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V. Interest Deductibility and CFC Rules

The 2015 OECD International Tax Conference

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Panelists

- Achim Pross, Head of International Cooperation and Tax Administration Division, OECD
- Doug Poms, Acting Deputy International Tax Counsel, U.S. Treasury
- Olga Hartwell, Vice President & Senior Tax Counsel, GE
- Saul Rosen, Senior Tax Counsel, Citigroup
- Manal Corwin, National Leader, International Tax, KPMG LLP





BEPS Action 3 - CFCs

Action 3 **CFCs**

Develop recommendations regarding the design of controlled foreign company rules.

This work will be coordinated with other work as necessary.









BEPS Action 3 - CFCs Structure of the 2015 Report

Building blocks for effective CFC rules

- Definition of a CFC, including control
- Low-tax exemption and threshold requirements
- Definition of income
- Rules for computing income
- Rules for attributing income
- Rules to prevent or eliminate double taxation









BEPS Action 3 - CFCs Policy considerations

General agreement that different CFC rules prioritise different policy objectives

- CFC rules are part of a jurisdiction's overall tax system, so the policy objectives of the tax system affect the policy objectives of CFC rules
- CFC rules that are part of worldwide systems may focus more on long-term deferral and foreign-to-foreign stripping
- CFC rules that are part of territorial systems may focus more on shifting out of the parent jurisdiction





BEPS Action 3 - CFCs Indicia/factors

Different CFC rules also look at different factors

- Most jurisdictions have the same overall concern: income has been shifted into the CFC and separated from underlying value creation
- But different jurisdictions look at different indicia/factors: legal classification, relatedness of parties, source of income, substance
- Recommendations must be flexible and not overly prescriptive









BEPS Action 3 - CFCs Definition of income

Discussion and public comments have focused on definition of income

- Non-exhaustive list of approaches and combinations of approaches:
 - Categorical analyses divide income based on legal classification, relatedness of parties, and source of the income
 - Substance analyses look at various proxies, including people, premises, assets and risk
 - Excess profits analysis treats income above a normal return as CFC income









BEPS Action 4 - Interest The problem

"no or low taxation associated with practices that artificially segregate taxable income from the activities that generate it"

BEPS Action Plan, chapter 3



location of third party interest in high tax countries



quantity of related party interest, in excess of group's actual interest cost



use of interest expense to fund tax exempt income









BEPS Action 4 - Interest The Action Item

Develop recommendations regarding best practices in the design of rules to prevent base erosion through the use of interest expense ...

... for example, through the use of related party and third party debt ...

... to achieve excessive interest deductions or to finance the production of exempt or deferred income ...

... and other financial payments that are economically equivalent to interest.







BEPS Action 4 - Interest Public Consultation

Group-wide rule

Fixed ratio rule

Combination of these two rules



Targeted rules









Developing a best practice – status of discussion



+

Group ratio rule

+

Optional de minimis monetary threshold to remove low risk entities



Optional carry forward of disallowed interest/unused capacity



Targeted rules to support general rules and address specific risks





Developing a best practice – status of discussion

Fixed ratio rule

EBITDA

- Objective measure
- Based on taxable income
- Supported in public consultation

x Benchmark fixed ratio

- No single ratio, but a range
- Principles to help countries setting a ratio









Developing a best practice – status of discussion

Group ratio rule

- Allows an entity to exceed the benchmark fixed ratio
 - Based on relevant group financial ratio
 - Based on consolidated financial reporting group
 - Countries may opt not to apply, based on policy considerations









Developing a best practice – status of discussion

Optional de minimis monetary threshold to remove low risk entities

Optional carry forward of disallowed interest/unused capacity

- Provide flexibility to exclude entities with low net interest expense
- Carry forwards smooth the impact of earnings volatility





Developing a best practice – status of discussion

Targeted rules to support general rules and address specific risks

- Protect fixed ratio rule and group ratio rule from planning to avoid/reduce their effect
 - Tackle specific BEPS risks not addressed by these rules
 - Need for special rules which take into account features of banking and insurance sectors





