## **United States**

## **Transfer Pricing Country Profile**

February 2022

	SUMMARY	REFERENCE			
The Arm's Length Principle					
Does your domestic legislation or regulation make reference to the Arm's Length Principle?		Treas. Reg. §§1.482-1 through 1.482-9			
What is the role of the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines under your domestic legislation?	US transfer pricing regulations are consistent with the TPG. Neither the domestic legislation nor the regulations mention the TPG.	Treas. Reg. §§1.482-1 through 1.482-9			
Does your domestic legislation or regulation provide a definition of related parties? If so, please provide the definition contained under your domestic law or regulation.	<ul> <li>✓ Yes</li> <li>☐ No</li> <li>"Controlled taxpayer means any one of two or more taxpayers owned or controlled</li> </ul>	Treas. Reg. §§ <u>1.482-1(i)(4)</u> and <u>(i)(5)</u>			
	directly or indirectly by the same interests, and includes the taxpayer that owns or controls the other taxpayers." Treas. Reg. §1.482-1(i)(5). This is a facts and circumstances analysis without pre-determined thresholds, as control includes "any kind of control, direct or indirect, whether legally enforceable or not, and however exercisable or exercised, including control resulting from the actions of two or more taxpayers acting in concert or with a common goal or purpose." Treas.				
	regulation make reference to the Arm's Length Principle?  What is the role of the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines under your domestic legislation?  Does your domestic legislation or regulation provide a definition of related parties? If so, please provide the	regulation make reference to the Arm's Length Principle?  What is the role of the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines under your domestic legislation or regulation provide a definition of related parties? If so, please provide the definition contained under your domestic law or regulation.  □ No  □ Controlled taxpayer means any one of two or more taxpayers owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the same interests, and includes the taxpayer that owns or controls the other taxpayers." Treas. Reg. §1.482-1(i)(5). This is a facts and circumstances analysis without pre-determined thresholds, as control includes "any kind of control, direct or indirect, whether legally enforceable or not, and however exercisable or exercised, including control resulting from the actions of			

Transfer Pricing Methods									
4	Does your domestic legislation provide for transfer pricing methods to be used in respect of transactions between related parties?	<ul> <li>☑ Yes</li> <li>☑ No</li> <li>If affirmative, please check those provided for in your legislation:</li> </ul>					Treas. Reg. §§ <u>1.482-3(a)</u> , <u>-4(a)</u> , <u>-7(g)(1)</u> , and <u>-9(a)</u>		
			CUP	Resale Price	Cost Plus	TNMM	Profit Split	Other (If so, please describe)	
					ns of the m		d above as	well as income, marl	et
5	Which criterion is used in your jurisdiction for the application of transfer pricing methods?	Please check all that apply:  ☐ Hierarchy of methods  ☑ Most appropriate method  ☐ Other (if so, please explain)					Treas. Reg. §1.482-1(c)		
6	If your domestic legislation or regulations contain specific guidance on commodity transactions, indicate which of the following approaches is followed.	Th	For contr paragrap Domestic transacti Other ( <i>if</i>	this 2.18-2.2 elegislation ons involving so, please elegislation that the contract of the cont	actions invo 22 of the TP a mandates t ang commod explain)	G is followed the use of a solities (if so, property guidance on (b)(5) and 1	ed. specific met please explo	guidance contained in the chod for controlled ain)  y transactions, but the chod is consistent with the controlled in the chod is consistent with the chod is consistent w	ne

	Comparability Analysis					
7	Does your jurisdiction follow (or largely follow) the guidance on comparability analysis outlined in Chapter III of the TPG?	<ul> <li>☑ Yes</li> <li>☑ No</li> <li>US transfer pricing regulations emphasize performing a comparability analysis consistent with the TPG.</li> </ul>	Treas. Reg. $\S\S1.482-1(c)(2)$ and $(d)$ ; $-3(b)(2)$ , $(c)(3)$ , and $(d)(3)$ ; $-4(c)(2)$ ; $-5(c)$ ; $-6(c)(2)(ii)$ and $(3)(ii)$ ; and $(3)(ii)$ ; and $(4)(3)(ii)$ ; and $(4)(3)(3)(ii)$ ; and $(4)(3)(3)(3)(3)(3)$ ; and $(4)(3)(3)(3)(3)(3)(3)(3)$ ; and $(4)(3)(3)(3)(3)(3)(3)(3)(3)(3)(3)(3)(3)(3)$			
8	Is there a preference in your jurisdiction for domestic comparables over foreign comparables?	☐ Yes ☑ No	Treas. Reg. §§ <u>1.482-1(c)</u> and <u>(d)</u>			
9	Does your tax administration use secret comparables for transfer pricing assessment purposes?	☐ Yes ☑ No				
10	Does your legislation allow or require the use of an arm's length range and/or statistical measure for determining arm's length remuneration?	<ul> <li>☑ Yes</li> <li>☐ No</li> <li>Ranges or other statistical methods may be used to improve the reliability of the results.</li> </ul>	Treas. Reg. §§ <u>1.482-1(e)</u> and <u>1.482-7(g)(2)(ix)</u>			
11	Are comparability adjustments required under your domestic legislation or regulations?	<ul> <li>✓ Yes</li> <li>☐ No</li> <li>Comparability adjustments must be made if they improve the reliability of the results with respect to material differences in the comparables.</li> </ul>	Treas. Reg. §1.482-1(d)(2)			
	Intangible Property					
12	Does your domestic legislation or regulations contain guidance specific to the pricing of controlled transactions involving intangibles?	<ul> <li>✓ Yes</li> <li>☐ No</li> <li>Treas. Reg. §1.482-4 provides general guidance for controlled transactions involving intangibles.</li> </ul>	Treas. Reg. §§ <u>1.482-4</u> , <u>-3(f)</u> , <u>-7(g)</u> and <u>-9(m)(2)</u>			

		Treas. Reg. §1.482-7(g) specifically addresses transfers of existing intangibles in connection with cost contribution arrangements.	
		Treas. Reg. §1.482-3(f) is a coordination rule for tangible property transactions with an embedded intangible.	
		Treas. Reg. §1.482-9(m)(2) addresses services transactions and coordination of rules for such transactions that effect a transfer of intangible property.	
13	Does your domestic legislation or regulation provide for transfer pricing	⊠ Yes	IRC §482 (second sentence); Treas. Reg. §§1.482-4(f)(2) and (6) and 1.482-7(i)(6)
	rules or special measures regarding		\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
	hard-to-value intangibles (HTVI)?	The HTVI concept corresponds to the "commensurate with income", or "CWI" and "periodic adjustment" concepts.	HTVI Implementation Questionnaire
14	Are there any other rules outside	⊠ Yes	IRC §367(d) and <u>Treas. Reg. §1.367(d)-1T</u>
	transfer pricing rules that are relevant for the tax treatment of transactions	$\square$ No	
	involving intangibles?	Rules relating to the tax treatment of intangibles are too numerous to attempt to list here but one such rule of particular relevance is section 367(d). Section 367(d) requires income inclusions with respect to certain outbound transfers of intangible property in transactions that would otherwise qualify as tax-free reorganizations (in whole or in part). The regulations apply the arm's length principle for purposes of determining the amount of such inclusions.	
		Intra-Group Services	
15	Does your domestic legislation or regulations provide guidance specific to	⊠ Yes	<u>Treas. Reg. §1.482-9</u>
	intra-group services transactions?		
16	Do you have any simplified approach for low value-adding intra-group	⊠ Yes	<u>Treas. Reg. §1.482-9(b)</u>
	services?		
		The Services Cost Method ("SCM") is a specified transfer pricing method under which certain low value-adding intra-group services can be charged out at cost at the election of the taxpayer in certain circumstances.	
17		⊠ Yes	
	•		

	Are there any other rules outside	□ No					
	transfer pricing rules that are relevant for the tax treatment of transactions involving services?	Rules relating to the tax treatment of services are too numerous to attempt to list here.					
	Financial Transactions						
18	[NEW] Does your domestic legislation or regulations provide guidance specific to financial transactions?		<u>Treas. Reg. §1.482-2</u>				
		<u>Treas. Reg. §1.482-2</u> provides rules regarding pricing intercompany loans.					
19	[NEW] Are there any other rules outside transfer pricing rules that are relevant for the tax treatment of		IRC §§163(j) and 267A, among others				
	financial transactions?	IRC Section 163(j) limits interest deductions as described in Action 4. IRC Section 267A limits deductions for interest and certain other payments in hybrid situations as described in Action 2. Additional rules relating to the tax treatment of financial transactions are too numerous to attempt to list here.					
		Cost Contribution Agreements					
20	Does your jurisdiction have legislation or regulations on cost contribution agreements?		Treas. Reg. §1.482-7				
		Treas. Reg. §1.482-7 provides rules for cost sharing arrangements ("CSAs"). The CSA regulations are consistent with the guidance on cost contribution arrangements in Chapter 8 of the OECD TPG.					
	Transfer Pricing Documentation						
21	Does your legislation or regulations require the taxpayer to prepare transfer pricing documentation?	<ul> <li>☑ Yes</li> <li>☐ No</li> <li>If affirmative, please check all that apply:</li> <li>☐ Master file consistent with Annex I to Chapter V of the TPG</li> </ul>					

		☐ Local file consistent with Annex II to Chapter V of the TPG				
		☐ Country-by-country report consistent with Annex III to Chapter V of the				
		TPG				
		☐ Specific transfer pricing returns (separate or annexed to the tax return)				
		☑ Other (specify):				
		Certain documentation requirements are voluntary (but necessary to ensure penalty protection); while in certain cases particular documentation is required in order to take advantage of certain regulatory protections. In addition, certain information relevant to controlled transactions must be reported on Form 5472 information returns and provided upon request.				
22	Please briefly explain the relevant requirements related to filing of transfer pricing documentation (i.e. timing for preparation or submission, languages, etc.)	For penalty protection, documentation must be in existence when the return is filed and must be provided to the IRS within 30 days after it is requested.	Treas. Reg. §1.6662-6(d)(2)(iii)(A)			
23	Does your legislation provide for	⊠ Yes	IRC §6662(e) and (h); <u>Treas. Reg. §1.6662-</u>			
	specific transfer pricing penalties and/or compliance incentives regarding	$\square$ No	6(d)(2)(iii)(A)			
	transfer pricing documentation?	Taxpayers are generally not required to create or file transfer pricing documentation. However, there are penalties for inaccurate transfer pricing as specified in IRC §6662 of 20% for substantial valuation misstatements and 40% for gross valuation misstatements. Transfer pricing documentation that meets certain requirements may reduce or eliminate those penalties.				
24	If your legislation provides for exemption from transfer pricing documentation obligations, please explain.	An ultimate parent entity of a US MNE group is not required to file a Country-by-Country Report if its annual revenue for the immediately preceding reporting period was less than \$850 million.	Treas. Reg. §1.6038-4(h)			
	Administrative Approaches to Avoiding and Resolving Disputes					
25	Which mechanisms are available in	Please check those that apply:	Rev. Procs. <u>2015-40</u> and <u>2015-41</u>			
	your jurisdiction to prevent and/or		United States OECD MAP Profile			
	resolve transfer pricing disputes?	☐ Enhanced engagement programs				
		□ Advance Pricing Agreements (APA)				
	1.0.	Maranee I Hellig Agreements (AI A)	11 1 1 1 1 2000			

<ul> <li>☑ Unilateral APAs</li> <li>☑ Bilateral APAs</li> <li>☑ Multilateral APAs</li> <li>☑ Mutual Agreement Procedures</li> <li>☑ Other (please specify):</li> </ul>					
<ul><li></li></ul>					
⊠ Mutual Agreement Procedures					
☑ Other ( <i>please specify</i> ):					
The US IRS participates in the OECD ICAP.					
For further information on MAP and APAs, please refer to the US's OECD MAP Profile.					
Safe Harbours and Other Simplification Measures					
	31.482-2(a)(2)(iii) and 1.482-9(b)				
safe harbours in respect of certain industries, types of taxpayers, or types					
For certain loans there is a "safe haven interest rate" of 100% to 130% of the Applicable Federal Rate under the conditions specified in <u>Treas. Reg. §1.482-2(a)(iii)</u> . There is also a special rule for certain low value-adding intra-group services (not specifically referred to as a "safe harbour") in <u>Treas. Reg. §1.482-9(b)</u> as described in item 16.					
27 Does your jurisdiction have any other					
simplification measures not listed in this questionnaire? If so, please provide a brief explanation.					
Other Legislative Aspects or Administrative Procedures					
28 Does your jurisdiction allow/require 🖂 Yes					
taxpayers to make year-end adjustments?					
Such adjustments are permitted subject to the limitation in <u>Treas. Reg. § 1.482-1(a)(3)</u> .					
29	.482-1(g)(3) and Rev. Proc. 99-32				

	Does your jurisdiction make secondary	$\square$ No					
	adjustments?	Treas. Reg. §1.482-1(g)(3) provides that conforming adjustments may include treatment as a dividend or capital contribution (as appropriate). In addition, Rev. Proc. 99-32 provides an elective method to treat a conforming adjustment as a loan.					
		Attribution of Profits to Permanent Establishments					
30	[NEW] Does your jurisdiction follow the Authorised OECD Approaches for	<ul> <li>         ∑ Yes     </li> <li>As of January 2021, seven <u>US treaties</u> (ratified and in force) have adopted the</li> </ul>	US Tax Treaties				
	the attribution of profits to PEs (AOA)?	AOA: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Germany, Iceland, Japan, United Kingdom.					
		The United States does not view the AOA as applicable to treaties with the old version of Article 7.					
		⊠ No					
		For the United States' remaining 57 treaties, the United States attributes profits based on the business profits article in the applicable treaty.					
31 [NEW] Does your jurisdiction follow							
	also another approach?	⊠ No					
		The US Model tax treaty follows the AOA, which is the US preferred position when establishing new tax treaties.					
	Other Relevant Information						
32	Other legislative aspects or administrative procedures regarding transfer pricing	N/A					
33	Other relevant information (e.g. whether your jurisdiction is preparing new transfer pricing regulations, or other relevant aspects not addressed in this questionnaire)	N/A					