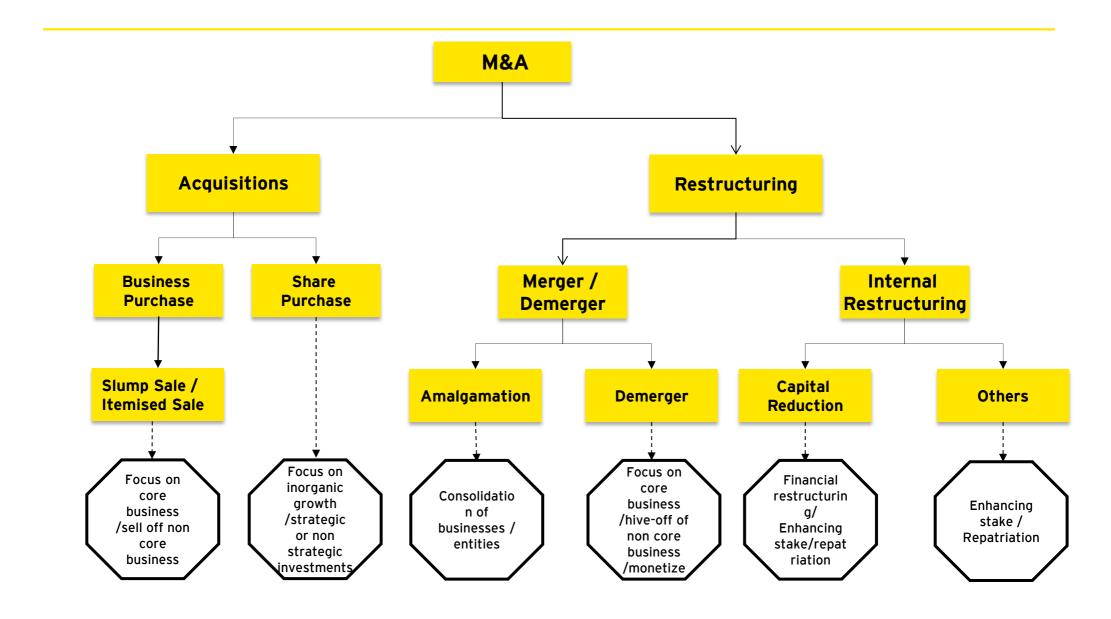
Business Restructuring

Tax aspects of M&As in India

25 June 2016 By Deepa Dalal



Modes of M&A in India

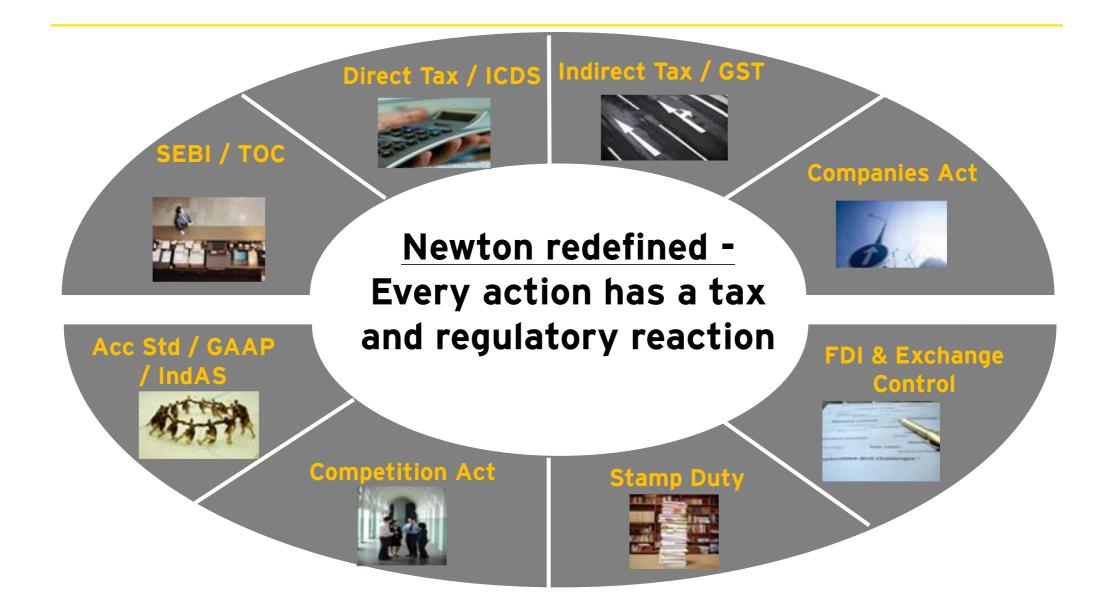




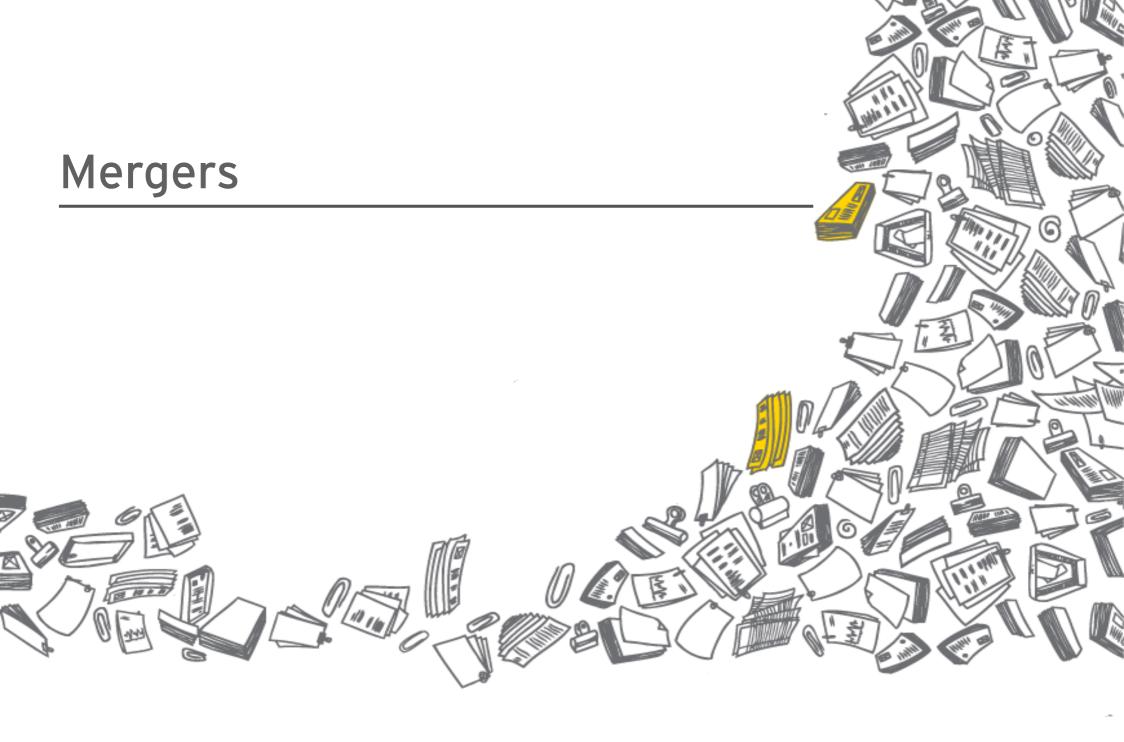




Snapshot of Indian laws impacting M&A







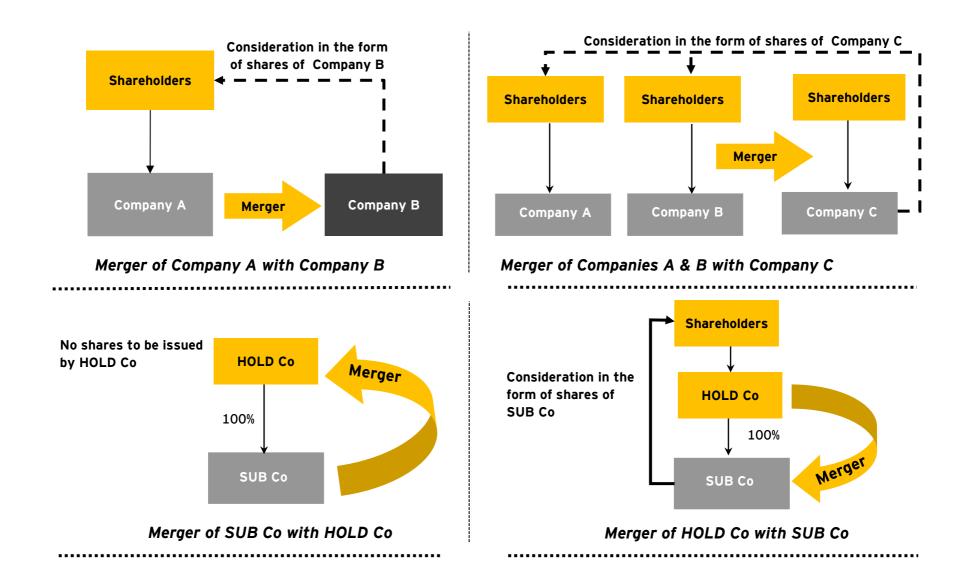
Merger

- Merger refers to consolidation of two or more entities
- Involves transfer of assets and liabilities from one or more transferor companies to a transferee company
- In consideration, the transferee company issues shares to the shareholders of transferor company



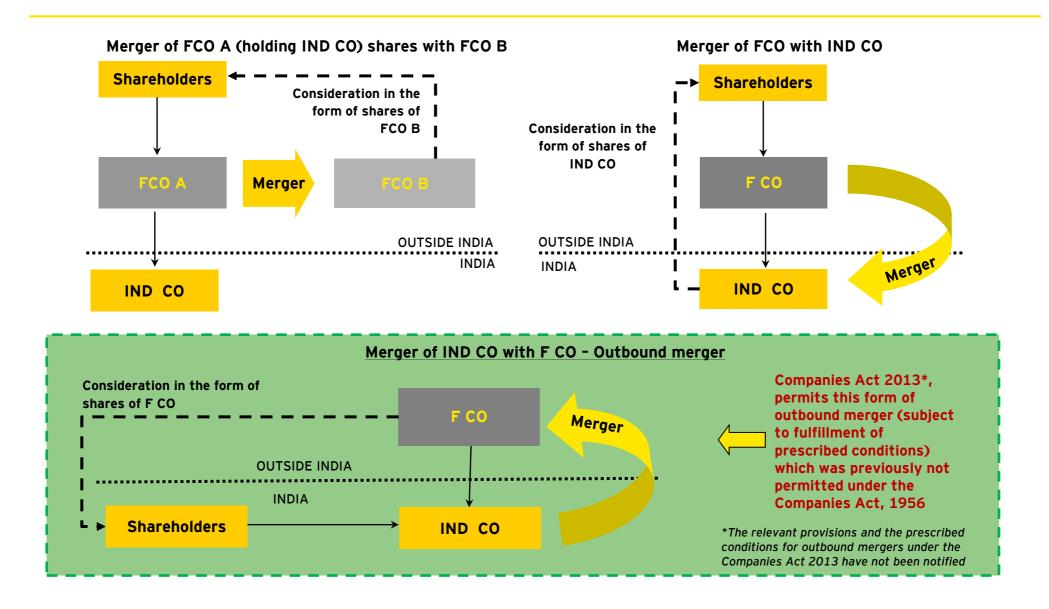


Domestic Merger Situations





Cross Border Merger Situations





Key tax implications

- Tax neutral subject to fulfilment of certain conditions
- Carry forward & set off of losses / unabsorbed depreciation
- Depreciation allowable on proportionate basis
- Merger expenses amortisable over 5 years
- Cost of acquisition (COA)
- Period of holding
- COA of capital assets transferred to Transferee Co = Cost incurred by Transferor Co for acquiring such assets

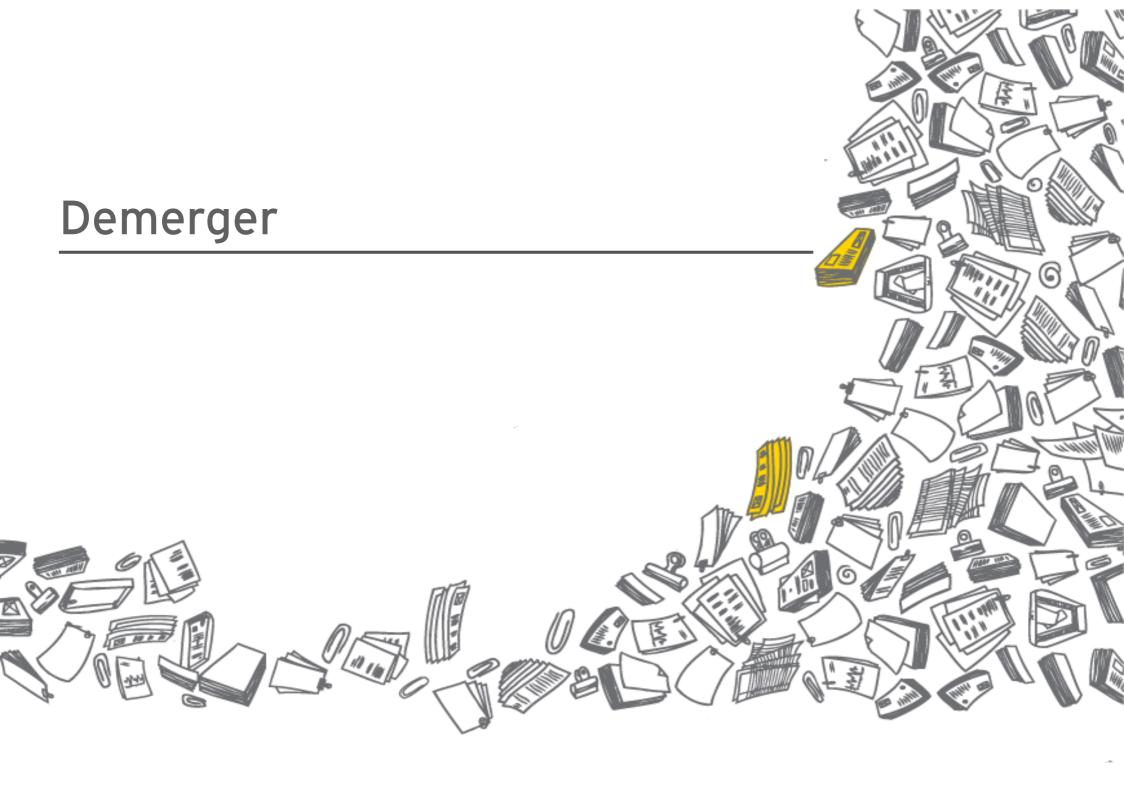


Other tax considerations

Appointed date v. Effective Date

- Whether equity and preference shareholders should be issued equity and preference shares respectively on amalgamation?
- Tax holiday benefits
- MAT credit
- Change in shareholding lapse of losses
- Goodwill on merger Supreme Court in Smifs Securities
- Applicability of transfer pricing provisions



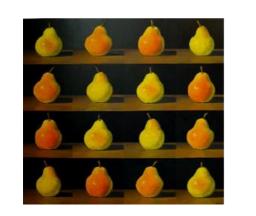


What is demerger?

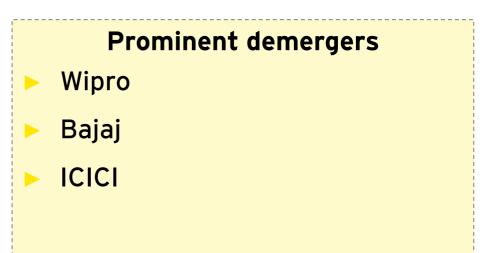


v/s

- Demerger involves transfer of identified business from one company to another
- In consideration, company which acquires business, issues shares to shareholders of selling company
- Demerger is a Court approved process similar to merger

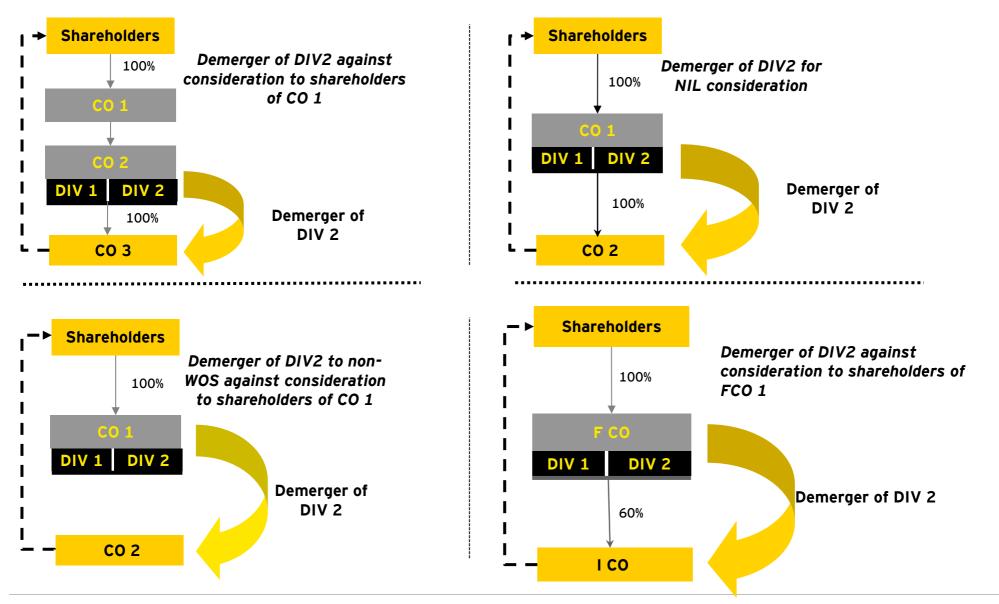








Demerger situations





Key tax implications

- Tax neutral subject to fulfilment of conditions as per the Income Tax Act
- Carry forward & set off of losses/ unabsorbed depreciation relatable to demerged undertaking / division
- Depreciation allowable on proportionate basis
- Demerger expenses amortisable
- Cost of acquisition to be split
- Period of holding



Other tax considerations

- What constitutes an 'undertaking'?
- Continuity of tax holiday benefits of the Demerged Co?
- Whether MAT credit allowed to transferred to the Resulting Co?
- Issue of cash on demerger?
- Applicability of transfer pricing provisions?

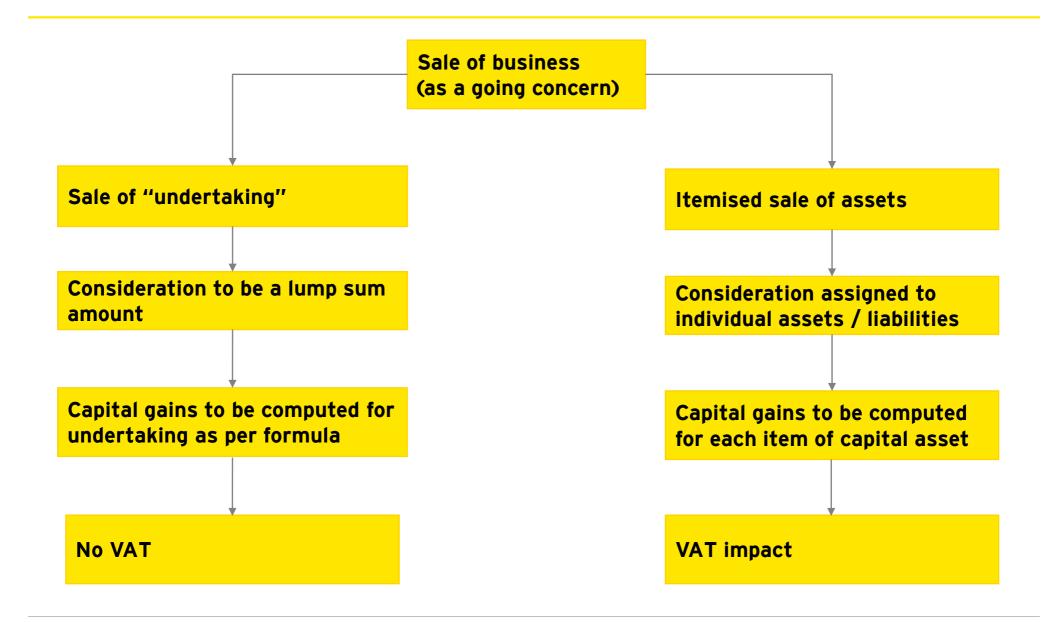
Business acquisitions

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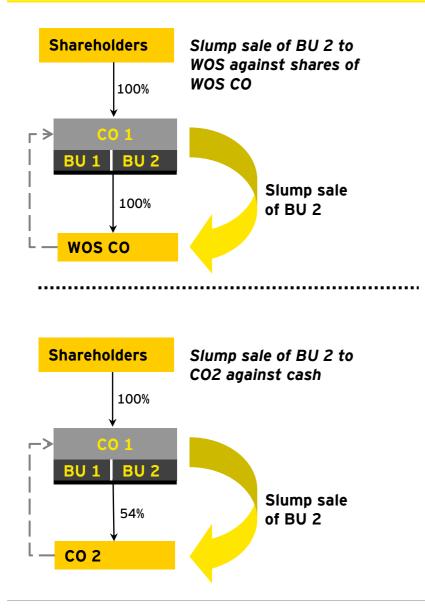
Slump sale v. Itemised sale







Slump Sale



- Transfer of identified business from one company to another for a lump sum consideration
- In consideration, the buyer company to pay cash to the seller company
- Values not to be assigned to individual assets / liabilities during sale
- No Court approval required
- Undertaking defined to include -
 - A part of an undertaking
 - Unit or division of an undertaking
 - Business activity taken as a whole

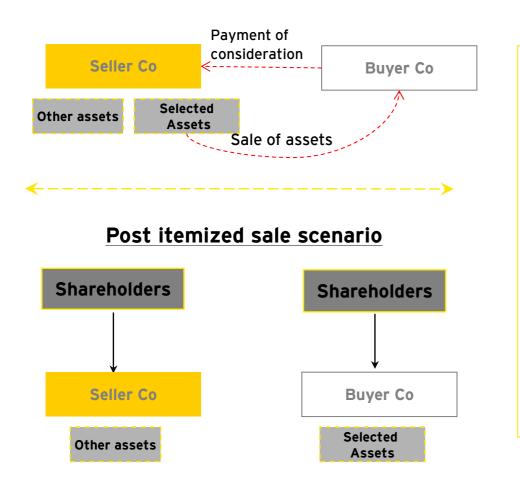


Key tax considerations

- Special provision to compute capital gains on slump sale
- Tax net worth certificate to compute capital gains impact
- Will the transaction be regarded as a slump sale if certain assets or liabilities are <u>not</u> taken over by the purchaser?
- Can depreciation be claimed on the amount paid over and above the value of business which is termed as 'Goodwill'?
- Tax deductions/exemptions (section 80-IA,80-IB,10AA) in the case of slump sale, whether will be transferred to the new company?
- Whether TP provisions would apply to a slump sale transaction?



Itemised - sale of Business



- Involves transfer of business wherein consideration is identified against each asset
- Not necessary what is transferred constitutes a business undertaking
- In consideration, the Buyer Co pays cash to the Seller Co
- No requirement for the Buyer Co to continue to undertake the business
- No Court approval required

Cherry Picking of assets and allocation of value to individual assets based on their inherent commercial advantage



Key tax considerations

Transaction non-tax neutral

- Gains arising on sale of capital assets taxed as Long/ short term capital gains depending on period of holding
- Provisions of Section 50 shall apply in the case of sale of depreciable assets that form a part of a block of assets
- Provisions of Section 50C apply in case of sale of capital asset being land / building
 - Stamp duty value to be considered as full value of consideration for computation of capital gains



Questions?