



- 1. Is the Tested Party "one" legal entity or different divisions?
- some of us think that we should take two transactions and segmented/separated financial accounts
- But sometimes it could be very challenging to divide costs in appropriate manner....



- 1. Is the Tested Party "one" legal entity or different divisions?
- Possible to separate expenses
- 2 activities 2 tested divisions (activities) 2 benchmarks



- 1. Is the Tested Party "one" legal entity or different divisions?
- If group policy is to separate functions for two transactions (Sales and manufacturing), they should stay separated.
- OECD TPG require accurate delineation of transactions.
- Probably the FAR analysis will show a much clearer separation of the transactions.
- Customs benefits would need more explanation.
  Who gets the benefit?
- However, in some cases the one entity approach could be considered.

Conclusion – in this cases two different divisions is the appropriate way of moving forward.



- 1. Is the Tested Party "one" legal entity or different divisions?
- Matrix Organisation
  - Separate Testing
- Incentives can be included in the cost base
- In an APA or MAP: Optionally look at it as one Entity: Operating Margin may be discussed to find a solution



- 2. How to handle Upfront Cost from change of production?
- We think that approach to refund it through the several years is possible, but the cash flows should be adjusted for the interest rate...
- Some of us think that it should be remunerate in the years
  21 and 22
- The changing of models is normal in car industry but there could be different circumstances and we should evaluated it on a case by case basis...



- 2. How to handle Upfront Cost from change of production?
- Remuneration should be completed 10 Eur/car not appropriate, too long term
- Decision is made by Funny cars AG



- 2. How to handle Upfront Cost from change of production?
- Discussions on the risks assumed to properly allocate costs
- Common agreement that generally the costs would be allocated to Germany. The main company makes strategic decisions. Company in Country X does not make such decisions.
- In some cases cost allocation might be affected by the independence level of the limited-risk entity.
- For Country B we should have some caveats in the APA agreement to ensure that the company in Country B is not over-/undercompensated. The 10 euro charge in a long-term period could raise issues (value of money, demand of Y series cars etc).



- 2. How to handle Upfront Cost from change of production?
- Capitalisation: Ok
- No Capitalisation: Costs need to be included in the Cost Base in the same year
- Mark-Up: Pass Through????
- Mark-Ups: Open for a discussion on lower margins in the two years
  - Start-Up Costs: No Mark-Up
  - Normal Mark-Up the rest of the cost (throughout the whole period)



- 3. Performing a Term Test or a single year test? If Term Test: How long is a "Term"?
- most countries have to check single year,
- Some countries are allowed to test several years or only one year. You can choose how to do it depending on the circumstances



- 3. Performing a Term Test or a single year test? If Term Test: How long is a "Term"?
  - Test each single year and term each year



- 3. Performing a Term Test or a single year test? If Term Test: How long is a "Term"?
- Possibly a Term Test of three years/three year average.
- OECD TPG have a Term Test if it ensures reliability.



- 3. Performing a Term Test or a single year test? If Term Test: How long is a "Term"?
- Generally: Single year
- Business Reasons (e.g. Customs): Open for discussions on a longer Term in APA and MAP cases



- 4. Which years should a benchmark analysis include?
- all countries use ex ante approach and use three closed years before the firs APA year
- Some countries use even more than three years
- Some countries allow to use ex post approach in some APA cases, but not in audits......



- 4. Which years should a benchmark analysis include?
- 3 years ex ante, not including tested year
- Exception with Covid



- 4. Which years should a benchmark analysis include?
- Generally, should include the same years as the Term Test. However, several obstacles could make the benchmarking study unreliable.
- COVID issues
- 2021/2022 change in production
- Is the Company in Country B so limited-risk that it should be secured from all costs?
- Test benchmarking with COVID years? If there are serious negative effects, exclude the years or shorten the APA period?
- To not make the benchmark complicated possibly have a benchmark from 2018 to 2023 and find a point there.



- 4. Which years should a benchmark analysis include?
- 3 years Weighted Average
- Ex-Ante



- 5. How to deal with Local Tax Audit adjustments during the negotiation/APA period?
  - The adjustments in the period of negotiating APAs do happen in some countries
  - We would handle it on a case by case basis but it is difficult to handle it because the countries have different national legislations......
  - Sometimes it is good to have some audit information
  - In some countries it is possible to ask for MAP when APA is pending
  - But most countries do not open an audit when negotiating APA



- 5. How to deal with Local Tax Audit adjustments during the negotiation/APA period?
  - Depends on legislation, but usally one of them stops



- 5. How to deal with Local Tax Audit adjustments during the negotiation/APA period?
  - Opinions differ. Some would continue the APA, some would stop it.
  - We should think about avoiding possible MAPs.



5. How to deal with Local Tax Audit adjustments during the negotiation/APA period?

We agree that there should be cooperation between Auditors and CA

- Information about APAs
- Usually the Auditors will/should not Audit the Transaction
- Results of the Audit will be part of the discussion in the APA