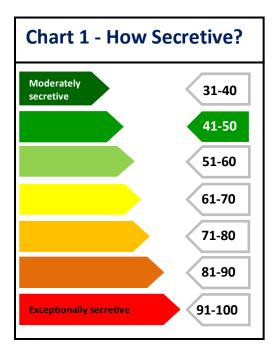
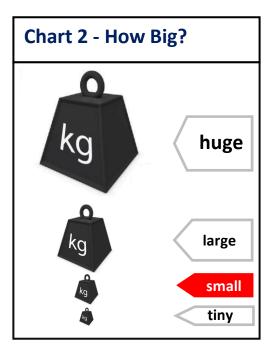
## **Report on India**

India is ranked at 32nd position on the 2013 Financial Secrecy Index. This ranking is based on a combination of their secrecy score and a scale weighting based on their share of the global market for offshore financial services.

India has been assessed with 46 secrecy points out of a potential 100, which places it in the lower mid-range of the secrecy scale (see chart 1 below).

India accounts for slightly less than 2 per cent of the global market for offshore financial services, making it a small player compared with other secrecy jurisdictions (see chart 2 below).



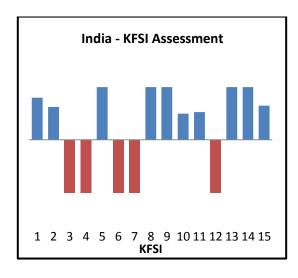


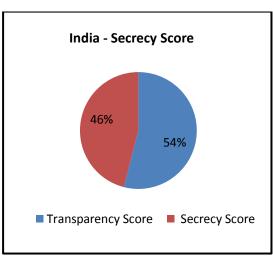
## **Next steps for India**

India's 46 per cent secrecy score shows that it must still make major progress in offering satisfactory financial transparency. If it wishes to play a full part in the modern financial community and to impede and deter illicit financial flows, including flows originating from tax evasion, aggressive tax avoidance practices, corrupt practices and criminal activities, it should take action on the points noted where it falls short of acceptable international standards. See below for details of India's shortcomings on transparency. See this link <a href="http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/kfsi">http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/kfsi</a> for an overview of how each of these shortcomings can be fixed.

## **Secrecy Scores**

The secrecy score of 46 per cent for India has been computed by assessing the jurisdiction's performance on the 15 Key Financial Secrecy Indicators, listed below.





The numbers on the horizontal axis of the bar chart on the left refer to the Key Financial Secrecy Indicators (KFSI). The presence of a blue bar indicates a positive answer, as does blue text in the KFSI list below. The presence of a red bar indicates a negative answer as does red text in the KFSI list. Where the jurisdiction's performance partly, but not fully complies with a Key Financial Secrecy Indicator, the text is coloured violet in the list below (combination of red and blue).

This paper draws on key data collected on India. Our data sources include regulatory reports, legislation, regulation and news available at 31.12.2012<sup>1</sup>. The full data set is available here<sup>2</sup>. Our assessment is based on the 15 Key Financial Secrecy Indicators (KFSIs, below), reflecting the legal and financial arrangements of India. Details of these indicators are noted in the following table and all background data can be found on the Financial Secrecy Index website<sup>3</sup>.

The Key Financial Secrecy Indicators and the performance of India are:

TRA	RANSPARENCY OF BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP – India	
1.	Banking Secrecy: Does the jurisdiction have banking secrecy?	
	India does not adequately curtail banking secrecy	

2.	Trust and Foundations Register: Is there a public register of trusts/foundations, or are		
	trusts/foundations prevented?		
	India partly discloses or prevents trusts and private foundations		
	maia paraty also costs of protection and protate roundations		
3.	Recorded Company Ownership: Does the relevant authority obtain and keep updated		
	details of the beneficial ownership of companies?		
	India does not maintain company ownership details in official records		
	maia does not maintain company ownersing details in ornelar records		
KEY	KEY ASPECTS OF CORPORATE TRANSPARENCY REGULATION – India		
4.	Public Company Ownership: Does the relevant authority make details of ownership of		
	companies available on public record online for less than US\$10/€10?		
	India does not require that company ownership details are publicly available online		
	mala does not require that company ownership details are publicly available offine		
5.	Public Company Accounts: Does the relevant authority require that company accounts		
	are made available for inspection by anyone for a fee of less than US\$10/€10?		
	India requires that company accounts be available on public record		
	mula requires that company accounts be available on public record		
6.	Country-by-Country Reporting: Are all companies required to comply with country-by-		
	country financial reporting?		
	India does not require country-by-country financial reporting by all companies		
	maid does not require country by country intancial reporting by an companies		
EFFICIENCY OF TAX AND FINANCIAL REGULATION – India			
7.	Fit for Information Exchange: Are resident paying agents required to report to the		
	domestic tax administration information on payments to non-residents?		
	India does not require resident paying agents to tell the domestic tax authorities		
	about payments to non-residents		
8.	Efficiency of Tax Administration: Does the tax administration use taxpayer identifiers		
	for analysing information efficiently, and is there a large taxpayer unit?		
	India uses appropriate tools for officiently analysing toy related information		
	India uses appropriate tools for efficiently analysing tax related information		
9.	Avoids Promoting Tax Evasion: Does the jurisdiction grant unilateral tax credits for		
	foreign tax payments?		
	India avoids promoting tax evasion via a tax credit system		

10.	Harmful Legal Vehicles: Does the jurisdiction allow cell companies and trusts with flee clauses?  India partly allows harmful legal vehicles	
INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND COOPERATION – India		
11.	Anti-Money Laundering: Does the jurisdiction comply with the FATF recommendations?	
	India partly complies with international anti-money laundering standards	
12.	Automatic Information Exchange: Does the jurisdiction participate fully in Automatic Information Exchange such as the European Savings Tax Directive?	
	India does not participate fully in Automatic Information Exchange	
13.	Bilateral Treaties: Does the jurisdiction have at least 46 bilateral treaties providing for information exchange upon request, or is it part of the European Council/OECD convention?	
	As of 31 May, 2012, India had at least 46 bilateral tax information sharing agreements complying with basic OECD requirements	
14.	International Transparency Commitments: Has the jurisdiction ratified the five most relevant international treaties relating to financial transparency?  India has ratified relevant international treaties relating to financial transparency	
15.	International Judicial Cooperation: Does the jurisdiction cooperate with other states on money laundering and other criminal issues?  India partly cooperates with other states on money laundering and other criminal issues	
	100000	

 $\underline{http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/PDF/13-Bilateral-Treaties.pdf}.$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> With the exception of KFSI 13 for which the cut-off date is 31.05.2013. For more details, look at the endnote number 2 in the corresponding KFSI-paper here:

 $<sup>^2 \</sup> That \ data \ is \ available \ here: \underline{http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/database/menu.xml}.$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com.