

NRI Taxation & Regulations and NRI Investment Opportunities





NRI TAXATION & REGULATIONS MYTHS & TRUTHS





There is a single law in India which governs the financial matters of Non Resident Indians (NRIs).



Law	Basics of determination	Impact of the law	
Income Tax Act	Number of days of stay in India.	Taxability of Indian income & Foreign income.	
Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA)	Number of days of residing and the conduct & intention of the person.	Banking & Investments in India.	
Citizenship Act	Holding of citizenship of India or any other country.	Fundamental rights as a citizen of a country.	
Overseas Citizen of India (OCI), Citizenship Act	Satisfying conclusive tests of claiming OCI eligibility.	Several privileges to a foreign national in India.	





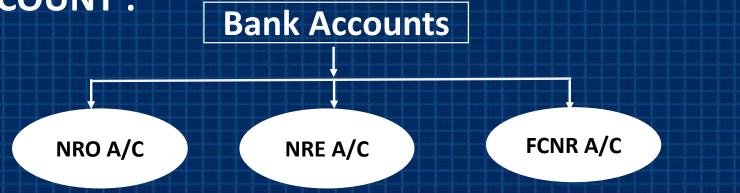
NRIs can continue holding Resident Indian bank accounts.



INTRODUCTION

- NRI are not allowed to keep Resident Indian savings account in India under FEMA.
- Either the resident savings account is to be closed or converted in NRO account.

TYPES OF BANK ACCOUNT:





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NRIs returning back to India need not carry out any formalities for their financial affairs in India.



Myth: NRIs returning back to India need not carry out any formalities for their financial affairs in India.



Authorities	Action	
Insurance companies, Mutual Funds,	Inform regarding the change of status from Non resident to Resident.	
shares held in companies		
Bank Accounts	Inform regarding the change of status from Non resident to Resident	
	and convert the various bank accounts.	
Old Bank Account	New Bank Account	
NRO Account	Resident Saving Account	
NRE Account	Resident Savings account or Resident Foreign Currency Account (RFC)	
	Account	
Old Bank Deposits	New Bank Deposits	
NRO/NRE/FCNR Term deposits	Can be continued till maturity at the contracted rate of interest or can be converted into RFC term deposits.	





Authority and responsibility of a Power of Attorney Holder of an NRI are limited.



- √ The authority of an NRI are far & wide. It can have powers to manage moveable assets and also immovable assets.
- ✓ Broad powers can be granted under PoA
 - The document of PoA should be thoughtfully drafted in accordance with the facts of the case rather than following a draft format.
 - Appropriate formalities for PoA of movable & immovable assets should be followed.
- ✓ PoA holder is a <u>representative assesse</u> under the Income Tax Act. <u>Liabilities</u> and <u>duties</u> of a PoA holder are at par with the assesse (NRI).





Repatriation of funds by NRIs from India is subject to restrictions and permissions from RBI / Government.



- ✓ NRI can avail the benefit of <u>transferring funds</u> (other than borrowed funds) from NRO A/c to the extent of <u>US\$ 1 million</u> per person per year to NRE A/c or out of India.
- ✓ A person who desires to make a remittance of amount exceeding US\$ 1 million perfinancial year may apply to the Reserve Bank of India for a special permission.
- Where immovable assets are acquired from balances of NRE / FCNR Account/remittance from abroad, sale proceeds thereof, can be repatriated outside India. In case of, residential houses, maximum two such properties.
- ✓ <u>Current Incomes</u> (Current Account Transactions) like interest, rent, business & professional incomes etc. can be remitted outside India or NRE Account <u>without any</u> limit.





There are several legal restrictions for NRIs to start any business venture in India.



- ✓ NRIs can start business in capacity as a <u>Proprietor</u> or in form of <u>Partnership</u> of LLP.
 - Business of these entities should not be in <u>prohibited sectors</u> like agriculture/plantation activities or real estate business or construction of farm houses.
- **✓** NRI can start a business in <u>company</u> form.
 - Companies should be in business activities which are under automatic route of FDI or after obtaining appropriate approvals.





There are many limitations in receiving loans from NRI.



Tabular presentation for loans by NRI to Resident Indian

Particulars	Relatives	Others
Loan in Indian Rupees on Non-Repatriable Basis	Permitted	Permitted
Loans in Foreign Currency on Repatriable Basis	Permitted	Not Permitted





Gifts from Non Residents is subject to numerous restrictions.





Gift implications by NRI/OCI to Residents

Assets	Permissibility under FEMA		Liability under Income tax	
	Gift from Relative	Gift from Non Relative	Gift from Relative	Gift from Non Relative
	Relative as per section 2(77) of the Companies Act, 2013.		Relative as per section 56 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.	
Monetary funds through banking channels in foreign currency or Indian rupees	Yes*	Yes	None	Taxable under section 56(2)(x) in the hands of recipient
Any Immovable Property in India	Yes	Yes	None	Taxable under section 56(2)(x) in the hands of recipient

^{*}Subject to fulfilment of compliance under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011



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Transmission of Assets in favour of Non Residents is a complex process.



- ✓ When the successor of the asset is an NRI, he/she shall be entitled to transmission in the <u>same manner, terms & conditions</u> as he/she is <u>entitled</u> to invest in that type of asset.
- ✓ For e.g., when the NRI is unable to invest in a particular company due sectoral caps on repatriable basis, the transmission of shares of that company will not take place to any NRI on such terms.
- **✓** The <u>exception</u> to the above principle :
 - Agriculture land, plantation and farm house can be transmitted in favour of an NRI.





Being an NRI, I need not disclose my Indian income in my country of residence.



Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA)

Basic of Taxation

(When income from more than one country)

Residence Rule

Under this rule, the country can tax persons if they are residents or domiciled in the country, regardless of the source of income. The principle of residence – based taxation of income envisages the taxation of global income.

Source Rule

Under this rule, the taxation is at the source country where the income is generated. The principle behind source based taxation is to pay taxes in the country which provides opportunity for generation of that income.



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NRIs are doubly taxed - in India as well as country of residence.



Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement(DTAA)

What is a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA)?

- ✓ Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) is an <u>agreement entered into</u> <u>between countries</u>, with the basic objective to <u>avoid</u>, taxation of income in <u>both the countries</u> (i.e. Double taxation of same income) and to promote and foster economic trade and investment between the two countries.
- ✓ India has <u>DTAA with over 94 countries</u> such as the US, the United Kingdom, the UAE, Canada, Australia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore and New Zealand, Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa, Sudan etc.





I am a Green Card holder predominantly staying in India, hence not liable to any US tax compliance.



- \checkmark A Green Card holder becomes a <u>US Tax Resident</u>, no matter where he/she lives.
- \checkmark A Green Card holder predominantly staying in India becomes an <u>Indian tax</u> resident also.
- ✓ If an individual is an tax resident of more than one country, then <u>TIE BREAKER</u> <u>RULE</u> in the DTAA between both the countries will apply.
- ✓ The test specified in DTAA between US and India are as follows:
 - Place of Permanent Home, if not determinable, then Center of Vital Interest.



Tax Resident of more than one country:

<u>Compliance</u> to be done in each respective countries for application of TIE BREAKER RULE, when a person "Tax Resident" of two countries at the same time.

Particular	Disclosure to be made
	In <u>India</u> – <u>Global</u> Income Taxable
If person <u>adjudged to be tax</u>	In <u>USA</u> – <u>Source</u> Income Taxable
resident of India and non	(While filling return in USA along with Tax Return Form 1040 NR +
resident of U.S.A.	Form 8833 Treaty – Based Return Position Disclosure to be filed and apply on Form no. 10FA and to obtain Tax
	Residency Certificate from India on Form 10FB
	 Only if <u>U.S.A.</u> sourced income crosses standard deduction plus exemption.)
	In <u>USA</u> – <u>Global</u> Income Taxable
If person adjudged to be tax resident of U.S.A. and non	In <u>India</u> – <u>Source</u> Income Taxable
resident of India	(Tax Residency Certificate to be obtained from USA by applying on Form 8802 and obtain Tax Residency
	Certification Form No. 6166 and submit it to Income Tax Department along with Income Tax Return in India)



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Indian Mutual Funds are taxed in the US on the sale / redemption of such investment.



- ✓ Indian Mutual Funds are subject to PFIC (Passive Foreign Investment Company) regulations in USA.
- ✓ Indian Mutual Funds are taxed on the notional appreciation from the value on the date of purchase or value on the start of the year (1st January) to end of the year (31st December).





There is no effective way to mitigate the anomaly arising out of different accounting years between different jurisdictions for the disclosure of incomes and assets.





How to compute taxable Income when, different financial year in India & abroad?

For Instance...

- ✓ Financial Year in India is 1st April to 31st March.
- ✓ Financial Year (Tax Year) in US is 1st January to 31st December.



How to compute taxable Income when, different financial year in India & abroad?

Segregating transactions in the following form:

- ✓ From 1st January to 31st December from the bank statement / investment statement.
- ✓ If more transactions have been undertaken, pass entries in computerized accounting software, then segregate it on start & end date basis.
- ✓ We are clear about the income to be aggregated in US tax return.



How to compute taxable Income when, different financial year in India & abroad ?

Tax Credit of the incomes taxed in India:

- ✓ For Indian incomes between 1st January to 31st March, taxes & Returns would have been filed, credit of taxes (not any interest or penalty) on that basis.
- ✓ For Indian incomes between 1st April to 31st December, credit on the basis of withholding tax in India (TDS) or advance tax paid. These advances taxes should be towards final tax liability.



Data to be supplied for US tax compliance:

- ✓ Details of all the different types of <u>incomes</u>, <u>date wise</u>, as per <u>respective financial</u> <u>year</u>.
- ✓ Name & Address of the source of income.
- ✓ Conversion of each income in <u>respective foreign currencies</u> as per prescribed reference rates.
- √ Tax withheld (TDS) / Advance Tax (Prepaid Taxes).
- √ Finally tax liability on that income and tax paid on the income for which credit is to be claimed.



Data supplied for US tax compliance:

- Details of assets held at the end of the respective year in respective currencies.
- Details of investments made during the respective year in respective currencies.
- ✓ Closing balance of Mutual Fund units at the end of the year, for USA, in prescribed format (Form 8621).





The provisions of TDS are the same for Resident and Non Resident Indians.



Tax Deduction at source (TDS) for NRI:

Basic Provisions - Sec. 195 of the Income Tax Act.

✓ Sec. 195 (1): Any person responsible for paying to a Non Resident...any other sum chargeable under the provision of this Act...deduct income tax thereon at the rates in force.

■ Payer : Any person.

■ Payee : An Non Resident.

Payment : Any sum, other than salaries chargeable under the provision of Income Tax Act.

Rate of TDS : At the prescribed rates of tax

Section 195 does not apply to sums paid to Non Residents which are exempt from tax, as it applies to only "any sum chargeable to tax."



Relief from higher rate of TDS for NRI

✓ Sec. 195 (2):

Application by <u>Payer</u> (no prescribed format) for <u>determination of such sum</u> on which TDS to be deducted. Rejection is appelable.

✓ Sec. 195 (3):

Application by Payee for NIL TDS.

✓ Sec. 197:

It can be obtained by the payee (Form No. 13) for lower or Nil TDS, for TDS to be made U/s 195. Rejection is not appealable.





The amount on which TDS is supposed to be deducted is the same for Resident and Non Resident Indian.





Taxation of various Indian Incomes & TDS for NRI Our opinion for the amount on which tax is to be deducted u/s 195(1)

Sr. No.	Type of Asset sale Provision for tax deduction		Deductor
01	Immovable property	Entire sale consideration unless lower tax	
		deduction certificate is obtained u/s 197 or	Property seller
		195(2).	
02	Equity shares		
	i) If purchase details are	Entire sale consideration as a short term	
	unavailable with broker	capital gain.	Share broker
	ii) If purchase details are available	On the portion of the <u>capital gains</u> as a long or	
	with broker	short term capital gain, as the case may be.	
03	Equity mutual funds	On the portion of the <u>capital gains</u> as a long or short term capital gain, as the case may be.	Asset Management Company



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There are no concessional tax provisions for NRIs.



Taxation of various Indian Incomes & TDS for NRI Special tax regime for NRI — Chapter XII-A

Tax rates of Income from <u>Specified assets</u> purchased in <u>convertible foreign exchange</u> under <u>section</u> 115E -

Income from Specified assets		Tax Rate	
•	Investments Income	20%	
•	Long Term Capital Gains (without indexation)	10%	

Meaning of Specified assets under the regime (section 115C) -

- Shares of an Indian company
- Debentures of or deposits with a Public Limited Indian company (Includes Bank/NBFC deposits as per AAR New Delhi ruling of V. Ravi Narayanan [2008] 168 Taxman 65)
- Government Securities.



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Taxation of various Indian Incomes & TDS for NRI Special tax regime for NRI — Chapter XII-A

Long term capital gain not liable to taxation if (U/s. 115F)

- ✓ Consideration on sale of specified assets (acquired from Convertible Foreign Exchange) invested in new specified assets within 6 months.
- ✓ New specified assets has to be <u>held for 3 years</u>.
- ✓ Loan cannot be availed against such "new specified assets."
- ✓ If consideration is partially invested, proportionate deduction is allowable.





There is no provisions which would give NRI relief from foreign currency fluctuations.



Taxation of various Indian Incomes & TDS for NRI

Computation of capital gain on sale of <u>unlisted shares and debentures</u> of Indian company (<u>Proviso 1 to Section 48 & rule 115A</u>) for foreign currency fluctuations.

- ✓ No indexation allowed because benefit of Foreign Currency Fluctuations is allowed.
- ✓ Mandatory manner of computation for all <u>Non Residents</u> (not just NRI) who have invested in foreign currency.
- ✓ Applicable only on the sale of <u>Unlisted Shares & Debentures</u> acquired in <u>foreign</u> exchange.
- ✓ The above method is applicable for <u>short term</u> as well as <u>long term capital gains</u> calculations.



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NRI will be required to file income tax returns every year if PAN is obtained in India.



Who is required to file Income Tax return in India?

- 1. Person whose income exceeds Rs. 2.5 lakhs in India (before giving effect of deductions under Chapter VI-A and certain capital gains exemptions).
- 2. Person who wants to claim refund of any taxes which have been withheld (TDS deducted).
- 3. Following categories of persons irrespective of the income:
 - i. Deposited an amount exceeding Rs.1 crore in current accounts by any mode during the year.
 - ii. The <u>deposit in one or more savings bank account</u> of the person, in aggregate, is rupees <u>fifty lakh or more during</u> <u>the previous year</u>.
 - iii. If his total sales, turnover or gross receipts, as the case may be, in the business exceeds sixty lakh rupees during the previous year; or
 - iv. If his total gross receipts in profession exceeds ten lakh rupees during the previous year; or
 - v. If the <u>aggregate of tax deducted at source and tax collected at source</u> during the previous year, in the case of the person, is <u>twenty-five thousand rupees or more</u> (fifty thousand in case of senior citizen); or
 - vi. Has incurred electricity expenditure in aggregate exceeding Rs.1 lakh during the year.
 - vii. <u>Incurred an expenditure exceeding Rs. 2 lakh on travel</u> out of India from <u>Indian bank account</u> during the year for himself or any other person.



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It would not be possible for NRI to lawfully plan their tax affairs in India.



- ✓ Deduction for investments U/s. 80C maximum of Rs. 1,50,000.

 - Life Insurance Premium
 Repayment of Housing Loan
 - Equity Linked Savings Scheme of Mutual Fund (ELSS)
 - 5 Year Bank FD

- PPF (In existing A/c)
- **✓** Deduction for <u>Health Insurance U/s. 80 D.</u>
 - Maximum of Rs. 25,000 for age below 60 Years and Rs. 50,000 for age above 60 Years PLUS additional Rs. 50,000 for Senior Citizen Parents.
- \checkmark Deduction for donation U/s. 80G 50%/100% of sum donated, maximum upto 10% of Gross Total Income.
- ✓ Deduction U/s. 80TTA on interest earned on Savings Bank Account (NRO A/c) maximum of Rs. 10,000.



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✓ Deduction U/s. 24 <u>is available</u> on <u>interest</u> paid on <u>Housing Loan</u> against Income from House Property. <u>Loss</u> under this head can be claimed, <u>maximum</u> of Rs. 2,00,000 against other incomes in the year of income.

✓ If an NRI intends to stay for a long period in India, in order to ensure that he does not become a resident, he can split stay in two financial years.



Capital gain related exemptions

Sr. No.	Exemption	Relevant Provision	
01	Investment of Capital gain in Capital Gain Bonds to the extent of Rs. 50 Lakhs - gain from land & building	54EC	
02	Investment of capital gain in residential house on sale of a residential house	54	
03	Investment of consideration in residential house on sale of any other asset other than residential house	54F	



Following receipts in cash or kind are tax free U/s. 56 (2) of the Income Tax Act:

- 1. Any amount to the extent of Rs 50,000
- 2. From following persons without any upper limit:

In case of an individual:

- A. Spouse of the individual.
- B. Brother or Sister of the individual.
- C. Brother or Sister of the spouse of the individual.
- D. Brother or Sister of either of the parents of the individual.
- E. Any lineal ascendant or descendant of the individual.
- F. Any lineal ascendant or descendant of the spouse of an individual. Spouse of the person referred to in items (B) to (F).
- 3. On the occasion of the marriage of an individual.
- 4. Under a Will or by way of inheritance.



✓ Non Resident should receive his incomes abroad, and then remit such incomes credited in the foreign accounts, to India. If the incomes are received in India, they become taxable in India.

All incomes exempt under Income Tax in India such as proceeds of insurance policy u/s 10(10D), interest on NRE account u/s 10(4), capital gain exemptions u/s 54/54EC/54F, etc. shall be <u>taxable</u> in the respective <u>country of tax residence</u>.



- ✓ Interest on NRO A/c (Savings of Fixed Deposits) is taxable. An NRI can transfer his NRO A/c balances, within the limit of 1 Million US\$, per person per year to NRE A/c / FCNR deposits and make the interest income tax free.
- ✓ <u>HUF</u> (Hindu Undivided Family) are recognized as a <u>separate legal entity</u> under <u>Indian Tax laws</u>. <u>Income of HUF is not the income of and individual</u>.
- ✓ Utility of HUF as an entity for investments can be looked into for <u>planning the tax</u> <u>liability abroad</u>. <u>NRO Bank A/c</u> of HUF <u>can be opened</u>, if all the members are NRI to take advantage of separate income tax head.





There is a lot of bureaucracy in the Indian Tax administrative system.



Absolute change on the Tax compliance front:

- ✓ All filings with the Income Tax Authorities are <u>E-filling</u>. Complete change on the Tax compliance front.
- ✓ Scrutiny of all <u>Filings</u>, <u>Assessments</u>, <u>Appeals</u>, are <u>faceless</u>.
- ✓ All financial transactions are <u>mapped</u> with Permanent Account Number (PAN).



Absolute change on the Tax compliance front:

- No scope of any personal interaction with / by any Income Tax authorities for any reasons.
- ✓ <u>Functioning</u> of the Income Tax Department undergoes <u>major changes</u>.

 A <u>landmark</u> reform going <u>unnoticed</u>.
- ✓ A march towards ending a <u>parallel economy</u> and making India a <u>cashless</u> & <u>compliant</u> economy.





Transmission of Assets of NRI in India happens in accordance with the laws of succession in respect of their home country.



Transmission of movable and immovable assets in India happens in accordance with the <u>laws of succession in</u> India.



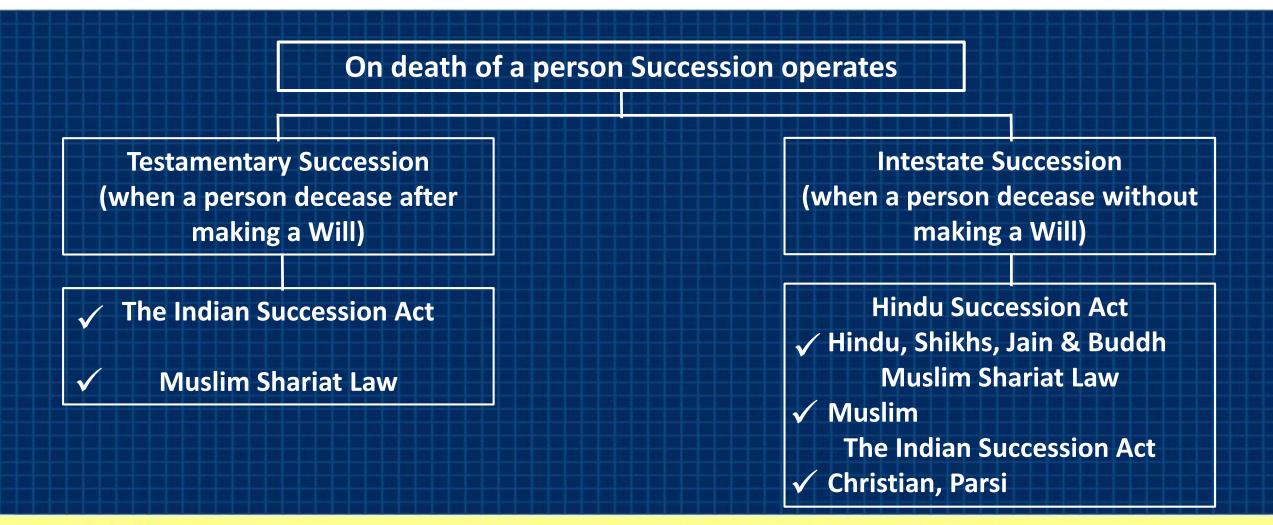


The laws of succession are the same for NRI dying after executing a Will or without executing a Will.



Myth: The laws of succession are the same for NRI dying after executing a Will or without executing a Will.







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Nomination is enough to ensure appropriate succession of financial investments of NRI in India.



Effects of Nomination

- ✓ On death of the holder of such assets transmission of assets needs to be done in favour of the nominee.
- ✓ Nominee is not the owner of the assets, he is merely a custodian. The <u>real owner</u> of the asset is the one who is the owner under the <u>laws of succession</u> as per the Testamentary Succession (where Will is not made).





NRI needs to be present in India to execute his valid Will in respect of his Indian Assets.



- ✓ The Will can be validly <u>prepared outside India</u>. It should have the essentials of a valid Will.
- ✓ Ideally should be <u>signed by the testator</u> and two <u>witnesses</u> in presence of <u>Notary Public</u> in foreign country.
- ✓ Declarations of both the <u>witnesses</u> should be executed before Notary Public affirming that they acted as witness to the Will.



NRI INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES MYTHS & TRUTHS





NRIs should invest in India only because of their affection towards the motherland.





Growth rate of top 20 economies of the world in the year 2022.

Country	Growth Rate	Country	Growth Rate
Saudi Arabia	7.60%	Iran	3.00%
India	6.80%	Brazil	2.80%
Indonesia	5.30%	South Korea	2.60%
Netherlands	4.50%	France	2.50%
Spain	4.30%	Switzerland	2.20%
Australia	3.80%	Mexico	2.10%
UK	3.60%	Japan	1.70%
Canada	3.30%	USA	1.60%
China	3.20%	Germany	1.50%
Italy	3.20%	Russia	-3.40%

Source: https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/NGDP_RPCH@WEO/OEMDC/ADVEC/WEOWORLD

Source: https://ceoworld.biz/2022/03/31/economy-rankings-largest-countries-by-gdp-2022/



Change in Interest Rates in top 20 economies of the world.

Country	01-01-2022	15-12-2022	Country	01-01-2022	15-12-2022
Brazil	9.25%	13.75%	South Korea	1.00%	3.25%
Mexico	5.50%	10.00%	Australia	0.10%	3.10%
Russia	8.50%	7.50%	Switzerland	-0.75%	1.00%
India	4.00%	6.25%	Germany	0.00%	0.00%
Indonesia	3.50%	5.25%	Netherlands	0.00%	0.00%
Saudi Arabia	1.00%	5.00%	Italy	0.00%	0.00%
USA	0.15%	4.25%	France	0.00%	0.00%
Canada	0.25%	4.25%	Spain	0.00%	0.00%
China	3.80%	3.65%		-0.10%	-0.10%
UK	0.25%	3.50%	Japan		

Source: https://www.cbrates.com/

Source: https://www.cbrates.com/centralbanks.htm#b





Stock market performance of top 20 economies of the world (Change from 15-12-2021 to 15-12-2022 - last one year).

Country	% Change	Country	% Change
India – Sensex	6.73%	Netherlands – AEX	-7.74%
UK - FTSE 100	2.71%	Germany – DAX	-8.60%
Indonesia - IDX Composite	2.38%	Saudi Arabia Tadawul All Share	-9.03%
Spain - IBEX 35	-0.89%	Italy - FTSE MIB	-9.27%
Australia - S&P/ASX 200	-1.25%	Switzerland – SMI	-13.69%
Mexico - S&P/BMV IPC	-2.60%	China - Sanghai Composite	-13.78%
Japan - NIKKEI 225	-3.49%	USA - S&P 500	-14.42%
Canada - S&P/TSX	-4.09%	South Korea – KOSPI	-21.47%
Brazil – BOVESPA	-4.23%	Pussia MOEV	//2 200/
France - CAC 40	-5.14%	Russia - MOEX	-43.38%

Source: https://in.investing.com/indices/major-indices/performance



is...

Depreciation of the currency against US\$ of 20 economies of the world (Change from 15-12-2021 to 15-12-2022 - last one year).

Currency	Change %	Currency	Change %
Turkey (TRY)	-26.03%	Italy (Euro)	-6.20%
Japan (JPY)	-20.82%	France (Euro)	-6.20%
South Korea (KRW)	-11.31%	Netherland (Euro)	-6.20%
Chine (CNY)	-9.52%	Switzerland (CHF)	-0.36%
South Africa (ZAR)	-9.51%	Saudi Arabia (SAR)	-0.23%
Indonesia (IDR)	-8.97%	Spain (Euro)	5.84%
India (Rupee)	-8.52%	Mexico (MXN)	5.99%
Australia (AUD)	-6.95%	Brazil (BRL)	6.47%
Canada (CAD)	-6.45%	UK (GBP)	8.20%
Germany (Euro)	-6.20%	Russia (RUB)	12.04%

Source: https://in.investing.com/currencies





Indian economy is also facing slowdown similar to the other emerging & developed markets.



- ✓ Strong economic outlook oasis in the ocean of despair.
- ✓ Manufacturing in India on a revival path.
 - China's relations with the world.
 - Stop Start of Chinese economy.
 - China plus one approach in global supply chain.



- ✓ <u>Services</u> major contributor to India's growth.
 - ITES suffering on account of winds of recession.
 - Contact oriented services strong pickup.
- Capital investments by Government & Private Sector increasing.
- \checkmark Government finances in a good shape with record tax collections of Direct Taxes (Income Tax) and Indirect Taxes (GST) with increasing tax compliances by taxpayers.
- √ National interest oriented <u>external political relations</u>. For instance, procuring <u>cheap</u> Russian oil and still have healthy relations with the west.



- ✓ Effective <u>handling of Covid</u> medically with financial prudence.
- ✓ Robust <u>IT backbone</u> for corporates to expand digitally.
- ✓ <u>Strong confidence</u> of local investors Investment in Equity oriented Mutual Funds by <u>SIP (Systematic Investment Plan)</u> increasing month on month.
- ✓ India emerging as a <u>preferred investment</u> <u>destination</u> in comparison to other emerging and developed markets.
- ✓ <u>Greater allocations</u> by global passive and active funds resulting in organic inflows to Indian equity markets.





Fixed Income Investment in India for NRIs implies investing in NRE/NRO deposits.



Investment in Target Maturity Funds

- ✓ A category of <u>Debt Based Mutual Funds</u> backed by reputed Asset Management Companies
- √ <u>Target YTM</u> (Yield to Maturity) of approximately <u>7%+</u> with underlying investment in government of India securities with investment horizon of <u>7 years</u>.
- ✓ High chances of <u>mark to market gains</u> in few years in the <u>falling interest rate</u> environment.
- √ Taxation at concessional <u>rate of 10%</u> for long term gains (holding period exceeds 3 years) for NRI.



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Investment in FCNR Bank Deposits

- ✓ Deposits can be parked in foreign currency in form of FCNR (Foreign Currency Non Resident) with any banks.
- ✓ In case of anticipation of any <u>foreign currency fluctuation</u>, <u>FCNR deposits</u> can be placed, the interest on which is <u>tax free</u>.
- √ Funds in INR can be <u>borrowed</u> against such NRE or FCNR deposits which can be <u>invested in equity markets</u> or any <u>commercial venture</u>.



Investment in Corporate Deposits

Investment can be made in <u>corporate fixed deposits</u> of reputed companies through NRO bank account which can fetch better returns as compared to normal bank deposits.

Suitable for NRI not having significant taxable incomes in India since they can earn greater return on investment.



Investment in Guaranteed Return Insurance Plan

- \checkmark Premium is paid for a term of 5, 10, 15 installments and maturity proceeds are received after a term in a fixed pre-decided manner.
- \checkmark The guaranteed payment is in a manner that the <u>IRR</u> (Internal Rate of Return) turns up to <u>6% +</u> over the tenure of the policy depending on the <u>age of the investor</u>.
- √ The <u>life cover</u> of the insured extends up to beginning of the maturity proceeds.
- \checkmark The insurance premium paid is eligible for deduction under section 80C of the Income Tax Act up to Rs. 1.50 lakhs per year and the maturity proceeds are also tax-free in India.





NRIs should always invest in Indian real estate.



- Liquidity and management of Real Estate continues to be a challenge.
- Process of investment, disinvestment and remittance of proceeds requires <u>efforts</u> and <u>time</u>.
- $\sqrt{\ \ Next\ generation}$ of most NRIs is not keen to relocate to India and manage the immovable properties.
- ✓ Real Estate for <u>self use</u> of NRI planning or may be required to relocate to India on need basis.
- ✓ Hence, Real Estate is not a preferred route of investment vis-à-vis <u>financial assets</u> for NRI.





NRIs in the developed markets should always be prepared for the depreciation of the Indian Rupee.



Comparison of Inflation in major economies globally					
Country	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
United States (US)	2.40%	1.80%	1.20%	4.70%	7.10%
United Kingdom (UK)	2.50%	1.80%	0.90%	2.60%	10.70%
Canada	2.30%	1.90%	0.70%	3.40%	6.90%
Australia	1.90%	1.60%	0.90%	2.80%	7.30%
India	3.40%	4.80%	6.20%	5.50%	5.88%

Data Source: https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/PCPIPCH@WEO/WEOWORLD/VEN





It is always advantageous for NRIs to avail life insurance in their home country rather than India.



Insurance in India for NRI

- ✓ <u>Pure Life cover</u>: <u>Life insurance</u> plans for NRI in India are competitive and attractive in terms of <u>cost</u> and provide life cover for <u>longer tenures</u> as compared to the plans outside India.
- ✓ <u>Investment cum insurance:</u> The insurance plans <u>coupled with investments</u> deliver <u>assured tax free returns</u> for very <u>long</u> & <u>flexible</u> tenures depending on the needs along with life insurance cover.
- $\sqrt{\frac{Estate\ Planning\ tool:}{an\ asset}}$ Lifelong insurance plans can also be used for passing an asset to the successors of the NRI.





NRIs can participate in India growth story only through investing in listed shares and Mutual Funds.



Equity based Portfolio Management Service (PMS)

- ✓ Investment in a <u>portfolio</u> of Equity Shares.
- ✓ <u>Diversification</u> of stocks.
- ✓ <u>Taxation</u> when shares are <u>transferred</u>. <u>No notional tax</u> in US.
- ✓ Choice of <u>portfolio</u> options and also choice of <u>fund manager</u> is available as per specific needs.
- ✓ PMS portfolio unimpacted by inflow & outflow of other investors.
- ✓ <u>Limited regulatory restrictions</u> on fund management.
- ✓ Minimum investment size Rs. 50,00,000/-.



Investment in Unlisted Shares

Why should we invest in Unlisted Shares?

- ✓ "CATCH THEM YOUNG" early mover advantage.
- ✓ The returns on such stock would be multi-bagger.
- ✓ When the <u>come for IPO</u> the success story is <u>evident</u> & <u>visible</u> to the world at large.



Investment in Unlisted Shares

Parameters for stock selection when investment directly in specific stock.

- ✓ Promoter.
- ✓ Track Record.
- ✓ Business activity Futuristic.
- ✓ MOAT Competitive advantage available.
- ✓ Possibility of value unlocking chances of going for IPO.
- ✓ Comfort in longer holding period For delay in IPO.



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Stocks of top Indian unlisted companies with bright future available







Seek complete details from us for investing in these companies



NRI TAXATION & REGULATIONS AND NRI INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES – MYTHS & TRUTHS ⁹¹

Investment in Alternative Investment Fund (AIF)

- ✓ <u>Structured way of investment</u> in Listed, Unlisted Stocks, Fixed Income & Derivatives.
- ✓ Worthwhile avenue for investing in unlisted stocks due to availability of other product options in case other investments.
- \checkmark Investment in unlisted stocks by <u>highly experienced</u> Fund Managers connected with industry.
- ✓ AIF managed by institution of high repute.
- ✓ Minimum investment size is Rs. 1 Cr.
- ✓ Payable normally in <u>tranches</u>.
- ✓ Investment period could be 5 + 1 + 1 years.



Investment in Alternative Investment Fund (AIF)

- ✓ Investment in Unlisted Stocks, through AIF, can <u>address the major concerns</u> of investor such as:
 - Which unlisted companies to invest in?
 Their business, future, promoters, chances of IPO, etc.
 - What price to pay for unlisted stock?
 Comparison with Indian & Global peers, adopting well analyzed valuation model.





NRIs can invest in Indian real estate market only by physically buying real estate properties.



Investment in REITs (Real Estate Investment Trusts)

- ✓ Financial instrument with an exposure into class quality real estate projects.
- ✓ Real Estate assets are offered on sale in the form of units listed on stock exchange ensuring liquidity.
- ✓ <u>Appreciation</u> in the value of units with <u>Rental Income</u>, are the <u>return</u> on investments.
- ✓ Rationalized Taxation at unitholder level.





Taxation & Repatriation of Investment proceeds for an NRI in India is a complex & tedious process.





Taxation for NRI in India

- ✓ Flat rate of taxation & TDS for gains on most financial investments.
- ✓ Lower TDS certificate available from authorities upon application.
- ✓ Income Tax compliances and assessments completely faceless.



Repatriation for NRI in India

- ✓ Repatriation of sale proceeds from <u>financial & real estate assets</u> acquired from foreign origin funds seamlessly possible.
- ✓ Repatriation of <u>other funds</u> possible under the <u>USD 1 million</u> per person per year regulation of RBI for the NRI.





NRIs need to physically visit India to invest and transact in Indian financial markets as well as real estate.



- ✓ <u>Banking operations</u> <u>End to end transactions</u> can conveniently happen from anywhere across the globe digitally.
- \checkmark Financial Investments All investment related transactions in Mutual Funds, PMS, stocks, other securities, etc. can also take place digitally.
- ✓ <u>Real Estate</u> <u>Buying and selling of real estate</u> can also be executed outside India.

 Selling may require additional formalities depending on the respective state law.
- ✓ <u>Income Tax Compliances</u> All <u>Income Tax compliances</u>, assessments, etc. are digital now, removing the need to physically visit the tax department.



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All NRI investments in India today are happening in accordance with the basic principles of investing – Asset Allocation, Risk Mitigation, Capital Protection & Goal oriented dynamic investing.



but the



Basic principles of investing for NRI

- \checkmark Asset Allocation Appropriate balance across major asset classes of Real Estate, Equity, & Fixed Income as per risk profile and financial goals.
- ✓ <u>Risk Mitigation</u> <u>Currency risk</u>, <u>country risk</u>, or <u>asset class risk</u> should be analyzed and effectively mitigated through adoption of appropriate investment strategy.
- ✓ <u>Capital Protection</u> Invested capital should be <u>preserved</u> with planning through adequate allocation in <u>fixed income investments</u> and investment incomes invested into growth oriented investments.
- ✓ Goal oriented planning Dynamic & agile planning should be followed depending on the financial goals with India at the relevant stages in life.



NRI TAXATION & REGULATIONS AND NRI INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES – MYTHS & TRUTHS¹⁰²

Disclaimer

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NRI TAXATION & REGULATIONS AND
NRI INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES – MYTHS & TRUTHS¹⁰³





NRI Financial Conclave 2022 - Season 6

Dates	Topics
19/11/2022 Virtual Presentation (Zoom & YouTube)	NRI Financial Planning - Taxation & Regulation aspects (English Language)
03/12/2022 Virtual Presentation (Zoom & YouTube)	NRI Financial Planning - Investment aspects (English Language)
18/12/2022 Physical Event (AHMEDABAD)	NRI Taxation & Regulations - Myths & Truths (Gujarati language) NRI Investment opportunities - Myths & Truths (Gujarati language)
23/12/2022 Physical Event (MUMBAI)	NRI Taxation & Regulations - Myths & Truths (English language) NRI Investment opportunities - Myths & Truths (English language)
25/12/2022 Physical Event (RAJKOT)	NRI Taxation & Regulations - Myths & Truths (Gujarati language) NRI Investment opportunities - Myths & Truths (Gujarati language)

Registration required I Registration Timing: 10:00 AM to 7:30 PM Email: nris1@ashutoshfinserv.com I Mo.: +91 70435 93388 / +91 72288 48181



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