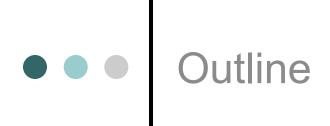


#### • • • Taxation of Services

Laila Benchekroun Morocco Tax Administration June 4, 2014 New York

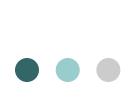


- Importance of services in the economy
- Definition of services under domestic law
- Source and nexus
- Taxation of income from services under domestic law
- Taxation of services under Morocco tax treaties draft
- o Issues

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The importance of services in the economy

- Services represented 49 % of GDP in 2007 and 52% in 2012.
- <u>Import</u> of services:
  2007: 7.52% of GDP
  2012: 8.40% of GDP ↑
- <u>Export of services:</u>
  2007: 15% of GDP
  2012: 13.9% of GDP ↓



Definition of services under domestic law

- No definition of "services" for income tax purpose.
- o However, not relevant as income from services is treated in the same way as other business income.
- No specific tax treatment for technical services.

## Definition of services under domestic Law

- Generally admitted "services" would encompass a broad range of activities such as :
- providing assistance or advice, construction activities, performing as an entertainer or providing air or sea transport;
- Providing financial support...

### Source and nexus

 Morocco will tax any services income sourced in its jurisdiction.

• No threshold under domestic law.

#### • Sourced in Morocco means:

- services physically performed in Morocco,
- activities are carried through a PE situated in Morocco,
- services are "used " in Morocco irrespective of whether the services are actually performed in Morocco,
- the payer is a resident of Morocco or a PE situated in Morocco.

Taxation of income from outbound services under domestic law

• Taxed as ordinary income for:

- companies (30 % tax rate) and,
- individuals (progressive rate, with top rate of 38%).
- However for companies, if services rendered are effectively connected to a PE of the Moroccan company in the other jurisdiction, Morocco <u>cannot tax</u> because it applies a territorial taxation for active income to companies.

Taxation of income from inbound services under domestic law

- These services are subject to a withholding tax applied on a gross basis at the rate of 10%.
- However, if services connected to a branch established in Morocco  $\rightarrow$  taxed as ordinary income (30%) on the net basis.
- No special rate for technical services fees or other services such as management or consulting services rendered by nonresident enterprises →same tax treatment as general services.



Taxation of services under Morocco
 draft for tax treaties negotiation

- PE supervisory activities in connection with construction, assembly or installation projects  $\rightarrow$  generally a 6-month threshold
- Art 5(3) of the UN MC deemed service PE: furnishing of services through employees or other personnel  $\rightarrow$  3-month threshold

 Taxation of services under Morocco draft for tax treaties negotiation

• Specific deeming rules for natural resource activities:

"The term permanent establishment also encompass an enterprise which provides in a Contracting State service, facilities or plant and machinery on hire used for the prospecting for, extraction or exploration of oil and natural resources."  $\rightarrow$ No threshold.

Taxation of services under Morocco draft for tax treaties negotiation

- Art 5(6) of the UN MC $\rightarrow$  deemed PE for insurance enterprises
- Art 14 of the UN MC (independent personal services)
- Art 16 of the UN MC (Directors' fees and remuneration of top-level management officials)



Taxation of services under Morocco draft for tax treaties negotiation

- Income from services generally taxed on a net basis except when the DTA provides otherwise.
- For instance, it is the case for technical services as they are frequently included in the definition of royalties  $\rightarrow$  limited taxation on a gross basis (generally 10%).

# The "royalties" article

othe most discussed article during DTA negotiations

oincludes among others:

- Payments for the leasing of equipment,
- Payments for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience,
- <u>Technical assistance</u> and the <u>furnishing of services</u> and <u>personnel</u>.

# The "royalties" article

 However, if the <u>technical service fee</u> is effectively connected with a PE or a fixed base in the source state then, Art 7 (+ limited force of attraction when available) or 14 will apply → taxation on a net basis.



• Erosion of domestic tax bases in Morocco:

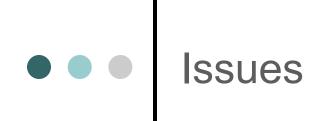
- payments by non residents for management, consulting and technical services are deductible in Morocco, but

- are not always subject to withholding tax under the treaty.

### Issues

 Limited force of attraction and deemed PE clause are not always relevant because of the lack of <u>information</u> <u>gathering resources</u>,

• Not easy to negotiate a tax treaty that includes gross taxation for services.



- The flow of services is generally not equal between Morocco and the treaty partner →Loss of tax revenues for Morocco.
- How could developing countries protect their tax base?

### Issues

 Double non taxation. Service rendered by a PE of a Moroccan company may not be taxed at all → because of territoriality principle in Morocco and the treaty that limits the other contracting state to tax below a certain threshold.

## Opportunities for the erosion of the tax base

• Taxpayers may structure their business in Morocco in a way to elude taxes

 $\rightarrow$  services rendered for connected projects by the same non resident at <u>different locations</u> to avoid having a PE.

 $\rightarrow$  tax administration does not have adequate information gathering resource to discover the facts.

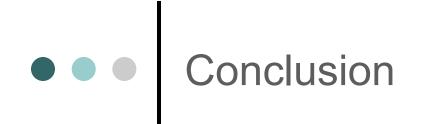
# Opportunities for the erosion of the tax base

 Contracts between the Moroccan client and the non resident service provider may be concluded in a way to avoid taxation in Morocco

 $\rightarrow$ services not mentioned separately in the contract but added to the total price of the imported goods.

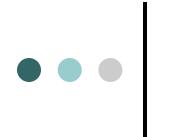
 Resident providers using <u>related enterprises</u> to carry out <u>connected projects</u> to avoid having a PE in Morocco

 $\rightarrow$  discovered after auditing the Moroccan client, but often too late to tax the non resident service provider.



• It is difficult for developing countries to counteract theses types of tax planning.

• The BEPS action plan needs to address theses issues.



#### THANK YOU !