

### ITB video podcasts

Want to learn more about ITB? Sign up for a free trial by emailing us [here](#).

Check out [here](#) our suite of subscription plans: individual (standard), student, university faculty, young professional, and enterprise.

8 November 2019



### HAPPY FRIDAY!

The **OECD** releases the **Pillar 2** consultation document; **Dominican Republic** announces a **DST**, but **India** and **Switzerland** don't like the numbers!

**Kenya** wants to get its money upfront; **South Africa** rethinks incentives; **Mexico** passes its Budget (despite international lobbying); but **Taiwan** has its head in the clouds!

**G9** wants to increase **aviation pricing** in **Europe**; **Norway** wants to increase taxes on **salmon**; and the **US** wants to get tough on **transition tax**!

But at the end of the week, the most important question is this: "Where were you when **the Wall** came down?" **OK, boomer!**

Have a great weekend!

Steve

### Curious about ITB?

Watch this video!



### #AskSteve



#### Episode 8

What are your favorite topics in international tax?

#### Episode 7

Why did you stay at Deloitte for the whole of your career?

### IN TODAY'S VIDEO PODCAST

(For ITB video subscribers, please log in to access the video and documents/reports)

1. Digital taxation
2. Trade & other global developments
3. Asia Pacific
  - Australia, India, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand
4. Europe
  - Denmark, EU, Germany, Italy, UK
5. Africa
  - Kenya, Nigeria, Morocco, South Africa
6. Americas
  - Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, US
7. Treaties
8. Worth reading

### WORTH READING

Emilien Lebas

["Recent Amendments to EU, Luxembourg and US Tax Laws, and Their Implications for US Holding and Financing Branch Structures"](#)

Bulletin for International Taxation, IBFD, 2019 (Volume 73), No.11 (subscription service)

Bob Michel

["The French Crusade to Tax the Online Advertisement Business: Reflections on the French Google Case and the Newly Introduced Digital Services Tax"](#)

European Taxation, IBFD, 2019 (Volume 59), No. 11 (subscription service)

### INTERNATIONAL TAX QUIZ

**XCO** is a company resident in country **X**. It owns a small parcel of shares in **YCO**, a company resident in country **Y**. **YCO**'s shares are listed on the country **Y** stock exchange.

**YCO** declares a dividend, and issues dividend vouchers to its shareholders. The dividend vouchers are transferrable and are not registered. **YCO** will redeem the dividend vouchers, for cash, on presentation after 30 days. On presentation, **YCO** does not require evidence that the holder of vouchers is a shareholder in **YCO**.

**XCO** sells its dividend vouchers to **ZCO**, a company resident in country **Z**, for a price equal to 95% of the face value of the vouchers. The sale is unconditional – in particular, **XCO** does not guarantee that **YCO** will redeem the vouchers for face value or indemnify **ZCO** if **YCO** does not. No shares in **YCO** are sold by **XCO** to **ZCO**.

The **X/Y** treaty and the **Y/Z** treaty are identical to the 2014 OECD model treaty, except that the tax limit in Art. 10(2)(b) is 20% (**X/Y** treaty) and 10% (**Y/Z** treaty). Under domestic law, country **Y** levies a withholding tax of 30% on outbound dividends.

In regard to the vouchers which are issued to **XCO**, and assuming the MLI does not apply to the 2 treaties: (i) what rate of country **Y** tax will apply; and (ii) who is the relevant taxpayer (**XCO** or **ZCO**)?

Would your answers be different if the MLI did apply to both treaties?

Answer in next week's ITB email alert!

[Last week's question & solution](#)

**ACO**, a company which is resident in country **A**, owns the global copyright to a film.

**ACO** sells that global copyright to **BCO**, a company which is resident in country **B**.

The sale contract states that the consideration has 2 components: (i) a lump sum of \$10 million (payable upfront), and (ii) a royalty of 3% of annual revenue which is derived by **BCO** from commercial exploitation of the copyright (payable annually for 10 years).

2 years later, **BCO** discovers that **ACO** is deriving revenue from the copyright from third parties in country **A**. **BCO** sues **ACO**, in a country **A** court, for breach of copyright. The court awards damages to **BCO** of \$2 million.

The **A/B** treaty is identical to the 2011 UN model treaty, and it is not covered by the MLI.

What is the treatment, under the treaty, for the 3 payments?

(i) Lump sum of \$10 million (payable upfront):

1. This amount will fall within Art. 13(6) (capital gains – residual paragraph). Thus, it will be exempt in country **B**.
2. This amount will not be "royalties" within the definition in Art. 12(3), because it is not consideration for the use of, or the right to use, any copyright.

(ii) Royalty of 3% of annual revenue which is derived by **BCO** from commercial exploitation of the copyright (payable annually for 10 years):

1. These 10 annual amounts should also fall within Art. 13(6) (and not be "royalties" within the Art. 12(3) definition), and therefore should be exempt in country **B**, for the same reasons as stated in (i) above. Regardless of the calculation of the amounts and regardless of the name given to the amounts in the sale contract, their character is of payments for the sale of the whole copyright.
2. See paragraphs 15 & 16 in the OECD Commentary on Art. 12 (reproduced in the UN Commentary on Art. 12). India and Colombia do not accept the positions stated in those 2 paragraphs.

(iii) Damages of \$2 million paid by **ACO** to **BCO**, for breach of copyright:

1. This amount should be treated as "royalties" within the Art. 12(3) definition
2. See paragraph 8 in the OECD Commentary on Art. 12 (reproduced in the UN Commentary on Art. 12):  
"The definition covers both payments made under a license and compensation which a person would be obliged to pay for fraudulently copying or infringing the right."
3. Thus, country **A** would be entitled to tax the amount up to the limit described in Art. 12(2) (assuming **BCO** is the beneficial owner of the amount and does not have a PE in country **A**). Country **B** would be required to give a foreign tax credit under Art. 23A(2) or Art. 23B(1).

[Tax Quiz Archives](#) | [E-mail Alert Archives](#) | [AskSteve](#) | [Referral Program](#)

If you have a friend or colleague who you think might find this email alert interesting, please forward it to them.

Watch ITB video podcasts anytime, anywhere with our App!

