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Updates on Transfer Pricing Compliance Requirements

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Who is required to file BIR Form 1709?

Large Taxpayers

Taxpayers enjoying tax incentives

Taxpayers reporting net operating losses for the current taxable year and the immediately preceding two (2) taxable years

A related party with transactions with those enumerated above...

KMPs shall not be required to submit Form 1709
 No requirement to report any transaction between KMP and

the reporting entity in the latter's Form 1709

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What about taxpayers not required to file BIR Form 1709?

In addition to the requirement under RR No. 21-2002, as amended by RR No. 15-2010, to disclose in the Notes to the Financial Statements to the taxes, duties, and license fees paid or accrued during the taxable year, the taxpayer **not required to file BIR Form 1709** shall likewise disclose in the Notes to the Financial Statements that they are not covered by the requirements and procedures for related party transactions provided under RR No. 34-2020





When should BIR Form 1709 be filed?

Annual Income Tax Return

For FY March 31, 2020 and April 30, 2020

For FY May 31, 2020 and June 30, 2020

For FY July 31, 2020 and August 31, 2020

For FY **September 30, 2020** and **October 31, 2020**

For FY November 30, 2020 and CY December 31, 2020

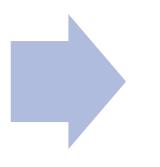






When should BIR Form 1709 be filed?

Short Period Annual Income Tax Return (filed in 2021 and subsequent years)



BIR Form 1709 shall still be accomplished **regardless** of the reason for the filing of the short period returns





How should BIR Form 1709 be filed?





	Old Version	Simplified Version
As to the disclosure requirements under "Part II" of BIR Form 1709	Requires the enumeration of the RPTs involving foreign and domestic related parties with their respective amounts and taxes withheld	Enumeration of the RPTs involving foreign and domestic related parties with their respective amounts and taxes withheld OMITTED



	Old Version	Simplified Version
As to the disclosure requirements under "Part III" of BIR Form 1709	 Details of RPTs categorized into transactions with: Parent Entities with joint control or significant influence Subsidiary/ies Associates Joint Ventures Key Management Personnel Other related parties 	 Details of RPTs categorized into: Sale of goods and provision of services Purchase of goods and services except those provided by KMPs Loans granted to or non-trade receivables from RPs Loans received from or non-trade payables to RPs Other RPTs





	Old Version	Simplified Version
As to the disclosure requirements under "Part III" of BIR Form 1709	Requires disclosure of ALL RPTs	 Expressly excludes disclosure of: Compensation paid to KMP Dividends Branch Profit Remittance





	Old Version	Simplified Version
As to the disclosure requirements under "Part IV" of BIR Form 1709	Although supposedly attached to BIR Form 1709, existence of Transfer Pricing Documentation (TPD) is not mentioned in the form itself	Requires that the taxpayer indicate whether a TPD was prepared as prescribed under RR No. 2-2013



	Old Version	Simplified Version
As to the sworn declaration	 Sworn declaration pertains to: Preparation of BIR Form 1709 in good faith Truthfulness and correctness of the disclosures Consent of taxpayer to process the information under the Data Privacy Act 	 Sworn declaration pertains to: Preparation of BIR Form 1709 in good faith Truthfulness and correctness of the disclosures Availability of required attachments during audit Consent of taxpayer to process the information under the Data Privacy Act



	Old Version	Simplified Version
As to the signatory	 BIR Form 1709 to be signed by both: Taxpayer, President, Principal Officer, or Authorized Representative; and Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer 	BIR Form 1709 to be signed by Taxpayer, Authorized Representative, or Tax Agent





TRANSFER PRICING DOCUMENTATION AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

OR

What are the materiality thresholds?

Annual gross revenue exceeding **P150,000,000.00**

and

Total amount of related party transactions with foreign and domestic related parties exceeds **P90,000,000.00** Aggregate amount of related party transactions involving:

- Sale of tangible goods exceeding P60,000,000.00
- Service transaction, payment of interest, utilization of intangible goods, or other RPTs exceeding P15,000,000.00

Note: Submission of TPD is also required if during the immediately preceding taxable period the above thresholds were exceeded





TRANSFER PRICING DOCUMENTATION AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

When to submit TPD and its supporting documents?

----- Issuance of LOA covering all internal revenue taxes

30 calendar days to submit TPD and Non-extendible 30 calendar days its supporting documents (based on meritorious grounds)

Note:

TPD and other supporting documents are **not required to be submitted with the BIR Form 1709**





Updates on Important Case Decisions

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Supreme Court

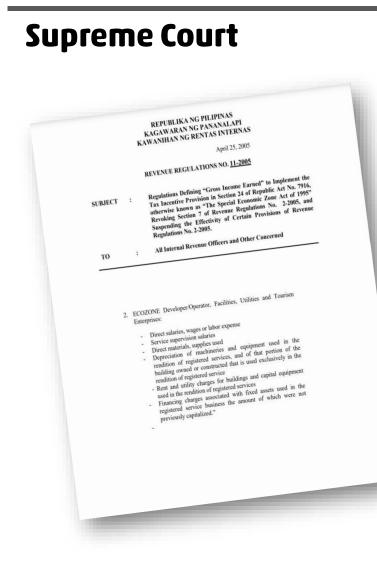


Commissioner of Internal Revenue vs. Philex Mining Corporation (G.R. 230016, November 23, 2020)

Subsidiary journals and monthly VAT declarations are **NOT** part of the substantiation requirements that must be complied with to support a claim for VAT refund or credit.







Commissioner of Internal Revenue vs. East Asia Utilities Corporation (G.R. 225266, November 16, 2020)

The enumeration under RR 11-2005 of allowable deductions of PEZA entities is not exclusive and was only made by way of example or illustration.

The amendment introduced by RR 11-2005 removed the exclusivity of the enumeration of cost or expense that is allowed as deduction from gross income.





Supreme Court

Association of Shipping Line vs. Commissioner of Internal Revenue (G.R. No. 222239, January 15, 2020)

Demurrage and detention fees are not deemed within the scope of GPB (2.5% tax) and are therefore subject to VAT and 30% income tax.



Supreme Court



Spouses Pacquiao vs. The Court of Tax Appeals-First Division, et al. (G.R. No. 213394, April 06, 2016)

The authority of the CTA to issue injunctive writs and to dispense with the payment of the bond is not confined to cases where prescription has set in, but whenever it is determined by the courts that the method employed by the BIR in the collection of the tax is not sanctioned by law. In such case, the bond requirement should be dispensed with



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Supreme Court

Total Philippines Corporation vs. CIR, GR No. 247341

If you file a claim for vat refund and you have input vat carried over from previous periods, you cannot apply it against the current output vat, unless you are able to substantiate them.



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Court of Tax Appeals

Bank of the Philippine Islands vs. Commissioner of Internal Revenue (CTA EB No. 2126, December 2, 2020)

Banking institution is the proper payor of the DST as regards to transactions entered into, such as loan agreements.

In case of erroneously filed DST by the other party, the bank has no legal standing to claim for the refund on behalf of the other party.





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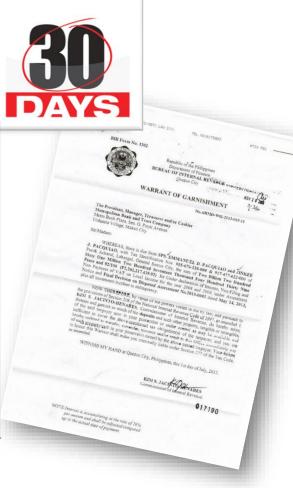
Court of Tax Appeals

Commissioner of Internal Revenue vs. First Balfour, Inc (CTA EB No. 2116, January 14, 2021)

January 1 – bank notifies taxpayer that there is a warrant of distraint issued against the taxpayer;

January 15 – Taxpayer receives the warrant of garnishment issued by the BIR

The start of counting of the 30-day period to appeal the warrant of garnishment should be from the date of receipt of the warrant by the taxpayer (January 15), and not from the time that the taxpayer was notified by the bank (January 1).





Court of Tax Appeals

Philippine Airlines, Inc. v. Commissioner of Internal Revenue (CTA EB No. 2166, December 11, 2020)

The taxpayer filed a claim for refund before the CIR and the Court of Tax Appeals on the same day.

The filing of the administrative claim before the CIR and petition for review before the CTA on the same day does not constitute "prior filing" set forth under Section 229 of the Tax Code.

The Petition was dismissed.





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Court of Tax Appeals

City Treasurer of Manila vs. New Coast Hotel, Inc. (CTA AC No. 231, January 13, 2021)

The local treasurer is required to issue a notice of assessment stating the nature of the tax, fee or charge, the amount of deficiency, the surcharges, interests and penalties under the Local Government Code.





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Court of Tax Appeals

Titanium Corporation vs. Commissioner of Internal Revenue (CTA Case No. 9644, November 11, 2020)

The BIR's failure to give reason for rejecting the explanations made by a taxpayer in the Reply to PAN is a clear violation of taxpayer's right to administrative due process.





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Court of Tax Appeals

Level Up, Inc. v. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, CTA EB No. 2069, January 6, 2021)

Although there was no explanation given by the BIR in the PAN and the FAN, the BIR explained in the FDDA the reasons for the denial of the taxpayer's arguments as well as the results of the reinvestigation. Thus, there was no violation of due process.





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Court of Tax Appeals

Commissioner of Internal Revenue v. Toledo Power Company, CTA EB No. 1990 dated January 12, 2021

The law merely states that the creditable input VAT should be attributable to the zero-rated or effectively zero- rated sales. The use of the phrase "directly attributable" relates to a situation where the creditable input VAT cannot be directly attributed to any transaction.





Court of Tax Appeals

Prime Investment Korea, Inc. v. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, CTA EB No. 2129, January 8, 2021

Income from junket operations is classified as "other related services" and is subject to corporate income tax and not franchise tax.

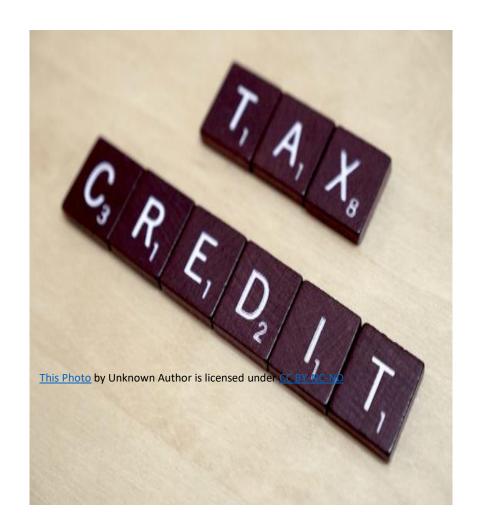




Court of Tax Appeals

Service Resources, Inc. v. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, CTA Case No. 9978, January 4, 2021

It is not enough that the related income earned or received be declared as part of the gross income. Equally important in claiming the tax credits is proof that the declaration of income earned or received is made in the same period with the claiming of the related tax credit.





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THANK YOU