

## Managing through a crisis: tax and legal impacts

**Keeping Connected Global Tax & Legal & Mobility Virtual Meeting Series** 

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## Today's presenters



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## Topics for discussion







## Business issues in the current environment



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# Government tax policy measures



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## Key direct tax policy issues & government responses

#### Policy issues and government responses

Examples of government responses limited to a few jurisdictions only

- Broad based reduction in direct tax rates - limited so far (no examples in Europe, some initiatives in ASPAC, e.g. Thailand)
- Targeted delays in application dates (potentially ltaly)
- Loss carry back provisions (Norway)
- Increased loss carry forward periods (China)

Examples of government responses with some application across different jurisdictions

- Some targeted direct tax reliefs
- Accelerated depreciation/ amortization (e.g. Australia, New Zealand)
- Exempting aid received by individuals and companies (e.g. Austria, Croatia), allowing deductions for e.g. losses incurred by tour operators (Poland)
- Adjusting advance payments
- Tax administration: confirmed suspension of tax audits (Austria, France, Italy)

Frequently occurring government responses

- Adjusting/ deferring advance payments (several European jurisdictions)
- Tax administration responses prevalent
- Tax filing and tax payment deferrals (majority of European jurisdictions, some examples in ASPAC)
- Waiver of penalties (widespread across the globe)

Concerns raised by businesses, not yet specifically acted upon by governments

- Permanent establishment issues
- Central management and control issues (substance requirements)
- Broader carry back of 2020 losses



## Key direct tax policy issues & government responses: EU spotlight



- European Commission Adopted a Temporary Framework for State aid measures to support the economy in the current COVID-19 outbreak (19 March)\*
- Measures can include (subject to conditions):
  - —Direct grants, **selective tax advantages** and advance payments, up to EUR 800,000 to a company to address urgent liquidity needs
  - —State guarantees for loans
  - —Subsidized public loans to help businesses cover immediate working capital and investment needs
  - —Safeguards for banks that channel State aid to the real economy
  - —Short-term export credit insurance.
- First aid scheme notified by Germany and approved by the European Commission (23 March)
- EU working with Member States on quick and effective response



<sup>\*</sup> https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP\_20\_496

## Key indirect tax policy issues & government responses

#### Policy issues and government responses

Examples of government responses limited to a few jurisdictions only

Examples of government responses with some application across different jurisdictions

Frequently occurring government responses

Concerns raised by businesses, not yet specifically acted upon by governments

- Broad based reduction in indirect tax rates
- Occurred during global financial crisis
- Limited so far Jamaica and Cyprus
- May not occur until immediate health crisis is controlled

- Targeted reductions in indirect tax rates - applied to reduced rates e.g. hotels, hospitality, airlines, events
- Examples: Norway,
   Malaysia, Vietnam,
   Indonesia, Moldova
- Likely to be acted upon once the operation of these sectors is consistent with status of health situation
- Accelerating refunds of excess indirect tax credits (Indonesia, Australia, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Thailand)

- Tax filing and tax payment deferrals
- Removal or reduction of advance tax payments;
   Waiver of penalties
- Suspension of tax audits
- Specific relief measures to alleviate Customs & indirect tax costs for essential medical supplies
- Indirect tax relief for donated goods / services

- Bad debt relief
- Clarifications around indirect tax treatment of cancellation fees, no-shows, penalties and damages payments
- Deferring or waiving business turnover based indirect taxes (i.e. which do not vary based on immediate cycle (OECD)

**Need more specific information & updates?** 

KPMG updates on specific jurisdiction responses: <a href="https://home.kpmg/us/en/home/insights/2020/04/taxnewsflash-coronavirus-covid-19-developments.html">https://home.kpmg/us/en/home/insights/2020/04/taxnewsflash-coronavirus-covid-19-developments.html</a>
OECD Tax Policy and Tax Administration measures - <a href="https://bit.ly/2WEPP8S">https://bit.ly/2WEPP8S</a> and <a href="https://bit.ly/33B9Sqf">https://bit.ly/33B9Sqf</a>





# Cashflow tax issues: indirect taxes



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## Cash flow management tips - indirect taxes

Most indirect tax systems require accruals basis taxpayers to pay output tax at the earlier of: (a) invoicing; (b) payment receipt and (c) receipt of goods/services. The use of these methods will vary by jurisdiction:



#### Not accounting for output tax prematurely

#### Consider:

- Timing of invoice issuance where price and payment is still being (re)negotiated
- Availability of bad debt relief before issuing new invoices to existing long-standing creditors
- Whether it is really necessary to invoice at the end of the tax period, or can defer to start of next period
- If required to account for output tax where an invoice is generated in your system, but not sent until next tax period
- If an up-front payment should be structured as a deposit, not part of the actual payment



#### Seek to claim credits for expenses on a timely basis

- Can input tax credits be claimed in advance of making a payment?
- Do you need to seek a tax invoice in advance of making payment?
- Can input tax credits be claimed for expenses where the invoice is dated before the end of tax period, but received after? Seek to expedite this process with suppliers
- What is the backlog of your Accounts Payable? Can invoices be processed earlier to claim input tax credits in the right period?
- If in a refund position, can you change the VAT filing frequency? e.g. from quarterly to monthly



## Managing indirect taxes efficiently

Are reliefs for exported goods and services being utilized – typically zero rating in most countries?





Will reduced turnover cause your business in a specific jurisdiction to cease needing to be registered?

Are there examples of incurring foreign indirect taxes which are not recoverable?





Alternatively, can you shift to less frequent filing periods in tax payable situations?

For intercompany transactions, is there leakage of indirect taxes (i.e. non-creditable/non-refundable) – can that be alleviated?





Should your partial exemption methods (typically applicable in the financial services sector) be revisited now, due to changes in business activities?

Do you have (historical) foreign travel expenses (e.g. hotels, domestic flights, transport). Is it worth seeking to claim input tax credits where possible?





How has your supply chain been impacted? Do you have indirect tax registrations in place? Do you have import reliefs in place?

What can be done to accelerate a refund from a tax authority? Can you increase tax filing periods to secure refunds more quickly?





Can you leverage data & analytics tools, such as KPMG's Tax Intelligence Solution, to identify and quantify these transactions?

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# Contracts and legal\* considerations



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<sup>\*</sup> Please note: KPMG LLP, the US member firm of KPMG international, does not provide legal services. Legal services may not be offered to SEC registrant audit clients or where otherwise prohibited by law.

## Legal implications of COVID-19

#### In legal terms, COVID-19 is 'Sector agnostic'

- ✓ Health & safety of employees and communities
- Business stability and resilience
- ✓ Path to 'normal' operating conditions in an abnormal environment

Legal foundation for all business activities and response strategies





**Immediate response** 

Responding to the 'now'

**Bridge building** 

Positioning for 'tomorrow'



## Dealing with the now - a legal lens

We all are dealing with a similar situation:

- trying to develop strategies, plans and tactics that build and maintain resilience in the system...
- at speed...
- in imperfect conditions for decision making.

#### 3 'Pillars' of business resilience

1

#### **Commercial**

Contractual

Governance

Asset management

Whole of business analysis

2

#### **Operational**

Workforce / employment / safety

Compliance

Digital, data, technology

Legal lens on efficiency & productivity

3

#### **Financial**

Cash restructuring

Capital / debt / equity

Growth planning

Legal lens on capital management plan



## Building the bridge - a legal lens

#### We have seen crises before, but not like this:

- We don't know how deep, broad and long this crisis will be
- We are at the intersection of a social and economic crisis, with a broader geopolitical/trade situation playing out in the background
- Communities will recover, markets will recover, consumer confidence will return but the landscape wont simply 're-set' to where we were

#### Key strategic decisions on the horizon



#### **Special situations / opportunities**

Changing supply and demand dynamics

Changing market composition

Distressed assets

Heightened risk – existing and new factors

3

#### **Functional transformation**

'Systemic' issues with legacy operating models laid bare

Opportunity to redesign the legal services operating model

Opportunity to simplify, modernize and digitize

Broad benefits – cost-out, revenue-on, risk-down





# Employee and mobility issues



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## What are we seeing?





## Tax and immigration challenges

#### **Immigration**

- Right to work?
- Work permit?

#### Personal and employer taxes

- Liability to personal tax?
- Employer registration, reporting, withholding?
- Social security, pension?

#### Corporate tax

- Permanent establishment
- Business registration
- VAT / GST

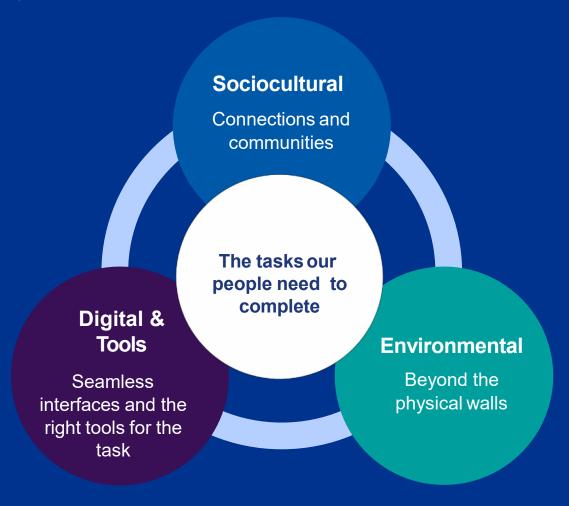


### Workforce considerations

#### Compliance Cost How much will the What are the workforce cost to regulatory run as we ensure implications of remote business working for a continuity? sustained period? people Strategie **Business** Capacity Connectivity strategies Are sufficient How will teams resources in the stay connected, right locations, and motivated and Capability are they equipped to engaged in this do what we need new, and emerging them to do? environment? Capability What are the skills and capabilities required to ensure your workforce operates effectively on a sustained basis?

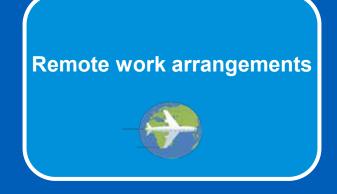


## Employee experience





## Employment law considerations













### Managing adjustments to employment

02 Always consider whether the measure is Work out a contingency plan well ahead in legal and palatable to the staff population case of roadblock 03 04 Engage in negotiations to ensure Document all agreements made and best outcomes from as many angles communications as possible





## Questions?

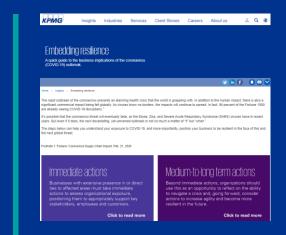
### Resources



**Tax News Flash - COVID-19** 

KPMG's ongoing roundup of COVID-19 measures taken around the world in response to the situation

https://home.kpmg/us/en/home/insights/2020/04/taxnewsflash-coronavirus-covid-19-developments.html



The Business Implications of COVID-19

KPMG site dedicated to business implications of COVID-19 across all areas of a business

https://home.kpmg/xx/en/home/insights/2020/03/the-business-implications-of-coronavirus.html





### Connect with us



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