The Ninth IMF-Japan High-Level Tax Conference for Asian Countries

Enhancing Dispute Resolution under MAP/APA Programme - Japan's Commitments under BEPS Implementation Phase -

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Japan's TP Legislation at a glance

Date of Introduction	April 1st, 1986
Legal Instruments	Article 66-4 of "the Act on Special Measures Concerning Taxation" (supplemented by Cabinet Order, Ministerial Ordinance, and Commissioner's Directives)
Statute of Limitation	6 years
Applicable TPM	CUP, RP, CP, TNMM, and Comparative/Contribution/Residual Profit Split available under <i>"the Most Appropriate Method</i> approach"
TP Audits	conducted by Tokyo and other Regional Taxation Bureaus under NTA's supervision

Japan's APA Programs at a glance

Date of Introduction	April 1st, 1987				
Types of APAs	Unilateral, Bilateral, and Multilateral are available				
Legal Instruments	"Commissioner's Directive on the Operation of Transfer Pricing" "Commissioner's Directive on the Mutual Agreement Procedures"				
Filling Deadline	On or before the commencing date of the 1 st APA Year				
APA Term	3 to 5 years in principle (with Roll-back for Bilateral/Multirateral APAs				
Filling Fee Charged	Free of Charge for Application				
Pre-Filling Consultation	Not mandatory, but Strongly Recommended				
Assessment of APA	Conducted by major Regional Taxation Bureaus under the coordination with the MAP Office in the NTA				

Status of the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines

"To solve international double taxation caused by transfer pricing taxation, it is important for the tax authorities of each country to share an understanding of transfer pricing.

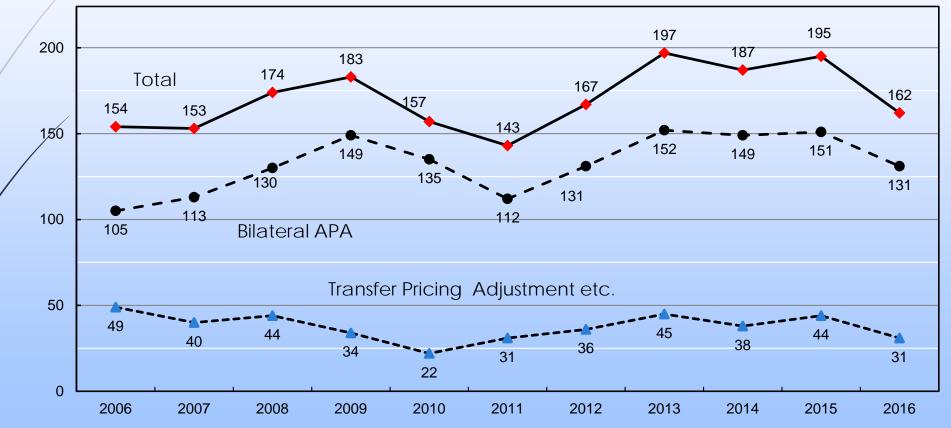
Therefore, an examination or APA review shall be conducted in an

appropriate manner <u>by referring to the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines</u> as necessary."

Paragraph 1-2(3) of Commissioner's Directive on the Operation of Transfer Pricing

Number of MAP/APA Cases received in Japan

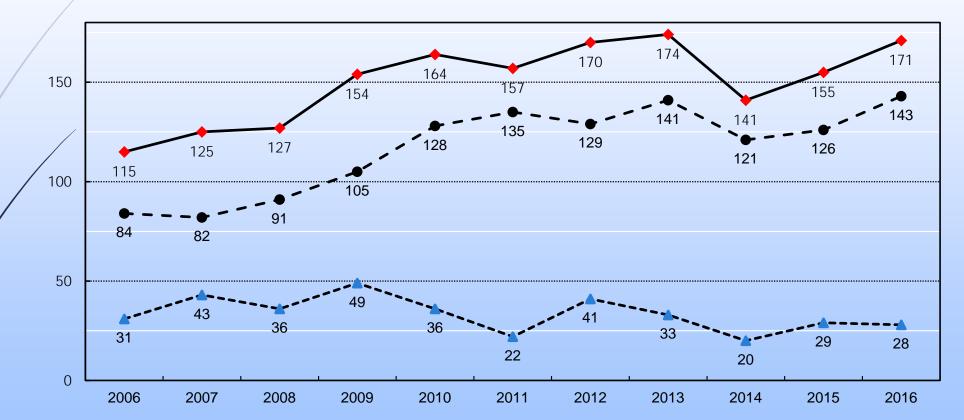
Number of cases received



Business Year (from July to June)

Number of MAP/APA Cases closed in Japan

Number of cases closed



Business Year

Commitments for Enhancing MAP/APA Programme

- ✓ Expanding Tax Treaty Network
- ✓ Committing to Mandatory Binding MAP Arbitration
- ✓ Reinforcing Human Resources
- ✓ Supporting Capacity Building
- ✓ Pursuing Best Practices for more effective MAP/APA negotiations

Expanding Tax Treaty Network

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Japan's Tax Convention Network

Ministry of Finance Japan (68 conventions, etc. applicable to 110 jurisdictions; as of June 1, 2017)

	Russia and New Independent States (12)					
	ArmeniaGeorgAzerbaijanKazakBelarusKyrgyz	hstan Rus	<u>dova</u> ssia kistan	Turkmenistan <u>Ukraine</u> Uzbekistan		
Europe (39)						
Convention on Assistance in	n exchange agreements Mutual Administrative Tax Matters (No bilateral treaty)			·		America and the Caribbean (18) Brazil Canada Chile Mexico U.S. Bahamas (*) Bermuda (*) B.V.I. (*) Cayman Islands (*) Panama (*) (No bilateral treaty with Japan) Argentina Barbados Belize Colombia CostaRica Saint Christopher and Nevis Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
	arrangement with Taiwan			1		Uruguay
South Africa	dle East (7)			•	and Pacific (23)	
(No bilateral treaty with Japan) Israel Cameroon Senegal Ghana Seychelles Mauritius Tunisia Nigeria Uganda	<u>Saudi Arabia</u> Turkey U.A.E.	Australia Bangladesh Brunei (No bilateral t	<u>China</u> Fiji Hong Kong treaty with Japa <u>Nauru</u>	Indonesia Paki Malaysia Philip	<u>Zealand</u> <u>Singapore</u> <u>stan</u> <u>South Korea</u> ppinesSri Lanka	Thailand <u>Samoa</u> (*) Vietnam Taiwan (see note 3) Macao (*)

(Note 1) Since the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters is a multilateral treaty, and the tax conventions with the former Soviet Union and with the former state of Czechoslovakia were succeeded by more than one jurisdiction, the numbers of jurisdictions do not correspond to those of tax conventions.

(Note 2) The breakdown of the numbers of conventions and jurisdictions is as follows:

Tax conventions for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion; 55 conventions and 66 jurisdictions

Tax information exchange agreements; 11 conventions and 11 jurisdictions (These jurisdictions are marked with (*) above)

Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters; 79 jurisdictions (These jurisdictions are underlined above).

Private-sector arrangement with Taiwan; 1 jurisdiction

(Note 3) With respect to Taiwan, a framework equivalent to a tax convention is established in combination of (1) a private-sector arrangement between the Interchange Association (Japan) and the Association of East Asian Relations (Taiwan) and (2) Japanese domestic legislation to implement the provisions of that private-sector arrangement in Japan.

Committing to Mandatory Binding MAP Arbitration

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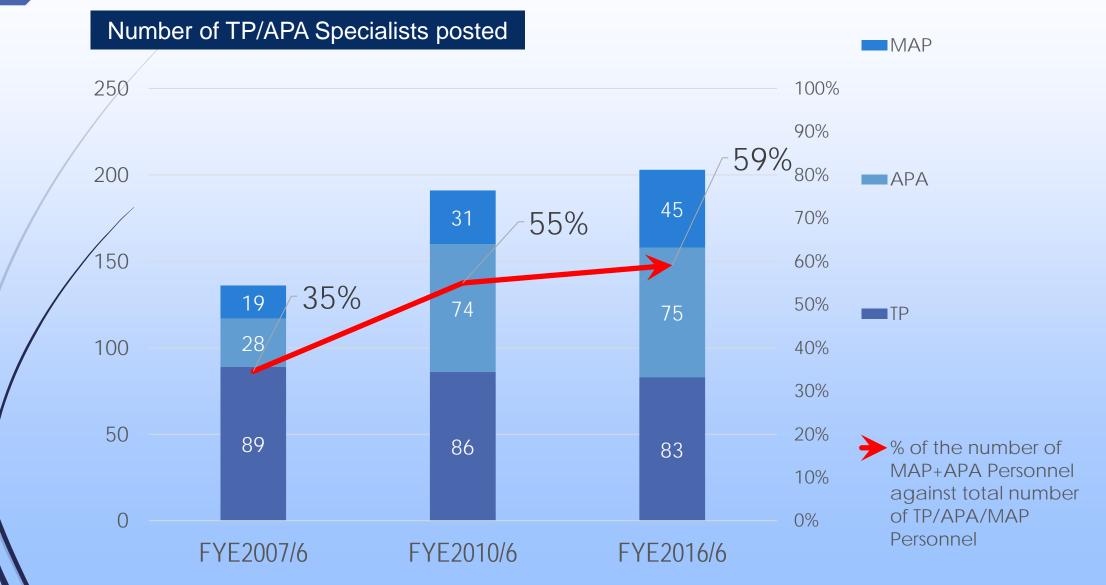
"The business community and a number of countries consider that mandatory binding arbitration is the best way of ensuring that tax treaty disputes are effectively resolved through MAP."

(The 2015 Action 14 Final Report, para. 62)

"Countries should provide transparency with respect to their positions on MAP arbitration."

(id., Minimum Standard 1.7)

Reinforcing Human Resources



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Supporting Capacity Building

Status of training conducted in Japan

(number of countries, people)

		FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
International Seminar on Taxation	Countries	15	16	17	16	15
(ISTAX) (General)	People	15	16	17	16	15
International Seminar on Taxation	Countries	11	13	13	9	8
(ISTAX) (Advanced)	People	11	13	13	9	10
Country-Focused Training	Countries	7	6	6	3	4
Courses in Tax Administration	People	95	116	111	56	96
International Taxation for Asian	Countries	5	6	6	6	7
Countries	People	11	16	12	8	11
Practicum at the NTA	Countries	12	11	13	14	9
Practiculit at the NTA	People	19	20	17	18	15



Pursuing **Best Practices** for more effective MAP/APA negotiations

- ✓ Holding a periodical face-to-face meeting
- ✓ Exchanging position papers

- Vesting adequate mandate in CAs
- ✓ Promptly Finalizing the agreement
- ✓ Sharing "Minutes" for the record



