Finding opportunity in the midst of uncertainty
Deloitte’s 2020 global survey summary on the OECD’s Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) initiative and the next wave of Global Tax Reset
June 2020
OECD’s BEPS initiative—Deloitte’s seventh annual survey

Overview of the 2020 survey

The purpose of Deloitte’s 2020 survey was to gauge multinationals’ views on the progress of the implementation of the BEPS project recommendations and their views on consequential developments within their organizations given the changing tax landscape.

The survey was conducted from 29 January to 4 March 2020 (i.e. prior to the wide spread impact of the Covid-19 crisis), with a target audience of tax and finance managers and executives from multinational companies. 296 people from 38 countries responded to the 2020 survey.
OECD’s BEPS initiative—Deloitte’s seventh annual survey

Key findings

Tax governance remains high on the Board agenda

• 71% are concerned about the continuing high interest of media, political and activist groups in corporate taxation.
• 71% of Boards are actively engaged in tax governance.
• 60% of organizations have implemented additional corporate policies and procedures in response to the increased scrutiny related to corporate taxation.

Cross-border coordination still has room to improve

• Only 23% agree that most tax administrations will interpret the changes to the Transfer Pricing Guidelines in a consistent manner.
• 57% of groups are concerned about lack of guidance from the tax authorities around the world about the Principal Purpose Test (PPT).

Businesses are slowly securing additional resources to deal with BEPS-related changes

• 32% of organizations have secured (or plan to do so) additional resources/headcount for their tax group as a result of the BEPS-related changes.
• 47% of groups have or intend to increase their investment in tax-related technology as a result of the BEPS-related changes.
• 24% of groups have or intend to co-source or outsource some tax group functions as a result of the BEPS-related changes.

Taxation of digital economy remains a ‘hot topic’ for many

• At the time the survey was conducted, 44% expected that there will be a global consensus on taxation of the digital economy that will lead to changes.
• 31% of groups have been actively engaged in the OECD’s Pillar1/Pillar 2 project consultation either directly or through other channels.
• 62% of groups are concerned that a possible outcome of the OECD’s Pillar 1/ Pillar 2 project will be an increase in their corporate tax liability.
What have been the most significant areas of change for your group’s tax function/tax affairs resulting from the BEPS project so far?

Representative responses

“Increased compliance burden, particularly from Country-by-Country (CbC) reporting, and associated costs.” (Numerous respondents)

“Greater scrutiny by tax authorities of cross-border transactions relating to intangibles (royalties to Group in particular).”
Tax Manager(Australia)/EMEA - Switzerland

“Tax authorities backdating BEPS conclusions and an inconsistent application from country to country.”
(International Tax Director/EMEA-Denmark)

“Reconsidering the role of holding companies in the group.”
(International Tax Manager/EMEA-Finland)

“Increased information requests and aggressive tax audits by countries misapplying the rules or retroactively applying them to years before BEPS rules were adopted as law.”
(Tax Director/Tax VP/Americas-US)

**Note:** 161 respondents answered this question. The comments listed are representative of the most commonly stated responses.
What are your thoughts about the OECD’s Pillar 1/Pillar 2 project?

Representative responses

“OECD’s Pillar 2 project will have a bigger impact for our group than the Pillar 1 project.”
(Tax Director/Tax VP/Asia Pacific – South Korea)

“I understand the reason for the projects and would like to get global consistency, but I’m skeptical that all interested parties can agree due to differing local country impacts”
(Tax Director/Tax VP/Americas – US)

“The biggest concern is if the OECD guidance is not precise enough and the implementation will be subject to interpretation. This will lead to increased taxation and material workload for the tax team with respect to dispute resolution”
(Tax Director/Tax VP/EMEA – Switzerland)

“It’s being rushed without proper consultation, which will inevitably have unintended consequences for certain business/transaction types.”
(Tax Director/Tax VP/Americas – US)

Theoretically possible, but highly impractical to implement as it would require universal agreement on methodology with taxing jurisdictions that have varying mandates. I don’t see countries giving up their sovereign right to tax.
(Tax Director/Tax VP/Americas – Canada)

Note: 146 respondents answered this question. The comments listed are representative of the most commonly stated responses.
What are your stay-awake issues concerning the volume of change to tax regimes around the world related to the BEPS project or other tax reform initiatives?

Representative responses

"Listed groups want stability and particularly effective tax rate stability. This is impossible today and the range of impacts is almost impossible to quantify 2-3 years from now let alone 5."
(Tax Director/Tax VP/EMEA – Switzerland)

"Having to keep on top of developments/ changing regimes in multiple jurisdictions."
(International Tax Manager /Asia Pacific - Australia)

"Rate of change is challenging to keep up with; increased reporting requirements, transparency and cross-border data sharing increase the compliance burden on tax departments while at the same time contending with internal budgetary pressure."
(Tax Director/Tax VP/Americas – US)

"Each country start interpreting BEPS-related initiatives in its own and uncoordinated way."
(Head of Transfer Pricing /EMEA – Luxembourg)

Note: 148 respondents answered this question. The comments listed are representative of the most commonly stated responses.