
UN-ATAF Workshop on Transfer Pricing
Administrative Aspects and Recent Developments



IS THE FOLLOWING A CCA?

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SCENARIO 4: INITIAL DISCUSSION POINTS

Company B and C participate in a CC. Company C would also participate in the CC (considered a participant).

What issues might arise from the shared ownership?

What complexities could arise if, as an alternative, Company B and C decided to, or separately, provide services to each other?

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UNPACKING THE CCA DEFINITION

! CC! is

PARTICIPANTS IN A CCA

Each participant in a CCA must be assigned a specific interest in the intangible assets or services that are expected to result from the CCA activities and must have a reasonable expectation of receiving a benefit from that interest. (Manual B.6.1.6 and Guidelines A.65)

Moreover, there is no requirement that the expected benefits from the CCA are in fact realised.

CCA activities are carried out by the participants for the benefit of the enterprise as a whole, rather than developed in the interests of the CCA participants (but that enterprise cannot be a CCA participant unless it can be assigned an interest in the results of the CCA for the benefit of the enterprise, IT#ste).

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PARTICIPANTS IN A CCA: ACTIVITIES

Direct participants have the right to the CCA activities themselves.

Not directly assigned in Manual (but B.6.1.1) and there is no requirement. OECD Guidelines discuss activities and it is clear that all the participants have to contribute to the success of the CCA at least in that the participants should exercise control over the activities and, here, the effective CCA is developed by the participants. The CCA should also exercise control over the important development and enhancement of maintenance, protection and administration activities that are carried out. (Guidelines A.6>).

Where CCA activities are carried out by an associated enterprise, its length of participation is appropriate for the services rendered to the CCA participants (B.6.1.1 and A.6A).

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PARTICIPANTS IN A CCA: TRIVIAL INTEREST

Direct participants have to have a substantial interest in the CCA. Desires that a participant has a relatively trivial share.

Manual suggests that trivial interests for a participant, whose contributions are significant, are excluded. Conclude that the enterprise is not a participant in a CCA (B.6.6.6).

OECD Guidelines explain that in principle the substantialness of a participant's share is expected to be significant (art. 11) in a participant that is permitted in all the substantial activities is expected to have substantial participation in the overall expected benefits. (e.g. Ousted, whether the real or the arrangements for that part is its principal resources and share risks, whether the appearance of sharing in) actual benefits has been constructed to retain relevant information results. (A.1B)

PARTICIPANTS IN A CCA: CASH ONLY

The OECD guidance states- The existence of a significant (allocable) payments arising from a material difference (between the parties' proportionate shares of contributions and benefits) also give rise to questions about, whether actual benefits exist or, whether the arrangements should be accurately delineated to include all the economically relevant characteristics as a unit of transactions (A.1B).

That, would, need to be, a (not C) participant (not a) determinant, whether it is a CCA participant or a source of financing for the CCA participants and B.

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WHAT CONTRIBUTIONS MAY BE MADE BY
PARTICIPANTS IN SCENARIOS 4 & ?

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CONTRIBUTIONS AND GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES

The Manual (B.6.5.B) notes alternative approaches, when a participant (entity) & government enter into incentives or subsidies in respect of its activities (or expenditure) for JD activities.

Approach A is to value the participant's contribution and disregard the subsidy.

The alternative approach B is to reduce the contribution (if tax/income deductible) by the subsidy.

What are the consequences of the different approaches?

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CONTRIBUTIONS AND GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES

Consider a CC, where participants are expected to share equally in the total expenditure and the total contribution: JD activities (valued at 6; each). One participant receives a government subsidy equal to 4; the other JD costs.

Under approach A there is no effect on the subsidy in the CC and the participant retains full contribution.

Under approach B the total costs of the CC activities are reduced and (if participants are equal). But in addition, although the total costs have reduced to 6; the participant with the subsidy has a contribution of 6; as before. The participant (entity) the subsidy) has a total expenditure of 0 (income tax) and a contribution of 6. The other participant has a total expenditure of 4 and a contribution of 2. The total contribution is 8.

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CHANGES IN EXPECTED BENEFITS

Expected Development of the technology and Company B enter into a CC in Year 6 to develop the technology. At the inception of the CC it is expected that the development process will take five years and that once the technology is commercialised in Year 6 Company B will receive 40% of the benefits and Company A will receive 60%. Total development costs are £6m; each year.

In Years 6, 3 and 1 Company A pays £4m in CC related costs and Company B pays £4m in CC related costs. At the end of Year 1 the regulatory changes take place in the expected market for the technology and Company A's territory. As a result of these changes it is expected in Year 5 and thereafter that Company A will derive 40% of the total benefits and Company B will also derive 40% of the projected benefits over the useful life of the technology (including development). As a result of the changes in total projected benefits Company B should also receive a balance of payments to Company A equal to £4m (the difference between £4m and £4m) of the costs incurred in Years 6, 3 and 1. This balance of payments should be made in Year 5. It is in Year 5 and Year 4 (based on the net benefit ratio calculation) Company A and Company B should each pay £4m of the current annual CC related costs.

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CHANGES IN EXPECTED BENEFITS

Thus at the end of the development period (Year 5) Company A and Company B would have paid £4m of the CC development costs and each would anticipate receiving £4m of the benefits to be split in the technology as follows:

Year 6	Year 3	Year 1	Balance & Cash flow	Year 5	Year 5	Year 4	Total
>4	>4	>4	(>4)	4	4	4	34
34	34	34	>4	4	4	4	34

Do you agree with this analysis? Is it possible to take a different view?

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CHANGES TO PARTICIPANTS IN A CCA

When the technology is developed, participants in the CC and participants in the technology, are the CC.

"When an associated enterprise joins a CC that CC is a"

SUMMARY OF CCA REQUIREMENTS

- a) The participants, should include all enterprises expected to derive mutual and profitable (benefits from) the CC! activities itself (and not just from) participation in that activity).
- (b) The arrangement, should specify the nature and extent of each participant's interest in the results of the CC! activities as well as its expected respective share of (benefits).
- c) Notwithstanding the CC! contributions appropriate (allocations) of interests and (value) of the particular interest rights in intangible assets or services obtained through the CC!.
- d) The value of participants' contributions, should be determined in accordance with the OECD Guidelines and, where necessary, (allocations) of interests should be determined to ensure the proportionate shares of contributions, with the proportionate shares of expected (benefits from) the arrangement.
- e) The arrangement should specify provisions for (allocations) of interests and for changes in the allocation of contributions respectively after a reasonable period of time to reflect material changes in proportionate shares of expected (benefits) and the participants.
- (f) Disputes, should be addressed as necessary (including the possibility of (value) in and (value) of interests) up to the entrance, withdrawal, of a participant and upon termination of the CC!.
- (B.6.A.3 and A.4.)

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DOCUMENTATION

Documentation standards apply to CC!s and in particular should include information on the participants, the associated enterprises, which will be involved in the activities of the CC!, the duration of the CC!, the measures of the participants' shares of expected (benefits) of contributions of each participant, the consequences of a participant entering and leaving the CC! or terminating the CC! and (allocations) of interests and adjustments to the CC! to reflect changes in economic circumstances of the participants.

In addition the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines encourage participants to monitor the operation of a CC! and record changes to the arrangement, to prepare records of expected (benefits), with realised (benefits) and record the annual expenditure of the participants to the CC!, the (value) of cash contributions and the valuation methods used and the consistent application of accounting principles to the participants.

(B.6.A.1 and A.43)

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CCAs: SUMMARY

CCAs are useful for (businesses since they can replace a separate intra-company services, with streamlined net payments) of associated (benefits) and related costs associated with the services.

- i) If a CC! is shared in intangible development) can be eliminated in all payments (n) 2.15407 (t) 6.61621 (n) 2.15407 (ee) 2.15407 () 2.154063se) 2.15407 (s) -14.3066 () 2.1553(i) 6.61621 (c) 2.15407 (rc) 2.15407 (r) 16.467