

How BEPS influenced the Transfer Pricing

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A quick look to BEPS



The three pillars of BEPS

Coherence in domestic regulation: reducing loopholes.

Reinforce international standards of substance requirements.

Improve transparency.



Framework for action 10

Alignment of TP with the value generation chain: A8 Intangibles, A9 Risk and Capital, A10 High risk areas. A13 Documentation.



Treatment of services

Simplify the benefit test.



A plan based on 15 Actions



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Hybrid



Digital Economy



Deductibility Financial Expenses



Preferential Arrangements



Abuse of **Covenants**



Permanent

Establishments

Intangibles; Value Creation



Other Risk **Transactions**



Methodology for **BEPS** measurement

Country Reporting

Country by

Amicable Procedures and Arbitration



Mechanisms

CFC regulation





Risk and Capital



Transparency in aggressive tax planning

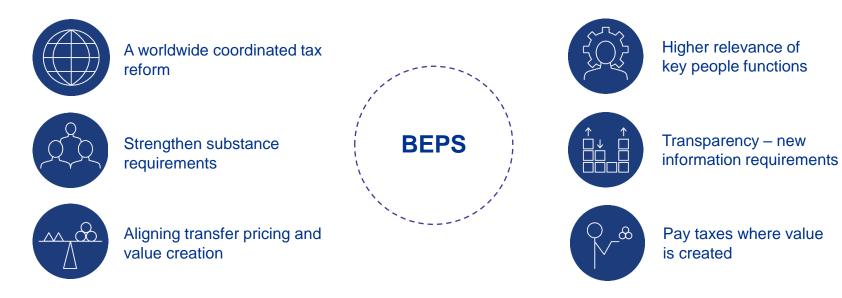


Multilateral Instrument



A new tax environment

BEPS challenged the "status quo" of international tax – MNEs had to re-visit their tax model.



Topics under scrutiny

- Disconnection between the operating model and fiscal policy
- The existence of inadequately remunerated intangibles

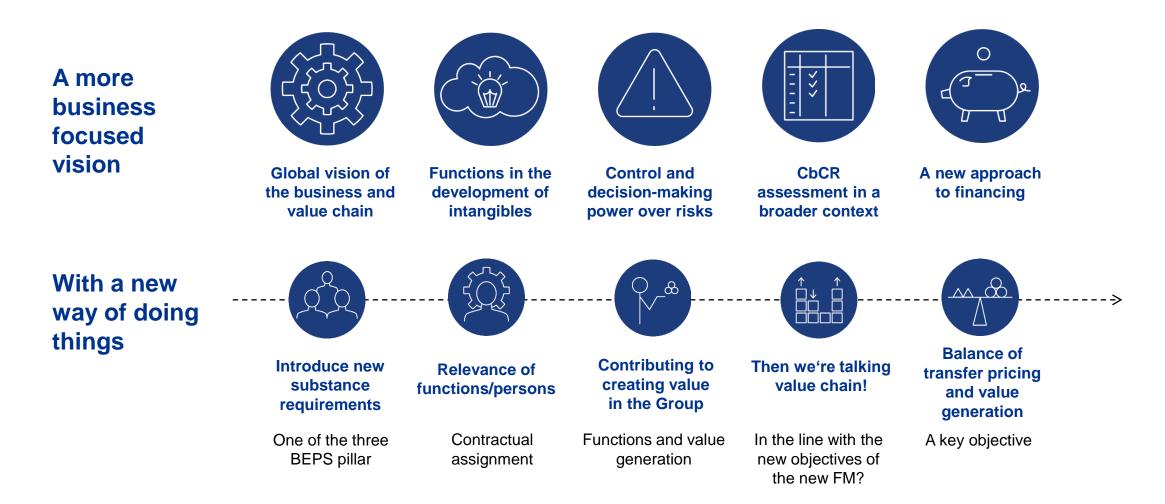


Documentation requirements (Action 13)

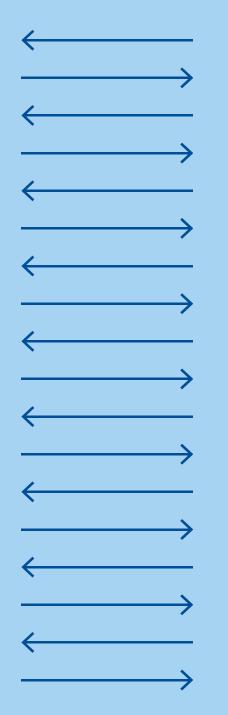
| Action 13: Objectives | Action 13: Focus | |
|---|--|---|
| Assist tax authorities in assessing risk arising from transfer pricing policies. | "Country by Country Reporting" (CbCR) | The CbCR contains information that has not previously been provided to the tax authorities. |
| Ensure that taxpayers set their policies in accordance with the "arm's-length" principle. | Master File (MF) | The Master File contains some information that has not previously been provided to the tax authorities. |
| Providing specific information on transactions linked to the tax authorities. | Local File (LF) | The Local File is practically aligned with what the companies have already been preparing. |
| N | leed for consistency | |



Approach from the tax authorities









Intangibles

Intangibles: new approach



Legal ownership alone does not entail attribution of profits.



The benefits correspond to whoever performs the DEMPE functions.



Without exercising control functions, there will not be an entitlement to remuneration beyond the risk-free rate



Function DEMPE analysis Development Improvement Maintenance Protection Exploitation

"value drivers" of the business.



Consistency with the **conduct of the parties** and compliance with contractual terms.

Identification of the relevant assets (intangibles) -

Analysis of contractual terms - legal ownership of

intangibles and assumption of inherent risks.

Financing capacity linked to control functions.

Determine the "arm's length" price of the transaction.



Intangibles: challenges



Lack of **comparability** between intangibles and also between transactions



Several companies developing DEMPE functions



Contractual clauses

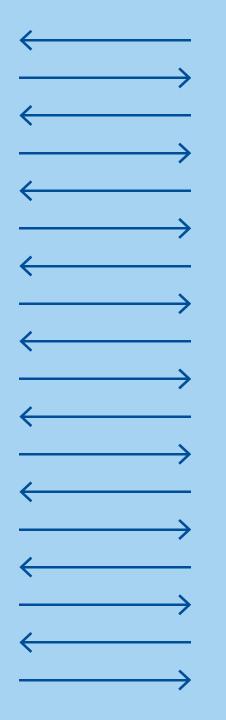


Use of **different** intangibles by **different** companies



Intangible assets generated over different **time periods**









Risks: how to analyze them

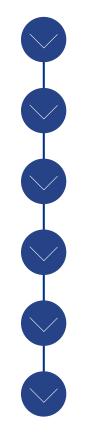


Uncertainty

Risk



Opportunity



Identification of the risks

Determine how the parties **contractually** assume these risks

Functional analysis –who and how **manages** the risk

Consistency with the **conduct of the parties** and compliance with contractual terms

Assign risks to those who exercise control functions and have **financial capacity**

Valuation - determine transaction **price** based on evidence

