

Brazil Japan Double Taxation Agreement Renegotiation

Business Environment and Opportunities

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Revising Brazil's Japan Double Taxation Agreement (DTA)

- 1. Importance of DTAs
- 2. Brazil Japan data
- 3. Brazil's DTA policy
- 4. Opportunity and priorities to renegotiate



1. Importance of DTA

DTA's benefit define competence to tax



Competence to tax (OECD model)



Comitê de Cooperação Econômica

BRASIL-JAPÃO

Residence country



Shared



Source country





DTA's benefit reduction of tax burden

Comitê de Cooperação Econômica

BRASIL-JAPÃO

Ex 1: Operation of loan from Japan to Brazil



Ex 2: Operation of royalties from Argentina to Brazil



Scenario 1 (No DTA) = 50,5% of Tax





38% + 12,5%

Scenario 1 (No DTA) = 50% of Tax





35%

15% +

Scenario 2 (DTA) = 35,5% of Tax





23% + 12,5%

Scenario 2 (DTA) = 35% of Tax





15% + 20%

DTA's benefits



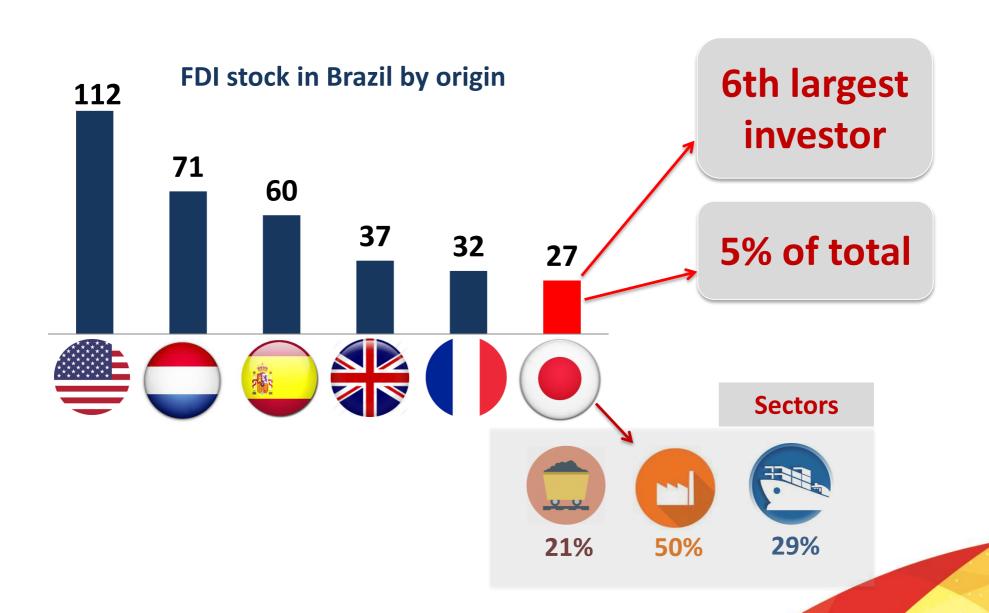
- ✓ Increase Brazil's investment abroad competitiveness
- ✓ Avoid discrimination between local and foreign investors
- ✓ Avoid double taxation and base erosions
- ✓ Increase legal certainty
- ✓ Stimulate bilateral investments
- ✓ Reduce income tax in operations related to FDI



2. Brazil Japan FDI data

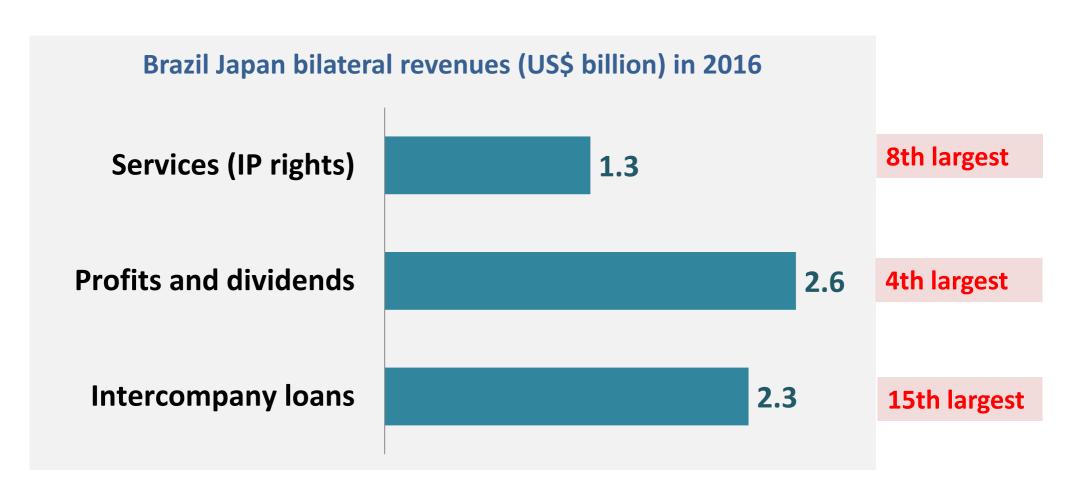
Japan's FDI in Brazil







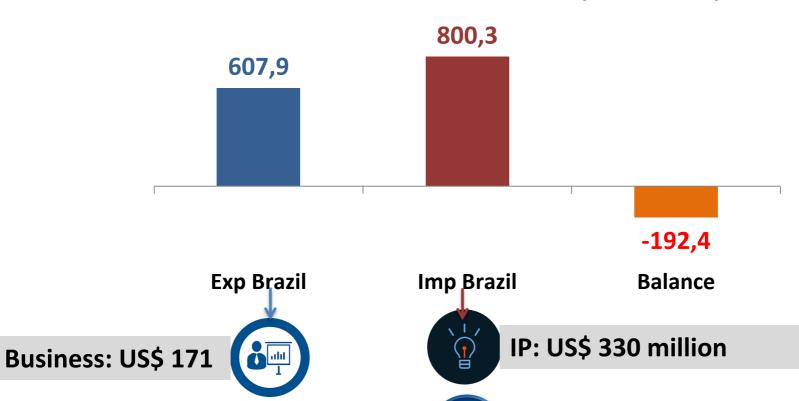




Brazil Japan Trade in Services



BR JP services trade flow in 2016 (US\$ million)



Financial: US\$ 84





Transport: US\$ 143 million



Financial: US\$ 121 million

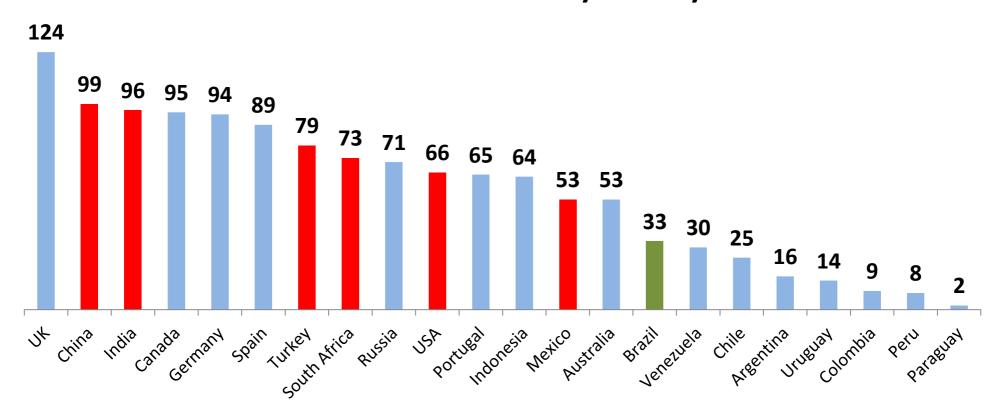


3. Brazil's DTA Policy

DTAs International Comparison



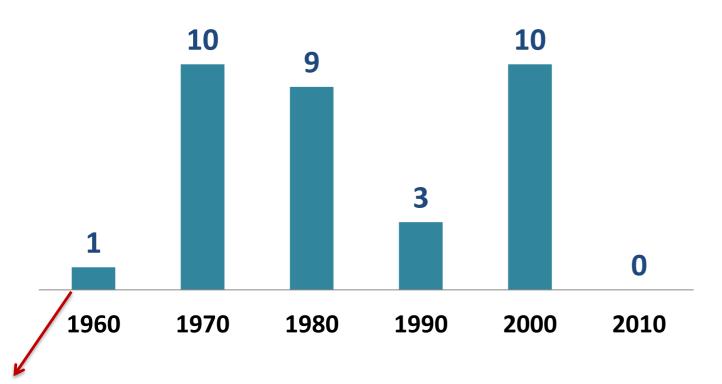
Number of DTAs by country



DTAs by decade



Number of DTAs celebrated by Brazil



1967

No agreements with USA, Germany, UK and Colombia.

OCDE and Brazil How far?







Comparison between Brazil's and OECD DTA model						
Income	Brazil	X	OCDE	Impacts		
1. Dividends	0% withholding (prevision DTAs)		5%-15% withholding	Less tax collection in Brazil	Low leverage in new negotiations	
2. Interests	15% withholding (like domestically)		10% withholding	High income tax that becomes cost	Costs are transferred to Brazilian buyer	
3. Royalties	15% withholding (like domestically)		0% withholding (only residence)	High income tax that becomes cost	Low leverage in new negotiations	
4. Technical services	15% withholding (like domestically)		0% withholding (only residence)	High income tax that becomes cost	Low leverage in new negotiations and cost	
5. Matching credit	15% to 30%	-	Condemned by OECD	Few companies use	Low leverage in new negotiations	



4. Opportunity and priorities to renegotiate

Proposal Main changes





• Tax interests operations only in residence country; or limit income tax from 12.5% to 10% (OECD);



• Tax royalties operations only on residence country (OECD) or limit income tax from 12.5% to 5% at source country;



• Tax dividends only on residence country or limit income tax from 12.5% to 5%;



Maintain services not equivalent to royalties as it is.

Services





• Include "CIDE Remessas" as a tax subject to DTAs.



Final considerations

- ✓ DTAs are related to competitiveness to attract and to invest abroad
- ✓ DTAs determines the competitiveness of operations that are closely related to technology and technology transfer (royalties and services)
- ✓ Brazil renegotiated its DTA with Argentina and may renegotiate with China. Brazil and Japan have a window of opportunity to modernize its DTA. Private sectors should work on that
- ✓ Brazil's accession to the OECD is also an opportunity to adequate its DTAs disciplines an Transfer Price law. Japan can support that within OECD