

Toolkit for the design and effective Implementation of Domestic and International General Anti-Avoidance Rules

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Toolkit for the design and effective Implementation of Domestic and International General Anti-Avoidance Rules

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General concept of the legislation

- These rules are created in the interest of protecting the tax system and its correct application.
- In accordance with the international context, they constitute the last resort applicable for those cases in which a very low level of taxation or the total avoidance of tax is achieved through legal means.
- These are general rules that allow the tax authority to ignore or re-characterize elusive/abusive transactions.
- Internal /Treaties
- Acronym = GAAR → General Anti-avoidance Rule

Structure of the Toolkit

Making the decision

Use of the GAAR

Deciding on the introduction of a GAAR

Transversal chapter: Risk assessment

Managing the introduction process

Designing the clause

Applying the clause in practice

Determine the size of the problem.

Tools already implemented.

Additional considerations.

Knowing the schemes to fight against.

Indicators of taxpayer behavior.

Incentives of the system to commit abusive practices.

Creating a memorandum.

Making a time table.

Integrating the standard into the existing tax system.

Local practice (cases, schemes to be fought).

Learning from others' experiences.

Examples of standards at the international level.

Concepts with which a general anti-abuse rule is composed.

Other considerations of the design of the GAAR.

Capacity.

Internal procedure - responsibilities.

Databases.

Communication with the taxpayer.

Documents in public access.

Dispute resolution process.

^{*} Examples and summary of each section.

Scenario 1: Effective use of the existing GAAR

Problem: Evaluation committee without conformation guide.

Options to explore found in the GAAR Toolkit

- ➤ **5.5.6 Approving Panel** / **GAAR committee** type of officials, monetary threshold/materiality, administrative costs, feasibility of bringing together those appointed collateral effect on credibility, possibility of participation by third parties, e.g. France and Chile).
- **▶6.2.1 Assignment of responsibility** Data protection, assignment of competences, who makes the final decision.
- **≻6.2.2 Evaluation procedure** Flowchart

Situation 2: Protecting treaties with GAARs

Problem: Network with 60. Foreign investment is channeled through 1 treaty. MLI position not ratified and treaty renegotiation costs not covered.

Is it possible to use the Toolkit to promote treaty modification?

Yes, the sections below are relevant:

- **2.2 Treaty GAARs** When does a treaty create opportunities for avoidance? Is it enough to follow the international guidelines? It is valid to invest efforts in negotiating the GAAR against other clauses.
- 3.2. Indicators of tax avoidance in macro and micro data
- 3.3.2 Risks in tax treaty networks

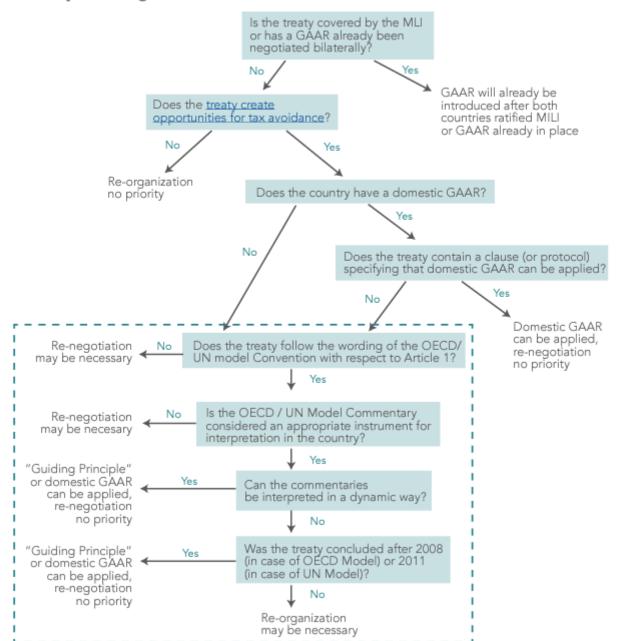
Situation 2: Protecting treaties with GAARs

What should be done with the remaining 59 treaties? Should these be modified?

To evaluate this point in addition to resorting to the information on avoidance schemes indicated in section **3.1.1 Tax avoidance cases in other countries.**

An evaluation of those treaties that are not covered by the MLI can be made according to the points of section **2.2. Treaty GAARs** and its flowchart (Figure 1).

Figure 1 Assessing which tax treaties should be re-negotiated bilaterally to protect against tax avoidance



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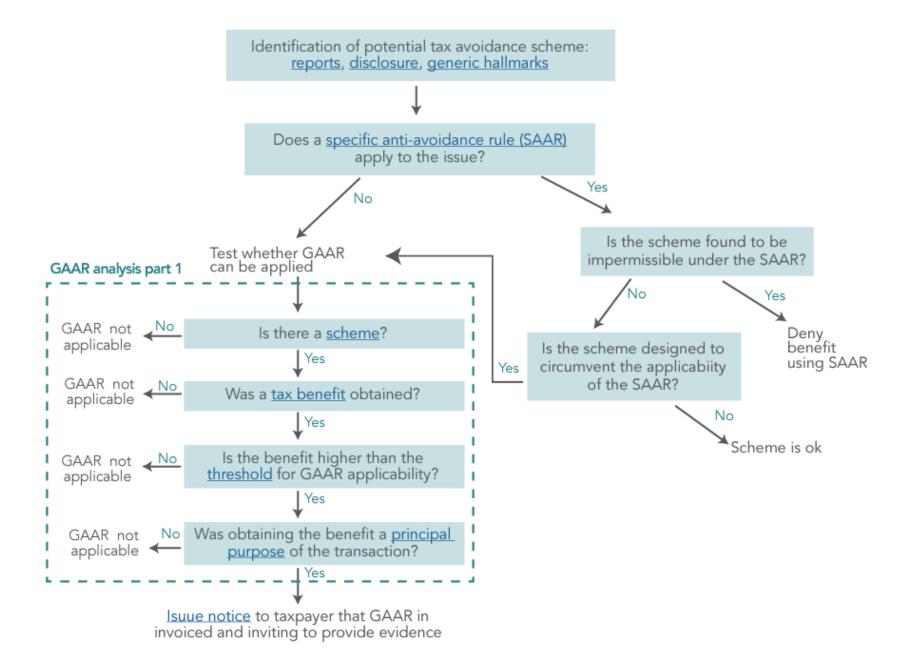
Situation 3: Clarify the internal procedure

Problem: The application of the GAAR is different between units of the administration.

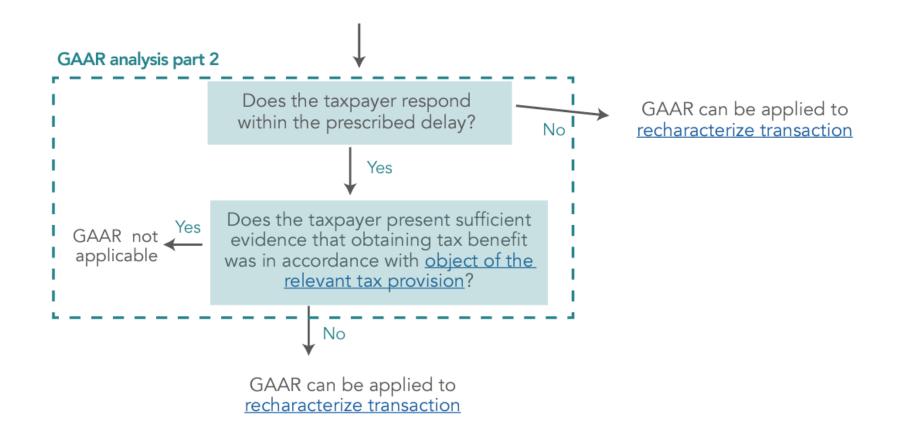
Options to explore found in the GAAR Toolkit

- **6.2.2 Assessment procedure** Flowchart
- 6.3.1. General guidelines and explanations about GAAR Generation of trust with the taxpayer and publications.

Figure 5 Generic GAAR analysis procedure



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Thank you very much!

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