

The Platform for Collaboration on Tax (PCT)

The Toolkit on Tax Treaty Negotiations 1 December 2021

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Why The Toolkit?

The Platform for Collaboration on Tax

Toolkit on Tax Treaty Negotiations

Organisation for Econo	mic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	
United Nations (UN)		
World Bank Group (WE	3G)	
Updated in May 2021		

• Existing Resources:

- <u>UN Manual on Negotiation of Tax Treaties between</u> <u>developing and developed countries</u> : last update 2019
- Model Treaties: <u>UN Model</u>: Last update 2021 and <u>OECD</u>
 <u>Model</u> last update 2017 (published 2018)
- Joint guidance by all PCT Partners: IMF, OECD, UN and the WB
- Entry point to existing but disperse guidance on specific issues through references and links
- Links to practical resources such as:
 - Calendar of training events of the four PCT Partners,
 - Public and commercial tax treaty databases e.g., Tax Treaties Explorer Tool,
 - Additional examples such as those of specific types of provisions and methods of display of drafts for negotiation.

Key Features of The Toolkit



Accessible and practical



Dynamic: amenable to regular updates



Both online and PDF versions are available in <u>English</u>, <u>French</u> and <u>Spanish</u>



Facilitates informed
 decision making but does
 not set standards

For online and pdf versions of the toolkit, please visit: <u>www.tax-platform.org/publications</u>



Structure of The Toolkit

Toolkit on treaty policy, domestic model and treaty negotiations







Tax treaty policy framework



Preparing for tax treaty negotiation



Conduct of negotiations



Post-negotiations activities

A: Why negotiate tax treaties?

B: Tax treaty policy framework and country's model tax treaty

C: Preparing for tax treaty negotiation

D: Conduct of Negotiations

E: Post negotiation activities



- Non-tax reasons for entering into tax treaties must be considered critically;
- Potential costs and benefits of a tax treaty and alternative ways of achieving policy objectives must be considered;
- Risks of double-taxation and non-taxation must be considered;
- Provisions in tax treaties are administered through domestic laws and administrative capabilitiesthese must be in place;
- Administrative capacities and availability of resources must be considered.



- The toolkit recommends that countries formulate their tax treaty policy laying out the objectives they want to achieve by entering into tax treaties;
- The policy should lay down country priorities, areas of flexibility and areas of minimum agreements;
- The policy should also be aligned with domestic law and commitments under international and/or regional agreements;
- It also recommends having a model tax treaty as a basis for treaty negotiations-structured on the OECD or the UN Models.



- Authority to enter into negotiations based on internal processes;
- Ministry of Finance in lead; other stakeholders to be consulted;
- In person negotiations post-pandemic negotiation through video conferencing in some circumstances has also been found useful;
- Identification of non-negotiable provisions and alternative provisions;
- Logistical preparations including venue and the exchange of
 - models or draft for discussion,
 - summary of domestic tax system and its interaction with treaties,
 - list of members of the negotiating team;

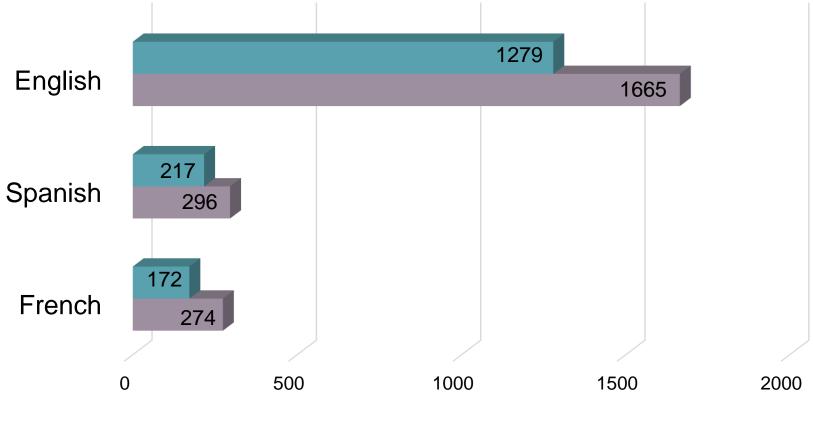


• Practical tips on negotiating styles and soft skills for effective negotiations



- Completion of formalities for signature of the agreed treaty by both sides
- Translation of texts
- Steps before entry into force and after entry into effect

Online Toolkit Views (March-November 2021)



Unique Users Total Page Views

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THANK YOU!

For questions, please contact us at taxcollaborationplatform@worldbank.org