit. So now India's politicians are concerned about their expansive Chinese neighbour they will have to work much harder to restore faith with the west.



created by the leftist Congress government. But she chooses to sell everything as a BJP problem to the gullible FT readers.



Report

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A billionaire I worked for said that he invests in India rather than China. Because it is a democracy. And as a democracy, he saw a better long term future investing in India. However, he said, they do keep shooting themselves in the foot.



- cs 4 DAYS AGO

This is just the result of diplomatic pressure by heads of state from several countries for over two years in respect of one specific law. As for the rest, India was, is and remains un-investable. India will lure foreign companies with the vague promise of great profits and access to market of billions and after the foreign companies establish presence in India, then India will hit them with exorbitant fines, penalties, taxes. It's the parasitic mindset of India way of doing business and the deep belief that foreign companies need to pay India money. Remember that in India beggars have taken their trade to another level, a short of the "amazon-of-beggars" is an India business, completely online with grueling images to cause a feeling of guilt to the well-off.



Sam 4 DAYS AGO

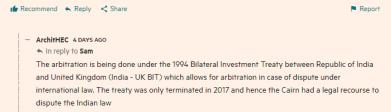
".....rather than appear to comply with an international arbitration ruling whose jurisdiction it has long contested...."

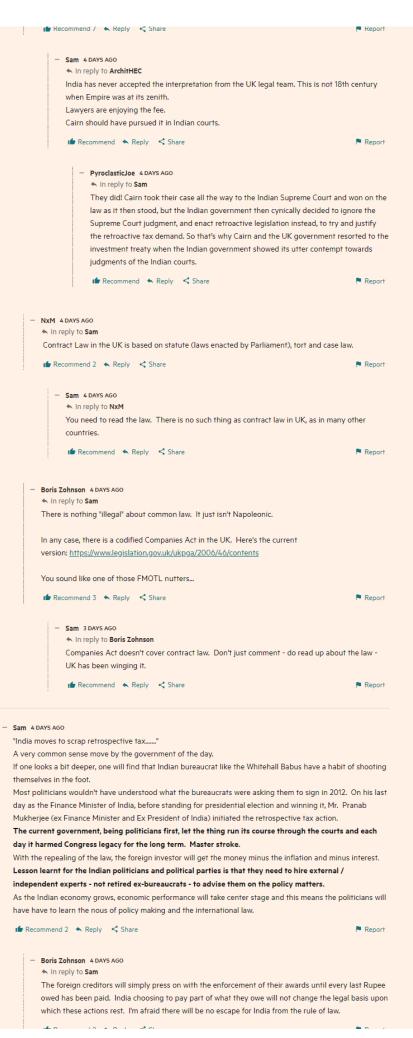
Treaties become applicable when the Parliament of a given country recognizes it. India has not accepted all treaties.

Ditto is the position of many developed nations (USA, UK, Europe etc.) against various interntaional treaties. Otherwise they don't hold any water in accordance with the agreed international law practices.

Countries like Britain which doesn't have a contract law enacted by its parliament (its judges make up the contract law as they go - totally illegal as per international law), any company registered in Britain cannot be recoginized by other countries which have proper contract laws.

Why the French or US judge is even hearing this case is mystifying? As per International law UK is nulla terris and hence any of its laws cannot be recognized beyond the boundaries of UK.







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