OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines For Multinational Enterprises And Tax Administrations 2017 Volume 2017
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How many of us still have time to read 660+ page guidelines? How many of us have time to take those guidelines and combine them with chapters adopted after the guidelines were published? How does a student begin to study a
work of this size, without getting hopelessly lost? This book reflects my love for systematic thinking and reducing clutter. It is aimed at giving fast, accurate, information through diagrams and summaries. I believe it may fill a need at a time where we are buried under information and do not always have time to read ten page articles, hundred-page court decisions, or six hundred page guidelines. This book does not pretend to be a replacement of the 2017 OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines; it is an introduction, giving an overview of the wide variety of topics covered, with paragraph references to the underlying Guideline paragraphs, so that we know where to find them. In this book, the 2017 OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines are summarized three times: first as a one-page overview, then as a longer executive summary and finally as an extended summary of most of the paragraphs of the 2017 OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines. The extended summary references the actual paragraphs in the 2017 OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines. As the 2017 OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines is a live document, which is continuously updated, I will substitute existing the 2017 OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines chapters and paragraphs with draft and final material published after 2017. These texts are clearly marked and will first concern the profit allocation to PEs, the profit split method and financial transactions, when those documents are finalised by the OECD. The book follows the order of topics as given in the actual guidelines, albeit that I have added to Annexes to the different chapters in the chapters where they belong. This book is only descriptive: I have not given my opinion about the choices made, though it is difficult to make a summary without some degree of interpretation.

Recent years have seen unprecedented public scrutiny over the tax practices of Multinational Enterprise (MNE) groups. Tax policy and administration concerning international transactions, aggressive tax planning, and tax avoidance have become an issue of extensive national and international debate in developed and developing countries alike. Within this context, transfer pricing, historically a subject of limited specialist interest, has attained name recognition amongst a broader global audience that is concerned with equitable fiscal policy and sustainable development. Abusive transfer pricing practices are considered to pose major risk to the direct tax base of many countries and developing countries are particularly vulnerable because corporate tax tends to account for a larger share of their revenue. This handbook is part of the wider WBG engagement in supporting countries with Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) by protecting their tax base and aims to cover all relevant aspects that have to be considered when introducing or strengthening transfer pricing regimes. The handbook provides guidance on analytical steps that can be taken to understand a country’s potential exposure to inappropriate transfer pricing (transfer mispricing) and outlines the main areas that require attention in the design and implementation of transfer pricing regimes. A discussion of relevant aspects of the legislative process, including the formulation of a transfer pricing policy, and the role and content of administrative guidance, is combined with the presentation of country examples on the practical application and implementation of the arm’s length principle and on running an effective transfer pricing audit program. Recognizing the importance of transfer pricing regulation and administration for the business environment and investor confidence, this handbook aims to balance the general objective of protecting a country’s tax base and raising
additional revenue with investment climate considerations wherever appropriate.

Addressing base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS) is a key priority of governments. In 2013, OECD and G20 countries, working together on an equal footing, adopted a 15-point Action Plan to address BEPS. This publication is the final report for Action 13.

The taxation of multinational corporate groups has become a major concern in the academic and political debate on the future of international taxation. In particular the arm’s length standard for the determination of transfer prices is under increasing pressure. Many countries and international bodies are now taking a closer look at the use of transfer prices for profit shifting and are exploring alternative mechanisms such as formulary apportionment for the allocation of taxing rights. With regard to this topic, this volume is the first to offer a concise analysis of transfer pricing in the international tax arena from an interdisciplinary legal and economic point of view. Fundamentals such as the efficient allocation of resources within multi-unit firms and distortions between different goals of transfer pricing as well as different aspects of it in tax and corporate law, the traditional OECD approach and practical aspects concerning intangibles, capital and risk allocation are covered by outstanding authors.

The OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Tax Administrations provide guidance on the application of the “arm’s length principle”, which is the international consensus on transfer pricing, i.e. on the valuation, for tax purposes, of cross-border transactions between associated enterprises. In a global economy where multinational enterprises...
(MNEs) play a prominent role, transfer pricing is high on the agenda of tax administrators and taxpayers alike. Governments need to ensure that the taxable profits of MNEs are not artificially shifted out of their jurisdictions and that the tax base reported by MNEs in their respective countries reflect the economic activity undertaken therein. For taxpayers, it is essential to limit the risks of economic double taxation that may result from a dispute between two countries on the determination of an arm’s length remuneration for their cross-border transactions with associated enterprises. Following this original 1979 publication, the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines were approved by the OECD Council in their original version in 1995. A limited update was made in this 2009 edition, primarily to reflect the adoption, in the 2008 update of the Model Tax Convention, of a new paragraph 5 of Article 25 dealing with arbitration, and of changes to the Commentary on Article 25 on mutual agreement procedures to resolve cross-border tax disputes. A subsequent edition was released in 2010, in which, Chapters I-III were substantially revised, with new guidance on: the selection of the most appropriate transfer pricing method to the circumstances of the case; the practical application of transactional profit methods (transactional net margin method and profit split method); and on the performance of comparability analyses. Furthermore, a new Chapter IX, on the transfer pricing aspects of business restructurings, was added. Consistency changes were made to the rest of the Guidelines. Digitised document - Electronic release on 24/11/2011.

This book provides a concise and pragmatic introduction to transfer pricing. Approaching the subject from an economic and business perspective, it familiarizes the reader with the basic concepts without getting sidetracked by tax law. In turn, the book draws on case studies to demonstrate the identification and application of appropriate transfer pricing methods for the most common intercompany transactions. The intuitive step-by-step guidance, together with integrated Excel-based tools, will equip the reader to ensure compliance with the arm’s length principle and thus to minimize tax risk. Based on the post-BEPS OECD Guidelines, the book’s content is applicable to a global context.

This publication is a response to the need, often expressed by developing countries, for clearer guidance on the policy and administrative aspects of applying transfer pricing analysis to some of the transactions of multinational enterprises (MNEs) in particular. Such guidance should not only assist policy makers and administrators in dealing with complex transfer pricing issues, but should also assist taxpayers in their dealings with tax administrations. Without an effective response to transfer pricing issues, profits earned in one jurisdiction might appear to be shifted to another jurisdiction. This may have the net effect of minimising tax revenues in a country where economic activity of the MNE takes place, and therefore the ability to finance country’s development.

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Bachelor Thesis from the year 2015 in the subject Economics - International Economic Relations, Management Center Innsbruck, language: English, abstract: Due to increased globalisation over the last years and enhanced activities of multinational enterprises (MNEs), intra-firm trade has become more and more important. Intra-firm trade is estimated to constitute about one third of the global trade; and about 50% of all exports within the member states of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) are intra-firm exports. In order to determine the expenses and revenues for the associated companies, transfer prices (TP) have to be set for the respective goods of intra-group transfers (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development [OECD]). Intra-group transfers can be defined as the transaction of tangible or intangible property from one entity of a MNE to another entity, considered as sale and “may apply to departments, divisions, subsidiaries, or affiliate business units”. A TP therefore is the internal monetary value imposed on goods, services or unmanufactured material that is transferred within a MNE group. According to the OECD (2010) intra-firm transfers are likewise defined as controlled transactions (i.e., transactions between two associated enterprises).

This is the first book to present a sustained analysis and critique of arm's length based transfer pricing rules following the G20 / OECD Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) project. The book considers the nature and scope of transfer pricing rules based on the arm's length principle starting with an explanation of how the rules were created and how they evolved over time. It provides how internationally accepted transfer pricing rules were applied immediately prior to the BEPS project, and describes the principal problems that had arisen with those rules. The issues highlighted include problems relating to the complexity of the rules, the use and availability of comparables, and, in particular, problems permitting avoidance and income shifting, including problems related to low tax entities with 'excessive capital'. Having described the pre-BEPS rules and inherent problems, the
book goes on to examine the extent to which the work undertaken by the BEPs project provides a solid foundation for future transfer pricing determinations and the problems that remain after BEPS. It identifies those issues on which the BEPS output has been positive, and also those issues which BEPS has not successfully addressed and which remain problematic. This book is the most detailed and up-to-date publication on this highly topical and often controversial topic.


Virtually all international taxation provisions ultimately stem from two fundamental sources, both originating at the OECD: The Model Tax Convention (on which more than 3,000 bilateral tax treaties are based), and the Transfer Pricing Guidelines. During 2010, major revisions were made to both. This unique book provides an expert analysis of current, important topics in international taxation and transfer pricing. As such, it is a welcome and valuable resource for tax lawyers and consultants, corporate tax advisers, government officials and others involved in the international tax law market, as well as for academics and researchers in the field.

Despite the vast literature on the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Tax Administrations (OECD Guidelines), its status has received little consideration. The image in the literature is that the OECD Guidelines is a significant publication, given the substantial cross-border trade between associated enterprises. In the OECD/G20 BEPS Project, the Final Report on Actions 8-10, published in 2015, revised the OECD Guidelines as part of the sweeping measures to counter aggressive tax avoidance by certain multinational enterprises (MNEs), such as Google LLC, Facebook Inc. and Apple Inc. BEPS Actions 8-10, inter alia, revised the guidance on intangibles and cost contribution arrangements to prevent profits from intangibles being allocated to low-tax jurisdictions. As anticipated, the OECD has reported that transfer pricing disputes are rising. In particular, BEPS Action 14, on dispute resolution, requires tax treaties to include article 9(2) of the OECD Model Tax Convention, on corresponding transfer pricing adjustments, in tax treaties. Moreover, BEPS Action 14 (element 1.1 of the minimum standard) requires that access to the mutual agreement procedure be available for transfer pricing cases in tax treaties and that countries implement the resulting mutual agreements. As a minimum standard, members of the Inclusive Framework are obliged to implement this measure, which further elevates the status of the OECD Guidelines, as resulting disputes will be resolved on the basis of the principles in the OECD Guidelines. The membership of the Inclusive Framework exceeds 135 countries. As there is a dearth of transfer pricing case law, the consequence is that courts have only established limited jurisprudence on the topic. One Australian transfer pricing case concluded that the OECD Guidelines had no formal status in treaty interpretation. It is asserted in this article that the OECD Guidelines is part of the Commentary accompanying the OECD Model Convention on Income and on Capital. Even so, it is argued that treaty countries should not only use the OECD Guidelines as a guidance document in their domestic rules, but expressly state in their tax treaties that the OECD Guidelines are to be used for the interpretation of the
associated enterprises article. In addition, the treaty statement should specify whether the static or ambulatory approach should be applied. This article asserts that the best way forward is for the OECD to illuminate the status of the OECD Guidelines by including a clear statement in the Commentary on the intrinsic character of the OECD Guidelines and expressly identify which parts of the OECD Guidelines form part of the Commentary, adapting the approach taken in the Commentary on the business profits article incorporating the 2010 Report on the Attribution of Permanent Establishments.

Transfer pricing is one of the most important issues for multinational companies as they strive to ensure that each company in the group earns a fair share of the profits after considering its functions and risks. Tax authorities, however, are concerned that the inter-company transfer prices are being used to reduce taxable profits in their jurisdiction. This has resulted in a sharp rise in transfer pricing regulations and enforcement, thereby making transfer pricing controversies a major tax issue for companies. This book contains the official text of the 2010 OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Tax Administrations, together with information on transfer pricing in selected countries. The countries were chosen on the basis of their geographical and economic importance as well as the amount of transfer pricing activity. Each country chapter provides a concise description of the current transfer pricing laws, guidelines and methodologies in practice in that particular country, and the information is presented in a domestic as well as an international context.

The report contains revisions to the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines to align transfer pricing outcomes with value creation. The revised guidance focuses on the following key areas: transfer pricing issues relating to transactions involving intangibles; contractual arrangements, including the contractual allocation of risks and corresponding profits, which are not supported by the activities actually carried out; the level of return to funding provided by a capital-rich MNE group member, where that return does not correspond to the level of activity undertaken by the funding company; and other high-risk areas. The report also sets out follow-up work to be carried out on the transactional profit split method which will lead to detailed guidance on the ways in which this method can appropriately be applied to further align transfer pricing outcomes with value creation.

This report contains revised standards for transfer pricing documentation incorporating a master file, local file, and a template for country-by-country reporting of revenues, profits, taxes paid and certain measures of economic activity. The revised standardised approach and will require taxpayers to articulate consistent transfer pricing positions and will provide tax administrations with useful information to assess transfer pricing and other BEPS risks, make determinations about where audit resources can most effectively be deployed, and, in the event audits are called for, provide information to commence and target audit enquiries. Country-by-country reports will be disseminated through an automatic government-to-government exchange mechanism. The implementation package included in this report sets out guidance to ensure that the reports are provided in a timely manner, that confidentiality is preserved and that the information is used appropriately, by incorporating model legislation and model Competent Authority Agreements forming the basis for government-to-
Via a global analysis of more than 180 transfer pricing cases from 20 representative jurisdictions, Resolving Transfer Pricing Disputes explains how the law on transfer pricing operates in practice and examines how disputes between taxpayers and tax administrations are dealt with around the world. It has been designed to be an essential complement to the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Tax Administrations, which focus on transfer pricing issues but do not refer to specific transfer pricing disputes. All of the transfer pricing cases discussed in the book are linked to the relevant paragraphs of the OECD Guidelines by means of a 'Golden Bridge', namely a table listing the cases according to the paragraphs of the Guidelines to which they refer. It therefore provides examples of the application of the Arm's Length Principle in many settings on all continents.

This consolidated version of the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines includes the revised guidance on safe harbours adopted in 2013, as well as the recent amendments made by the Reports on Actions 8-10 and 13 of the BEPS Actions Plan and conforming changes to Chapter IX.

The OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines provide guidance on the application of the “arm’s length principle”, which is the international consensus on transfer pricing, the valuation, for tax purposes, of cross-border transactions between associated enterprises.

The position of soft obligations as legal sources is a continuously discussed topic in international law. As policy documents, guidelines and non-binding agreements often are regularly updated, the question of the applicability of different editions to various points in time may arise. The OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Tax Administrations (OECD Guidelines) were revised most recently in July 2017, and these timing issues therefore appear in, for example, the undertaking of historical transfer pricing reviews and audits of years prior to the release of the updated OECD Guidelines. This article explores the arguments for using the new edition of the OECD Guidelines by comparison to an approach discussed in literature on finding guidance from different versions of the OECD Model Tax Convention (OECD Model) and its Commentary.

Practical Guide to U.S. Transfer Pricing is a total approach to U.S. transfer pricing For The complex global marketplace. No book on the market today offers you a more thorough approach to transfer pricing rules that Practical Guide to U.S. Transfer Pricing. The tremendous increase in international trade among the nations of the world has made transfer pricing the most important international tax issues for governments. Thus, it is a major problem for major multinational corporations, which are subject to deterrents from transfer pricing rules and adjustments, especially double taxation, penalties, And The cost of compliance. Packed with ready-to-use guidelines, detailed examples, and useful tips, Practical Guide to U.S. Transfer Pricing has been specifically designed to help you make today's transfer pricing rules work for your corporation. The book brings together
For the first time, a wealth of features that will empower you to deal quickly and efficiently with all transfer pricing issues and problems. You will find: unsurpassed coverage of U.S. transfer pricing substantive rules, incisive comparisons of the U.S. rules to the international accepted OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines information on both special and traditional procedures for transfer pricing cases, comprehensive explanations of all major transfer pricing methods, such as the comparable uncontrolled price method, cost plus method, comparable profits methods, and profit split method criteria for choosing the best transfer pricing method, ideas on how to cope with the U.S. rules in light of foreign requirements, a checklist that multinationals can use in developing an international strategy for transfer pricing compliance, a full description of the proposed method of global trading of financial products.

Value creation and its effects on transfer pricing and tax law. Emerging from the OECD/G20 BEPS Project, a new, somewhat fuzzy notion of value creation came to permeate not only transfer pricing language but also wider allocation rules and anti-abuse provisions in international tax law. The notion of ‘value creation’ reframes the interpretation and application of the arm’s length principle (ALP) that is embedded in Articles 7 and 9 of the OECD Model Convention. This new value creation notion and approach assist in understanding key enterprise functions while different industry sectors manifest these concepts in various ways. Situating such notions and this approach within the law of tax treaties and analyzing terms of the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines alongside their factual context is the aim of this book. Here, law students address transfer pricing and value creation in sectors as varied as commodities trade, automotive, consumer products, food and beverages, pharmaceutical and life sciences, telecommunications, and the key topic of value creation in a digitalized economy. Our LL.M. students were required to address issues not explored in legal research and to discuss factual topics relevant for transfer pricing. All students focused on topics that are new to the international tax debate that keep evolving and on factual matters that often escape legal research.


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Including expert commentary and UK guidance, this second edition comprehensively outlines the general UK principles of transfer pricing and includes matrices of pricing. Contents include: what is it and why does it matter? * OECD and legislative principles (theory) * tangible goods transactions * intra-group services * financing transactions * intangibles * global trading and the allocation of profits to permanent establishment * transfer pricing planning * documentation * eliminating double taxation * practical difficulties, with arm's length pricing and transfer pricing planning.

Learn OECD guidance on business taxation in multiple countries A business that is not aware of all of its exposure to the tax policy of each country in which it does business may find itself paying more in taxes that the share of profit it generates. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) seeksto reduce the risk of business taxation in multiple countries. Transfer Pricing Handbook explores how countries can apply the OECD Guidelines to tax businesses that conduct their endeavors in more than one country. It is the ultimate comprehensive guide for companies doing business globally. Helps companies properly price their goods and services for global markets Provides defenses for transfer pricing audits Provides standards for creating comparables that multijurisdictional tax administrations will accept Guides documentation requirements and timing issues If you're doing business in more than one country, Transfer Pricing Handbook is a must-have, essential guide for simplifying OECD regulations for your global company.

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