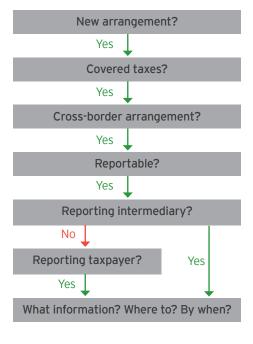


Support for managing reportable cross-border transactions



The EU has issued a directive that requires intermediaries (including EU-based tax consultants, banks and lawyers) and, in some situations, taxpayers to report certain cross-border arrangements (reportable arrangements) to the relevant tax authority in the EU. This disclosure regime applies to all taxes except value-added tax, customs duties, excise duties and compulsory social security contributions. Cross-border arrangements will be reportable if they contain certain features (hallmarks). The hallmarks cover a broad range of structures and transactions – for example, a reliance on safe harbors will require reporting regardless of the absence of tax planning. Some of the hallmarks will only trigger reporting requirements when they also fulfil the main benefit test.

The primary reporting obligation lies with the intermediary. Where the intermediary is outside the EU or exempt from disclosing because of legal professional privilege, the obligation to disclose falls on another intermediary or, if none, the relevant taxpayers. The disclosure includes details of relevant taxpayers and other affected persons and the cross-border arrangement in question. For arrangements of which the first step of implementation is taken between 25 June 2018 and 1 July 2020, disclosures must be filed by 31 August 2020. From 1 July 2020, the reporting deadline is just 30 days after an arrangement is made available to the taxpayer.



What does the taxpayer need to consider?

Considerations	Impact	Consequences
 Develop a strategy, policy and guidance for MDR reporting. Set up an in-house process for recognizing arrangements that need to be reported Establish clear MDR responsibilities and reporting lines Ensure that tax and other key personnel are trained to recognize arrangements that are likely to be reportable 	Missed or late disclosures on arrangements undertaken in-house or where no intermediary required to report	
 Engage with your advisors to agree on an approach. Monitor what your advisors are planning to disclose for consistency and accuracy Where possible, reduce the number of disclosures by agreeing on who will file and by ensuring that other intermediaries have the required proof they need for non-reporting 	Inconsistent disclosures made by multiple intermediaries: Intermediaries only see their part in the arrangement Intermediaries have to file unless they can rely on proof that disclosure has already been made	Penalties, increased controversy and reputational damage
Ensure that you understand where national legislation (for each EU Member State in the arrangement) departs from the EU directive in terms of additional disclosure criteria (e.g., application to domestic arrangements, and broad or narrow interpretation of terms).	Under- or over-reporting in certain countries	
Ensure that you have robust and complete documentation on transactions or arrangements to meet audit challenges.	MDR gives tax authorities a "menu" of activities to audit; increased activity seems likely	
Identify resources and technology to meet your obligations.		

Critical dates

25 June 2018 31 December 2019 31 August 2020 31 October 2020 1 July 2020 Transposed into national law First information Transition period starts Arrangements arising in Log arrangements transition period reported exchanged Assess arrangements Information exchanged Track and log "arrangements" in real time to reduce 1 July 2020 onward

Arrangements reportable within 30 days

one month from end of

reporting quarter

problems in August 2020

We have an MDR tool and the people to help you

MDR tool features

Clients can use the EY MDR tool, available by accessing the EY server or acquiring a license, to recognize and document cross-border reportable arrangements.



Data input

- ► Access for named users (client and/or EY) to log arrangements
- Functionality to capture proposed disclosures by your intermediaries
- ► Data input guidance (technical explanations of MDR terms) provided
- Disclosure workflow management process
- Essential documents can be attached and uploaded





Analysis

- Evaluates whether an arrangement is reportable
- Compares input on same arrangement from different intermediaries to drive reporting consistency
- Highlights differences in individual Member State interpretations per hallmark to aid review pre-submission

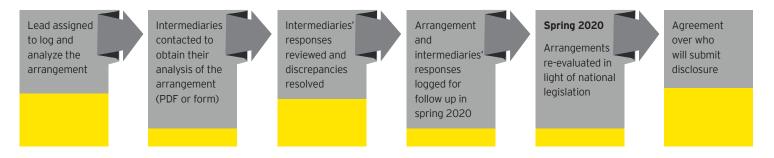




Documentation and reporting*

- Functions as an online repository of reportable arrangements during the transition phase (until July 2020) and beyond
- ► Dashboard for monitoring
- ► Report generation per arrangement and hallmark

Process



*At this time, EY's MDR tool does not include functionality to make submissions to tax authorities. Tax authorities have yet to release details of how disclosures should be submitted.



How EY can help

We will assist you in a collaborative and holistic manner to help you identify and manage your obligations under the MDR. This includes:

- Conducting strategy sessions to discuss and identify the impact of the MDR on your European and global tax strategy
- Conducting MDR workshops for your executive-layer teams (e.g., tax, M&A, internal compliance, transfer pricing, HR and law)
- ► Providing MDR e-learning programs for your operational teams
- Assisting you in identifying and logging your reportable cross-border arrangements by:
 - Using our MDR tool
 - Creating a repository as part of your systems
 - Outsourcing the creation and documentation of your reportable arrangements
 Or
 - Simply helping you understand how these rules apply to your company



Leverage the knowledge and experience of our extensive tax services network



Use our MDR tool to document and submit your reportable cross-border transactions



Get tailored advice specific to your industry or sector

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About F

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