

# Switzerland withdraws MFN status from India

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# Switzerland Withdraws 'Most Favoured Nation' Status for India

**Context:** Switzerland has announced the **suspension of the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) clause** in its **Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA)** with India, effective **January 1**, **2025**.

What is the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) Clause?

- **MFN Principle:** The MFN clause is a principle in international treaties, including tax agreements, ensuring **equal treatment** for all parties involved.
- Equal Treatment: If a country offers favorable tax rates or conditions to one partner, it must extend those same benefits to all other treaty partners.
- No Favoritism: The clause ensures no country is treated less favorably than others in matters of trade or taxation.
- WTO MFN Application: MFN is a core principle under:
  - WTO's General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT),
  - General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS, Article 2), and
  - Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).

# **Exceptions to MFN:**

- 1. Free Trade Agreements (FTA): Countries can form FTAs that apply preferential treatment to member nations, excluding others.
- 2. Special Access for Developing Countries: Developed nations may allow special market access for developing countries.
- 3. Unfair Trade Measures: Barriers can be raised against products perceived to be traded unfairly.

4. Limited Discrimination in Services: Under strict conditions, discrimination in services is permitted.

**India-Switzerland MFN Clause** 

• Switzerland granted MFN status to India under its DTAA, signed in 1995 and amended in 2011.

What is Withholding Tax (WHT)?

- **Definition:** WHT (also called **retention tax**) is the tax deducted at the source by a payer (resident or non-resident) when making specified payments, such as **rent**, **commission**, **or salary**.
- Income Tax Act, 1961: The applicable WHT rate is determined under the Income Tax Act or the DTAA, whichever is lower.
- Non-Resident Taxation: Non-residents are taxed on Indian-sourced income, including:
  - Interest, royalties, and fees for technical services paid by residents,
  - $\circ~$  Salaries for services rendered in India, and
  - Income arising from a business connection or property in India.
- WHT Rate: Tax is withheld at 10% of the value of **benefits** or **perquisites** arising from business or professional activities.

Why has Switzerland Suspended the MFN Clause?

# 1. 2023 Nestlé Case:

- Swiss company Nestlé sought a refund on withholding tax paid on dividends, citing the MFN clause under the India-Switzerland DTAA.
- The issue arose due to lower tax rates granted to countries like Colombia and Lithuania after they joined the OECD.

# 2. OECD Provisions:

• Switzerland argued that the lower rates applied to India automatically under the MFN principle.

# 3. Supreme Court Judgment:

The Indian Supreme Court ruled that such adjustments require formal notification under Indian law and cannot be applied automatically.

# 4. Switzerland's Response:

• Following the ruling, Switzerland decided to suspend the MFN clause in its tax treaty with India.

**Impacts of MFN Suspension** 

# 1. Higher Tax Liabilities for Indian Companies:

 $\circ\,$  Indian companies receiving dividends from Switzerland will face increased tax rates, rising from 5% to 10%.

#### 2. Impact on Swiss Investments in India:

• Swiss companies receiving dividends from Indian subsidiaries will continue to face a **10% withholding tax**, which aligns with the existing **India-Switzerland DTAA**.

#### 3. No Impact on EFTA Investments:

• Investments from the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) remain unaffected, as the 10% withholding tax rate already applies.

#### 4. Other DTAA Benefits Remain:

• Indian companies operating in Switzerland can continue to claim benefits such as tax relief on royalties and technical service fees.

#### 5. Potential Re-Evaluation of MFN Clauses:

• Other countries may reconsider the **MFN clause** in their tax treaties with India, particularly if **similar legal rulings** occur elsewhere.

#### What Lies Ahead?

- Aligning Treaty Partners: Ensuring clarity, predictability, and stability in the interpretation and application of tax treaties is critical.
- **Proactive Negotiations:** India must engage in discussions with treaty partners to harmonize interpretations and safeguard Indian firms' interests abroad.

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