

Insights into IFRIC 23

What is the issue?

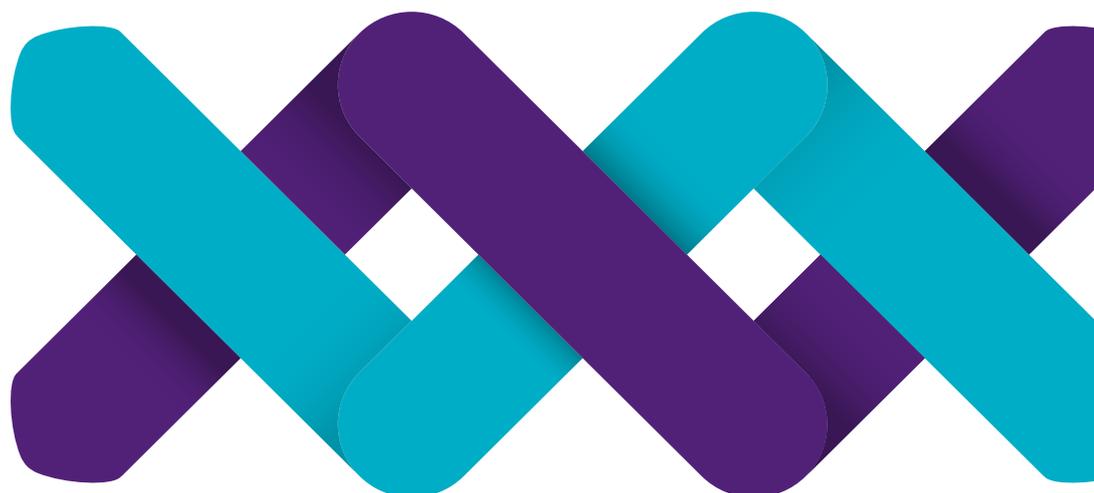
Effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2019, IFRIC 23 ‘Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments’ (‘the Interpretation’) requires entities to consider the potential for adverse tax determinations being made by taxing authorities while under a hypothetical tax review – and record a liability (and expense) where such a finding is considered “probable”. Many entities may not experience a financial impact as a result of this, but the Interpretation remains applicable and certain disclosures may be appropriate.

Overview

Preparers are expected to apply the tax rules in good faith. This Interpretation expands on this principle and requires an entity to record a liability where it is considered probable that an uncertain tax treatment that affects the determination of taxable income, tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, would not be resolved in favour of the entity if it were to be reviewed by a taxation authority.

For each individual tax treatment identified, the process is relatively simple, but first it is important to understand its scope.

- What income taxes does IFRIC 23 apply to?
- What is a tax treatment?
- What is meant by uncertainty?
- What is a taxation authority?



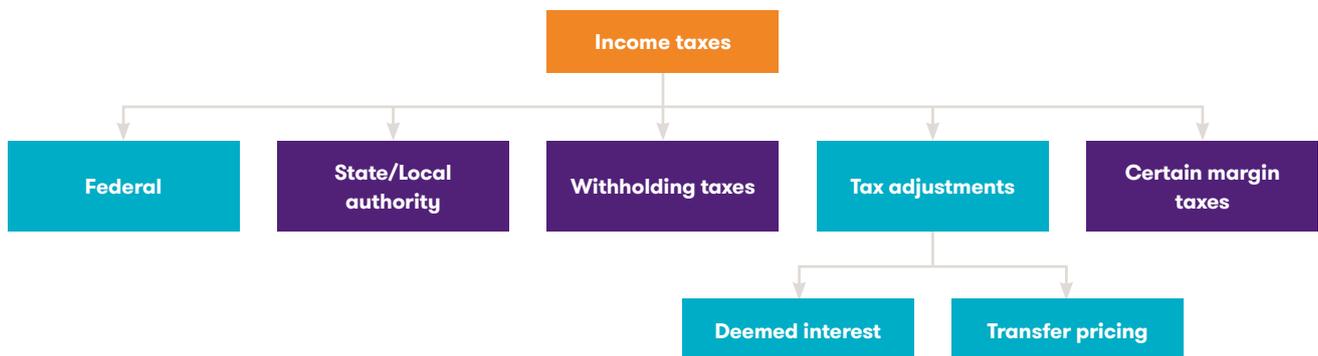
Definitions

What taxes does IFRIC 23 apply to?

IFRIC 23 applies to any tax that is an 'income tax' as defined by paragraph 2 of IAS 12 'Income Taxes', which states:

'...income taxes include all domestic and foreign taxes which are based on taxable profits. Income taxes also include taxes, such as withholding taxes, which are payable by a subsidiary, associate or joint arrangement on distributions to the reporting entity.'

Many jurisdictions around the world include multiple taxes which may or may not meet the IAS 12 definition despite having a name which implies otherwise. This includes the following (this list is non-exhaustive):



What is a tax treatment?

A tax treatment refers to any treatment used by an entity or that it plans to use in its income tax filings. For example:

- an individual deduction
- an individual revenue item
- an individual decision to not declare a transaction as revenue
- a class of decisions relating to a similar topic, or
- a series of interlinked transactions.

Other decisions may be tax treatments also, for example, the determination that the entity is not required to pay tax within a certain jurisdiction.

Tax treatments may affect to both current and deferred income taxes. For instance, when deducting a provision for tax purposes, the entity considers whether it is probable the taxation authority will accept that deduction. If it is probable the deductibility of the provision will be strongly challenged and finally rejected, the entity should recognise the tax effect of that uncertainty. In this case, the non-deductible outcome will also affect the tax base of the provision and consequently generate a deductible temporary difference for which a deferred tax asset might be recognised if the recognition criteria are met.

Tax treatments may also include a group of individual decisions that, in aggregate, comprise a single tax treatment. For example, an entity may make a series of decisions as it relates to a transaction or group of transactions. These decisions may individually be acceptable to a taxation authority, but in aggregate, they may not. Such a series of decisions may comprise multiple tax treatments at the individual decision level and a single tax treatment when considered in aggregate. The level of uncertainty related to the acceptability of each individual tax treatment may not be consistent with the estimation of acceptability of the tax treatment in aggregate.

What is meant by uncertainty?

The purpose of the Interpretation is not to consider those tax treatments that are in accordance with published law and regulation, but instead for the entity to consider those tax treatments that have some probability of being challenged by the taxation authority. For example, situations that require those responsible for the preparation of the financial statements to exercise professional judgement. As an example, there is no question that the deductibility of salaries and wages for most entities is deductible; however, uncertainty would be introduced if the salaries and wages being deducted relate to services provided to an overseas parent entity by a foreign-based employee rather than an employee who is a resident in the country where the reporting entity is incorporated.

Unless each individual transaction within a class of transactions is understood to be tax compliant, we believe it is not appropriate to make any exclusions based on a 'class' of transaction that has been established. While the definition in IFRIC 23 is imprecise, this may be deliberate to encourage entities to apply the Interpretation as a principle rather than a rule.

What is meant by a taxation authority?

A taxation authority is a body that has authority to review or determine whether the tax relates to income tax of the entity or one of its components. For example, this may include the French Tax Authority, the Australian Tax Office, the United States Internal Revenue Service, HM Revenue & Customs in the United Kingdom, or the courts of a jurisdiction.

Initial tax assessment

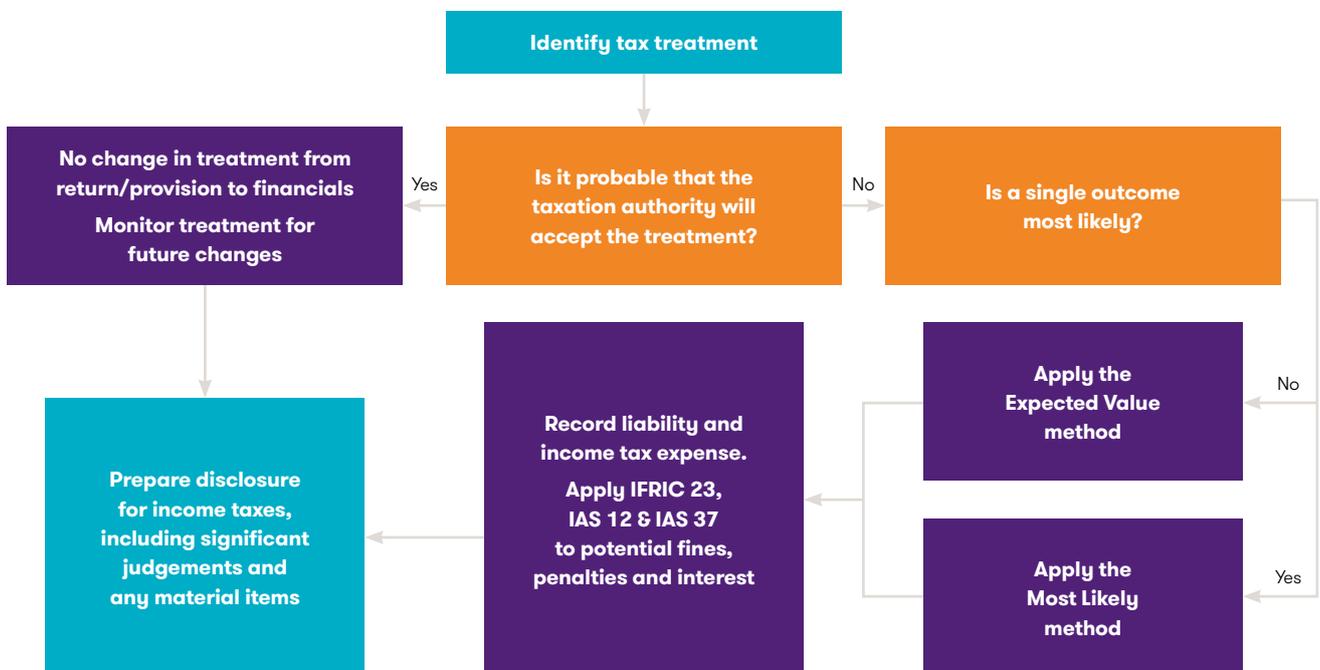
Once a tax treatment has been identified and deemed to be uncertain, a judgement must be made as to whether it is not probable that a taxation authority will uphold the entity's tax treatment. This may require consultation with tax advisors.

The assessment should be made on the basis that it is expected that the taxation authority will examine the transaction and will have full knowledge of all the information needed to assess the conformity of the tax treatment. It is therefore not possible for the entity to take into account the probability of examination when determining whether the taxation authority will accept the treatment retained even though there is a time limit on the right of the taxation authority to examine income tax filings.

If it is determined to be probable that the taxation authority will uphold management's tax treatment, no additional liability is required. The transaction should be tracked for future reference and potential changes in facts and circumstances which will result in a change in the judgement made.

If it is not determined to be probable that a taxation authority will uphold the entity's tax treatment, the entity must estimate the expected outcome of the inspection. Two methods are prescribed:

- The most likely value, and
- The expected value.



The most likely value

If the expected outcome is binary, or if there is concentration in a single potential outcome, the 'most likely' method may result in the most accurate measure of the outcome.

For example, an entity has claimed a deduction for a single transaction of value (after tax) of CU1,000 which, upon inspection, is considered probable to not be accepted by a taxation authority. The entity determines that the potential outcome is binary, and if the taxation authority determines that the tax treatment will not be upheld, the value of the exposure is CU1,000. As a result, a liability of CU250 is recorded (based on a tax of 25%).

The expected value

If the expected outcome is neither binary nor concentrated in a single potential outcome, the 'expected value' method may result in the most accurate measure of the outcome.

The expected value method calculates exposure by reference to the sum of the probability-weighted outcome of a range of potential outcomes. It is applied where the 'Most Likely Value' method is not able to be applied.

Example: Initial measurement

An entity has entered into a series of transactions with an overseas subsidiary. The overseas subsidiary provides accounting functions and does not generate revenue. It is managed as a break-even operation which is highly likely to be challenged by the relevant taxation authority given all its other overseas subsidiaries generate significant revenue. No transfer pricing study has been completed to estimate an appropriate margin for tax purposes. Total costs incurred by the entity (for tax purposes) are CU10,000.

Case A:

The entity has considered the potential facts and determined that instances seen in case law where the facts are similar have consistent outcomes:

- 0% margin, occurring 10% of the time; and
- 15% margin, occurring in 90% of cases.

Management determine that 15% margin is the most likely value, and this results in a liability of CU1,500 and a tax liability of CU 375, when the tax rate is 25%.

Case B:

The entity determines that a range of potential outcomes exist due to the potential for a taxation authority applying different margin rates. Given the facts of the jurisdiction, the entity has determined that the following outcomes are possible:

Margin Rate	Probability	Weighted Value *
5%	10%	50
10%	25%	250
15%	30%	450
20%	20%	400
25%	15%	375
Tax exposure		1,525
Tax liability (@25%)		381

* Calculated as (Tax Cost) * (Margin) * (Probability)

The entity therefore recognises a tax liability of CU381.

Subsequent measurement

Changes in facts and circumstances may change an entity's determination as to the acceptability of a tax treatment by a taxation authority. In such cases, the entity must consider the new facts and circumstances in relation to its judgements and this new information may increase or decrease the probability of acceptance of a tax treatment by a taxation authority.

Any change in facts and circumstances should be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate in accordance with IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors'.

Consideration of events that give rise to a change in facts and circumstances after the balance sheet date must be considered in the context of IAS 10 'Events after the Reporting Period' to determine whether an event is an adjusting or non-adjusting event.

Over time, tax treatments will be identified, included in assessing the potential liability, and then removed as the right to examine or re-examine expires.

Example changes in facts and circumstances

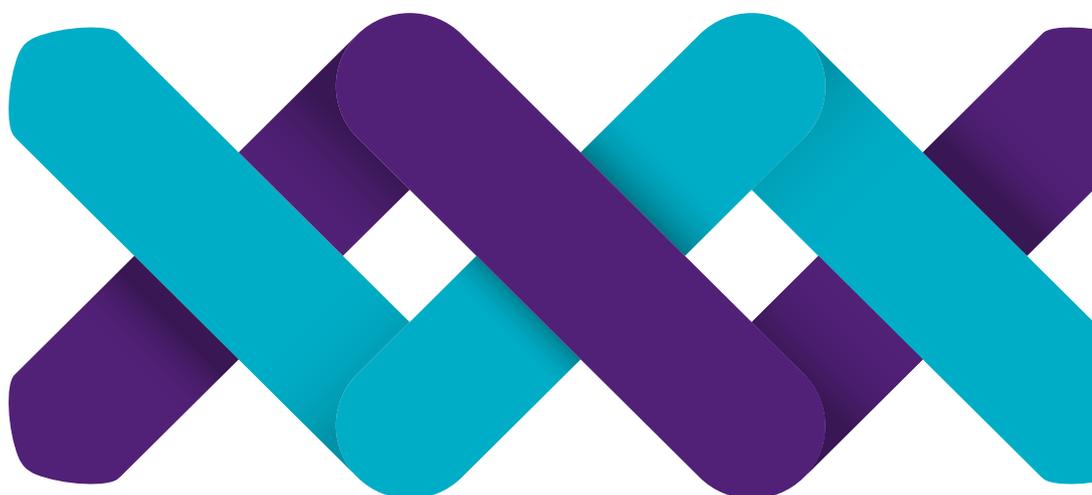
- Completion of a review by a taxation authority
- Acceptance (or non-acceptance) of a similar tax treatment by the taxation authority for another entity
- Information regarding the amount paid to settle a similar tax treatment
- New case law
- New regulation
- Expiration of the right to examine or re-examine a tax treatment.

Disclosure

Disclosure requirements are those defined elsewhere in accounting standards, with certain paragraphs directly referenced by the Interpretation.

The disclosure requirements in the Interpretation are open to significant judgement and should be tailored to the needs of the users and management's assessment of materiality as it considers the potential impacts. We would recommend preparers of financial statements consider disclosing:

- The policy for identifying uncertain tax treatments including judgements made in determining taxable profit, tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
- The policy for measuring uncertain tax treatments including Information about the assumptions and estimates made in determining taxable profit, tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates in disclosing sources of estimation uncertainty
- Key limitations on exposure to uncertain tax treatments, such as the periods currently under potential inspection by taxation authorities, and
- Qualitative and quantitative disclosures related to individually material uncertain tax treatments including If acceptance of an uncertain tax treatment is probable, potentially disclose the potential effect as a tax-related contingency.



Other considerations

Transactions with tax and non-tax characteristics

In certain jurisdictions, certain types of transactions (such as refundable R&D credits) may or may not be accounted for by applying IAS 12 based on the facts and circumstances of the individual transaction. Where the underlying transaction is accounted for as an income tax item, it is subject to IFRIC 23; where it is not accounted for as an income tax item, IFRIC 23 does not apply.

Penalties and interest

Depending on facts and circumstance and the jurisdiction, penalties and interest are generally not included within the scope of IAS 12. As a result, they are not accounted for by applying IFRIC 23. We do note, however, that IAS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' does apply. We would consider it appropriate for an entity that records a liability when applying IFRIC 23 to consider the need for an additional penalties and interest provision by applying IAS 37. The key point to consider is that applying IFRIC 23 instead of IAS 37 would require the entity to recognise the penalty earlier because an IFRIC 23 approach would not take into account the likelihood of detection (said differently it would take into account a 100% risk of detection) whereas such likelihood would be part of the probability assessment under IAS 37.

Exposure to benefits and liabilities

While this paper primarily discusses the risk of payments arising from review by a taxation authority, ie. additional liabilities to which the entity is exposed, the Interpretation does not differentiate between benefits and liabilities. It therefore may be appropriate to account for certain classes of transaction, for example, cross-border related party transactions (sometimes referred to as transfer pricing transactions) by recording a liability in one jurisdiction and, if appropriate and allowed by the second jurisdiction, record an asset for potential tax adjustments. We note that the entity must consider whether a right of offset exists before recording a net liability.

Further ramifications

Historically, the completion of a review by a taxation authority that resulted in an adjustment to income taxes has generally been accounted for as an event within the year of the completion of the review. However, this could vary by jurisdiction and so discussion with tax advisors on this point is highly recommended.

IFRIC 23, by requiring that an entity estimate the outcome of such a review, will result in additional consideration for restatement as required by IAS 8 to be made by entities in such a situation.

Generally speaking, where all facts and circumstances were considered at the prior reporting date and it was determined that the outcome of the review was unlikely to be unfavourable to the entity, a change in estimate may reasonably be arguable.

Common sources of Uncertain Tax Treatments

Common sources of an uncertain tax treatment include, but are not limited to:

- usage of accounting depreciation rates for income tax calculations
- inappropriate deferral of revenue recognised over time in accordance with IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'
- non-preparation of or reliance on out-of-date transfer pricing studies
- accidental breach of withholding tax regulations, especially as it relates to transfers of funds from foreign jurisdictions
- non-deeming of interest on related party loans
- arithmetic error
- untested assumptions, especially regarding the availability of income tax losses in future periods, and
- usage of a principles-based approach to preparation of foreign-jurisdiction taxes.

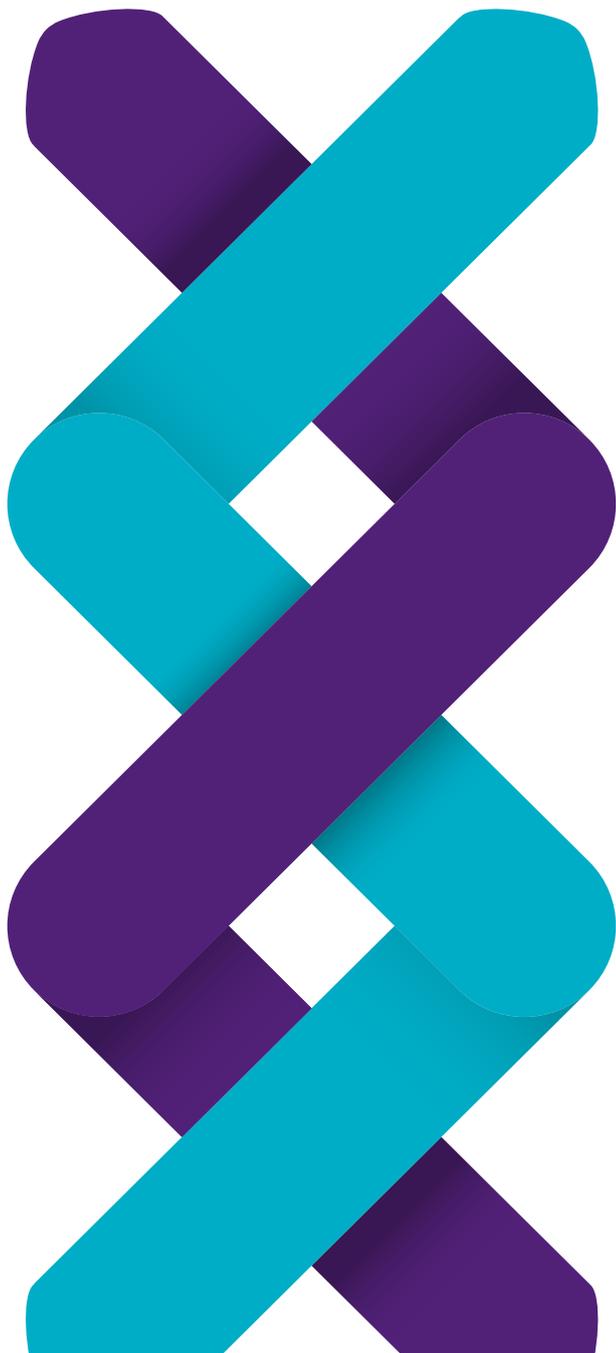
Practical application

IFRIC 23 has put more emphasis on the need to develop a strong tax governance which would rely on the combination of relevant external assistance and appropriate internal policy and procedure in relation to taxes.

Policies and procedures comprise a significant component of efficient and effective governance and, due to the interaction with accounting standards and the overarching accounting control environment, will extend beyond the expertise of both tax and accounting specialists; effective policy and procedure development will require coordinated input from experts in both fields.

IFRIC 23 will probably require (to some extent) preparers to reorganise their documentation process and policy. We therefore recommend that the entity develop a documented process and policy for IFRIC 23 and include:

- a process for identifying all relevant taxation jurisdictions, including Federal, State and Local jurisdictions. We note that this may include:
 - Countries
 - States / Counties
 - Local authorities
- an assessment for every jurisdiction of the potential materiality of exposure based on local tax rates and significance of transactions subject to taxation
- where jurisdictional exposure may be material, individual uncertain tax treatments impacting that jurisdiction and conclusions as to the ramifications of each uncertain tax treatment.



Contact us

We hope you find the information in this article helpful in giving you some insight into IFRIC 23. If you would like to discuss any of the points raised, please speak to your usual Grant Thornton contact or visit www.grantthornton.global/locations to find your local member firm.

