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TAXATION OF FEES FOR TECHNICAL SERVICES

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Taxation of Fees for Technical Services

- work on the issue was approved at 7th Annual Session of the Committee of Experts
- note prepared for the Subcommittee on Services (E/C.18/2012/4) earlier this year to start the work

Taxation of Fees for Technical Services

- the purpose of the note was to set out the available options for consideration by the Committee members for dealing with fees for technical services in the UN Model Convention
- a majority of the members of the Subcommittee expressed a strong preference to pursue the development of a new Article and Commentary dealing with fees for technical services
- a follow-up note was prepared for the Subcommittee identifying the major issues in the design of a new Article (E/C18/2012/CRP.4)

Existing Provisions of the UN Model Dealing with Services

- under the existing provisions of the UN Model, there are no provisions dealing specifically with technical services
- therefore, income from technical services (other than construction, insurance, international transport, and entertainment) is taxable in accordance with Articles 7 and 14

Existing Provisions of the UN Model Dealing with Services

- under Article 7 income from technical services is taxable by the source country only if:
 - the taxpayer has a fixed place of business in the source country and the income is attributable to the PE, or
 - furnishes services in the source country for more than 183 days in respect of the same or connected projects

Existing Provisions of the UN Model Dealing with Services

- under Article 14 income from technical services is taxable by the source country only if:
 - the taxpayer has a fixed base regularly available to him and the professional or independent services are attributable to the fixed base, or
 - the taxpayer stays in the source country for 183 days or more

The Issue

- it is relatively easy for enterprises resident in one contracting state to earn substantial income from services in the other state without becoming subject to tax in the other state
- moreover, the fees paid to the nonresident service providers are usually deductible against the source country's tax base
- thus, intragroup managerial, technical, and consultancy services can be used to strip profits out of the source country

- Revise the Commentary to add a neutral discussion of the issue – an objective discussion of the arguments for and against any special provisions for technical services
 - no recommendations
- Revise the Commentary to add a neutral discussion of the issue and provide a selection of provisions dealing with technical services that have been included in actual bilateral treaties
 - no recommendations

- 3. Revise the Commentary to add a neutral discussion of the issue and provide an alternative provision or provisions that countries would be encouraged to adopt if they decide to adopt a special provision dealing with technical services
 - would include recommendation

- 4. Revise the time thresholds in Articles 5(3)(b) and 14(1)(b)
 - current thresholds are 183 working days and days of presence in source country
 - could be reduced to a lower threshold (e.g., 120 or 90 days)
 - would apply to all services, not just technical services
 - could have reduced threshold just for technical services

- 5. Revise Article 12 (Royalties) to include technical and other similar services
 - would apply to payments for technical services related to or connected with transfers of intellectual property
 - could be included in Commentary on Article 12 as an alternative provision

- 6. Revise Article 14 to include the base erosion conditions of Article 15(2)
 - the source country would be entitled to tax payments for professional or independent services if the payments were made by a resident of the source country or borne by a PE of a nonresident in the source country (i.e., deductible)
 - could be limited to technical and other similar services

- 7. Revise Article 21(3)
 - currently, Article 21(3) allows the source country to tax other income that arises in the source country
 - income from technical services could be defined to be other income for purposes of Article 21
 - currently, there is no limit on source country under Article 21(3) but a limitation could be added

- 8. Add a new Article and Commentary dealing with Income from technical services
 - 134 of almost 2,000 treaties concluded in 14 years from 1997 to December 2010 contain such an article
 - what conditions for source country tax?
 - what method of source country tax?
 - requires definition of technical services
 - could be included in the Commentary as an alternative provision

- Deem a subsidiary to be a PE of its nonresident parent
 - any income derived by parent from services rendered to subsidiary would be attributable to PE and subject to source country tax
 - would deal with intragroup services
 - not limited to technical services, but could be
 - would not apply to arm's-length services

Subcommittee Views

- majority of members of the Subcommittee on Services expressed support for a new Article and Commentary
- minority view set out in a note by Claudine Devillet suggests that a new Article is unnecessary, or at least premature, and more targeted solutions should be explored first

- 1. What services should the new Article apply to?
 - most existing technical services provisions refer to "managerial, technical and consultancy services"
 - is it necessary to define managerial, technical, and consultancy services? if so, how?

- possible methods of defining technical services:
 - refer to "managerial, technical and consultancy services in the new Article and
 - 1) leave the expression undefined but provide guidance in the Commentary
 - 2)leave the terms to be given their meaning under domestic law
 - 3) provide an inclusive definition in the treaty
 - 4) provide an exclusive definition in the treaty

- 2. Threshold requirement options:
 - no threshold
 - services performed in the source country
 - services performed in the source country for a minimum time
 - physical presence in the source country for a minimum time

3. Source of Income

- under existing provisions, source country tax is generally limited to services performed in the source country
- in some actual treaties, fees for technical services are treated like royalties and subject to source country tax if paid by a resident or borne by a PE
- should new Article be limited to services performed in the source country or apply to payments for services irrespective of where they are performed?

- 4. Method of taxation
 - net-basis taxation source country allows deduction of expenses
 - gross-basis taxation withholding on fees for technical services at limited flat rate
 - gross-basis taxation with no limit on rate
 - allow taxpayer to elect net- or gross-basis taxation