EU public country-by-country reporting

Why does it matter?
On 11 November 2021, the European Parliament formally adopted the public EU country-by-country (CbC) reporting directive (the Directive). Text of Directive (EU) 2021/2101 was published on 1 December 2021 in the Official Journal of the EU. Multinational groups with a presence in the EU, through head quarters (HQ), subsidiaries or branches, might now need to publish their country-by-country (CbC) reports under the new EU rules. The disclosure requirements for this report are different to the OECD CbC reporting requirements.

Who?
Net turnover > €750m + EU presence. Non EU HQ with med-large EU subsidiary/branch

What?
Publish CbC data (similar to OECD CbC data, but aggregation differs)

When?
FY on or after 22 June 2024*

Text of Directive (EU) 2021/2101 was published on 1 December 2021 in the Official Journal of the EU.

Multinational groups with a presence in the EU, through headquarters (HQ), subsidiaries or branches, might now need to publish their country-by-country (CbC) reports under the new EU rules. The disclosure requirements for this report are different to the OECD CbC reporting requirements. A multinational group or standalone undertaking:

- Consolidated net turnover of at least EUR750 million (last two consecutive financial years); and
- Entity or branch in EU (either HQ or subsidiary/branch)
- For non-EU HQ, their EU presence must include medium-sized* or large subsidiaries** (as defined in Directive 2013/34/EU).

Who does it affect?
- EU HQ: Disclosure obligation lies with the EU parent.
- Non-EU HQ with qualifying EU presence: Each of the EU subsidiary/branch is required to publish CbC tax information of the ultimate parent. Exceptions apply.
- Alternatively, the non-EU parent can publish and assign one of the EU subsidiaries/branches to file the report with their national trade registry.

What is required?
In scope multinational groups will be required to:
- File a CbC report on tax and related information concerning the whole group in the relevant EU member state
- Publish the CbC report on their corporate website and publicly accessible commercial register.

The report will include data concerning non EU-related operations.

What is required?
- EU HQ: Disclosure obligation lies with the EU parent.
- Non-EU HQ with qualifying EU presence: Each of the EU subsidiary/branch is required to publish CbC tax information of the ultimate parent. Exceptions apply.
- Alternatively, the non-EU parent can publish and assign one of the EU subsidiaries/branches to file the report with their national trade registry.

What should be reported?
The report should cover specified data for the whole group. The data should be provided on the following basis:
- Separately for each Member State
- Separately for each jurisdiction included on the EU list of non-cooperative jurisdiction or on the 'grey list' for two consecutive years
- Aggregated for the rest of the world.

The data required is similar to OECD CbC (nature of activities, turnover, profit/loss, tax paid, accumulated earnings, employees), but the aggregation requirements are different.

The report should be published annually within 12 months after year end.

When is it intended to apply from?
Intended for FY starting on or after 22 June 2024, but EU members can apply earlier. Directive will enter into force on 21 December 2021, Member states have until 22 June 2023 to implement the Directive into domestic law.

How can KPMG assist?
MNEs (both EU HQ and non-EU HQ) should consider whether they fall within scope of the new public EU CbC rules and how to best leverage data sources and process of current CbC reporting regimes.

KPMG Tax Impact Reporting can help your tax department use data-driven methodologies to help accurately compile information on your CbC reports and tax footprint, provide guidance for compliance and use leading technology solutions.

Contact
Raluca Enache
Associate Partner, Head of KPMG’s EU Tax Centre
E: enache.raluca@kpmg.com

Ana Puscas
Manager, KPMG’s EU Tax Centre
E: apuscas@kpmg.com

Additional information
Euro Tax Flash from KPMG’s EU Tax Centre — KPMG Global (home.kpmg)
Country-by-country reporting — KPMG Global (home.kpmg)

*EU Member States may define thresholds exceeding the thresholds in points (a) and (b). However, the thresholds may not exceed EUR 6m for the balance sheet total and EUR 12m for the net turnover.
For branches only the net turnover is relevant.

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