



Corporate Tax Alert

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[BEPS Action 10: Proposed modifications to Chapter VII of the *Transfer Pricing Guidelines* relating to low value-adding intra-group services](#)

On 3 November 2014, the OECD, as part of its work on the Action Plan to address Base Erosion and Profit Shifting ('BEPS'), released a Discussion Draft in relation to Action 10 proposing a simplified transfer pricing approach for low value-adding intra-group services which will ultimately lead to revisions in Chapter VII of the OECD's *Transfer Pricing Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Tax Administrations*. The aim is to reduce base erosion through excessive management fees and head office expenses, particularly in developing countries. The simplified approach, which a group may elect to adopt, recognises that the arm's length price is closely related to costs, allocates the costs of providing each category of such services to those group companies which benefit from using those services using consistent group-wide allocation keys with an associated consistent small mark-up.

As with other Discussion Drafts on BEPS Actions, the proposals do not represent a consensus view from the G20/OECD countries involved but are designed to provide substantive proposals for public comment.

Deloitte Comments and Business Next Steps

The proposed simplified approach to low-value adding services will be helpful for some groups. In many instances it has proved difficult or too costly to provide sufficient evidence to support what may be small amounts of individual charges across a wide number of jurisdictions, leading to double taxation. In addition, the simplified approach will benefit tax authorities with limited resources in considering the appropriate mark-up. However, the proposals do not discuss a common key issue, which is the disparity in the costs incurred in high-cost developed countries where services are provided to low-cost developing countries, where comparable services cannot be obtained locally, and this may remain a source of disputes.

The proposed mark-up range of 2%-5% is narrower and lower than the EU Joint Transfer Pricing Forum's guidance for similar low-value added services (endorsed by the European Commission) which suggests that a mark-up range of 3%-10%, subject to circumstances, is typically found.

The simplified approach for a group that chooses to apply it will need to be applied on a globally consistent basis, and this will entail (i) a greater coordination of cost pooling and allocation of services, particularly where this is currently done on a regional basis; and (ii) additional compliance in the year of adoption in order to establish the appropriate cost pools, allocation keys and documentation.

For countries with OECD-based double tax treaties amendment to the *Transfer Pricing Guidelines* will be likely to be sufficient to implement the proposals for simplification; but it will remain to be seen whether other countries (particularly outside of the OECD) choose to adopt the proposals, and this may affect its practical application on a global basis.

Singapore perspective

Singapore's current treatment of low value-adding intra-group services is generally in line with the

proposed approach. Broadly, the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore (IRAS) is prepared to accept the indirect method in charging for intragroup services provided the allocation key adopted is reasonable, founded on sound accounting principles and has been consistently applied year to year throughout the group.

The IRAS is also prepared to accept a 5% mark-up for certain routine support activities as a reasonable arm's length charge, provided that the routine support activities that the service provider offers to its related party are not also provided to an unrelated party. In this connection, the cost base should account for all costs which are directly or indirectly related to the services performed.

A simplified approach for low value-adding services

Definition: Low value-adding intra-group services are those which are supportive in nature, are not part of the core business of the group, do not use or create intangibles and do not involve significant risk. Examples of qualifying and non-qualifying services are given. For some services a fact-specific functional analysis will be required.

Determination of arm's length charges for low value-adding intra-group services

Computing the charge: A group that elects to apply the simplified method should identify, on an annual basis, a pool of costs associated with categories of low value-adding services which are provided to multiple members of its group. The cost pool should exclude costs that are attributable to an in-house activity that benefits solely the company performing the activity (including shareholder activities performed by the shareholding company, based on existing guidance). Those costs related to services performed **solely** on behalf of one other group member should be removed from the pool, as these costs and their mark-up will be charged directly.

The next step is to allocate among members of the group the costs in the pool, by selecting an allocation key dependent on the nature of the services. A consistent approach is expected - the same allocation key or keys should be applied in determining the allocation to all group companies of the same category of low value-adding services, and the same key(s) should be used each year unless there is a valid reason to change.

The Discussion Draft specifies that the same mark-up should be used for all low value-adding services irrespective of the categories of services. It proposes that the applied mark-up should be between 2%-5% of the relevant cost.

Supporting the charge: Usually, an obligation to pay for an intra-group service arises only where the activity provides the group member with economic or commercial value to enhance or maintain its commercial position. The Discussion Draft recognises that while low value-adding services may provide benefits to all recipients of those services, it may be difficult to demonstrate whether the recipient would have been willing to pay for the individual service from an independent party or perform it themselves. A simplified benefits test is recommended, whereby tax authorities should consider benefits only by **categories of services**. The Discussion Draft suggests that a single annual invoice describing a category of services should suffice to support the charge, and correspondence or other evidence of individual services should not be necessary. Documentation should also include:

- Reasons justifying why the services meet the definition and expected benefits of each category of service;
- Description and justification of choice of allocation keys and confirmation of mark-up applied;
- Calculations showing the determination of the cost pool and the application of the specified allocation keys.

Timetable

Comments are invited by 14 January 2015. A public consultation meeting will be held on the Discussion Draft at the OECD in Paris on 19-20 March 2015. Registration details will be published on the OECD website in due course.

Find out more

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