



## The sovereign right to tax is not absolute

1. An important bill introduced in Parliament last week aims to nullify the regressive 2012 amendment in the Income Tax Act.
2. The 2012 amendment overturned the Supreme Court's decision in Vodafone International Holdings v. Union of India and made the income tax law retroactively applicable on indirect transfer of Indian assets.
3. The retroactive amendment resulted in Vodafone and Cairn Energy suing India before Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) tribunals of India-Netherlands and India-U.K. bilateral investment treaties (BITs).
4. Both the tribunals held that India's retroactive amendment of tax laws breached the fair and equitable treatment provision of the two BITs.

The proposed amendment, long overdue, is a welcome development. However, it is being presented as a domestic legal reform undoing a past mistake. It appears that this amendment hasn't been proposed to comply with the two adverse ISDS decisions rendered against India or to comply with India's international law obligations contained in BITs. This is because there is an erroneous belief in the bureaucratic and political circles that since taxation matters are part of sovereign measures, they cannot be challenged before ISDS tribunals.

### Sovereign right to tax

1. Several ISDS tribunals have recognised the fundamental principle that taxation is an intrinsic element of the state's sovereign power.
2. The tribunals held that the tax policy of a country is a matter relating to the sovereign power of the state, and thus "the State has a sovereign right to enact the tax measures it deems appropriate at any particular time".
3. Not just this, the ISDS tribunals have also held that whenever a foreign investor challenges states' taxation measures, there is a presumption that the taxation measures are valid and legal.
4. Also, tribunals asserted that the starting point should be that the taxation measures are a bona fide exercise of the state's public powers.

### Limits on the right

1. Notwithstanding the state's sovereign right to impose taxes and the presumption about the validity of taxation measures, there are certain limits on the exercise of this public power.



2. The two most used BIT provisions to challenge a state's taxation measures are expropriation and the fair and equitable treatment provision.
3. The tribunals held that under customary international law, there are two limits on the state's right to tax. First, the tax should not be discriminatory; second, it should not be confiscatory.
4. The tribunals held that a state's tax measures would amount to an expropriation of foreign investment if the tax law is extraordinary, punitive in amount, or arbitrary in incidence.
5. In the context of the fair and equitable treatment provision, foreign investors have often challenged taxation measures as breaching legal certainty, which is an element of the fair and equitable treatment provision.
6. Although legal certainty does not mean immutability of legal framework, states are under an obligation to carry out legal changes such as amending their tax laws in a reasonable and proportionate manner.

## Legal Certainty

1. The tribunal in Cairn Energy v. India said that taxing indirect transfers is India's sovereign power and the tribunal would not comment on it. However, such matters are not of "absolute, unquestioning deference and there are limits on it". Thus, India's right to tax in the public interest should be balanced with the investor's interest of legal certainty.
2. In the context of amending tax laws retroactively, such an action should be justified by a specific purpose that could not be accomplished by applying taxes prospectively.
3. The tribunal held that the public purpose that justifies the application of law prospectively will usually be insufficient to justify the retroactive application of the law. There must be an additional public purpose to justify the retroactive application of the law.
4. For example, India argued that the 2012 amendment was to ensure that foreign corporations who use tax havens for the indirect transfers of underlying Indian assets pay taxes.
5. However, the tribunal held that this objective could be achieved by amending the income tax law prospectively, not retroactively.



6. It is critical to bear in mind that the tribunal did not rule against the retroactivity of tax laws per se but against the retroactive application that lacked public policy justification.

### **Carving out taxation measures**

1. India in its 2016 Model BIT carved out taxation measures completely from the scope of the investment treaty. Nonetheless, carving out taxation measures from the scope of the BIT does not mean that states are free to do as they please.
2. As it was held in *Yukos Universal v. Russia*, if states act in bad faith towards foreign investors or abuse their right to tax or adopt mala fide taxation measures, they won't be able to take the benefit of the carve-out provision.
3. The biggest takeaway from this nine-year-long sordid episode of retrospective taxation is that India should exercise its right to regulate while being mindful of its international law obligations, acting in good faith and in a proportionate manner. ISDS tribunals do not interfere with such regulatory measures.
4. In sum, the debate never was whether India has a sovereign right to tax, but whether this sovereign right is subject to certain limitations. The answer is an emphatic 'yes' because under international law the sovereign right to tax is not absolute.