



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

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REPORT

from:	Code of Conduct Group (Business Taxation)
to:	Coreper/Council
Subject:	Code of Conduct (Business Taxation) - Report to the Council

1. The Code of Conduct Group has prepared the usual report on activities carried out during the Irish Presidency. One issue (concerning the rollback of the UK: Gibraltar - Income Tax Act 2010) remained open and was discussed in Coreper on 17, 19 and 20 June 2013. Following bilateral contacts, a new formulation was agreed by the Member States concerned (see item 10 of the annexed Report).
2. Coreper is invited to agree on the report by the Group as set out in the Annex and to forward it to the Council (ECOFIN) for endorsement as an "A" item.

REPORT OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT GROUP**INTRODUCTION**

1. On 1 December 1997, the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, adopted a Resolution on a Code of Conduct for business taxation. This Resolution provides for the establishment of a Group within the framework of the Council to assess tax measures that may fall within the Code. In its report to the Feira European Council on 19 and 20 June 2000, the ECOFIN Council agreed that work should be pursued with a view to reaching agreement on the tax package as a whole, according to a parallel timetable for the key parts of the tax package (taxation of savings, Code of Conduct (business taxation) and interest and royalties).
2. On 9 March 1998, the Council confirmed the establishment of the Code of Conduct Group. The Group reports regularly on the measures assessed and these reports are forwarded to the Council for deliberation.
3. This report encompasses the work of the Code Group in 2013 under the Irish Presidency.
4. In accordance with the Procedural Aspects of the Group (16410/08 FISC 174), the Group should maintain to aim at a (broad) consensus to reflect the positions of the Member States in the Group in its reports to ECOFIN, to avoid losing the effectiveness of the Group, while respecting the principle of unanimity as laid down in the Council conclusions of 9 March 1998 concerning the establishment of the Code Group. In the case broad consensus cannot be reached, the Group's reports can express the various views mentioned.

PROGRESS OF WORK

5. The Code of Conduct Group met on 30 January, 20 March and 29 May 2013 under the Irish Presidency.
6. At the meeting of 30 January 2013 the Group confirmed a programme of work under the Irish Presidency, agreeing to take forward work in the following areas:
 - (a) new round of rollback notifications;
 - (b) new round of standstill notifications;
 - (c) continue existing work on standstill;
 - (d) continue work on the various aspects of the Group's Work Package 2011.

APPOINTMENT OF CHAIR AND VICE CHAIRS

7. Mr. Wolfgang Nolz was reappointed as Chair for another two-years-period. Mr. Eamonn O'Dea (Ireland) and Ms. Jurate Laurikenaite (Lithuania) were confirmed as respectively the first and the second Vice-Chairs for the period up to the end of the Irish Presidency.

ROLLBACK

8. To facilitate the Code Group's work on the implementation of rollback, each Member State was asked to provide written information on developments since the last round of rollback returns in spring 2012 concerning the implementation of rollback of the measures in its name which appear in:
 - Annex C of SN 4901/99; or

- in the case of the ten Member States which acceded on 1 May 2004, the Annex to the Enlargement Group (Tax Experts) report of October 2003 (13213/03 ELARG 94 FISC 138); or
- in the case of the two Member States which acceded on 1 January 2007, the Annex to the report from the Working Party on Enlargement of June 2006 (10879/06 ELARG 66 FISC 96).

9. At its meeting on 20 March 2013, the Group was provided with information on all developments since January 2012 on the implementation of rollback.

UK: Gibraltar - Income Tax Act 2010

10. [Without prejudice to the examination of the other elements, the Group discussed the rollback of selected elements of the Gibraltar Income Tax Act 2010 covering those aspects seen as relevant for the application of the Code criteria, which were found to be harmful by the Group. At the Group's meeting on 29 May 2013, there was broad consensus that the legislation, which Gibraltar has enacted, was adequate to achieve the rollback of those selected elements. Spain, whilst supporting the findings of the Group, reiterated the need to examine other aspects of the Gibraltar Tax regime. A discussion of the nature of the regime and compliance with Code principles, in line with the Group's procedures and its report under the Polish Presidency (doc. 17081/1/11 REV 1, paragraph 14), will take place during the next meetings under the Lithuanian Presidency.]

STANDSTILL

11. Member States have made commitments not to introduce new tax measures that would be harmful within the meaning of the Code. The Group identified the following measures where further discussion under standstill was required:

- *UK: Patent Box*
- *UK: Isle of Man*
- *Cyprus: Patent Box*¹.

As regards UK: Patent Box, the Group was provided with an agreed description of the measure. On the basis of that description, the Group asked the Commission to prepare a draft assessment, so that further decisions of the Group regarding assessment of this regime could be taken as soon as possible during the Lithuanian Presidency.

As regards UK: Isle of Man, the UK provided information on the new tax legislation in the Isle of Man. The Group considered that further information was necessary. The UK agreed to supply the requested information to the Group during the Lithuanian Presidency.

WORK PACKAGE

12. The Group continued its work on the Work Package 2011 under the Irish Presidency.

¹. Cyprus does not consider the IP regime as a “standstill” harmful regime which constitutes a harmful tax practice in the light of the criteria of the Code of Conduct group.

Anti-Abuse – Mismatches

13. Technical work on Mismatches was continued in a Code of Conduct Sub-Group, which met on 31 January, 21 March and 15 May 2013. At the meeting on 29 May 2013 the Irish Presidency presented a report on the work of the Sub-Group, where the focus was on mismatch arrangements involving hybrid entities in the EU. The Group welcomed the Report, which states (in paragraph 5.2) in relation to the draft guidance annexed to the Report that "it could represent a significant first step in coordination by Member States against hybrid entity mismatch planning but requires further consideration". The Group will come to this issue during the Lithuanian Presidency.
14. Monitoring the implementation of agreed guidance on Inbound Profit Transfers
15. The Group continued its monitoring exercise regarding the implementation of the previously agreed guidance on inbound profit transfers (doc. 16766/10 FISC 139, par. 16). The Commission provided further information on the different options for reaching an agreement on effective anti-abuse provisions, which the Group will continue to discuss under the Lithuanian Presidency.

Preparation of guidance or application notes

16. The Group continued its work on the preparation of guidance notes for regimes offering beneficial treatment to interest, royalties, intermediate companies and special economic zones. The proposed guidance notes should be based on characteristics and elements that are critical in the review of such regimes, relating these characteristics and elements to the Code criteria. The Group reached a consensus regarding regimes concerning intermediate companies and special economic zones but has not yet reached agreement on the guidance notes as a whole. Further discussion under the Lithuanian Presidency is yet required.

17. The Group was informed on progress made by CACT and JTPF in developing a Model Instruction to improve the spontaneous exchange of information of cross border rulings and in the area of transfer pricing. A draft of the Model Instruction was circulated to the Group before its March meeting. Most Member States could accept this model instruction. Further work is however required with respect to an efficient and transparent monitoring and the question of rulings, which are not laid down in writing. The Group invited the CACT to deal with the aspect of efficient and transparent monitoring.
18. The Group would now like to ask CACT to incorporate unilateral advance pricing arrangements into the Model Instruction on the basis of the JTPF's Conclusions. The Commission will prepare a technical document similar to the one presented at the CACT meeting last July concerning cross-border rulings.

As regards spontaneous exchange of information, if a Member State provides advance interpretation or application of a legal provision for a cross border situation or transaction of an individual taxpayer (hereafter: cross border ruling), which is likely to be relevant for the tax authorities of another Member State, the tax authorities of the first Member State will spontaneously exchange the relevant information regarding this cross border ruling in accordance with the provisions of the Directive on Mutual Assistance with the latter Member State in order to assure coherent overall taxation (doc. 16766/10).

². While supporting the process in order to ensure the effectiveness of exercise, Italy considers necessary the development of reporting and monitoring measures aimed at ensuring the effective implementation of the Model Instruction of cross-border rulings and the parallel exercise in the area of transfer pricing, in line with the principle of transparency in the area of administrative practices. Notably Italy believes that the above paragraphs concerning the administrative practices are not able to guarantee that all kinds of tax rulings, on which the guidance is focused, are spontaneously exchanged between Member States involved, therefore jeopardising the expected result of effectiveness of the exercise.

Links to third countries

19. **DELETED**.