Taiwan Tax Update

December 2017

Safe Harbour Rules for Country-by-Country-Report and Master File have been announced

On November 13, 2017, the Ministry of Finance announced amendments to the Rules Governing Assessment of Profit-seeking Enterprise Income Tax on Non-Arm's Length Transfer Pricing. Subsequently, on December 13, 2017, the safe harbour thresholds for the Master File and the Country-by-Country-Report ("CbCR") were also announced. A 3-tiered approach, including the existing Local File, and newly introduced Master File and CbCR, is applicable starting from fiscal year 2017 onward.

A multi-national enterprise ("MNE") in Taiwan is not required to file a Master File and/or CbCR to the Taiwan tax authority if the MNE meets the safe harbour thresholds summarised below.

	CbCR	MF	Local File
	MNE Group's consolidated	Each individual Taiwan	Same as current
	group revenues and non-	local entity's total net	rules
	operating income is less than	operating revenues and	
	TWD 27 billion	non-operating income is	
	(approximately equal to the	less than NTD 3 billion,	
Threshold	OECD's threshold of EUR	or over NTD 3 billion, but	
Threshold	750 million) in the	with total absolute value of	
	preceding year. (Note 1)	cross border controlled	
		transaction(s) amount less	
		than NTD 1.5 billion in	
		the current year. (Note	
		1)	
	December 31, 2018	Should be in place when	Should be in place
Due date		filing corporate income tax	when filing
		return, and submitted on	corporate income
		December 31, 2018.	tax return and
			submitted upon
			request.



	CbCR	MF	Local File
	Ultimate Parent Entity	Taiwan local entity (Note 2)	Taiwan local
	located in Taiwan: Taiwan		entity
	local entity		
Filing	Ultimate Parent Entity		
	located outside of		
	Taiwan: Depends on		
Filing	whether the reporting entity		
entity	is located in a tax jurisdiction		
	which has signed an		
	information exchange		
	agreement with Taiwan. If		
	yes, then CbCR will be		
	obtained via information		
	exchange.		

Note 1: Even if a MNE in Taiwan is exempted from filing Master File and/or CbCR in accordance with prescribed laws in Taiwan, the Taiwan tax authority can still request for Master File and/or CbCR for tax assessment purpose if other Group entities located outside of Taiwan is required to submit Master File and/or CbCR.

Note 2: If there are more than two entities in Taiwan, one of the entities can be appointed for Master File filing purpose.

Taiwan and Czech Republic signs comprehensive tax treaty

The Ministry of Finance announced that Taiwan and the Czech Republic have signed a comprehensive agreement on avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income ("TW-CZ DTA"). The effective date will be determined after both countries have completed necessary domestic procedures. The salient points of the TW-CZ DTA are summarized below:



	User of	Resident individuals and enterprises as defined	
Saana	treaty	under domestic tax laws.	
Scope	Applicable tax	Income tax	
	Business profit	"Business profits" of an enterprise of a territory shabe taxable only in that territory unless the enterprise carries on business in the other territory through a "permanent establishment" situated therein.	
Primary tax benefits	Passive income	 Dividends: 10% reduced withholding rate Interest: 10% reduced withholding rate; specific types of interest are exempt from income tax. Royalties: 5% reduced withholding rate for payment received as consideration for the use of, or the right to use, any industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment; 10% reduced withholding rate for circumstances other than the above. 	
	Capital gain	Generally, capital gain from transfer of shares are exempt from income tax.	
Dispute resolution	Mutual agreement	If a resident of a territory encounters any issues in applying the tax treaty, has a dispute in regards to transfer pricing corresponding adjustment mechanism, or has other double taxation issues, a bilateral advance pricing agreement application on	

Input/Output VAT documentation for joint ventures

In accordance with Tax Ruling 10604652310 promulgated on November 16, 2017, where a joint venture is formed by two or more parties engaged in purchase or sale of goods or services, the necessary documentation and required compliance are summarized below:



	Each business	ml ' 17.5m .'.
		The primary VAT entity
	entity separately	obtains and issues relevant
	obtains documents	documents on behalf of other
Tax compliance	bearing input VAT.	business entities (requires
methodology	Each business	agreement by all business
	entity separately	entities).
i	issues Government	
	Uniform Invoice	
	("GUI") bearing	
	output VAT.	
M	Method of selection: unilateral selection (not	
Method of re	required to obtain approval from local tax authority)	
selection/change M	Method of change: approval required from local	
ta	tax authority	
De	ocument bearing	· Document bearing input
in	nput VAT obtained	VAT should be addressed to
in	n accordance with	the primary VAT entity.
all	llocation	· Primary VAT entity issues
reatment Purchase pe	ercentage	GUIs to other business
fcommon		entities in accordance with
ansaction		respective allocation
nvolving		percentage at the end of
all		each month.
business	UI issued in	· Primary VAT entity issues
entities in ac	ccordance with	GUI to purchaser (Note).
the joint al	llocation	· Other business entities
venture Sale pe	ercentage	issue GUIs to primary VAT
Sale		entity in accordance with
		respective allocation
		percentage at the end of
		each month (Note).

Note: The subject matter of the joint venture and allocation percentage, etc. should be stated on the GUIs.

The aforementioned allocation percentage refers to the percentage of investment of each business entity in the joint venture. The allocation percentage for input and output VAT purpose should be consistent. Moreover, Tax Ruling 09800573920



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promulgated on February 23, 2010 has been abolished.

The difference between the new Tax Ruling 10604652310 and the old Tax Ruling 09800573920 are:

- The new Tax Ruling stipulates that the joint venture only needs to obtain approval from the local tax authority if there is a change in the selected method. To adopt Method 2, where the primary VAT entity represents the entire joint venture, it merely requires agreement from all business entities. It is no longer necessary for the primary VAT entity to obtain approval from the local tax authority before selecting such method.
- ➤ The notes section of GUIs only needs to list the subject matter of the joint venture and the allocation percentage.



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