

Objective reasons for sustaining losses according to the OECD TP Guidelines and their acceptance in tax audits in Slovakia

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### **OECD Guidelines**

- As an OECD Member State, Slovakia adheres to the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines
- > The OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines:
  - Basis for the Guideline of the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic No. MF/019153/2018-724 laying down the content of the documentation pursuant to the Article 18 par.
     1 of Act No. 595/2003 Coll. on Income Tax, as amended
  - ✓ Serve as explanatory means

### **OECD Guidelines & Losses**

- Chapter I section D.3 1.129: Losses
- Enterprises consistently realizing losses, while the group is profitable should trigger attention
- > Associated enterprises may sustain losses due to:
  - ✓ Heavy start-up costs
  - ✓ Unfavorable economic conditions
  - ✓ Inefficiencies
  - ✓ Other legitimate business reasons

#### **Heavy start-up costs**

- Start-up costs are all expenses incurred to plan, register, organize and launch a new business
- It is the aggregated cost to bring any new business idea to the open market
- > These expenses come from things like:
  - ✓ Legal fees
  - ✓ Market research reports
  - ✓ Insurance
  - ✓ Advertisement
  - ✓ Other operating costs

## **Unfavorable economic conditions**

- Economic conditions refer to the present state of the economy in a country or region
- > Examples of unfavorable economic conditions:
  - ✓ Crisis
  - ✓ Market slumps

### Inefficiencies

#### What does inefficiency mean?

- ✓ Not achieving maximum productivity
- ✓ Inability to achieve the desired result
- ✓ Scarce resources are not being put to their best use
- Inefficiency can be caused by:
  - ✓ Flawed product strategy
  - ✓ Outdated tools
  - ✓ Inefficient organisational structure
  - ✓ Failing to use available knowledge

### **Other legitimate business reasons**

#### > Other legitimate business reasons:

- ✓ Achieving market penetration
- ✓ Anything that has some rationale?

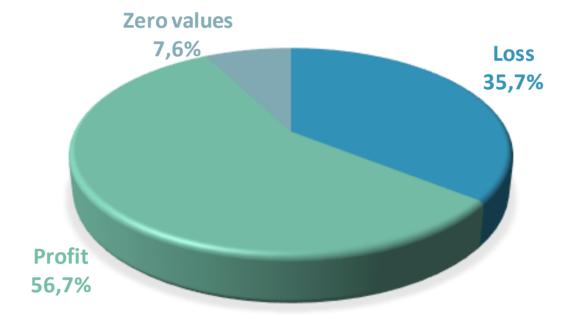
#### **OECD Guidelines & Losses**

> Acceptable period for sustaining losses?

- ✓ **OECD:** not tolerating losses that continue indefinitely
- What if **losses continue indefinitely**?
  - ✓ Independent company: cease to undertake business
  - MNE group company: may remain in business, if
    beneficial => adequate compensation required

# Loss-making companies in Slovakia

- Growing trend of tax audits in loss-making companies
- Number of companies in profit and loss for 2018 (sample of 217 510 companies)



Source: https://www.finstat.sk/analyzy/analyza-financnych-vysledkov-firiem-2018

#### Recent experience:

- ✓ Loss-making company between years 2010 2015
- Manufacturing company (combined: toll manufacturer/contract manufacturer)
- ✓ Argumentation of the company:
  - □ Inefficiency
    - Expansion of production, introduction of new processes
    - Fluctuation of employees
    - Adaptation of employees takes over 1 year (2 years till full adaptation)

#### > Recent experience:

✓ Argumentation of the tax authority:

- Admitted that there was expansion, however not significant (subjective assessment?)
- Costs are booked on 52x with no special analytics for inefficiencies
- Performance based remuneration for employees is advantageous for the group even if the company has to pay the wage at the statutory minimum – comparison to minimal wage in the country of the mother company

#### > Recent experience:

- ✓ Argumentation of the tax authority:
  - Inefficiency as a common phenomenon (local inquiries in comparable companies)
  - Introduction of new processes is not in the competence of the company, therefore no losses are accepted
  - Company was not allowed to offer services & products to others (even though sale was not guaranteed)

- > Recent experience:
  - ✓ From the informal talks with tax auditors:
    - Loss is accepted if realized only 3 years?
- > **Outcome** of the tax audit:
  - ✓ Loss not accepted
  - ✓ Increase of tax base

#### Ďakujeme za pozornosť 🙂

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