Country or region: OECD Model Rules

Last update: 4 December 2023

Status of enactment

On 3 October 2023, the G20/OECD Inclusive Framework on BEPS (IF) opened for signature by states, without reservations, a multilateral instrument (MLI) to implement the Pillar Two Subject to Tax Rule (STTR). It was accompanied by an explanatory statement, high-level summary, and frequently asked questions.

On 12 July 2023, the OECD published a press release and "Outcome Statement" following the 15th plenary meeting of the IF, which took place in Paris on 10-11 July, and on 17 July a package of documents that included • agreed text for the Pillar Two STTR; • the contents required in the Pillar Two Global anti-Base Erosion (GloBE) Information Return; and • further Pillar Two GloBE Administrative Guidance. The Outcome Statement was approved by 138 of the 143 IF members (Belarus, Canada, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, and Sri Lanka did not sign, but Kenya and Nigeria did).

The latest GloBE Administrative Guidance (including a permanent safe harbour for jurisdictions that introduce a QDMTT and a new transitional safe harbour, which provides relief from the application of the UTPR for fiscal years commencing on or before the end of 2025) adds to and supersedes a previous release of Administrative Guidance on 2 February 2023 (which started to deal with certain issues including the QDMTT). The consolidated Guidance will be incorporated into a revised version of the GloBE Commentary and Examples that will be released later in 2023. It also stated that the IF will continue to release further guidance on an ongoing basis (i.e., in smaller packages) to ensure that the GloBE Rules continue to be implemented and applied in a coordinated manner.

On 20 December 2022, the OECD published the first three guidance papers to form part of the implementation framework:

• Guidance on Safe Harbours and Penalty Relief, approved by the IF on 15 December;
• A public consultation document on the GloBE Information Return (OECD Secretariat consultation document and, thus, unagreed by the IF); and
• A public consultation document on Tax Certainty for the GloBE Rules (OECD Secretariat consultation document and, thus, unagreed by the IF).

A Commentary to the GloBE rules agreed by the IF, together with OECD illustrative examples, were published on 14 March 2022.

In October 2021, over 135 jurisdictions had agreed to update the international tax system on the basis that it was no longer fit for purpose in a globalised and digitalised economy. The GloBE Model Rules agreed by the IF were published on 20 December 2021. The means by which GloBE must be incorporated into domestic law is determined by each implementing jurisdiction.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

The Implementation plan envisaged implementation of IIR from 2023 and UTPR from 2024. However, it now seems recommended by the OECD that the IIR is introduced for periods beginning on or after 31 December 2023

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025
The Implementation plan envisaged implementation of IIR from 2023 and UTPR from 2024. However, it now seems that the OECD recommends introducing the UTPR for periods beginning on or after 31 December 2024 (although there is a transitional UTPR safe harbour in relation to periods beginning on or before 31 December 2025 and ending before 31 December 2026, for the UTPR Top-up Tax to be zero for a UPE Jurisdiction having a corporate tax rate of at least 20%).

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

A QDMTT that will be deductible from the Top-up Tax otherwise payable must have the following attributes: (a) determine the Excess Profits of the CEs located in the jurisdiction (domestic Excess Profits) - it may use an Acceptable Financial Accounting Standard permitted by the Authorised Accounting Body or an Authorised Financial Accounting Standard adjusted to prevent any Material Competitive Distortions, rather than the financial accounting standard used in the Consolidated Financial Statements; (b) operate to increase domestic tax liability with respect to domestic Excess Profits to the Minimum Rate for the jurisdiction and CEs for a Fiscal Year; and (c) be implemented and administered in a way that is consistent with the outcomes provided for under the GloBE Rules and the Commentary, provided that such jurisdiction does not provide any benefits that are related to such rules.

There is also a QDMTT Safe Harbour, deeming the Top-up Tax payable under the GloBE Rules to be zero, allowing an MNE Group to undertake one computation under the QDMTT and avoiding the need to undertake a further calculation under the GloBE rules. To qualify the QDMTT must meet three standards: (a) the QDMTT Accounting Standard which requires a QDMTT to be computed based on the UPE's Financial Accounting Standard or a Local Financial Accounting Standard subject to certain conditions; (b) the Consistency Standard which requires the QDMTT computations to be the same as the computations required under the GloBE Rules with minor exceptions; and (c) the Administration Standard which requires the QDMTT jurisdiction to meet the requirements of an on-going monitoring process similar to the one applicable to jurisdictions implementing the GloBE Rules.

Accounting Standards

The definition of a QDMTT under Chapter 10 of the Model Rules allows for the computation of domestic Excess Profits based on an Acceptable Financial Accounting Standard permitted by the Authorised Accounting Body or an Authorised Financial Accounting Standard adjusted to prevent any Material Competitive Distortions, rather than the financial accounting standard used in the UPE's Consolidated Financial Statements.

For a QDMTT to meet the QDMTT Accounting Standard in the QDMTT Safe Harbour, the QDMTT legislation can similarly rely under the Local Financial Accounting Standard Rule on such alternative where all of the Constituent Entities located in that jurisdiction have financial accounts based by law on, or subject to external audit of, that local standard and the Fiscal Year of such accounts is the same as that of the UPE's Consolidated Financial Statements. This covers inclusion in consolidated financial accounts and a non-resident preparing accounts or tax information for a PE there.

SBIE applicable

A QDMTT is not required to have an SBIE equivalent but any it does have must not be broader than the substance factors as set out in the SBIE, i.e. tangible assets and payroll. The scope and measure of tangible assets and payroll must not be broader than the GloBE Rules to ensure functionally equivalent outcomes. The percentages cannot be higher but could (including ignoring the transitional period increases) be lower.

Covered Taxes

Article 4.2 describes covered taxes. Commentary Ch 4 para 22 et seq state that the definition of Covered Taxes is developed solely for the purposes of the GloBE Rules and has no direct interaction with Article 2 (Taxes Covered) of the OECD Model Tax Convention (OECD, 2017). In determining whether a Tax is a Covered Tax, the focus is on the underlying character of the Tax, some elements of which it goes on to discuss in detail.
Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

The generation and use of tax credits is excluded from the Total Deferred Tax Adjustment Amount and any movement in deferred tax expense arising from the generation and use of such tax credits is excluded from the computation of Adjusted Covered Taxes. Commentary Ch 4 para 80 et seq notes that a tax credit is an amount that taxpayers can subtract directly from taxes owed to a government and includes tax credits granted in a jurisdiction due to a tax liability imposed in another jurisdiction or imposed on profits distributed by another entity such as foreign tax credits.

A Qualified Refundable Tax Credit (QRTC) is treated as income for purposes of the GloBE Rules, which means the credit is taken into account in the denominator of the ETR computation and is not treated as reducing a CE’s taxes in the year the refund or credit is claimed. Commentary Ch.10 para 134 et seq notes that in order to be treated as a QRTC, the tax credit regime must be designed - in substance and not just form - in a way so that a credit (potentially part of a whole) becomes refundable within 4 years from when the conditions under the laws of the jurisdiction granting the credit are met.

A Marketable Transferable Tax Credit (MTTC) is treated under the Administrative Guidance in a similar way to a QRTC in relation to its face value or, if it is transferred, generally the transfer price. An MTTC is a tax credit that can be used by the holder of the credit to reduce its liability for a Covered Tax in the jurisdiction that issued the tax credit and that meets the legal transferability standard and the marketability standard in the hands of the holder.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour

The transitional CbCR Safe Harbour would reduce an MNEs top-up tax for a particular tested jurisdiction to zero where one of three criteria are met:

1. De minimis test: The jurisdiction has total CbCR revenue of less than €10 million, and the CbCR profit (loss) before income tax is less than €1 million (including a loss). Or
2. Simplified ETR test: The jurisdiction has an ETR that is equal to or greater than the ‘transition rate’ in the jurisdiction for the fiscal year. a. The ‘simplified ETR’ is calculated by dividing the simplified covered taxes (income tax expense reported in the MNE’s financial statements, minus any taxes that are not covered taxes or taxes relating to uncertain tax positions) by the profit or loss before tax reported in the MNE Group’s CbCR. b. The ‘transition rate’ is: 15% for fiscal years beginning in 2023 and 2024; 16% for fiscal years beginning in 2025; and 17% for fiscal years beginning in 2026. Or
3. Routine profits test: The tested jurisdiction’s profit or loss before income tax for the jurisdiction is equal to or less than the substance-based income exclusion for constituent entities resident in that jurisdiction under the CbCR, as calculated under the GloBE rules.

This transitional safe harbour would exist for fiscal years beginning on or before 31 December 2026, but not including a fiscal year that ends after 30 June 2028.

If an MNE Group has not applied the Transitional CbCR Safe Harbour with respect to a jurisdiction in which it has a CE in a Fiscal Year in which it is subject to the GloBE Rules, the MNE Group cannot qualify for that safe harbour for that jurisdiction in a subsequent year (“once out, always out” approach). Special rules apply for a number of other specific situations.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour

Under the Administrative Guidance there is a transitional UTPR Safe Harbour, designed to provide transitional relief in the UPE Jurisdiction during the first two years in which the GloBE rules come into effect. Under the Transitional UTPR Safe Harbour, the UTPR Top-up Tax Amount calculated for a UPE Jurisdiction where the combined normal rate of corporate income tax and sub-national taxes is at least 20% is deemed to be zero for Fiscal Years which run no longer than 12 months that begin on or before 31 December 2025 and end before 31 December 2026.
When an MNE qualifies for both a transitional CbCR and UTPR safe harbour in a jurisdiction in a fiscal year, the MNE may elect to apply the Transitional CbCR Safe Harbour, rather than the UTPR Safe Harbour, in order to avoid losing the benefit of the Transitional CbCR Safe Harbour in a subsequent Fiscal Year under the "once out, always out" approach.

Permanent Safe Harbours

The Administrative Guidance sets out the framework for a Permanent Safe Harbour on the use of Simplified Calculations, to be developed in subsequent Agreed Administrative Guidance. The Top-up Tax (other than Additional Current Top-up Tax) for a jurisdiction would be deemed to be zero for a Fiscal Year when the Tested Jurisdiction meets one of the three following conditions:

1. The Routine Profits Test. If its GloBE Income under a Simplified Income Calculation is equal to or less than the amount that results from computing the Substance-based Income Exclusion for that jurisdiction
2. The De Minimis Test. If the Average GloBE Revenue under a Simplified Revenue Calculation is less than €10 million, and the Average GloBE Income under a Simplified Income Calculation is less than €1 million or shows a loss
3. The ETR Test. If the Effective Tax Rate under the Simplified Income Calculation and Simplified Tax Calculation, is at least 15%

Subject to Tax Rule

IF jurisdictions applying nominal corporate income tax rates below the 9% minimum rate (or a lower rate if another provision of a double tax treaty allows it) to interest, royalties, and a defined set of other payments took on a commitment to implement the STTR in their bilateral tax treaties when requested to do so by IF jurisdictions identified as developing countries for this purpose. The STTR MLI aims to facilitate the implementation of the STTR in existing bilateral tax treaties without the need for more complex/time-consuming bilateral negotiations and amendments to such treaties.

Compliance/Filing Requirements

The OECD allows local filing requirements and local compliance dates, i.e., to be agreed by each country. However, a GloBE Information Return (GIR) will also be required within 15 months (18 months in the Transitional Year) by the CE, its UPE or a designated filing entity. The GIR requires a broad range of information to be disclosed including detail required on a CE-by-CE computation in Section 3.4. However, there is to be a transitional simplified jurisdictional reporting framework (Simplified Framework), as a temporary measure that allows for simplified reporting for all fiscal years beginning on or before 31 December 2028 (but not including a fiscal year that ends after 30 June 2030). Under the Simplified Framework, the MNE Group is generally not required to report adjustments to financial accounts net income and loss, current tax expense, or deferred tax expense on a CE-by-CE basis and all adjustments can be reported on a net basis. The Simplified Framework is only allowed for jurisdictions where either (1) no Top-up Tax liability arises or (2) Top-up Tax liability arises, but it does not need to be allocated on a CE-by-CE basis. he IF has adopted a "targeted" dissemination approach for sharing information about each MNE Group, whereby: • The UPE jurisdiction is provided with the entire GIR; • Jurisdictions with taxing rights under the GloBE Rules are provided with relevant sections of the GIR; and • All CE implementing jurisdictions are provided with general information and the corporate structure. The Simplified Framework will not limit any rights of tax authorities to request additional information.

Transitional Penalty Relief

For any Fiscal Year beginning on or before 31/12/2026 (but not including a Fiscal Year that ends after 30/6/2028), no penalties or sanctions should apply in connection with the filing of a GloBE Information Return where a tax administration considers that an MNE has taken "reasonable measures" to ensure the correct application of the
GloBE Rules. A tax administration may consider that an MNE has taken reasonable measures where the MNE can demonstrate that it has acted in good faith to understand and comply with the relevant domestic application of the GloBE Rules and the QDMTT.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**Multilateral instrument implementing the Pillar Two Subject to Tax Rule opens for signature**

On 3 October 2023, the OECD Inclusive Framework announced the conclusion of negotiations on a multilateral instrument (MLI) to implement the Pillar Two Subject to Tax Rule (STTR). [Read more](#)

**Pillar Two Administrative Guidance: More details, more questions (CBTT podcast)**

Doug McHoney (PwC’s International Tax Services Global Leader) and Steve Kohart, International Tax Principal with PwC US and former Advisor for the Center for Tax Policy and Administration for the OECD, discuss the latest wave of OECD Pillar Two guidance. [Listen here](#)

**OECD releases Pillar Two GloBE Rules Administrative Guidance and GloBE Information Return**

The OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on BEPS (IF) released a number of documents relating to the Two-Pillar solution on 17 July 2023, one of which was a second set of GloBE Administrative Guidance. Also released as part of the OECD package was an updated version of the GloBE Information Return (GIR). [Read more](#)

**OECD releases Pillar Two Subject to Tax Rule report**

On 17 July 2023 the OECD Inclusive Framework (IF) released a report with model treaty text to give effect to the Subject-to-Tax-Rule (STTR), together with an accompanying commentary explaining the purpose and operation of the STTR. The OECD Secretariat also published a summary of the STTR, titled “The Subject to Tax Rule in a Nutshell,” to assist in understanding the STTR model provisions. [Read more](#)

**OECD presents report to G-20 Finance Ministers and releases key documents under Pillar One and Pillar Two**

[Read more](#)

**Pascal Saint-Amans: The Pillar Two Origin Story (CBTT podcast)**

Doug McHoney (PwC’s International Tax Services Global Leader) and Pascal Saint-Amans (former Director of the OECD’s Centre for Tax Policy and Administration and current partner with Brunswick) discuss the BEPS Project with an overview of the Pillar Two origin story, the challenges and successes of the project, harmful tax practices and the ways the OECD is trying to change tax systems, the natural complexity of tax, the future of tax incentives, compliance requirements, the private sector’s role in the policy process and much more. [Listen here](#)

**OECD releases Administrative Guidance on the Pillar Two Global Minimum Tax Rules**

The OECD released Administrative Guidance on the Pillar Two Global Anti-Base Erosion Rules on 2 February 2023. This guidance addresses a wide range of issues identified by IF members as most in need of immediate clarification and simplification. Among others, it confirms the status of the US GILTI as a CFC Tax Regime under the GloBE Rules, sets out a mechanical allocation formula for GILTI and other ‘Blended CFC Tax Regimes,’ and provides guidance on Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Taxes and the treatment of some credits and incentives. [Read more](#)

**OECD announces Pillar Two GloBE information return consultation**

An OECD Secretariat consultation document on the GloBE Information Return (GIR) was published on 22 December 2022. The public consultation document indicates that the ultimate objective of the GIR is to develop a consistent
and transparent set of standards for information collection that preserves consistency and certainty of outcomes for MNE groups, while avoiding a significant increase in taxpayer and tax administrations’ compliance burdens. Read more

**OECD releases Pillar Two guidance on Safe Harbours and Penalty Relief**

The Inclusive Framework (IF) on 15 December Pillar Two Guidance on Safe Harbours and Penalty Relief, which covers the following: Transitional Country-by-Country Reporting (CbCR) Safe Harbour, Simplified Calculations Safe Harbour and Transitional Penalty Relief Regime. Read more

**OECD releases Pillar Two Commentary and launches public consultation on the Implementation Framework**

The OECD released Commentary and illustrative Examples to the Pillar Two Model Rules (Model Rules) on 14 March 2022. The Commentary provides guidance on the interpretation and application of the Model Rules and is intended to promote a consistent interpretation of the Model Rules, which will help facilitate coordinated outcomes for both tax administrations and MNE Groups. Read more

**OECD releases Pillar Two 15% minimum effective tax rate Model Rules**

The OECD released the long-awaited Pillar Two 15% minimum effective tax rate Model Rules on 20 December, just days before the expected release of a draft EU Directive on minimum taxes. These Model Rules cover the income inclusion rule (IIR) and undertaxed payments rule (UTPR), collectively referred to as ‘GloBE.’ Read more

**PwC Contacts**

William Morris, Global Tax Policy Leader, PwC US

Phil Greenfield, Global Tax Policy, PwC United Kingdom

Chloe O’ Hara, PwC Ireland

PwC global Pillar Two website
Country or region: EU Directive

Last update: 4 December 2023

Status of enactment

The Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 on ensuring a global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups in the Union entered into force on 23 December, the day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union. Member States shall transpose the Directive into their domestic law by 31 December 2023. The EU Council formally adopted the EU minimum tax Directive by written procedure on 15 December, ending the written procedure with this unanimous agreement notwithstanding the fact that Hungary abstained from the final vote and Sweden made a written observation on a specific provision of the Directive.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Article 56 of the draft Directive provides that Member States shall bring the provisions of the Directive into force by 31 December 2023, with the IIR to apply in respect of fiscal years beginning as from 31 December 2023.

Article 50 provides that Member States can elect for a delayed introduction of both the IIR and the UTPR where that Member State has no more than 12 UPEs of groups in scope of the Directive located in that Member State. The election allows a Member State to postpone the introduction of the IIR and the UTPR for six consecutive fiscal years.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

Article 56 of the draft Directive provides that Member States shall bring the provisions of the Directive into force by 31 December 2023, with the UTPR to apply in respect of fiscal years beginning as from 31 December 2024.

Article 50 provides that Member States can elect for a delayed introduction of both the IIR and the UTPR where that Member State has no more than 12 UPEs of groups in scope of the Directive located in that Member State. The election allows a Member State to postpone the introduction of the IIR and the UTPR for six consecutive fiscal years.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Recital 13, Article 1(2) and Article 11 of the Directive allow a Member State to elect to apply a QDMTT. Member States may elect to apply a qualified domestic Top-up Tax in accordance with which Top-up Tax shall be computed and paid on the excess profit of all the low-taxed CEs located in their jurisdiction pursuant to the provisions of the draft Directive.

Accounting Standards

Articles 11(1) and 15(5) specify that the financial accounting net income/loss and domestic excess profits of the constituent entities located in that Member State may be determined in accordance with an acceptable financial accounting standard or an authorised financial accounting standard that is different from the financial accounting standard used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent entity, provided that
such financial accounting net income or loss is adjusted to prevent any material competitive distortion.

**SBIE applicable**

The Directive is silent on this particular point.

**Covered Taxes**

Article 20 describes covered taxes. Prelim (11) states that as regards covered taxes, the provisions of the Directive should be interpreted in light of any further guidance provided by the OECD, that should be taken into account by Member States in order to ensure a uniform identification of the Covered Taxes of all Member States and third country jurisdictions. Prelim (27) says that for a third country without a QIIR, it would be necessary to develop a common methodology for allocating amounts, which would be treated as covered taxes under the rules of the global agreement, to entities within an MNE group that would be subject to Top-up Tax in accordance with the rules of the Directive. For this purpose, Member States should use the OECD GloBE Implementation Framework guidance as their reference.

**Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits**

Article 22(5)(3) states that the total deferred tax adjustment amount shall not include the amount of deferred tax expense with respect to the generation and use of tax credits (there is no interpretation of the term 'tax credit'). Article 16(5) states qualified refundable tax credits shall be treated as income for the computation of the qualifying income or loss of a CE. Article 2(32)(a) defines a 'qualified refundable tax credit' in such a way that an amount (or the part that qualifies) must be paid as a cash payment or a cash equivalent to a CE within four years from the date when the CE is entitled to receive the refundable tax credit under the laws of the jurisdiction granting the credit. It does not include any amount of tax creditable or refundable pursuant to a qualified imputation tax or a disqualified refundable imputation tax.

**CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour**

The Directive does not include any comment in connection with the transitional safe harbour. The only comment about safe harbours is included in article 32, which provides that the filing CE can elect a TPT shall be zero if the effective level of tax of the CEs in that jurisdiction fulfil the conditions of a "qualifying international agreement on safe harbours", i.e., an international set of rules and conditions which all Member States have consented to and which grants groups in the scope of the Directive the possibility of electing to benefit from one or more safe harbours for a jurisdiction.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**

The Directive does not include any comment in connection with the transitional safe harbour. The only comment about safe harbours is included in article 32, which provides that the filing CE can elect a TPT shall be zero if the effective level of tax of the CEs in that jurisdiction fulfil the conditions of a "qualifying international agreement on safe harbours", i.e., an international set of rules and conditions which all Member States have consented to and which grants groups in the scope of the Directive the possibility of electing to benefit from one or more safe harbours for a jurisdiction.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**

The Directive does not include any comment in connection with the transitional safe harbour. The only comment about safe harbours is included in article 32, which provides that the filing CE can elect a TPT shall be zero if the effective level of tax of the CEs in that jurisdiction fulfil the conditions of a "qualifying international agreement on
safe harbours”, i.e., an international set of rules and conditions which all Member States have consented to and which grants groups in the scope of the Directive the possibility of electing to benefit from one or more safe harbours for a jurisdiction.

**Subject to Tax Rule**

Directive (EU) 2022/2523 does not cover the STTR

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**

To be agreed by each Member State

**Transitional Penalty Relief**

Prelim (24) notes that In implementing the Directive, Member States should use the OECD Model Rules and the explanations and examples in the Tax Challenges Arising from the Digitalisation of the Economy – Commentary to the Global Anti-Base Erosion Model Rules (Pillar Two) released by the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on BEPS ... as a source of illustration or interpretation in order to ensure consistency in application across Member States to the extent that those sources are consistent with this Directive and Union law. The application and timing of Administrative Guidance which includes the transitional penalty relief and any later updates to the Commentary based on that Guidance are uncertain.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**EU Member States give final approval to proposed Pillar Two Directive**

On 15 December, the EU Council formally adopted the EU minimum tax Directive by written procedure. Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 on ensuring a global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups in the Union was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on December 22, and entered into force on December 23. Read more

**PwC Contacts**

Edwin Visser, EMEA Tax Policy Leader, PwC Netherlands

Keetie van der Torren-Jakma, Global Tax Policy, PwC Netherlands

PwC global Pillar Two website
Country or region: Albania
Last update: 12 May 2023

Status of enactment
Current status: No public announcement yet
No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule
Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule
Entry into force: 1 January 2025
No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax
Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Accounting Standards
No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.

Covered Taxes
No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

Erold Kamberi, PwC Albania
Country or region: Angola

Last update: 9 May 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet
No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025
No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Accounting Standards
No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.

Covered Taxes
No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour

PwC's Pillar Two Country Tracker
Generated: 6 December 2023
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

Luis Andrade, Partner, PwC Portugal & Angola
Country or region: Argentina

Last update: 11 May 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet
No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025
No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts
Juan Manuel Magadan, Partner, PwC Argentina
Country or region: Armenia

Last update: 15 May 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**

No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**

No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**

No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**

No information available

**Transitional Penalty Relief**

No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**

No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

Gunal Sadiyeva, PwC Azerbaijan

Enkhzul Jambal; PwC Mongolia
Country or region: Australia

Last update: 16 August 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Pillar Two plans announced

In the 2023-24 Budget, the Government announced the implementation of a 15% global minimum tax and domestic minimum tax, key aspects of Pillar Two of the OECD/G20 Two-Pillar Solution to address the tax challenges arising from the digitalisation of the economy.

The IIR will apply for fiscal years starting on or after 1 January 2024. The UTPR will apply for fiscal years starting on or after 1 January 2025. The domestic minimum tax will apply for income years starting on or after 1 January 2024.

The draft legislation has not been released yet.

The Australian Tax Office (ATO) have commenced targeted public consultation on the implementation with MNEs likely to be in scope of the proposed measures and their advisors. Consultation will focus on potential administration issues and will be conducted in phases: • Phase 1 with industry groups and their members (July – August 2023) • Phase 2 with mid-tier firms (August – October 2023) • Phase 3 with large advisory firms (September – November 2023)

The ATO have announced that they are currently developing preliminary communications for identified MNEs (and their advisors) to encourage them to consult with the ATO to clarify any issues in advance. They have also announced that further communication and support materials will be provided to familiarise taxpayers with their obligations leading up to 1 January 2024.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

The IIR will apply to fiscal years that begin on or after 1 January 2024 to:

• Multinational groups with annual global revenue of EUR750 million or more.
• In-scope multinationals across all sectors subject to certain exclusions for investment funds, pension funds, government entities, international organisations, not-for-profit organisations, as defined in the OECD Global anti-Base Erosion (GloBE) Rules, and income associated with international shipping

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

The UTPR will apply to fiscal years that begin on or after 1 January 2025 to:

• Multinational groups with annual global revenue of EUR750 million or more.
• In-scope multinationals across all sectors subject to certain exclusions for investment funds, pension funds, government entities, international organisations, not-for-profit organisations, as defined in the OECD Global anti-Base Erosion (GloBE) Rules, and income associated with international shipping

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

PwC's Pillar Two Country Tracker Generated: 6 December 2023
Entry into force: 1 January 2024

The domestic minimum tax will apply to fiscal years that begin on or after 1 January 2024 to:

- Australian operations of multinational groups with annual global revenue of EUR750 million or more.
- In-scope multinationals across all sectors subject to certain exclusions for investment funds, pension funds, government entities, international organisations, not-for-profit organisations, as defined in the OECD Global anti-Base Erosion (GloBE) Rules, and income associated with international shipping

**Accounting Standards**

No information available.

**SBIE applicable**

No information available.

**Covered Taxes**

No information available.

**Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits**

No information available.

**CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour**

No information available

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**

No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**

No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**

No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**

No information available.
Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership
Federal Budget 2023-24 - Australia will implement key aspects of the OECD's 'Pillar Two' framework, including a domestic minimum tax, with an effective date for some measures from 1 January 2024.
Read more

PwC Contacts
Chris Stewart, Partner, PwC Australia

PwC Australia Pillar Two website
Country or region: Austria

Last update: 29 November 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Public consultation

On 24 November 2023 the Austrian Pillar Two draft legislation was submitted to the Austrian parliament. The draft legislation largely follows the consultation draft (see below), however, some details and clarifications in the provisions and the explanatory notes have been included. The Austrian parliament is expected to give its approval in Q4 2023.

On 3 October 2023 the Austrian Ministry of Finance (BMF) published a consultation draft for an act to ensure a global minimum tax of 15% for MNE and large-scale domestic groups (Pillar Two). It largely follows the EU global minimum tax Directive (2022/2523 of 14 December 2022), the OECD model rules as well as further publications of the OECD (e.g. Administrative Guidance and Safe Harbour Rules). The consultation period ends on 20 October 2023. The new regulations will enter into force as of 1 January 2024.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

As per the Austrian minimum tax act draft, the IIR will apply for fiscal years beginning after 31 December 2023.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

As per the Austrian minimum tax act draft, the UTPR will apply for fiscal years beginning after 31 December 2024.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

The Austrian minimum tax act draft includes an Austrian domestic top-up tax which is in line with the regulations of the EU Minimum Tax Directive as well as the OECD Model rules.

Accounting Standards

The general computation rules would apply, i.e. it would be based, in general, on the accounting standard used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent entity.

SBIE applicable

The Substance Based Income Exclusion would be applicable.

Covered Taxes
Corresponding provisions in the consultation draft are in line with the definition of covered taxes according to the EU Directive 2022/2523 / OECD model rules.

**Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits**

Corresponding provisions in the draft law are in line with the definition of qualifying refundable tax credits according to the EU Directive 2022/2523.

**CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour**

The draft law includes CbCR Safe Harbour tests (i.e. de-minimis test, effective tax rate test, routine profits test) that are largely in line with OECD requirements.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**

The draft law includes a UTPR Safe Harbour that is in line with OECD requirements.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**

According to the draft law, a permanent safe harbour exists for a jurisdiction if a local QDMTT is levied for the respective jurisdiction (QDMTT safe harbour).

**Subject to Tax Rule**

No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**

The filing of GloBE Information Returns must be made by each Austrian constituent entity, or by one designated Austrian constituent entity on behalf of all Austrian constituent entities, or by the UPE or an other designated filing entity, provided that there is an automatic exchange of GloBE Information Returns between Austrian and the foreign jurisdiction. In this case a notification has to be filed with the Austrian tax office stating which entity files the GloBE Information Return for the Austrian constituent entities. The GloBE Information Return shall in general be filed no later than 15 months after the last day of the fiscal year (respectively 18 months after the last day of the fiscal year that is the transitional year). In case of top-up tax, an advance notification has to be filed with the Austrian tax office. Details on this advance notification will follow in a separate ordinance.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**

The draft law of the Austrian minimum tax act does not include transitional penalty relief provisions.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**

According to the explanatory remarks to the Austrian draft legislation, the Austrian legislator intends to implement the EU minimum tax Directive as close as possible to the OECD framework/agreement, in order to ensure that the
rules implemented in Austria are considered as “qualified” within the meaning of the Pillar Two rules. Further to that, the explanatory remarks state that the OECD commentary as well as the Administrative Guidance should be considered when implementing and interpreting the provisions of the Austrian minimum tax act.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts

Christof Woerndl, Partner, PwC Austria

Martin Jann, Partner, PwC Austria

Matthias Mayer, PwC Austria

PwC Austria Pillar Two website
Country or region: Azerbaijan
Last update: 15 May 2023

**Status of enactment**

Current status: No public announcement yet
No announcement yet

**Income inclusion rule**

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

**Undertaxed Payments Rule**

Entry into force: 1 January 2025
No announcement yet

**Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax**

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

**Accounting Standards**

No information available.

**SBIE applicable**

No information available.

**Covered Taxes**

No information available.

**Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits**

No information available.

**CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**
Guno Sadiyeva, PwC Azerbaijan
Country or region: Bahamas

Last update: 22 May 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Public consultation

On May 17 the Bahamas government published a public consultation "the Green Paper on Corporate Income Tax Strategies for the Bahamas", which sets out the options under consideration for transitioning away from the existing business licence tax (BTL) regime, as well as implementing changes to address Pillar Two.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available.
CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts
Prince Rahming, Partner, PwC Bahamas
Rochelle Sealy, PwC Bahamas
Country or region: Bahrain

Last update: 14 May 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet
No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025
No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Accounting Standards
No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available

Covered Taxes
No information available

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

Hanan Aboud, Partner, PwC Middle East

Chris Maycroft, Director PwC Middle East

PwC Bahrain Pillar Two website
Country or region: Barbados

Last update: 10 November 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Pillar Two plans announced

On 7 November 2023, the Prime Minister of Barbados delivered an eagerly anticipated Ministerial Statement to the House of Assembly to address the Pillar Two rules, which will significantly impact Barbados corporate entities. The Prime Minister announced that, with effect from 1 January 2024, a Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-Up Tax shall be introduced consistent with the GloBE Rules for in-scope companies.

The Prime Minister announced In the Budgetary Proposals and Financial Statement 2023 on 14 March 2023 that the Government was deep in consultations with the Barbados Revenue Authority. The Prime Minister indicated that she would likely come back to the country within six months on this issue.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

On 7 November 2023, the Prime Minister of Barbados delivered an eagerly anticipated Ministerial Statement to the House of Assembly to address the Pillar Two rules and announced that, with effect from 1 January 2024, a Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-Up Tax shall be introduced consistent with the GloBE Rules for in-scope companies.

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available

Covered Taxes

No information available
Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
The Corporation Tax Reform 2024 Policy Paper makes reference to the implementation of a number of safe harbours in relation to the new top-up tax: QDMTT Safe Harbour, UTPR Safe Harbour and CbCR Safe Harbour

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
The Corporation Tax Reform 2024 Policy Paper makes reference to the implementation of a number of safe harbours in relation to the new top-up tax: QDMTT Safe Harbour, UTPR Safe Harbour and CbCR Safe Harbour

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership
Barbados charts a new course, the response to Pillar Two global minimum tax
Read more

PwC Contacts
Javier Lemoine, PwC Barbados
Country or region: Belgium

Last update: 29 November 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Draft/proposed law published

On 13 November 2023, the Belgian Federal Government released the long-awaited draft law introducing a minimum tax for multinational companies and large domestic groups. This draft law concerns the Belgian transposition of Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 15 December 2022 ensuring a global minimum level of taxation for groups of multinational enterprises and large domestic groups in the Union.

The draft law includes a coordinated system of rules designed to ensure that large (domestic / MNE) groups with a consolidated revenue exceeding 750 million euros for at least 2 of the 4 previous years, are subject to a minimum effective tax rate of 15%. If formally adopted before year-end, the minimum tax for multinational companies and large domestic groups, will enter into force as from 1 January 2024.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

In general, the Belgian draft law closely follows the (Dutch/French translation of the) EU Directive and therefore the OECD Model Rules. Belgium will also follow the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

The Belgian draft law follows the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

The Belgian draft law includes a QDMTT.

Accounting Standards

The Belgian draft law refers to the UPE accounting standards

SBIE applicable

The Substance Based Income Exclusion would be applicable as per the Belgian draft law

Covered Taxes
The definition of covered taxes will closely follow the principles of the OECD under Pillar Two. Belgian corporate taxes and other taxes in lieu of the corporate income taxes (like withholding taxes) will qualify as covered taxes. There is no specific guidance available beyond the guidance available at the level of the OECD.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

The Belgian draft law proposes to adapt the repayment period of the Belgian tax credit for R&D from 5 to 4 years in view of ensuring compliance with the OECD rules on 'qualified refundable tax credits'.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour

Belgium proposes to adopt the Transitional Safe Harbour guidance included in the Implementation Framework issued by the OECD in December 2022.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour

The Belgian draft law does not yet include the UTPR Safe Harbour rule. This rule will be included in a separate law. The draft law only includes the guidance of the OECD up to May 2023.

Permanent Safe Harbours

No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule

No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements

Belgium provides for a QDMTT return which is due within 11 months after the ending of the financial year. For accounting years that follow calendar years, the corporate income tax return for 2024 would be due by 30 November 2025. The GIR for 2024 would be due (in line with the OECD timeline) in June 2026.

Transitional Penalty Relief

Belgium adheres to the largest extent with the December 2022 guidance.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules

The draft Belgian Pillar Two legislation has been submitted for approval to the Council of State in May / June 2023. The draft legislation does reflect the Commentary to the GloBE Rules as published in March 2022, the safe harbours and penalty relief guidance published in December 2022 and the Administrative Guidance published in February 2023. However, it does not yet take into account the Administrative Guidance and GloBE Information Return guidance published in July 2023.
PwC Thought Leadership

Belgium agrees on core principles for implementation of the Global Minimum Tax (GloBE/Pillar 2) for MNE’s and some additional tax measures

The Belgian government reached an agreement on the Federal budget. After long discussions within the government, a number of measures have been decided that will reduce expenditures and measures that will increase revenue. Read more

PwC Contacts

Pieter Deré, Partner, PwC Belgium

Evi Geerts, Director, PwC Belgium

PwC Belgium Pillar Two website
Country or region: Bermuda

Last update: 21 August 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Pillar Two plans announced

On August 8, 2023, the Government of Bermuda issued a public consultation paper as part of its considerations on introducing a corporate income tax to apply to Bermuda businesses that are part of Multinational Enterprise Groups (MNEs) with annual revenue of €750M or more. The proposed corporate tax would be expected to be effective for 2025 or after. To allow interested parties to offer comments on the proposed tax regime, the Government of Bermuda is opening the first of a series of consultation periods. This first consultation will end on September 8.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Per the Public Consultation issued on August 8, 2023, Bermuda does not intend to implement an IIR but rather a corporate income tax on entities with specific fact patterns.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

Per the Public Consultation issued on August 8, 2023, Bermuda does not intend to implement an UTPR but rather a corporate income tax on entities with specific fact patterns.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Per the Public Consultation dated August 8, 2023, the Government has ruled out the introduction of a QDMTT in the near term. It remains possible that a QDMTT may be advisable for Bermuda in the future once the Bermuda corporate income tax has been fully established and is functioning as intended.

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

Per the Public Consultation issued on August 8, 2023, the Bermuda corporate income tax would be reduced by foreign taxes to mitigate the potential for double taxation of profits earned in Bermuda (e.g., to the extent that profits earned in Bermuda are subject to both foreign taxes and Bermuda corporate income taxes).
• The types of non-Bermuda taxes that would be creditable foreign taxes include income taxes (federal, state, and local), withholding taxes, U.S. federal excise tax on insurance and reinsurance premiums, and other taxes collected in lieu of an income tax. *A foreign tax credit may be permitted for foreign income taxes imposed on a direct or indirect parent of a Tax Resident Entity under another jurisdiction’s controlled foreign corporation ("CFC") regime, equal to the CFC taxes paid or accrued by the direct or indirect parent on Bermuda profits. *The allowable credit would be expected to equal the amount of the current and deferred taxes of each Tax Resident Entity or Bermuda PE included in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Ultimate Parent Entity consistent with the requirements above.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

Per the Public Consultation issued on August 8, 2023, It is expected that the Bermuda corporate income tax regime would provide for QRTCs as defined in the GloBE Rules. The QRTCs should be developed to support key policy initiatives of the Government of Bermuda. For example, QRTCs should be designed to encourage local substance (e.g., local recruitment and training incentives, capital investments in Bermuda infrastructure and improvements, and innovation (e.g., R&D)).

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour

No information available; however, the Public Consultation issued on August 8, 2023 references that the Bermuda corporate income tax under consideration should leverage certain key scoping and definitional elements of the GloBE Rules, both to expedite the development of the Bermuda corporate income tax rules and support consistent, predictable global tax outcomes on profits earned in Bermuda.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour

No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours

No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule

No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements

No information available.

Transitional Penalty Relief

No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

Proposed Bermuda corporate income tax is closely modeled after the GloBE rules, with key differences

Read more

**PwC Contacts**

Scott Slater, Partner, PwC Bermuda
Country or region: Bosnia and Herzegovina

Last update: 22 September 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour

PwC's Pillar Two Country Tracker  Generated: 6 December 2023
No information available

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**
Mubera Brkovic, Tax Director, PwC Bosnia
Country or region: Brazil

Last update: 12 April 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**
*Gabriel Buratto, Partner, PwC Brazil*

*PwC Brazil Pillar Two website*
Country or region: British Virgin Islands

Last update: 4 September 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

In January 2023, BVI Finance held a webinar with a panel of experts to discuss the implications of Pillar Two with delegates present including BVI Finance members, private sector practitioners and representatives from some of the world’s leading financial services firms. The BVI International Tax Authority representative stated that the BVI have to take a pragmatic approach on what the BVI decides to do and how it will work and that it would be a big administrative burden to implement a 15% tax. He also stated that the BVI will continue to work directly with the OECD to see how it might affect the jurisdiction. The BVI Government continues to put resources into the International Tax Authority to ensure that they are able to follow the ever-changing landscape in taxation. On 15 August 2023 the BVI Deputy Premier mentioned that they are watching Pillar Two situation very closely and that BVI has always “adhered to all of the international requirements”, being the global minimum tax “no different”.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available
Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts
Alexander Lower, Managing Director, PwC British Virgin Islands
Country or region: Bulgaria

Last update: 9 October 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Draft/proposed law published

Bulgaria published the draft legislation to transpose the EU global minimum tax Directive into the domestic Corporate Income Tax Law. The draft legislation is open for public consultation until 26 October 2023.

Bulgaria has to implement the Pillar Two rules in line with the Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 on ensuring a global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups in the Union.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

According to the published draft legislation, Bulgaria intends to follow the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

According to the published draft legislation, Bulgaria intends to follow the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

According to the draft legislation, Bulgaria will adopt a QDMTT as part of its overall implementation of Pillar Two under Art. 11 of the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022.

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

The proposed QDMTT does not include substance-based income exclusion, de minimis relief and relief for MNE in initial phase of international expansion.

Covered Taxes

The scope of covered taxes under the draft legislation published in Bulgaria appears to follow the EU Directive.
Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
Transitional safe harbours included in the draft legislation published for public consultation (CbCR de minimis, simplified ETR, routine profits test).

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
The draft legislation published in Bulgaria includes reporting obligations for information return, notification to the Bulgarian tax authorities (if relying on an Information return filed by another authorised entity), Top-up tax return and QDMTT return. The same deadline applies - 15 months as of the end of the reporting period (18 months for the first year).

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts
Elizabeth Sidi, PwC Bulgaria
Status of enactment

Current status: Draft/proposed law published

On 4 August 2023, the Canadian government released proposed legislation to implement Pillar Two (the Global Minimum Tax Act). The proposed legislation includes an IIR, and a QDMTT that will apply to Canadian entities of MNE groups that are within the scope of Pillar Two. The IIR and the QDMTT will come into effect for fiscal years of MNE groups that begin on or after 31 December 2023. A public consultation on the proposed legislation is open until 29 September 2023.

The proposed legislation does not include a UTPR. According to statements accompanying the 28 March 2023 Canadian federal budget, Canada intends to release draft legislative proposals for a UTPR at a later time, with the UTPR coming into effect for fiscal years of MNE groups that begin on or after 31 December 2024.

For these purposes, an MNE group is considered to have the same fiscal year as its Ultimate Parent Entity.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

The IIR will come into effect for fiscal years of MNE groups that begin on or after 31 December 2023. For these purposes, an MNE group is considered to have the same fiscal year as its Ultimate Parent Entity.

The Canadian proposed legislation is intended to be interpreted consistently with the GloBE model rules (as well as the commentary and administrative guidance on those rules approved by the OECD/G-20 Inclusive Framework). However, the structure and drafting of the proposed legislation differs from the model rules in many respects, so careful review will be needed to confirm how the Canadian proposals will apply to MNE groups.

The Canadian general anti-avoidance rule ("GAAR") applies to the proposed legislation, with such modifications as the circumstances require.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

Proposed legislation to implement the UTPR has not yet been released, but is expected in the future. The UTPR will come into effect for fiscal years of MNE groups that begin on or after December 31, 2024. For these purposes, an MNE group is considered to have the same fiscal year as its Ultimate Parent Entity.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

The QDMTT (called the Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax) will apply to Canadian entities of MNE groups that are within the scope of Pillar Two. This tax is intended to qualify for the QDMTT safe harbour, and to be interpreted consistently with the requirements outlined in the GloBE commentary.
The QDMTT includes an exemption for up to 5 years, for MNE groups that are in the initial phase of their international activities (MNE groups which are present in no more than six jurisdictions and holds no more than 50 million Euros of tangible assets outside their largest jurisdiction). This exemption is not available where a relevant parent entity of the MNE group directly or indirectly owns Canadian entities of the group, and is located in a foreign jurisdiction that has a Qualified IIR.

The QDMTT will come into effect for fiscal years of MNE groups that begin on or after December 31, 2023. For these purposes, an MNE group is considered to have the same fiscal year as its Ultimate Parent Entity.

**Accounting Standards**
The QDMTT is based on the UPE’s accounting standards.

**SBIE applicable**
The Substance Based Income Exclusion would be applicable.

**Covered Taxes**
The proposed legislation defines covered taxes in general terms, which closely resemble the definition in the GloBE model rules. No guidance has yet been provided regarding whether specific Canadian taxes will be considered covered taxes.

**Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits**
The proposed legislation follows the GloBE model rules dealing with tax credits, without substantive changes. The Canadian government has not yet provided guidance on what Canadian tax credits will constitute Qualified Refundable Tax Credits (or whether any tax credits may be modified in response to Pillar Two).

**CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour**
The proposed legislation includes a transitional CbCR safe harbour, which is consistent with the safe harbour described in the 20 December 2023 report of the Inclusive Framework (i.e., a safe harbour available to an electing MNE group that satisfies a de minimis threshold test, a simplified ETR test, or a routine profits test).

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No announcement yet.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
The proposed legislation also provides a permanent QDMTT safe harbour, which will generally be available for entities located in a jurisdiction that has an acceptable QDMTT (as determined by the OECD/G-20 Inclusive Framework).

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.
Compliance/Filing Requirements

The OECD-G20 Inclusive Framework has developed a standardized GloBE Information Return. The ultimate parent entity of an MNE group (or another designated filing entity chosen by the group) can generally file this return on behalf of the group. This return does not need to be filed in Canada if the ultimate parent entity (or designated filing entity) files the form in the foreign jurisdiction where it is located, and that jurisdiction has a qualifying competent authority agreement with Canada (which provides for the automatic exchange of these returns). In other cases, the return must be filed in Canada (e.g., if the ultimate parent entity of designated filing entity is located in Canada, or there is no qualifying competent authority agreement with the relevant foreign jurisdiction). The return is due within 15 months of the end of the relevant fiscal year (or 18 months for the first year in which the MNE group is subject to the GloBE rules). In addition, an entity that is liable to pay tax in Canada under the IIR or QDMTT must file a separate return, which has the same due date as the GloBE Information Return.

Significant penalties may apply if an MNE group fails to file one of these returns when due.

The proposed legislation also includes detailed administration and enforcement rules, which are similar to the rules in the Canadian Income Tax Act.

Transitional Penalty Relief

The penalty that would normally apply for failing to file the GloBE Information Return ("GIR") (or for failing to file a substantially complete GIR) will not apply for a GIR in respect of a fiscal year that begins before January 1, 2027 and ends before July 1, 2028, where, in the opinion of the Minister of National Revenue, the filing entity used reasonable measures to ensure the correct application of the GloBE model rules in completing the GIR.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules

The Canadian Global Minimum Tax Act states that the Canadian Pillar Two rules are, unless the context otherwise requires, to be interpreted consistently with the GloBE model rules, the GloBE commentary and the administrative guidance in respect of the GloBE model rules approved by the Inclusive Framework and published by the OECD from time to time, as amended from time to time.

PwC Thought Leadership

Poutine Routine: Canada's Pillar Two, DSTs, with G(AA)Ravy on top (CBTT podcast)

Doug McHoney (PwC's International Tax Services Global Leader) and Ken Buttenham (PwC Canada's International Tax Practice Leader) talk about the Canadian Pillar Two proposals, the Global Minimum Tax Act, UTPR, IIR, QDMTT, compliance, the GloBE Information Return, tax incentives, and many others. Listen here

Finance releases draft legislative proposals

On 4 August 2023, the Canadian Department of Finance released an extensive package of legislative proposals, including draft legislation to implement the Pillar Two global minimum tax. The draft legislation includes an IIR and a Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax, which will apply to fiscal years of MNE groups that begin on or after 31 December 2023. A UTPR will be released at a later date, and will apply to fiscal years that begin or after 31 December 2024. Read more

2023 Federal Budget Analysis

The 2023 budget provides an update on the OECD two pillars and restates Canada’s intention to implement Pillar Two, along with a Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax. The IIR and Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax will come into effect for fiscal years of MNEs that begin on or after 31 December 2023 while the UTPR will come into effect for fiscal years of MNEs that begin on or after 31 December 2024. Read more
Canadian federal budget adds urgency for companies to accelerate Pillar Two readiness

This spring's federal budget highlighted the final countdown for multinational enterprises operating in Canada to prepare for unprecedented changes to the global tax system. In its budget, the federal government reaffirmed its plans to introduce legislation that implements the OECD's Pillar Two provisions, which include a minimum global tax rate. Read more

PwC Contacts

Ian Bradley, Partner, PwC Canada
Ted Cook, Partner, PwC Canada
Ryan Hoday, Partner, PwC Canada

PwC Canada Pillar Two website
Country or region: Cape Verde

Last update: 11 May 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**

No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**

No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**

No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**

No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**

No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**

No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

Francisco Raposo Magalhães, PwC Portugal
Country or region: Cayman Islands

Last update: 11 May 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet
No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025
No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Accounting Standards
No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.

Covered Taxes
No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**
TC Leshikar, Partner, PwC Cayman Islands
Country or region: Chile

Last update: 25 July 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet
No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025
No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Accounting Standards
No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.

Covered Taxes
No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**
*Sandra Benedetto*, Partner, PwC Chile

*Jonatan Israel*, PwC Chile
Country or region: China

Last update: 11 May 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**

No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**

No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**

No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**

No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**

No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**

No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

*Kevin P Wang, Partner, PwC China*

*Windy Li, Partner, PwC China*

PwC China Pillar Two website
Country or region: Colombia

Last update: 12 April 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

No announcement yet.

The Colombian Executive Branch enacted Law 2277 on 13 December 2022, which becomes effective 1 January 2023. The law includes a tax reform and, among other measures, a 15% Minimum Effective Tax Rate that applies to Colombian-resident corporations (with a few industry-specific exceptions) was introduced. This new requirement reflects the rate proposed by the OECD’s Pillar Two initiative, but when viewed in conjunction with other Tax Reform Law changes appears to have different and, sometimes, broader goals.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

**CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour**

No information available

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**

No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**

No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**

No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**

No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**

No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**

No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

The Colombian Executive Branch enacted Law 2277 on 13 December 2022, which becomes effective 1 January 2023. The law includes a tax reform and, among other measures, a 15% Minimum Effective Tax Rate that applies to Colombian-resident corporations (with a few industry-specific exceptions) was introduced.

[Read more]

**PwC Contacts**

Carlos Miguel Chaparro, Partner, PwC Colombia
Country or region: Costa Rica

Last update: 12 April 2023

Status of enactment
Current status: No public announcement yet
No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule
Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule
Entry into force: 1 January 2025
No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax
Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Accounting Standards
No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.

Covered Taxes
No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts
Elena Carazo, Director, PwC Costa Rica
Roberto Ozaeta, Interamericas Pillar Two Leader, Partner, PwC Guatemala
Country or region: Croatia

Last update: 16 November 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Draft/proposed law published

On 6 November 2023 Croatia published draft of the Law on minimum Global Corporate Income Tax (the "Law"). The public consultations on the Law expire on 20 November 2023 and, after that, it is expected that the final Law shall be published and will come into force within 8 days after being published. The Law will apply to the fiscal years commencing after 31 December 2023. With this, Croatia will implement the Pillar Two rules in line with the Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 on ensuring a global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups in the Union.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Croatia plans to follow the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

Croatia plans to follow the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Final law expected to be published. Croatia will likely adopt QDMTT as part of its overall implementation of Pillar Two under Art. 11 of the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022.

Accounting Standards

Local standards. If constituent entity is not obliged to use IFRS, QDMTT may be based on Croatian local accounting standards.

SBIE applicable

SBIE applicable for QDMTT calculations

Covered Taxes

No information available.
Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts
Lana Brlek, PwC Croatia
Country or region: Cyprus

Last update: 4 December 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Public consultation

On 3 October 2023, the Cyprus Ministry of Finance launched a public consultation on a draft bill for the transposition into national law of the Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 on ensuring a global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups. The draft bill provides for an IIR practically as from 2024, a UTPR practically as from 2025 which is a supplementary additional tax (rather than as an adjustment to corporate income tax through a denied deduction), and a domestic minimum top-up tax as from 2025. In the same manner as the IIR and the UTPR, the Draft Bill includes provisions for the push-down of certain taxes including Controlled Foreign Company (CFC) taxation for the Cyprus domestic minimum top-up tax. The draft bill aligns with the Directive. Based on the draft bill, the Pillar Two legislation will be contained in a separate tax law rather than as part of any existing Cyprus tax law. The public consultation remained open for comments until 31 October 2023.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Based on the draft bill published on 3 October 2023, IIR will enter into force for fiscal years starting on or as from 31 December 2023, in line with the timeline proposed by the EU Directive 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

Based on the draft bill published on 3 October 2023, UTPR will enter into force for fiscal years starting on or as from 31 December 2024, in line with the timeline proposed by the EU Directive 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Cyprus will adopt a domestic minimum top-up tax as from 2025. It will be applicable to both domestic and international groups in respect of Cyprus tax resident entities.

In the same manner as the QIIR and the QUTPR, the Draft Bill includes provisions for the ‘push-down’ of certain taxes including Controlled Foreign Company (CFC) taxation for the Cyprus domestic minimum top-up tax. We anticipate that this will be further regulated with the issuance of a Ministerial Decree as provided for in the Draft Bill. In this respect, other jurisdictions may not view the Cyprus domestic top-up tax as a qualifying domestic top-up tax (due to the 2023 OECD/Inclusive Framework Administrative Guidance not providing for push-down of CFC taxation) but rather as a covered tax.

We fully expect that the said Ministerial Decree will regulate that the Cyprus domestic minimum top-up tax will respect the transitional safe harbor provisions and the initial phase of the international activities exemption, where relevant.
Accounting Standards

We anticipate that a future Ministerial Decree will regulate this matter.

SBIE applicable

The Substance Based Income Exclusion would be applicable.

Covered Taxes

The definition of covered taxes in the draft bill as of 3 October 2023 (article 21) is in line with the EU Directive 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

The definition of ‘Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits’ in the draft bill as of 3 October 2023 is in line with the EU Directive 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022. It is expected that a Ministerial decree will provide that Marketable Transferable Tax Credits are treated in a similar manner to Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour

The Draft Bill requires Cyprus to respect safe harbours in cases where all EU Member States have consented to the relevant safe harbours. To date this includes the Transitional CbCR Safe Harbour, QDMTT Safe Harbour and Transitional UTPR Safe Harbour. Where a safe harbour’s conditions are met the top-up tax under Pillar Two is deemed to be nil. The Draft Bill provides a Ministerial Decree may be issued to further regulate the matter of safe harbours.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour

The Draft Bill requires Cyprus to respect safe harbours in cases where all EU Member States have consented to the relevant safe harbours. To date this includes the Transitional CbCR Safe Harbour, QDMTT Safe Harbour and Transitional UTPR Safe Harbour. Where a safe harbour’s conditions are met the top-up tax under Pillar Two is deemed to be nil. The Draft Bill provides a Ministerial Decree may be issued to further regulate the matter of safe harbours.

Permanent Safe Harbours

The Draft Bill requires Cyprus to respect safe harbours in cases where all EU Member States have consented to the relevant safe harbours. To date this includes the Transitional CbCR Safe Harbour, QDMTT Safe Harbour and Transitional UTPR Safe Harbour. Where a safe harbour’s conditions are met the top-up tax under Pillar Two is deemed to be nil. The Draft Bill provides a Ministerial Decree may be issued to further regulate the matter of safe harbours.

Subject to Tax Rule

No information available.
Compliance/Filing Requirements

In general, every Cyprus Constituent Entity has an obligation to file a GloBE Information Return within 15 months after the end of the reporting year (or 18 months for the transition year). However, it is possible to use a designated local filing entity (or the UPE or its designated filing entity in case the filing jurisdiction has a qualifying competent authority agreement in effect with Cyprus) to do so. Also, Cyprus Constituent Entities have the following obligations:

- Notification of being in scope: All Cyprus constituent entities have an obligation to notify the Cyprus tax authorities (CTA) no later than 15 months after the last day of the relevant fiscal year or 18 months in case of the transition year.
- Top-up tax local return filing and payment: All Cyprus constituent entities must annually submit their local self-assessment filing and make any payments due within 30 days of the due date for the submission of the GloBE Information Return, which, as noted above, per the Draft Bill is no later than 15 months after the last day of the relevant fiscal year or 18 months in case of the transition year.

Transitional Penalty Relief

As per the draft bill, with respect to fiscal years that begin on or before December 31, 2026, but does not include any fiscal year that ends after June 30, 2028, no administrative fines and penalties shall be imposed in relation to the submission of the GIR in Cyprus, provided that the Cyprus tax authorities (CTA) are satisfied that the relevant MNE Group has taken all necessary actions to comply with the provisions of the law. The CTA shall consider that the MNE Group has taken all necessary actions if it can evidence that it acted in good faith aiming to understand and apply the provisions of the law.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules

Certain elements of the Administrative Guidance released to date are included in the draft bill. The draft bill includes a provision as per which, for the application of the Pillar Two local rules, a Ministerial Decree can be issued and published in the Government Gazette.

PwC Thought Leadership

Cyprus consents to Pillar Two Transitional CbCR Safe Harbour Rules

Read more

Cyprus consults on the Global Minimum Tax of MNE Groups and Large Scale Domestic Groups Law

Read more

PwC Contacts

Stelios Violaris, Partner, PwC Cyprus

[Joanne Helen Theodorides] {/content/dam/pwc/gx/en/content-fragments/contacts/j/joanne-theodorides}, Director, PwC Cyprus
Country or region: Czech Republic

Last update: 1 November 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Final law published (not yet in force)

The draft law successfully passed the third reading of the Chamber of Deputies on 27 October 2023 and the legislative process will continue in the Senate. According to the plan, the new legislation is expected to come into effect on 31 December 2023.

On 16 August 2023, the Czech Government adopted a bill transposing the EU Directive on global minimum tax into the country’s domestic tax law. The bill will now be tabled in the Czech Parliament for final approval. The deadline for the transposition of the EU Directive into national law is 31 December 2023.

On 15 May 2023 the Czech Republic had published draft legislation to transpose the Directive.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024


Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet. It is expected that Czech Republic will follow the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

The draft law published on 15 May 2023 comprises rules for a Czech Domestic Top-up Tax and a bill was adopted by the Government on 16 August 2023.

Accounting Standards

The computation of the Czech Domestic Top-up Tax is intended to be in line with the calculation under the EU Directive rules (other GAAP).

SBIE applicable

No information available.
Covered Taxes

Corresponding provisions in the draft law and Government adopted bill are intended to be in line with the definition of covered taxes according to the EU Directive rules.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

Corresponding provisions in the draft law are intended to be in line with the definition of covered taxes according to the EU Directive rules.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour

The draft law and Government adopted bill takes into account the OECD transitional Safe Harbours based on CbCR, which should also apply to the qualified domestic top-up tax.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour

No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours

No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule

No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements

In general, every Czech CE should file a 'top-up tax information return', However, it is possible to use a Designated filing entity (or the UPE or its Designated filing entity) to do so. Timing to file the information return (within 15 months of the end of the reporting year -or 18 months for the first year). The GloBE return should be filed within 17 months of the end of the reporting year (or 20 months for the first year).

Transitional Penalty Relief

No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules

No information available.
PwC Thought Leadership
Draft law to transpose the EU global minimum tax Directive
Read more (In Czech)

PwC Contacts
Lucia Cechova, Director, PwC Czech Republic
Country or region: Denmark

Last update: 11 October 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Draft/proposed law published

Denmark's legislative proposed law to transpose Pillar Two into the Danish tax legislation was submitted to the Danish Parliament on 4 October 2023 (titled "the Minimum Tax Act"). Public consultation with various Danish parties ended 18 August 2023 on the basis of a draft bill which was presented in June. The new proposal is suggesting Danish implementation of the Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 into Danish internal law with effect as from 1 January 2024.

The first discussion of the bill happened the 10 October and will be followed up by a committee consideration which will take place before the second reading will occur (expected mid or late November 2023).

On 26 June 2023 Denmark published a draft bill suggesting Danish implementation of the Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 into Danish internal law with effect as from 1 January 2024. The draft bill has been sent to consultation with various Danish parties. The deadline for providing comments to the draft bill was 18 August 2023.

Denmark has to implement the Pillar Two rules in line with the Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 on ensuring a global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups in the Union.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

According to the draft Minimum Tax Act, Denmark will follow the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

According to the draft Minimum Tax Act, Denmark will follow the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

The draft Minimum Tax Act includes a Danish Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax (QDMTT) applicable for fiscal years that begin on or after 1 January 2024. The draft proposal follows the definition of QDMTT in the EU Directive 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022.

Accounting Standards
The QDMTT will be based on the accounting standard or the UPE (Minimum Tax Act section 13 (1)). If it is not possible to use the accounting standard of the UPE, another recognized accounting standard can be used under certain conditions.

**SBIE applicable**

The SBIE is expected to apply equally to the QDMTT as it does the IIR

**Covered Taxes**

The draft Minimum Tax Act follows the definition of covered taxes in the EU Directive 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022. Section 21 of the Minimum Tax Act defines group’s covered taxes as follows: 1) Taxes that are included in a group entity’s accounts, as far as the entity’s income or profit or the entity’s share of another group entity’s income or profit, in which the entity has an ownership interest, is concerned, 2) Taxes on distributed profits, deemed distributed profits and non-business expenses assessed according to a recognized taxation system based on profit distribution, 3) Taxes that are imposed instead of a generally applicable corporation tax, and 4) Taxes levied with reference to undistributed profits and equity, including tax on multiple elements based on income and equity.

**Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits**

The draft Minimum Tax Act aligns with the definition of “Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits” in the EU Directive 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 as it is defined in the draft proposal what will constitute ‘Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits’: A credit that does not include an amount of tax that is refundable or deductible under a qualified dividend tax credit or an excluded dividend tax credit and which meets the following criteria: a) A refundable tax credit that is designed on such that it must be paid in cash or equivalent liquid funds to a group entity no later than four years after the date on which the group entity is entitled to receive the refundable tax credit under the laws of the jurisdiction providing the credit. b) If the tax credit is partially refundable, the part of the refundable tax credit that must be paid in cash or with equivalent liquid funds to a group entity no later than four years after the date on which the group entity is entitled to the partially refundable tax credit. Equivalent liquid funds includes i.a. checks, short-term government debt instruments and everything else that is treated as cash according to the accounting standard used in preparing the consolidated accounts.

**CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour**

The draft bill issued on 26 June 2023 does not add any new information on the Transitional Safe Harbour rules compared to the EU Directive 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022. Section 71 of the draft bill mentions the Transitional Safe Harbour.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**

No announcement yet

**Permanent Safe Harbours**

Regarding the Permanent Safe Harbour, the commentary to section 44 mentions that "at the time of the preparation of the draft bill, the entire provision has not yet been fully discussed in the OECD, which is why the provision appears in square brackets. The provision can thus be adjusted after consultation."

**Subject to Tax Rule**
Compliance/Filing Requirements

The draft Minimum Tax Act follows the compliance/filing measures included in the EU Directive 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022. Section 53, subsection 4, of the bill states that the information on additional tax and any related notifications must be submitted to the Tax Administration no later than 15 months after the last day of the reporting year.

Transitional Penalty Relief

No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules

No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts

Anne Cathrine Primdal Allentoft, Partner, PwC Denmark
Lars Ellegård Holst, Partner, PwC Denmark
Simon Lind, PwC Denmark

PwC Denmark website
Country or region: Dominican Republic

Last update: 11 May 2023

**Status of enactment**

**Current status:** No public announcement yet

No announcement yet

**Income inclusion rule**

**Entry into force:** 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

**Undertaxed Payments Rule**

**Entry into force:** 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

**Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax**

**Entry into force:** 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

**Accounting Standards**

No information available.

**SBIE applicable**

No information available.

**Covered Taxes**

No information available.

**Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits**

No information available.

**CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

Andrea Paniagua, Tax Partner, PwC Dominican Republic

Rodrigo Reyes, Director, PwC Dominican Republic

Alejandro Fernandez, Director, PwC Dominican Republic
Country or region: Egypt

Last update: 14 May 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**

No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**

No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**

No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**

No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**

No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**

No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

Isabel Strassburger, Director, PwC Egypt

Hanan Aboud, Partner, PwC Middle East

Chris Maycroft, Director, PwC Middle East

Heba Fouad, PwC Egypt

PwC Egypt Pillar Two website
Country or region: Estonia

Last update: 12 April 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

No announcement yet. Estonia has to implement the Pillar Two rules in line with the Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 on ensuring a global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups in the Union.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet. It is expected that Estonia will follow the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet. It is expected that Estonia will follow the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet. Estonia can adopt a QDMTT as part of its overall implementation of Pillar Two under Art. 11 of the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts
Martin Lehtis, PwC Estonia
Country or region: Finland

Last update: 25 October 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Final law published (not yet in force)

The final government proposal for the Finnish Pillar Two legislation was published on 20 October 2023. The proposal would implement IIR, UTPR and QDMTT and it closely follows the OECD Model Rules and the EU Directive, with some minor exceptions (e.g., related to tax procedural rules).

The central role of the OECD’s (existing and future) guidance is clearly acknowledged in the government proposal as a key to ensure harmonious implementation globally and to avoid differing interpretations across jurisdictions. However, some relevant aspects of the OECD’s guidance are not included in the government proposal. For example, the QDMTT Safe Harbour and UTPR Safe Harbour rules are not included in the current proposal.

The Finnish constitution requires that a tax law should include sufficient level of details to allow taxpayers to calculate their tax liability and leave little room for interpretation. These constitutional restrictions may restrict application of specific rules created or materially changed in the OECD’s guidance if those rules or changes are not incorporated into Finnish legislation.

The draft government proposal for the Finnish Pillar Two legislation was published on 15 August 2023 for public consultation, which was open until 8 September 2023. The draft law incorporated certain parts of the OECD’s guidance, but some relevant aspects of the guidance were not included in the government proposal.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Based on the government proposal, IIR would apply for financial years that start on or after 31 December 2023.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

Based on the government proposal, UTPR would apply for financial years that start on or after 31 December 2024.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Based on the government proposal, the Finnish QDMTT rules would be applied for financial years starting on/after 31 December 2023. In general, the QDMTT calculation rules closely follow the calculation rules under IIR and UTPR. The most material deviations are related to the mandatory exceptions required in the Administrative Guidance published in July 2023 with respect to exclusion of certain cross-border taxes (e.g. PEs, CFCs and hybrid entities).

Finland would not be implementing any material optional variations for the QDMTT rules, such as requirement to apply local GAAP, or modifications to the Substance-based Income Exclusion, De Minimis Exclusion or the applicable minimum tax rate.
Accounting Standards

The Finnish QDMTT rules would be aligned with GloBE rules Art. 3.1.1 – 3.1.2, i.e. UPE’s accounting standard would be applied as a starting point, but in exceptional cases application of an Acceptable Financial Accounting Standard or an Authorised Financial Accounting Standard is also possible.

SBIE applicable

Substance Based Income Exclusion is available under the Finnish QDMTT rules (no deviations from the Finnish IIR/UTPR rules).

 Covered Taxes

The proposal follows the EU Directive and GloBE Model Rules.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

The proposal follows the EU Directive and GloBE Model Rules. However, the GloBE commentary extends the scope for refundable credits to cases where the taxpayer can use the credit to discharge liabilities other than a Covered Tax liability. This aspect is not discussed in the Finnish proposal.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour

The proposal includes Transitional CbCR Safe Harbour rules in line with the EU Directive and the Model Rules.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour

No information available

Permanent Safe Harbours

No information available

Subject to Tax Rule

No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements

In general, the filing requirements follow the EU Directive and the Model Rules.

Each Finnish resident CE is required to submit the GloBE information return. Alternatively, a designated filing entity may file the return on behalf of all Finnish CEs of the group. The GloBE information return is not required to be filed by the Finnish CEs in cases where the return is filed by the Ultimate Parent Entity or a designated filing entity resident in a jurisdiction with which Finland has an agreement that provides for the automatic exchange of annual GloBE information returns. In this case, each Finnish CE or a Finnish designated filing entity is required to file a notification that identifies the foreign filing entity and its country of residence.
In addition to the GloBE Information Return and the related notification, each Finnish CE – which is subject to pay top-up tax in Finland or if requested by the Finnish tax authorities – is required to file a national top-up tax return, which is not based on the EU Directive or the Model Rules. There is no option to use a designated filing entity to file the return. The content of the return should be rather limited and only include information related to the Finnish CE in question.

The filing due dates for all three filings (i.e., the GloBE information return, the notification and the national top-up tax return) are 15 months from the end of the relevant financial year and 18 months for the first year (i.e. Transition Year).

The filing requirements with respect to the QDMTT return seems to be currently missing from the government proposal.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**

Transitional penalty relief in line with the OECD guidance is included in the Finnish Pillar Two law and is applicable for fiscal years beginning on or before 31 December 2026 but not including a fiscal year that ends after 30 June 2028 (i.e. FY24-FY26 for calendar year groups).

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**

No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**Finnish implementation of the Pillar Two Rules**

Read more (in Finnish)

**PwC Contacts**

Iain McCarthy, Partner, PwC Finland

Markus Joensuu, PwC Finland

Sampo Hyvönen, PwC Finland
Country or region: France

Last update: 25 October 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Draft/proposed law published

The French Pillar Two draft legislation was released on 27 September 2023. It is subject to Parliamentary discussion and will be voted before end of December.

France has to implement the Pillar Two rules in line with the Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 on ensuring a global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups in the Union.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Based on the draft legislation published on 27 September 2023, IIR would be applied for financial years that start on or after 31 December 2023.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

Based on the draft legislation published on 27 September 2023, UTPR would be applied for financial years starting on or after 31 December 2024. However, UTPR would apply to financial years beginning on or after 31 December 2023, where one or more constituent entities located in France are members of a MNE group whose UPE is located in a State that has exercised the option provided for in Article 50 of the EU global minimum tax Directive.

The UTPR would take the form of an additional levy, and not, as authorized by the EU Directive, a denial of deduction of expenses from the corporate or personal income tax base.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Based on the draft legislation published on 27 September 2023, QDMTT would be applied for financial years starting on or after 31 December 2023.

Accounting Standards

The QDMTT could also be calculated with the financial accounting net income determined according to French accounting principles or IFRS standards, instead of the standard used for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the UPE.

SBIE applicable

The Substance Based Income Exclusion would be applicable.
Covered Taxes

The definition of covered taxes is broadly in line with the EU Directive.

There is no list of French covered taxes in the draft law. A parliamentary document explained that, in France, the covered taxes include, notably, the corporate income tax, the additional levies based on this tax and the tax on surplus reserves and exclude the tax on commercial premises.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

The draft legislation is broadly in line with the EU Directive's definition on Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits. However, recent changes displayed in the administrative guidance of the OECD from July 2023 about Marketable Transferable Tax Credits are not included.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour

No information available

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour

No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours

France's draft law currently appears to be limited to transposition of the EU Directive and does not specifically mention the QDMTT safe harbour, which was set out in detail in the July 2023 Administrative Guidance.

Subject to Tax Rule

No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements

Each constituent entity located in France belonging to a group subject to the GloBE rules would have the primary obligation to indicate, in its income tax return, that it belongs to such a group (and also provide the identity of the UPE, the filing entity if applicable, and their respective jurisdictions).

Unless it is exempted from doing so (on the grounds that another entity files it - directly or indirectly - to France), it would also have to file, within 15 months (18 months the first time) following the end of the fiscal year, the GIR. Within the same deadlines, each constituent entity would have to file a liquidation statement for the top-up tax it has to pay. The payment would be made by electronic transfer at the same time as this filing. It should be noted that it would be possible, upon election, to designate one entity between them to pay the entire top-up tax amount due under the QDMTT or the UTPR, in which case the liquidation statement would be filed by it on their behalf.

Any failure or delay in filing the GIR or the liquidation statement would be sanctioned by a fine of EUR 100,000 (other reporting failures would be subject to a maximum fine of EUR 50,000 per return) with a maximum of EUR 1 million for the same fiscal year within the group.
Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership
French Budget 2024
Read more

PwC Contacts
Delphine Bocquet, Partner, PwC France
Emmanuel Raingeard de la Blétière, Partner, PwC France
PwC France Pillar Two website
Country or region: Georgia

Last update: 11 May 2023

Status of enactment
Current status: No public announcement yet
No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule
Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule
Entry into force: 1 January 2025
No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax
Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Accounting Standards
No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.

Covered Taxes
No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
PwC's Pillar Two Country Tracker Generated: 6 December 2023
No information available.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts
Lado Chabashvili, PwC Georgia
Country or region: Germany

Last update: 17 November 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Final law published (not yet in force)

On 10 November 2023 the German Federal parliament ("Bundestag") approved the law to implement the EU global minimum tax Directive. The German Federal Council is expected to give its approval in Q4 2023. The latest draft law now includes the OECD Administrative Guidance from July 2023.

The Federal Ministry of Finance (MoF) published a draft law on 20 March 2023 to implement the EU Minimum Tax Directive. The draft law is largely based on the EU Directive, the OECD Model Rules and other OECD publications (e.g., Safe Harbour Rules). The MoF requests to submit comments on the discussion draft by 21 April 2023. The draft law might be subject to change in the legislation process. On 10 July 2023 the MoF published an updated draft law. The new draft law now includes most of the OECD Administrative Guidance from February 2023. The MoF requests to submit comments on the draft law by 21 July 2023. On 17 August 2023 the Federal Government of Germany published an updated draft law. The new draft law now includes additional, but not all guidance of the OECD Administrative Guidance from February 2023. The OECD Administrative Guidance from July 2023 is not included.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

As per the draft law, the IIR will apply for fiscal years beginning on or after 30 December 2023

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

As per the draft law, the UTPR will apply for fiscal years beginning on or after 30 December 2024

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

The draft law comprises rules for a German Domestic Top-up Tax. The computation of the German Domestic Top-up Tax is in line with the calculation under the OECD Model rules.

Accounting Standards

Based in the current draft law, the QDMTT needs to be calculated based on the UPE's accounting standard, which has to be an accepted or authorized accounting standard.

SBIE applicable

Based on the current draft law, the QDMTT rules foresee that the sum of top-up taxes of all German low-taxed Constituent Entities calculated under the GloBE rules is the QDMTT-amount for Germany, i.e. the top-up tax calculation should be the same irrespective whether the IRR or the German QDMTT applies (except that foreign
taxes are not considered for QDMTT purposes). Hence, as the Substance Based Income Exclusion is applicable to the IRR, it is also applicable to the QDMTT.

Covered Taxes

Corresponding provisions in the draft law are in line with the definition of covered taxes according to the EU Directive 2022/2523 / OECD model rules.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

Corresponding provisions in the draft law are in line with the definition of qualifying refundable tax credits according to the EU Directive 2022/2523 / OECD model rules. The latest draft now includes the administrative Guidance of the OECD from July 2023. As such, regulations regarding Marketable Transferable Tax Credits ("MTTC") are now included the the draft law.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour

The draft law contains transitional safe harbour rules based on CbCR data, which are basically in line with the OECD guidelines. For the CbCR Safe Harbour the annual financial statements of the constituent entity can be used to the extent that they are adjusted for consolidation purposes. However, purchase price accounting (PPA) must not be considered.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour

The UTPR safe harbour is in line with the OECD Administrative Guidance from July 2023.

Permanent Safe Harbours

In addition, the draft law already contains details of two permanent safe harbours: 1) According to the discussion draft, a permanent safe harbour exists for a jurisdiction if a local QDMTT is leived for the respective jurisdiction. In such case, the top-up tax will be reduced to zero. Such QDMTT will only be valid for safe harbour purposes if the calculation of the QDMTT is based on the accounting standard that is used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. However, local accounting standard can be used if the requirements of the OECD administrative Guidance of July 2023 are met, i.e. QDMTT accounting standard, Consistency Standard and Administration standard. 2) Furthermore, the discussion draft provides for a safe harbour rule for immaterial entities. According to this safe harbour rule for immaterial entities, revenues and covered taxes can be calculated on a simplified basis using CbCR data. However, this only applies to the extent that one of the following tests can be met: i) routine-profits-test ii) materiality-test iii) effective-tax-rate-test.

Subject to Tax Rule

No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements

As per draft law, each entity subject to minimum taxation located in Germany generally has to file a GloBE return. However, as Germany intends to implement a ‘tax group’ for minimum taxation purposes, only the tax group parent
has to file a respective GloBE return. The content required for the GloBE return is in line with EU Directive 2022/2523 / OECD model rules.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**

For the transitional period, the provisions on fines do not apply if it can be demonstrated that appropriate measures have been taken to justify a late, an incomplete or not in the prescribed manner submission of the tax return.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**

No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**Germany publishes draft Pillar Two implementation bill**

Read more

**Freshly Served: Germany’s latest Pillar Two Draft (CBTT podcast)**

Doug McHoney (PwC’s International Tax Services Global Leader) is joined by Arne Schnitger (International Tax Partner with PwC Berlin and host of the German podcast Frisch Serviert) and they dive into the German legislative process, compliance and reporting, the German QDMTT, deviations from the OECD Model Rules, as well as the interaction with the US GILTI regime. [Listen here](#)

**Germany publishes second draft law on Pillar Two**

Read more Read more

**Germany publishes Pillar Two discussion draft**

The Federal Ministry of Finance (MoF) published a draft law on 20 March, to implement the EU Minimum Tax Directive ensuring a global minimum taxation for multinational groups and large domestic groups in the European Union. [Read more](#)

**PwC Contacts**

Arne Schnitger, Partner, PwC Germany

Felix Posch, Director, PwC Germany
Country or region: Gibraltar

Last update: 17 August 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Pillar Two plans announced

In his Budget Address on 11 July 2023, the Chief Minister noted Gibraltar’s commitment to implementing Pillar Two and indicated that Gibraltar is likely to adopt a domestic minimum top-up tax. The Government is intending to commence a consultation process in relation to Pillar Two with key stakeholders, taxpayers and other interested parties. The Chief Minister stated that implementation of Pillar Two in Gibraltar will be applicable no earlier than accounting periods beginning on or after 31 December 2024.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available.
CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts
Paul McGonigal, PwC Gibraltar
Country or region: Greece

Last update: 12 April 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

No announcement yet. Greece has to implement the Pillar Two rules in line with the Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 on ensuring a global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups in the Union.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet. It is expected that Greece will follow the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet. It is expected that Greece will follow the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet. Greece can adopt a QDMTT as part of its overall implementation of Pillar Two under Art. 11 of the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022.

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

**CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**
Giouli Makariou, PwC Greece
Country or region: Greenland

Last update: 28 September 2023

Status of enactment

There are no immediate plans to adopt Pillar Two rules in Greenland due to its complexibility. The local implementation in the future will depend on the progress and developments by different territories.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**

No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**

No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**

No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**

No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**

No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**

No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

Ove Lykke Hindhede, Tax Partner, PwC Denmark
Country or region: Guernsey

Last update: 19 May 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Pillar Two plans announced

On May 19 2023 the governments of Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man published a joint statement regarding their approach to the OECD's Pillar Two framework. Their intention is that this approach will comprise the implementation of an IIR and a domestic minimum tax from 2025. As per the Joint Statement, the three Crown Dependencies will continue to work together, monitoring implementation internationally and adapt accordingly to developments which may require adjustments to their own implementation plans.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

On May 19 2023 the governments of Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man announced their intention to implement an IIR and a domestic minimum tax from 2025

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

On May 19 2023 the governments of Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man announced their intention to implement an IIR and a domestic minimum tax from 2025

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts
David Waldron, Partner, Channel Island
Tom Cowsill, Director, PwC Channel Island
Country or region: Honduras

Last update: 11 May 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

Ramon Morales, Partner, PwC Honduras

Roberto Ozaeta, Partner, PwC Guatemala
Country or region: Hong Kong SAR, China

Last update: 11 September 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Pillar Two plans announced

On 22 February 2023, the Financial Secretary announced at his Budget Speech that Hong Kong plans to apply the global minimum effective tax rate on large multinationals with global turnover of at least 750 million euros and implement the Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax starting from 2025 onwards, and that a consultation exercise will be launched to allow multinationals to make early preparation. The consultation is currently expected to be launched within 2023.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Hong Kong has announced its plans to implement GloBE rules in 2025. It is as yet unclear whether IIR and UTPR will be implemented in the same year.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

Hong Kong has announced its plans to implement GloBE rules in 2025. It is as yet unclear whether IIR and UTPR will be implemented in the same year.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Hong Kong is considering introducing a Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax to safeguard Hong Kong's taxing rights in 2025. Further details are not yet available.

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.
Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

Pillar Two in Hong Kong: Not yet a sticky wicket? (CBTT podcast)
Doug McHoney (PwC's International Tax Services Global Leader) and Jesse Kavanaugh (PwC Hong Kong's Tax Reporting & Strategy Leader) discuss the state of play of Pillar Two in Hong Kong, trends regarding safe harbours and data collection, modeling and calculations challenges, the centralized and decentralized approaches to Pillar Two inherent to the region, and the Hong Kong legislative process. Listen here

PwC Hong Kong’s views on the 2023-24 Budget
On February 22 2023 Hong Kong announced, as part of the 2023/2024 Budget presentation, its plans to implement GloBE rules in 2025. It is as yet unclear whether IIR and UTPR will be implemented in the same year. Read more
PwC Contacts

Jesse Kavanagh, Partner, PwC Hong Kong

Gwenda Ho, Partner, PwC Hong Kong

PwC Hong Kong Pillar Two website
Country or region: Hungary

Last update: 1 December 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Draft/proposed law published

The draft law to transpose the EU minimum tax Directive was published on 18 October 2023 for public consultation. The draft law is subject to the regular legislative process before the Parliament. The final legislation is expected to be enacted by the end of November in order to be applicable for fiscal years that start on or after 31 December 2023. At 30 November 2023, the legislation passed the parliament, signed by the president of Hungary, and was made public in the official journal. It is now therefore considered final and ready to become effective as at the 31 December 2023.

Hungary has to implement the Pillar Two rules in line with the Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 on ensuring a global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups in the Union.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

According to the draft law published on 18 October 2023, IIR would apply for fiscal years starting on or from 31 December 2023.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

According to the draft law published on 18 October 2023, UTPR would apply for fiscal years starting on or from 31 December 2024.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

According to the draft law published on 18 October 2023, QMDTT would apply for fiscal years starting on or from 31 December 2023.

Accounting Standards

The QDMTT would be calculated from the statutory financial statements, which could either be HU GAAP or IFRS based on local law.

SBIE applicable

The Substance Based Income Exclusion would be applicable.
Covered Taxes

The draft law published on 18 October 2023 includes a non-exhaustive list of taxes that are deemed to be covered taxes in Hungary being, corporate income tax, local business tax, innovation contribution and energy suppliers income tax.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

In addition to the currently available R&D tax allowance rules (under which the cost of own R&D and of R&D subcontracted to non-Hungarian related or unrelated parties can be deducted twice from the corporate income tax base), a new R&D tax credit will be introduced as per the draft law published on 18 October 2023. This new R&D tax credit may be a qualified refundable tax credit and, therefore, may not reduce the effective tax rate ("ETR") for GloBE purposes, as opposed to the currently available R&D tax allowance. Companies may elect between the two types of R&D tax incentives.

The rules on other tax credits currently available in Hungary, such as the investment tax credit, will not be amended. This may indicate that these credits would not be qualified refundable tax credits, and may therefore significantly reduce the ETR of the constituent entities.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour

The draft law published on 18 October 2023 contains reference to the adoption of CbCR Safe Harbour rules with detailed regulations following up later.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour

A UTPR safe harbour for initial phase international activities and for large scale domestic groups would be based on the EU minimum tax Directive. However, it extends to IIR (both domestic and cross border) and to QDMTT (option 2 under the admin guidance) as well. A UTPR temporary safe harbour (as per the OECD Administrative Guidance issued in July) is not included in the draft law.

Permanent Safe Harbours

Permanent Safe Harbours would be based on the OECD guidelines.

Subject to Tax Rule

No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements

According to the draft law published on 18 October 2023, the compliance requirements would be in line with the OECD Model Rules: 18 months for the first tax filing and 15 months for any further tax filings.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No penalties up until 2026 in case the taxpayer acted reasonably and in good faith.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership
Hungary releases draft bill implementing Pillar Two
Read more

PwC Contacts
Gergely Juhasz, Partner, PwC Hungary
Bálint Gombkoto, Director, PwC Hungary
PwC Hungary website
Country or region: Iceland

Last update: 12 April 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet
No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025
No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Accounting Standards
No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.

Covered Taxes
No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

Jón Ingi Ingibergsson, Partner, PwC Iceland
Country or region: India

Last update: 12 April 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

On 1 February 2023 the Indian Government presented their Union Budget for the financial year 2023-24 and no discussion or legislative proposal regarding Pillar Two was included.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available.
CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts
Utpal Sen, Partner, PwC India
Country or region: Indonesia

Last update: 12 April 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Pillar Two plans announced

Under the existing Income Tax Law (ITL) as last amended by Law No. 6/2023, the Indonesian Government can enter into bilateral or multilateral agreements for international tax cooperation, including BEPS. The government can use this provision to issue implementing regulations specifically for Pillar Two. Under these circumstances, parliament consultation may not be required.

On 20 December 2022, the Government issued Regulation No.GR-55. GR-55 acknowledges that a new concept of allocating taxing rights has been designed based on a new business model without the need for a physical presence which gives broader taxing rights to the source country. In addition, other solutions are also designed to end profit shifting to no-tax or low-taxed countries/jurisdictions and to ensure MNEs pay a global minimum tax as agreed in the agreement. GR-55 serves as a legal basis to incorporate components of Pillar One and Pillar Two. Specifically for Pillar Two, the group of MNEs that falls within the scope of the international tax agreement will be subject to a global minimum tax collected in Indonesia based on said agreement.

Detailed implementation on the Two-Pillar Solution in Indonesia will be regulated further by MoF Regulations.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.
Covered Taxes
No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

Implementing rules of Income Tax

Indonesia issued Government Regulation No. 55/2022 on 22 December 2022 to implement the latest updates on its Income Tax Law, which include a legal basis to implement Pillar Two in Indonesia. See the details under the HPP Law-International Tax Agreement section on page 4 of the document linked below. Read more
PwC Contacts

Brian Arnold, Partner, PwC Indonesia

Runi Tusita, PwC Indonesia
Country or region: Ireland

Last update: 4 December 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Final law published (not yet in force)

On 19 October 2023, Ireland released Finance (No.2) Bill 2023 which includes draft legislation for Ireland’s implementation of the Pillar Two rules. This follows the earlier release of two sets of Pillar Two legislation for stakeholder engagement purposes. It is not expected that the legislation as currently published will change (outside of very minor amendments).

The Bill must be approved by Ireland’s parliament to take effect. We expect the Bill to be signed into law in the third week of December 2023. This constitutes “substantive enactment” for accounting disclosure purposes.

The draft Pillar Two legislation closely follows the EU minimum tax Directive and the OECD Guidance released to date. Key measures included are: The adoption of a domestic minimum top-up tax (i.e., a QDTT) and an IIR that would apply to businesses with financial years starting on or after 31 December 2023, and a UTPR that would apply to financial years starting on or after 31 December 2024. Safe harbours included in the draft law include the Transitional CbCR Safe Harbour, Transitional UTPR Safe Harbour, QDMTT Safe Harbour and the Simplified Reporting Safe Harbour.

On 27 July 2023, Ireland’s Department of Finance had released a second feedback statement (with draft legislation) seeking comments on the Irish implementation of the Pillar Two rules (GloBE rules). This had followed the initial release of draft legislation in March 2023. Together, both sets of draft legislation made up the proposed manner of implementing the GloBE rules.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Ireland followed the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

Ireland followed the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Finance (No.2) Bill also included a Transitional UTPR Safe Harbour. This UTPR safe harbour applies with respect to ultimate parent entity (UPE) jurisdictions. If an MNE group avails of this safe harbour, the UPE jurisdiction must have a statutory corporate tax rate greater than 20%. This safe harbour results in a one-year delay in implementing the UTPR for the UPE jurisdiction. The safe harbour applies for fiscal years that are no more than 12 months in duration, beginning on or before 31 December 2025 and ending on or before 31 December 2026.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax
Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Ireland has adopted a qualifying domestic top-up tax ("QDMTT") as part of its overall implementation of Pillar Two. This will apply for in-scope businesses with accounting periods beginning on or after 31 December 2023. It will be applicable to both domestic and international groups in respect of Irish resident entities. The calculation of a top-up tax under the QDMTT will align to the calculation of a top-up tax under the IIR.

When legislating for a domestic top up tax in Ireland the intention was that the Irish QDTT should comply with the QDMTT safe harbour requirements as set out in July 2023 OECD Administrative Guidance and it is that intention which has formed the Irish legislative approach taken in the feedback statement.

Ireland intends for the local QDTT to meet the requirements such that the QDTT would be classified as a ‘QDMTT safe harbour’ for applicable entities. The proposed legislation is drafted with the intention of meeting the three standards set out in the July 2023 OECD Administrative Guidance: the "QDMTT Accounting Standard", "Consistency Standard" and the "Administration Standard".

Accounting Standards

In adopting the QDMTT Accounting Standard, the Irish legislative approach has adopted the local Financial Accounting Standards Rule set out in the Guidance such that, subject to certain conditions, the Irish QDMTT could be calculated under local accounting standards that are used to prepare the Irish financial statements.

SBIE applicable

The Substance Based Income Exclusion will be applicable to the QDTT.

Covered Taxes

The Finance (No.2) Bill 2023 included the draft legislation of what is a "covered tax" and what’s not included in such definition. See Chapter 4, 111T (1) for list of items included and (2) list of items not included. To date, Ireland has not specifically identified Irish or foreign taxes which would or would not constitute covered taxes.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

R&D tax credit rules have been amended to come within a qualified refundable tax credit regime. Also, in Finance (No.2) Bill 2023, it was announced that the Digital Gaming Tax Credit has been amended in order to be considered as a qualified refundable tax credit.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour

In Finance (No.2) Bill 2023, Ireland provided the draft legislation to apply the various safe harbours, including the transitional CbCR & UTPR safe harbours and the QDMTT safe harbour. The CbCR safe harbour is closely aligned to the OECD guidance.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour

In Finance (No.2) Bill 2023, Ireland provided the draft legislation to apply the various safe harbours, including the transitional CbCR & UTPR safe harbours and the QDMTT safe harbour. The UTPR safe harbour is closely aligned to the OECD guidance.
Permanent Safe Harbours

No expected deviation from the OECD guidance / EU Directive with respect to the permanent safe harbour.

Subject to Tax Rule

No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements

Registration requirements: any entity subject to IIR and/or UTPR top-up tax in Ireland; and a qualifying entity (as defined), which includes each Irish constituent entity and Irish joint ventures (JVs) within an in-scope group. When? 12 months after the last day of the first accounting period in which the group is in-scope / no longer in scope.

Top-up tax information return (GloBE information return) or notification of filer: this must be filed by each Irish constituent entity unless a designated local entity is appointed. When? 15 months from end of the fiscal year (extended to 18 months for Transition Year) Ireland provides for the GIR transitional simplified reporting framework.

Top-up tax returns (collectively,"GloBE return") and associated payments: • IIR return and payment: submitted by relevant parent entity (as defined). • UTPR return and payment: submitted by each relevant UTPR entity or, if appointed, the UTPR group filer. • QDTT return and payment: submitted by each qualifying entity (as defined) or, if appointed, the QDTT group filer. When? 15 months from end of the fiscal year (extended to 18 months for Transition Year).

Transitional Penalty Relief

According to the Finance (No.2) Bill, Irish Revenue has the right to impose penalties where there is a failure to comply with the administrative provisions and can also serve notices on group members where the appointed UTPR/QDTT group filer defaults on payment. The Transitional penalty relief provisions are included, but to a limited extent.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules

The Irish legislation factors in the OECD guidance such that there would be consistency between the OECD guidance and the local Pillar Two rules (except where the outcomes under OECD guidance as applied results in an inconsistency with the EU global minimum tax Directive). For any guidance post 17 July 2023, the Irish Minister for Finance should designate additional guidance as “OECD Pillar Two guidance” (i.e., supplement the existing list) through a Ministerial Order/Statutory Instrument.

PwC Thought Leadership

Finance (No.2) Bill 2023—key Pillar Two measures - The draft legislation in Finance (No.2) Bill 2023 follows the earlier release of two Pillar Two implementation feedback statements. As such, interested parties will be somewhat familiar with most of the rules. However, several updates have been made to the rules following the consultation process.

Read more

Irish Department of Finance releases Pillar Two feedback statement with draft legislation
Ireland’s Department of Finance, on 31 March, published a Pillar Two feedback statement. The statement sets forth proposed Irish legislation to implement Pillar Two, including confirmation of the intention to introduce a Qualified Domestic Top-up Tax (QDTT). Read more

PwC Contacts

Chloe Fox, PwC Ireland
Country or region: Isle of Man

Last update: 15 May 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Pillar Two plans announced

The Isle of Man Treasury Department presented the 2023-24 budget speech on 21 February 2023, which includes the following statement "The Assessor has been and continues to closely monitor the ongoing work of the OECD and the EU, particularly in respect of what is commonly referred to as the pillars... the Assessor already has work underway, considering the effect of the pillars on the Isle of Man, engaging with the relatively small number of companies on the Island that are likely to be most affected by the changes and liaising with counterparts in the Channel Islands". It concluded with reference to significant decisions on the way forward being announced in more detail prior to summer 2023 recess.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

**CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

_ Kevin Cowley, Partner, PwC Isle of Man_

_ Nicola Jackson, PwC Isle of Man_
Country or region: Israel

Last update: 12 April 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet
No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025
No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Accounting Standards
No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.

Covered Taxes
No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts
Alex Singer, PwC Israel
Yuval Vainer, PwC Israel
Country or region: Italy

Last update: 27 November 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Draft/proposed law published

On 16 October 2023 the Government, after approving the proposal, sent such proposal to the Parliament for review. The procedure provides for the Parliament the possibility of proposal of amendments. The expectation is that Italy will approve the legislation to meet the EU global minimum tax Directive's deadline.

On 11 September the Italian Government has published a draft Decree and launched a public Consultation (deadline 1 October). The Draft Decree is composed by 52 Articles and 2 Annexes (Annex A - definition- and Annex B - SBIE's transition rate). In general, the structure of the Decree is aligned with the Directive.

Italy has to implement the Pillar Two rules in line with the Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 on ensuring a global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups in the Union.

The Italian Government adopted in March 2023 a delegating act for the reform of the Italian tax system that is expected to be approved by the Parliament in the next weeks. One of the criteria for the reform is related to tax incentives and explicitly refers to Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523. It mentions that the tax incentives for businesses, and the mechanisms for determining and using them, will be reviewed and rationalised taking into account the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of the Council of 14 December 2022.

On 7 December 2022 during a parliamentary hearing of the Italian Minister of Economy and Finance who declared that Italy would proceed to adopt legislative measures to ensure the implementation of the global minimum tax in the next budget law.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

The Draft Decree provides for a IIR applicable to parent CEs located in Italy. It is also applicable to Italian located CEs that are LTCE. IIR will apply to fiscal years beginning on or after 31 December 2023.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

The Draft Decree, in line with the GloBE Rules and the Directive, provides for the UTPR as a charging provision. The UTPR will be effective for fiscal years that begin on or after 31 December 2024. The draft legislation also included the UTPR transition safe harbour (as provided for by the July 2023 IF Administrative Guidance).

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

QDMTT will be applicable for fiscal years that begin on or after 31 December 2023. The same is provided for MNE
groups in the initial phase of internationalization and for large scale domestic groups. The Illustrative memorandum affirms that the QDMTT is intended to be designed as a permanent safe harbor. The presentation paper that accompanies the draft Decree specifies that the Italian Domestic Minimum Tax has been designed to meet the requirement to be considered "qualified" (and hence to be a QDMTT) and a safe harbour.

**Accounting Standards**

The draft decree adopts the Local Accounting Standard with the UPE's accounting standard as a default rule

**SBIE applicable**

The SBIE is expected to apply equally to the QDMTT as it does the IIR

**Covered Taxes**

The Draft Decree provides the definition of Covered Taxes ("Imposte rilevanti") in article 20. No guidance on the characterization of Italian taxes has been provided yet. Based on standard accounting practice under IAS/IFRS and Italian GAAP, corporate tax (IRES) and regional tax (IRAP) are recorded in "income tax expenses" and, hence, expected to be Covered Taxes. The same should be applicable to cross-border withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties.

**Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits**

The Draft Decree provides, among others, the definition of Qualified Refundable Tax Credit and Marketable Transferable Tax Credit. The Draft Decree follows the July 2023 Administrative Guidance on tax credits. No official characterization of Italian Tax Credit has been provided yet.

**CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour**

The Draft Decree (see art 39.3) provides for a secondary regulation, to be issued 90 day after the entry in to force of the Decree, that shall rule on Safe Harbour ("Regimi Semplificati"). The illustration that accompanies the draft Decree explains that such secondary regulation will rules both transitional and permanent Safe Harbour rules.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**

No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**

The Draft Decree (see art 39.3) provides for a secondary regulation, to be issued 90 day after the entry in to force of the Decree, that shall rule on Safe Harbour ("Regimi Semplificati"). The illustration that accompanies the draft Decree explains that such secondary regulation will rules both transitional and permanent Safe Harbour rules.

**Subject to Tax Rule**

No information available.
Compliance/Filing Requirements

The draft Decree provides that 90% of the top-up tax due in Italy is to be paid at the 11th month following the last day of the relevant FY (e.g., for FY 2024 ending at 31 December 2024, the deadline is the end of November 2025). The remaining 10% is to be paid in conjunction with the deadline to file the local tax return.

In addition to the GIR, the draft Decree mentions specific Italian tax returns related to the QDMTT, IIR and UTPR to be filed by CEs located in Italy. The deadline for such local tax return is aligned with the one provided for the GIR.

The Draft Decree states that the payment is to be performed at the same time of the filing of such specific tax return.

Transitional Penalty Relief

Under the Draft decree penalties are applicable to: 1) Omission, late filing exceeding 3 months or untrue or incomplete data for the GIR filing (penalties ranges form 50K with a Group cap of 1000K). 2) The local tax return, with a reference to penalties applicable for CIT purposes (i.e- in general between 90% and 120% of the amount of taxes under reported).

The Transitional penalty relief (covering the first 3 FYs) provides: 1) 1/2 of penalties for GIR filing; 2) no penalties for the local tax return except in case of conscious will or hard negligence.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules

No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts

Dario Sencar, Partner, PwC Italy

Alessandro Di Stefano, Partner, PwC Italy
Country or region: Jamaica

Last update: 11 May 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**
*Kimblian Batson, Partner, PwC Jamaica*
Country or region: Japan

Last update: 15 May 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Final law in force

As of 31 March 2023, Japan's 2023 Tax Reform legislation (that includes the IIR) was finalized, with effect from 1 April 2023. No changes were made to the draft legislation submitted to parliament on 3 February 2023 and approved 28 March 2023.

Japan's IIR will apply to fiscal years beginning on or after 1 April 2024 (aligned with the fiscal years of the vast majority of Japanese MNCs). Japan's IIR is generally in line with the OECD's Model Rules, though further guidance will be issued from the Ministry of Finance and the National Tax Agency.

Japan is expected to introduce the QDMTT and UTPR in the future. While the timing has not yet been determined, the earliest implementation would be in April 2025, by way of the 2024 Tax Reform.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

As of 31 March 2023, Japan's 2023 Tax Reform legislation (which includes a Japan IIR) was finalized, with effect from 1 April 2023. Japan's IIR will apply to fiscal years beginning on or after 1 April 2024 (aligned with the fiscal years of the vast majority of Japanese MNCs). The Japan IIR legislation addresses in detail key provisions such as the determination of constituent entities liable for Top-up Tax and also the computation of Top-up Tax itself, while also incorporating by reference the transitional safe harbor rules. Further guidance will be provided through regulations, enforcement orders and tax circulars.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

A UTPR could potentially be introduced in the 2024 tax reform proposals or beyond, subject to international developments.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

A QDMTT could potentially be introduced in the 2024 tax reform proposals or beyond, subject to international developments.

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.
Covered Taxes

The Japan IIR legislation provides that Covered Taxes shall include corporate income tax and other taxes specified by enforcement orders.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

Further guidance will be provided through enforcement orders.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour

The Japan IIR legislation incorporates by reference the transitional safe harbor rules.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour

No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours

No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule

No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements

In-scope Japanese companies will be required to file a GloBE Information Return, as well as make a filing and payment for any Top-up Tax, within 15 months of the end of the accounting period (18 months for the first period).

Transitional Penalty Relief

No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules

No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

Pillar Two: A Japanese perspective (CBTTpodcast)

Doug McHoney (PwC’s US International Tax Services Global Leader) and Shin Yamaguchi (PwC Japan’s Inbound Tax
Practice leader) discuss Japan's Pillar Two rules, specifically, UTPR, IIR, Safe Harbours, QDMTT, the GloBE Information Return and effective dates. Listen here

Japan's 2023 tax reform proposals include an outline for Pillar Two legislation

Japan released the 2023 tax reform proposals on 16 December 2022. The proposals include a legislative outline to implement Pillar Two. The outline introduces an IIR that broadly aligns with the GloBE Model Rules. The IIR would apply to fiscal years beginning on or after 1 April 2024. The Outline excludes other features of the GloBE Model Rules, such as the UTPR and the QDMTT. Read more

PwC Contacts

Shintaro Yamaguchi, Partner, PwC Japan

Haruhisa Shirato, Partner, PwC Japan

PwC Japan Pillar Two website
Country or region: Jersey

Last update: 12 April 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Pillar Two plans announced

On 1 April 2022, the Government of Jersey issued an OECD Pillars One and Two tax policy reflections document. The document reiterates that Jersey is a founding member of the OECD Inclusive Framework on BEPS and that it has committed to implementing the minimum standards contained within both pillars. On May 19 2023 the governments of Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man published a joint statement regarding their approach to the OECD's Pillar Two framework. Their intention is that this approach will comprise the implementation of an IIR and a domestic minimum tax from 2025. As per the Joint Statement, the three Crown Dependencies will continue to work together, monitoring implementation internationally and adapt accordingly to developments which may require adjustments to their own implementation plans.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

On May 19 2023 the governments of Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man announced their intention to implement an IIR and a domestic minimum tax from 2025

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

On May 19 2023 the governments of Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man announced their intention to implement an IIR and a domestic minimum tax from 2025

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.
Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available yet

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available yet

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts
David Waldron, Partner, Channel Island
Tom Cowsill, Director, PwC Channel Island
Country or region: Jordan

Last update: 14 May 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

Hanan Aboud, Partner, PwC Middle East

Chris Maycroft, Director PwC Middle East

PwC Jordan Pillar Two website
Country or region: Kazakhstan

Last update: 15 May 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet
No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025
No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Accounting Standards
No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.

Covered Taxes
No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

Guner Sadiyeva, PwC Azerbaijan
Alexey Zhukov, PwC Kazakhstan
Mikhail Kovalenko, PwC Kazakhstan
Country or region: Kenya

Last update: 14 April 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

On 30 March 2023, speaking during the American Chamber of Commerce regional business summit, the President of Kenya announced that Kenya intends to scrap its digital services tax (DST) that was introduced in January 2021. The president noted that his administration will be reviewing DST and aligning its approach with the OECD two-pillar solution.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No information available yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No information available yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available.
CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts
Alice Muriithi, Director, PwC Kenya
Issa Zuberi, PwC Kenya
Country or region: Kosovo

Last update: 11 May 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet
No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025
No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Accounting Standards
No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.

Covered Taxes
No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**

No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**

No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**

No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**

No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**

No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**

No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

Fjolla Muja, PwC Kosovo
Country or region: Kuwait

Last update: 17 November 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Pillar Two plans announced

It was announced in October 2023 that the Kuwaiti government is actively considering a proposal for comprehensive tax legislation, known as the “Business Profits Tax Law”. The implementation is intended to impose a 15% corporate tax and is planned in two stages: the first phase, starting 1 January 2025, will apply to large multinational groups with revenues exceeding EUR 750m, and the second phase, starting 1 January 2026, will extend to all legal entities, accompanied by the repeal of current tax laws.

Further, on 15 November 2023, the OECD announced that Kuwait has joined the Inclusive Framework.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025
No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Accounting Standards
No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.

Covered Taxes
No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

**CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

"Hanan Aboud, Partner, PwC UAE"

"Chris Maycroft, Director, PwC UAE"
Country or region: Latvia

Last update: 30 October 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

It is expected Latvia to postpone applying the main provisions of Pillar Two (i.e., the application of the GloBE rules) by 6 years. Article 50 of global minimum tax Directive (2022/2523 of 14 December 2022) allows member states that have 12 or fewer UPEs of in-scope MNE groups to hold off on applying the IIR and UTPR for six consecutive fiscal years starting on December 31.

Latvia has to implement the Pillar Two rules in line with the Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 on ensuring a global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups in the Union.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet. It is expected that Latvia will follow the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet. It is expected that Latvia will follow the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet. Latvia can adopt a QDMTT as part of its overall implementation of Pillar Two under Art. 11 of the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022.

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.
Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts
Vita Sakne, PwC Latvia
Country or region: Liberia

Last update: 30 June 2023

Status of enactment
Current status: No public announcement yet
No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule
Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule
Entry into force: 1 January 2025
No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax
Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Accounting Standards
No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.

Covered Taxes
No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**

No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**

No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**

No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**

No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**

No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**

No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

Mary Kwarteng Kwarteng, Tax Director, PwC Ghana

Issahaku Ibrahim, PwC Ghana
Country or region: Liechtenstein

Last update: 17 November 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Final law published (not yet in force)

The Government of Liechtenstein released a consultation report for the FL GloBE-Tax-Law on 28 March 2023. On 11 July 2023, the consultation report was approved and the report and proposal is submitted to the parliament, where it was debated first in September 2023.

In its secondary hearing on November 10, 2023, the Liechtenstein Parliament approved the GloBE Tax Law introducing the OECD Pillar Two Global Minimum Tax rules into local Liechtenstein law while still keeping flexibility on effective date. For final enactment and to enter into force, the GloBE Tax law in a next step needs to be approved and sanctioned by the Reigning Prince of Liechtenstein. It is expected that such approval should follow in due course.

The GloBE Tax Law foresees introducing a QDMTT, an IIR and a UTPR. The GloBE law shall generally become effective for tax years starting on or after January 1, 2024. However, the GloBE law was adjusted by the Parliament so that the Government, via ordinance, can still decide to only make the GloBE law effective as of January 1, 2025. The effectiveness of the UTPR is to be separately defined via a second ordinance and can, the earliest, enter into force per January 1, 2025. The Government, when deciding on the effective date of the GloBE tax law overall as well as the UTPR, has to consider the status of implementation of the OECD model rules on global level. With such adjustment, the Liechtenstein Parliament has set the legal basis for the GloBE introduction but still kept flexibility and discretion for the Government to defer the implementation for one year, depending on what other important countries around the globe will do.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

The FL GloBE-Tax-Law foresees to introduce the IIR effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2024. The Government however has discretion to still decide, depending on currently ongoing global developments, whether to defer the introduction to 1 January 2025.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

The FL GloBE-Tax-Law foresees the introduction of the UTPR not earlier than for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Setting the effective entry into force date is to be determined by separate ordinance and implementation date is still to be confirmed under consideration of implementation date in other major jurisdictions (in particular the main EU countries).

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

The FL GloBE-Tax-Law foresees to introduce a QDMTT effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January
2024. The Government however has discretion to still decide, depending on currently ongoing global developments, whether to defer the introduction to 1 January 2025.

Accounting Standards

The law outlines that accepted accounting standards are US GAAP, IFRS, EU and EEA accepted accounting standards and accordingly also Liechtenstein local accounting standard called "PGR". Liechtenstein based UPEs can select between IFRS and PGR accounting standard. All consolidated entities have to apply the same accounting standard. For Liechtenstein taxpayers of a non-Liechtenstein UPE, the consolidation accounting standard of the UPE shall apply for QDMTT as per Art. 5 para 2 lit. c FL GloBE-Tax-Law.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

There are no specific provisions included that deviate from the OECD Model Rules.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

Currently, no introduction of additional tax credits is planned. However, the government of Liechtenstein will analyze any further developments and, if necessary, decide on further adjustments regarding the subject of tax credits.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour

The GloBE-Tax-Law will follow the respective OECD Model Rules.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour

No announcement yet other than statement to generally follow the OECD Model Rules.

Permanent Safe Harbours

No announcement yet other than statement to generally follow the OECD Model Rules.

Subject to Tax Rule

No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements

Liechtenstein taxpayers subject to ordinary Liechtenstein tax according to the Liechtenstein Tax Law (SteG) have to file the respective ordinary tax return in any case. If a Liechtenstein taxpayer is subject to FL GloBE-Tax-Law, such tax is levied on the basis of the new GL GloBE-Tax-Law and requires a separate GloBE return (including QDMTT, IRR, UTRP and GloBE information tax return) to be filed. The GloBE taxpayers accordingly will also receive two separate tax assessments one under SteG for local tax and one under GloBE law for QDMTT, IIR and UTRP.
The Pillar Two tax returns are to be filed within 15 months (18 months if in the transitional year) after the last day of the reporting fiscal year through a GloBE Information Return by either the constituent entity itself or by a designated local entity on its behalf.

There are no changes for legal entities, for which the FL GloBE-Tax-Law is not applicable (e.g. small to medium size companies).

Taxpayers, for which only the provisions of the FL GloBE-Tax-Law but not those of the SteG apply, only have to file the GloBE tax return (QDMTT, IIR, UTRP and GloBE Information Return).

No announcement has been made of with respect to filing or tool mechanism for the GloBE return other that the OECD XML-scheme shall be the basis. Respective details are to be set via separate ordinance.

Unlike the OECD Model Rules, the GloBE-Tax-Law not only applies to all MNE’s inside of Liechtenstein, but also to all groups within Liechtenstein that do not have a permanent establishment or legal entity abroad but fulfill the other requirements of being subject to the GloBE-Tax-Law.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**

FL GloBE-Tax Law Art. 29 foresees a three year transitional penalty relief provided "reasonable measures" to ensure the correct application of the GloBE rules has been applied.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**

No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**  
**BEPS 2.0: BEPS 2.0: Liechtenstein draft GloBE law published**  
Read more

**Liechtenstein confirms introduction of global minimum taxation**

Liechtenstein is on track to introduce the Global Minimum Tax, as communicated in a media release by the Liechtenstein government dated 16 December 2022.  
Read more

**PwC Contacts**

Martina Walt, Partner, PwC Switzerland  
Barbara Hoop, PwC Switzerland  
PwC Liechtenstein
Country or region: Lithuania

Last update: 26/11/2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Draft/proposed law published

On 27 October 2023, the Lithuanian Ministry of Finance submitted the draft law on ensuring the minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups (i.e., law to transpose EU global minimum tax Directive) for coordination with the public.

As presented in the meeting held on 7 September 2023, the Ministry of Finance plans to postpone the implementation of the Pillar Two rules by 6 years, reasoning that: (i) the number of MNEs headquartered in Lithuania, falling within the scope of the EU global minimum tax Directive will not exceed 5; (ii) postponement could provide legal certainty, (iii) postponement could reduce the risk of a disproportionate tax administration burden.

The Ministry of Finance is waiting for comments from the public until 14 November 2023.

Article 50 of global minimum tax Directive (2022/2523 of 14 December 2022) allows member states that have 12 or fewer UPEs of in-scope MNE groups to hold off on applying the IIR and UTPR for six consecutive fiscal years starting on December 31.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Lithuania opted to postpone the implementation of IIR, UTPR, and QDMTT for 6 years.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

Lithuania opted to postpone the implementation of IIR, UTPR, and QDMTT for 6 years.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Lithuania opted to postpone the implementation of IIR, UTPR, and QDMTT for 6 years. However, the filing obligation to declare and submit the top-up tax information return in Lithuania to the main entity arises from 1 January 2024. The scope and procedure of the data to be provided is to be determined by the Lithuanian Tax Authorities (no draft legislation is currently available).

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.

**Covered Taxes**
No information available.

**Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits**
No information available.

**CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
Although the implementation is postponed, the filling obligation to declare and submit the top-up tax information return in Lithuania to the main entity arises from 1 January 2024. The scope and procedure of the data to be provided is to be determined by the Lithuanian Tax Authorities (no draft legislation is currently available).

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**
PwC Contacts
Ronaldas Kubilius, PwC Lithuania
Country or region: Luxembourg

Last update: 23 November 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Draft/proposed law published

Luxembourg has to implement the Pillar Two rules in line with the Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 on ensuring a global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups in the Union.

On 4 August 2023, the Luxembourg draft law to implement the global minimum tax was released. The implementation of the EU Pillar Two Directive would be through a separate law which foresees the implementation of 3 new taxes in Luxembourg, an Income Inclusion Rule tax (for fiscal years starting on or after 31 December 2023), an Undertaxed Profits Rule tax (for fiscal years starting on or after 31 December 2024) and a Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax (for fiscal years starting on or after 31 December 2023).

The draft law closely follows the EU Pillar Two Directive and the Transitional Safe Harbour Rules issued by the OECD in December 2022. On 13 November 2023, the Luxembourg Government released amendments to the draft law. The amendments mainly deal with the inclusion of the Administrative Guidance which was released by the OECD in February and July 2023.

The draft law will be reviewed by the Luxembourg Council of State and relevant industry organizations may share comments on the content of the draft law. While the draft law may still be subject to certain changes and clarifications, we would expect that the text of the law would remain close to the EU Pillar Two Directive.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

As per the Luxembourg draft law, the IIR will be effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 31 December 2023.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

As per the Luxembourg draft law, the UTPR will be effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 31 December 2024.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

As per the Luxembourg draft law, the QDMTT will be effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 31 December 2023.

Accounting Standards

The Luxembourg QDMTT rules currently follow the Local Accounting Standard Rule, in line with the OECD Administrative Guidance of July 2023. QDMTT calculations should be made either under Lux GAAP or IFRS.
depending on the accounting standard which is used for stand-alone statutory filing purposes in Luxembourg. In case there are Luxembourg entities that file under Lux GAAP and others that use IFRS, then the QDMTT calculations shall be made following IFRS. In case there are Luxembourg entities that have a fiscal year which deviates from the group accounting year, then the QDMTT calculations shall be made following the accounting standard which is used for calculating the effective tax rate under the Income Inclusion Rule.

SBIE applicable

The Substance Based Income Exclusion would be applicable.

Covered Taxes

The commentary to the Luxembourg Pillar 2 law mentions that, in a non-exhaustive manner, corporate income tax, municipal business tax and net wealth tax qualify as covered taxes.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

The draft law includes the concept of Qualified Refundable Tax Credits and Marketable Transferable Tax Credits, in line with the EU Directive and the OECD Administrative Guidance. The commentary to the draft law recognises that certain work is still ongoing at the level of the OECD with respect to Marketable Transferable Tax Credits and a Luxembourg grand-ducal regulation shall outline further details with respect to the treatment of such tax credits in Luxembourg. Luxembourg tax credits are currently not Qualified Refundable Tax Credits nor Marketable Transferable Tax Credits.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour

The CbCR Safe Harbour as per the OECD report of December 2022 is foreseen in the draft law.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour

The UTPR Safe Harbour as per the OECD Administrative Guidance of July 2023 is foreseen in the draft law.

Permanent Safe Harbours

The Permanent Safe Harbour as per the OECD report of December 2022 is included in the draft law. The draft law recognises that work is still being undertaken at the level of the OECD Inclusive Framework. Hence, until the OECD releases further details on the basis for calculating the permanent safe harbour, the rule should not yet be applicable in Luxembourg.

Subject to Tax Rule

No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements

Registration of all Luxembourg entities subject to the rules with a separate tax office (Bureau de Diekirch). Due by the 30 June 2026 at the latest (for groups having a calendar year-end).
Annual filing of a GloBE information return. Foreign filings may clear Luxembourg obligations (subject to automatic exchange of information). First filing due by 30 June 2026 at the latest (for groups having a calendar year-end).

A QDMTT tax return to be filed annually. First filing due by 30 June 2026 at the latest (for groups having a calendar year-end).

Requirement to file a notification in Luxembourg, including notification of any designated filing and paying entity. First notification due by 30 June 2026 at the latest (for groups having a calendar year-end).

**Transitional Penalty Relief**

No official announcement yet.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**

No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**Luxembourg amends its draft law introducing global minimum tax**

On 13 November 2023, the Luxembourg Government released amendments to the draft law to implement the global minimum tax (n°8292). Read more

**Luxembourg releases draft law to implement global minimum tax**

On 4 August 2023, the Luxembourg draft law to implement the global minimum tax was released (n°8292). Read more

**PwC Contacts**

*Wim Piot*, Partner, PwC Luxembourg

*Philippe Ghekiere*, PwC Luxembourg

*Daniel Fajardo*, PwC Luxembourg

PwC Luxembourg Pillar Two website
Country or region: Malaysia

Last update: 25 October 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Pillar Two plans announced

On 13 October 2023, the Malaysian Minister of Finance announced, during the Budget Announcement, that the Pillar Two rules would be implemented in Malaysia in year 2025 and that the Government will continue to observe international developments on this area.

In 2022, the Malaysian Ministry of Finance published a Budget 2023 Public Consultation Paper titled ‘The Implementation of Globe Rules In Malaysia.’ It invited the private sector, including businesses and tax experts, to provide feedback by 15 August 2022. The Paper summarises the IF agreement and OECD Model rules as well as asking for views on Malaysia introducing a QDMTT. On 24 February 2023, Budget 2023 was re-tabled. Although there was no mention of introducing a global minimum tax and/or QDMTT, the accompanying documents subsequently posted on the MoF website state that Malaysia is committed to introducing a global minimum tax and QDMTT in 2024.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

It has been stated that Malaysia expects to introduce Pillar Two measures in 2025.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Based on the consultation paper, a QDMTT will likely be introduced in Malaysia.

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.
Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership
Malaysian Budget 2024
Read more

Introduction of Global Minimum Tax
The Ministry of Finance has indicated that Malaysia will be implementing a global minimum tax, including a QDMTT.
Read more
PwC Contacts

Aurobindo Ponniah, Partner, PwC Malaysia
Country or region: Malta

Last update: 12 April 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

No announcement yet. Malta has to implement the Pillar Two rules in line with the Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 on ensuring a global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups in the Union.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet. It is expected that Malta will follow the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet. It is expected that Malta will follow the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet. Malta can adopt a QDMTT as part of its overall implementation of Pillar Two under Art. 11 of the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

**CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**Malta Budget 2024**

Read more

**PwC Contacts**

Bernard Attard, Partner, PwC Malta
Country or region: Mauritius

Last update: 12 April 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Pillar Two plans announced

Following a statement in the 2022-23 Budget Speech, the 2022-2023 Finance Act introduced the concept of a QDMTT to ensure that resident companies of large multinationals, that would be subject to a Top-up Tax under GloBE, are taxed at a minimum rate of 15%.

The Mauritius Income Tax Act has been amended to introduce the primary legislation for Pillar Two. Section 4 of the Income Tax Act stipulates that "a company forming part of an MNE group which is liable to a Top-up Tax in a year may be required by the Director-General to compute and pay a Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax in such form and manner as may be prescribed". Section 2 of the Income Tax Act includes definitions of MNE Group, Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax and Top-Up Tax, by referring to the GloBE Rules as approved by the Inclusive Framework on BEPS.

The detailed legislation will be introduced at a later stage.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Mauritius has introduced the primary legislation for Pillar Two. Section 4 of the Income Tax Act as amended stipulates that a company forming part of an MNE group which is liable to a Top-up Tax in a year may be required by the Director-General to compute and pay a Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax in such form and manner as may be prescribed. The detailed legislation will be introduced at a later stage.

The 2022-23 Budget Statement cites that "as part of our actions against tax base erosion and profit shifting, we are introducing a domestic minimum top-up tax to ensure that resident companies of large multinationals are taxed at a minimum rate of 15 percent." The Statement Annex expanded this information with "The Income Tax Act will be amended to cater for any change that may be required in connection with the introduction of a domestic minimum top-up tax, applicable to companies resident in Mauritius forming part of multinational enterprise groups having a global annual revenue of 750 million euros or more, to ensure that they are taxed at the global minimum rate of 15%.

Accounting Standards
No information available.

**SBIE applicable**
No information available.

**Covered Taxes**
No information available.

**Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits**
No information available.

**CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.
PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts

Yamini Rangasamy, Director, Mauritius
Country or region: Mexico

Last update: 12 April 2023

Status of enactment
Current status: No public announcement yet
No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule
Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule
Entry into force: 1 January 2025
No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax
Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Accounting Standards
No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.

Covered Taxes
No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**
Brenda Garcia, Partner, PwC Mexico

Mario Alberto Gutierrez, Partner, PwC Mexico
Country or region: Moldova

Last update: 11 May 2023

**Status of enactment**

Current status: No public announcement yet

No announcement yet

**Income inclusion rule**

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

**Undertaxed Payments Rule**

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

**Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax**

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

**Accounting Standards**

No information available.

**SBIE applicable**

No information available.

**Covered Taxes**

No information available.

**Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits**

No information available.

**CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour**

No information available.
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**

No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**

No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**

No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**

No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**

No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**

No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

Alina Timotin, PwC Moldova
Country or region: Mongolia

Last update: 15 May 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts

Gunel Sadiyeva, PwC Azerbaijan
Enkhzul Jambal; PwC Mongolia
Country or region: Montenegro

Last update: 22 September 2023

Status of enactment
Current status: No public announcement yet
No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule
Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule
Entry into force: 1 January 2025
No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax
Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Accounting Standards
No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.

Covered Taxes
No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**

No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**

No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**

No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**

No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**

No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**

No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

Aleksandar Arsic, PwC Serbia
Country or region: Netherlands

Last update: 4 December 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Draft/proposed law published

The legislative proposal of the Netherlands to transpose Pillar Two into the Dutch company tax system entitled Minimum Tax Act 2024 proposal is currently pending for enactment before the Senate.

On Wednesday 31 May 2023, the legislative proposal was submitted to the Dutch Parliament. On 13 October 2023, the State Secretary for Finance presented the Memorandum of Amendment to the Bill on the Minimum Tax Act 2024 to Dutch parliament, introducing amendments to the original legislative proposal to amongst others legislate a QDMTT Safe Harbour. In the night of 26 and 27 October 2023 the Dutch House of Representatives adopted the legislative proposal. The legislation will enter into force on 31 December 2023, in alignment with the Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 on ensuring a global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups in the Union.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

The IIR in the Minimum Tax Act 2024 will into force on 31 December 2023. The new legislation will first apply to fiscal years starting on or after this date. The legislative proposal was submitted to parliament on 31 May 2023. Amendments to the proposal were incorporated on 13 October 2023. The draft legislation has been adopted by the House of Representatives on 26 October 2023. The bill is currently pending before the Senate. The timeframe aligns with the requirements set in Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

The UTPR in the Minimum Tax Act 2024 will into force on 31 December 2024. The new legislation will first apply to fiscal years starting on or after this date. The UTPR enters into force a year later than the IIR, on 31 December 2024, and will first apply to fiscal years starting on or after this date. In alignment with the Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 an exception is provided in cases where a constituent entity located in the Netherlands is held by an ultimate parent entity in an EU Member State that has opted for the extension available under the Directive for introducing the IIR and UTPR. In those cases the Netherlands applies the UTPR already as from the legislation's entry into force as of 31 December 2023, in alignment with the Directive provisions.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

The QDMTT in the Minimum Tax Act 2024 will into force on 31 December 2023. The new legislation will first apply to fiscal years starting on or after this date. The legislative proposal was submitted to parliament on 31 May 2023. Amendments to the proposal were incorporated on 13 October 2023. The draft legislation has been adopted by the House of Representatives on 26 October 2023. The bill is currently pending before the Senate. The timeframe aligns with the requirements set in Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523.
Accounting Standards

The Netherlands has legislated a local financial accounting standard for QDMTT and QDMTT Safe Harbour purposes (13 October 2023 amendment to Minimum Tax Act 2024). Parliamentary history has observed that the Netherlands has chosen to allow the QDMTT calculation to be based on the local financial reporting standard. The objective of the Netherlands government is to fully align with the OECD Model Rules and the Commentary and Administrative Guidance issued by the OECD. On 20 October 2023 the Dutch Association of Tax Advisers (NOB) has published a comment letter (in Dutch) on its website, submitting that the association has observed some apparent potential uncertainties as to whether the QDMTT Safe Harbour has been implemented by the Netherlands in a technically correct manner, i.e., despite the objective pursued to legislate in full alignment with OECD outputs. It is expected that further interpretative clarification (i.e., no legislative amendments) will be submitted on the matter shortly, i.e., during the current phase of the legislative process towards enactment by the Senate.

SBIE applicable

The Substance Based Income Exclusion (SBIE) is applicable to the QDMTT. Under the Dutch QDMTT the top-up tax percentage is multiplied with the jurisdictional excess profit to arrive at the top-up tax under the QDMTT. The jurisdictional excess profit is determined by reducing the GloBE income in the jurisdiction involved with the SBIE in the jurisdiction involved.

Covered Taxes

The draft legislation and its parliamentary history have aligned with the OECD outputs in any explications on taxes constituting covered taxes. Taxes levied on corporate income include and so do taxes in lieu of corporate income taxes, as well as dividend taxes. No formal position has been taken on the qualification of source taxes on interest and royalty payments for Netherlands’ Pillar Two purposes. The same holds for the qualification of the conditional source taxes that have been in the Netherlands on certain outbound interest and royalty payments (introduced per 2021), and dividends (introduced per 2024 in addition to the existing dividend withholding tax). In some of the numerical examples in parliamentary history the conditional source taxes have been included as a covered tax on an assuming basis. In practice it has been anticipated that all these source taxes will qualify as covered taxes for purposes of the Netherlands’ Pillar Two legislation. Notably, parliamentary history has forward that a non-qualifying top-up tax qualifies as a covered tax for Pillar Two purposes.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

The Netherlands has legislated its Pillar Two rules in alignment with the OECD outputs in relation to tax credits and qualified refundable tax credits (QRTCs). The Dutch Pillar Two legislation involving tax credits and QRTCs is in alignment with the OECD Model Rules and Commentary. The objective of the Netherlands government is to fully align with the issued Administrative Guidance. Parliamentary history has noted that any administrative guidance will be incorporated in Dutch tax law by means of interpretation. To the extent necessary the State Secretary for Finance has explicated that this will otherwise be done via decrees. No such decrees have been issued yet. The legislative amendment of 13 October 2023 has not incorporated the Administrative Guidance on tax credits issued in July 2023.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour

The Netherlands has introduced a temporary CBCR Safe harbour in the legislative proposal introducing Pillar Two in the Netherlands of 31 May 2023. The temporary safe harbour rule has been drafted in alignment with the framework as agreed upon within the Inclusive Framework in December 2022. The safe harbour rule essentially establishes that a multinational or domestic group that falls within the scope of the Pillar Two measures while meeting certain conditions is eligible to opt for applying a simplified regulatory framework instead of applying the detailed Pillar Two rules as currently proposed. Matters mainly involve the application of the rules for calculating the effective tax burden for Pillar Two purposes. The safe harbour rule allows eligible group entities to make use of existing financial data and already existing country-by-country reporting data as a basis for the Pillar Two effective tax rate calculations. If the simplified conditions in the safe harbour rule are met, any additional top-up tax under any of the
proposed top-up tax mechanisms will be set at nil for application of the detailed Pillar Two rules.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour

The Netherlands has legislated a UTPR Safe Harbour via the 13 October 2023 amendment to the Minimum Tax Act 2024. Parliamentary history has observed that it has been established within the context of the OECD that it may be undesirable to apply the UTPR in relation to states that have not timely implemented QDMTT or domestic IIR. The amendment introduces the Transitional UTPR Safe Harbour temporarily preventing the application of the UTPR. This safe harbour rule can be invoked for entities established in states with a statutory tax rate of at least 20 per cent. The Safe Harbour has a temporary character and applies to reporting years ending before 31 December 2026, in alignment with the July 2023 administrative guidance.

Permanent Safe Harbours

The Netherlands has introduced a regulatory framework for a permanent safe harbour rule, in the legislative proposal introducing Pillar Two in the Netherlands of 31 May 2023. The safe harbour has been drafted in alignment with the framework as agreed upon within the Inclusive Framework in December 2022. The framework sets out that the manner in which the simplified calculations need to be performed under the permanent safe harbour will be laid down at some later point in time on the basis of an order of council. With this, the legislator anticipates any possible further guidelines from the Inclusive Framework and related political decision-making in this regard. Any more substantive provisions are yet to be released.

Subject to Tax Rule

The State Secretary for Finance has explicated that the Netherlands is committed to introduce an STTR upon the request of a tax treaty partner. The Netherlands has not signed the STTR multilateral instrument (not signed, not ratified, not in force).

Compliance/Filing Requirements

The Dutch Minimum Tax Act 2024 introduces Pillar Two in the Dutch tax system by means of a separate substantive tax act alongside the current Dutch corporate income tax framework. Any top-up tax due under the QDMTT, IIR, or UTPR is formalized on the basis of a self-assessment tax filing mechanism. The tax return period for this purpose, in principle, is 17 months following the Fiscal Year in which the top-up tax has accrued (if any). A deadline of 20 months applies for the first fiscal year. The timing has been chosen to follow-up on adhere to the GloBE Information Return (GIR) filing process. The formalization stage of the tax in the Netherlands follows 2 months after of the GIR-filing process (15 months, 18 months after Fiscal Year end), in full alignment with the OECD outputs including and adhering to the dissemination approach. The Minimum Tax Act 2024 regulates interest on tax due. The Minimum Tax Act 2024 establishes liabilities for domestic and foreign constituent entities to any unpaid tax debts. For objections and appeals, existing remedies as available under current legislation based on the Dutch General Law on Taxation are generally adhered to. The Minimum Tax Act also includes an obligation to disclose any information to the Dutch tax authorities - including a sanctioning provision in the event of non-compliance - that may be of importance or relevance for a correct imposition of the minimum tax.

Transitional Penalty Relief

The Minimum Tax Act 2024 establishes sanctions and fines for non-compliance, for instance in cases of violations of the administrative information and filing obligations. In the parliamentary history to the Dutch Minimum Tax Act it is noted that the Netherlands take into account the Transitional penalty relief regime. It has been explicated in parliamentary history that the tax authorities adopt prudence when it comes to imposing sanctions in the transition period, in alignment with OECD output on the matter. However, fines and penalties will be imposed in cases involving
PwC's

fraud and legal intent. Fines will for instance also be imposed in cases of non-compliance involving GIR-reporting and top-up tax payment.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules

The Netherlands is committed to adhere to OECD outputs. The legislation explicitly refers to the OECD Model Rules and the Commentary (first edition) thereto. The legislative act has incorporated the CbCR Safe Harbour, the UTPR Safe Harbour, the QDMTT Safe Harbour, and a regulatory framework for a permanent safe harbour rule. Parliamentary history says that the OECD’s Administrative Guidance and any further updates of the Commentary will be incorporated in the Netherlands via interpretation, unless matters concerned involve rule making interventions. If and to the extent alignment with commentaries and guidance cannot be established via interpretation alignment will be secured, if and to the extent necessary, by means of decrees for instance. It may be anticipated that in case of any potential future legislative interventions these may also deal with matters involving any (non-)retroactivity. Notably, no such decrees have been issued yet. The legislative amendment of 13 October 2023 has not incorporated the Administrative Guidance on tax credits issued in July 2023.

PwC Thought Leadership

Memorandum of amendment Dutch Pillar Two bill

On 13 October 2023, the Dutch State Secretary of Finance presented the Memorandum of Amendment to the Bill on Minimum Taxation ‘Minimum Tax Act 2024 (Pillar Two)’ to the Dutch Parliament. Read more

Memorandum in response of draft bill Minimum Taxation Act 2024 (Pillar Two bill)

On 11 September 2023, the Dutch State Secretary published the Memorandum of response to the Bill on Minimum Taxation ‘Minimum Tax Act 2024 (Pillar Two)’. In it, the State Secretary of Finance answers the questions from various parliamentary factions. Read more

Pillar Two Bill submitted to Dutch Parliament

On Wednesday 31 May 2023, the legislative proposal of the Netherlands to transpose Pillar Two into the Dutch company tax system entitled ‘Minimum Tax Act 2024 (Pillar Two)’ was submitted to the Dutch Parliament. The Netherlands is the first country within the European Union to have released its domestic Pillar Two legislation. By doing so, the Netherlands takes the next step in implementing Pillar Two as per 31 December 2023. The proposal aims to implement EU Directive 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 (the Directive), published by the European Commission on 14 December 2022. The proposal is almost entirely in alignment with the Directive. Read more

The Netherlands publishes draft Pillar Two legislation

On Monday 24 October 2022, the Dutch Government submitted the draft legislative proposal ‘Minimum Tax Act 2024 (Pillar 2)’ to public consultation. Read more

PwC Contacts

Jeroen Schmitz, Partner, PwC Netherlands

Liesbeth de Groot-Meijer, PwC Netherlands

PwC Netherlands Pillar Two website
Country or region: New Zealand

Last update: 27 November 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Draft/proposed law published

New Zealand released draft legislation on 18 May, containing an IIR and an UTPR. It also contains a Domestic Income Inclusion Rule (DIIR) which will apply when a New Zealand headquartered MNE has undertaxed income in New Zealand - similar to a QDMTT but with some differences.

New Zealand is conditioning its implementation of these rules on there being a critical mass of countries adopting the rules but noting that the IIR would be introduced no earlier than 1 January 2024 and the UTPR no earlier than 1 January 2025.

The New Zealand draft legislation proposes that instead of repeating or translating the OECD's Model Rules, Commentary and Administrative Guidance, these texts would be incorporated into New Zealand law by reference. The legislation provides for future amendment intended to ensure consistency with additional guidance to be published by the OECD.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

New Zealand released draft legislation on 18 May, containing an Income Inclusion Rule (IIR). New Zealand is conditioning its implementation of these rules on there being a critical mass of countries adopting the rules but noting that the IIR will be adopted no earlier than 1 January 2024.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

New Zealand released draft legislation on 18 May, containing an Undertaxed Profits Rule (UTPR). New Zealand is conditioning its implementation of these rules on there being a critical mass of countries adopting the rules but noting that the UTPR will be adopted no earlier than 1 January 2025.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

New Zealand released draft legislation on 18 May containing a Domestic Income Inclusion Rule (DIIR) which will apply when a New Zealand headquartered MNE has undertaxed income in New Zealand. The proposed DIIR is similar to a QDMTT but with some differences. In particular, if a New Zealand UPE has a direct subsidiary that is low taxed when there is also a minority interest, the DIIR will only apply to the portion of the low-tax profits attributable to the New Zealand MNE's ownership. Under a QDMTT, the top-up tax would need to be paid on the basis of 100% ownership.

Accounting Standards
New Zealand’s version of the QMDTT (the Domestic Income Inclusion Rule, DIIR) only applies to New Zealand headquartered groups; as such, it is based on local accounting standards.

SBIE applicable

The Substance Based Income Exclusion is applicable to the Domestic Income Inclusion Rule.

Covered Taxes

The definition of covered taxes in the draft legislation as of 19 November 2023 is in line with the definition of covered taxes according to the OECD model rules.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour

The draft legislation as of 18 May 2023 is incorporating any safe harbour thresholds according to the OECD model rules and guidelines.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour

The draft legislation as of 18 May 2023 is incorporating any safe harbour thresholds according to the OECD model rules and guidelines.

Permanent Safe Harbours

The draft legislation as of 18 May 2023 is incorporating any safe harbour thresholds according to the OECD model rules and guidelines.

Subject to Tax Rule

No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements

In general, every New Zealand CE must register with Inland Revenue within 6 months of the end of the first income year that they are in scope of New Zealand’s GloBE rules. Every New Zealand CE should file a ‘GloBE Information Return’ unless their UPE is filing a GIR in a country that has an information-sharing agreement with New Zealand. All in-scope MNEs must file an annual ‘Multinational Top-Up Tax Return’. Timing to file the GIR (within 15 months of the end of the reporting year (or 18 months for the first year). The Multinational Top-Up Tax return should be filed within 16 months of the end of the reporting year (or 20 months for the first year). In July 2023 the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board issued the amending standard “International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules” in relation to NZ IAS 12: Income Taxes. The standard introduces requirements to recognise and disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from Pillar Two.
Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
The New Zealand draft legislation proposes that instead of repeating or translating the OECD's Model Rules, Commentary and Administrative Guidance, these texts would be incorporated into New Zealand law by reference. The process for adopting updates to the Commentary, Administrative Guidance going forward is a key area that is being reviewed as part of the legislative review process. We expect to have confirmation of this when the next draft of the legislation is circulated (timing of this is to be confirmed).

PwC Thought Leadership
Consultation opens on New Zealand's potential implementation of the OECD's global minimum tax rate
In May 2022 New Zealand opened the floor for public consultation on if, when and how New Zealand should adopt a new international tax framework to impose a global minimum effective tax rate of 15% on large multinational enterprises. Read more

PwC Contacts
Helen Johnson, Partner, PwC New Zealand
Allison Curle, PwC New Zealand
Country or region: Nigeria

Last update: 11 May 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Pillar Two plans announced

A delegation from the OECD met with Nigerian representatives on 4 and 5 April 2023 at a workshop it jointly organised with the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS), to discuss the maximisation of the benefits of the Two-Pillar Solution for Nigeria. Nigeria is one of the four members of the Inclusive Framework that did not endorse the set of rules.

At the meeting it was resolved that “there is the need for Nigeria’s continued participation in the rule development, as a member of the Inclusive Framework, to ensure that the interest of the country and Africa is factored into the design and development of the rules.”

The Outcome Statement noted that, whether or not Nigeria endorsed the statement of October 2021, and the detailed rules to be released later to address challenges arising from the digitalisation of the economy, the country’s tax base and fiscal policy options will be impacted by the implementation of the Two-Pillar solution, especially the Pillar Two Global Minimum Tax Rules of 15% effective tax rate.

The meeting consequently observed that there was the need for Nigeria to immediately implement fiscal policy measures to address these potential impacts.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025
No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Accounting Standards
No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.
Covered Taxes
No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts
Emuesiri Agbeyi, Partner, PwC Nigeria
Emeka Chime, Director, PwC Nigeria

Ugochi Ndebbio, Director, PwC Nigeria
Country or region: North Macedonia

Last update: 22 September 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

Ana Shajnoska, PwC North Macedonia

Eli Bocevska Grueska, PwC North Macedonia
Country or region: Norway

Last update: 13 June 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Public consultation

The Norwegian National Budget, presented on 6 October 2022, stated that the goal is for the Norwegian rules to be ready during 2023 and to be in force from 2024.

On 6 June 2023 the Norwegian Ministry of Finance released a proposal for the Pillar Two legislation in Norway. The proposal contains an implementation of the IIR as from fiscal years 2024, while the implementation of the UTPR aims to be proposed later.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

The Budget statement indicated that the legislation would be introduced in 2023 with application from the 2024 fiscal year.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

It is expected that Norway will follow the implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 for the UTPR, i.e. application from 2025.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.
Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
The Norwegian Ministry of Finance is currently working on the Transitional Safe Harbour rules.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
An implementation of the Pillar Two rules in Norway will constitute changes that will have both tax and administrative consequences for large groups covered by the rules, such as a duty to deliver both a tax and an information notice.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Norwegian National Budget 2023
The Norwegian National Budget was presented on 6 October 2022 and, according to the budget, the goal is for the Norwegian Pillar Two rules to be ready during 2023, and to be in force from 2024. Read more

PwC Contacts
Country or region: Oman

Last update: 14 May 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour

PwC's Pillar Two Country Tracker Generated: 6 December 2023
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**
Hanan Aboud, Partner, PwC Middle East
Chris Maycroft, Director PwC Middle East
PwC Oman Pillar Two website
Country or region: Pakistan

Last update: 11 August 2023

Status of enactment
Current status: No public announcement yet
No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule
Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule
Entry into force: 1 January 2025
No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax
Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Accounting Standards
No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.

Covered Taxes
No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

Arshad Javaid, Partner, PwC Pakistan

Hunain Khalid, PwC Pakistan
Country or region: Panama

Last update: 11 May 2023

Status of enactment
Current status: No public announcement yet
No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule
Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule
Entry into force: 1 January 2025
No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax
Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Accounting Standards
No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.

Covered Taxes
No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**
Francisco Barrios, Partner, PwC Panama
Country or region: Papua New Guinea

Last update: 11 May 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**
*Jason Ellis, Partner, PwC Papua New Guinea*
Country or region: Peru

Last update: 13 April 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

In 2016, the Peruvian Congress formed the Special Commission for Monitoring the Incorporation of Peru into the OECD (CESIP - OECD) with the main purpose of supervising the political control of the actions carried out by the Executive Power in the matter. In March 2023, the Executive Power formed the Multisectoral Commission of a permanent nature to promote follow-up actions aimed at a greater vinculation between Peru and the OECD, to supervise the accession process of Peru to the OECD under the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. Likely, as part of this process, Peru will introduce the Pillar Two rules although there has been no formal announcement yet.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

**CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**
*Gabriela Haro, Director, PwC Peru*
Country or region: Philippines

Last update: 28 August 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet
No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025
No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Accounting Standards
No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.

Covered Taxes
No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**
Lawrence Biscocho, Tax Partner, PwC Philippines
Rachel Sison, Tax Senior Manager, PwC Philippines
Country or region: Poland

Last update: 17 November 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Pillar Two plans announced

The legislative process is in progress. Poland has to implement the Pillar Two rules in line with the Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 on ensuring a global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups in the Union.

It is highly unlikely that Poland will introduce Pillar Two rules as of 1 January 2024.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet. It is highly unlikely that Poland will introduce Pillar Two rules (including IIR) as of 1 January 2024.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet. It is highly unlikely that Poland will introduce Pillar Two rules (including IIR) as of 1 January 2024. It is difficult to estimate when UTPR would apply.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet. Poland can adopt a QDMTT as part of its overall implementation of Pillar Two under Art. 11 of the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022.

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.
Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership
EU council adopted the EU minimum tax Directive

Although Poland and Hungary were initially blocking the proposal for a global minimum taxation, both countries eventually agreed to adopt this regulation. Nevertheless, Hungary abstained from the final vote whereas Sweden raised objections to one of the provisions of the Directive. Read more

PwC Contacts
Agata Oktawiec, Partner, PwC Poland
Wiktor Samborowski, Director, PwC Poland

Michał Stępień, PwC Poland

PwC Poland Pillar Two website
Country or region: Portugal

Last update: 12 April 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Pillar Two plans announced

The Portuguese Government announced the goal to rapidly implement Pillars One and Two, in an harmonized manner. The purpose is to foster, within the European Union legislative framework, the implementation of OECD's global agreement. This announcement is part of the Major Planning Options for the years 2023-2026, included in one of the strategic goals which is fighting inequalities, specifically in terms of income and tax justice. The draft document (Decree 57/XV) that includes these plans was recently released and is available at the Parliament’s webpage.

Portugal will have to implement the Pillar Two rules in line with the Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 on ensuring a global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups in the Union.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet. It is expected that Portugal will follow the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet. It is expected that Portugal will follow the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet. Portugal can adopt a QDMTT as part of its overall implementation of Pillar Two under Art. 11 of the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes
No information available.

**Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits**
No information available.

**CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

Rosa Areias, Partner, PwC Portugal

Catarina Goncalves, Partner, PwC Portugal
Country or region: Puerto Rico

Last update: 17 November 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Pillar Two plans announced

A Pillar Two bill was passed by the Puerto Rico House of Representatives. However, the Senate did not consider the bill during the current session that ended earlier in November (next session commences in mid January). The executive branch opposed to this bill being the main concern that, as drafted, it seems that the bill is not Pillar Two compliant. The executive branch will likely come up with their own version of a proposal next year.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available.
CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts
Denisse Flores, Tax Managing Partner, PwC Puerto Rico
Country or region: Qatar

Last update: 16 May 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Pillar Two plans announced

Qatar’s Official Gazette, dated 2 February 2023, included details of Law No (11) of 2022 amending existing Income Tax Law in relation to the application of Pillar Two GloBE rules. Article (34) announces the plans to set a QDMTT or minimum tax for entities located in the country subject to the regulations. It is expected that executive regulations would be issued that would provide details on Qatari Pillar Two rules, and will also specify the scope, conditions and procedures for their application.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Qatar’s Official Gazette, dated 2 February 2023, included details of Law No (11) of 2022 amending existing Income Tax Law in relation to the application of Pillar Two GloBE rules. Article (34) announces the plans to set a QDMTT or minimum tax for entities located in the country subject to the regulations. It is expected that executive regulations would be issued that would provide details on Qatari Pillar Two rules, and will also specify the scope, conditions and procedures for their application.

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.
Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership
Qatar publishes Law No. 11 of 2022 amending several provisions of the Income Tax Law No. 24 of 2018, and it includes a commitment to introducing Global Minimum Tax

Read More

PwC Contacts
Hanan Aboud, Partner, PwC UAE
Country or region: Romania

Last update: 11 May 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Pillar Two plans announced

Romanian tax authorities have declared that they intend to publish draft legislation by summer 2023. Romania has to implement the Pillar Two rules in line with the Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 on ensuring a global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups in the Union.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Romanian tax authorities have declared that they intend to publish draft legislation by summer 2023. Romania is expected to follow the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

Romanian tax authorities have declared that they intend to publish draft legislation by summer 2023. Romania is expected to follow the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Romanian tax authorities have declared that they intend to publish draft legislation by summer 2023. Romania can adopt a QDMTT as part of its overall implementation of Pillar Two under Art. 11 of the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022.

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.
Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts
Roxana Popa, PwC Romania
Country or region: Saudi Arabia

Last update: 13 May 2023

Status of enactment
Current status: No public announcement yet
No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule
Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule
Entry into force: 1 January 2025
No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax
Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Accounting Standards
No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.

Covered Taxes
No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts
Hanan Aboud, Partner, PwC Middle East
Chris Maycroft, Director, PwC Middle East
Imran Dawjee, Director, PwC KSA
PwC Saudi Arabia Pillar Two website
Country or region: Serbia

Last update: 22 September 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet
No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025
No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Accounting Standards
No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.

Covered Taxes
No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**

No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**

No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**

No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**

No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**

No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**

No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

Aleksandar Arsic, PwC Serbia
Country or region: Sierra Leone

Last update: 21 September 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour

PwC's Pillar Two Country Tracker

Generated: 6 December 2023
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

Mary Kwarteng, Director, PwC Ghana

Issahaku Ibrahim, PwC Ghana
Country or region: Singapore

Last update: 12 April 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Public consultation

In the 2023 Budget presented in Parliament on 14 February 2023, Singapore announced plans to implement the GloBE rules as well as a Domestic Top-up Tax for in-scope multinational enterprises from their financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

There is ongoing consultation among select parties. Wider industry consultation may be rolled out later.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Although Singapore announced its plans to implement GloBE rules for fiscal years starting on or after 2025, it is as yet unclear whether IIR and UTPR will entry into force in the same year.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

Although Singapore announced its plans to implement GloBE rules for fiscal years starting on or after 2025, it is as yet unclear whether IIR and UTPR will entry into force in the same year.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

In the 2023 Budget presented in Parliament on 14 February 2023, Singapore announced that it plans to implement a Domestic Top-up Tax for in-scope multinational enterprises from their financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available yet. The only direct tax imposed in Singapore is corporate income tax, which makes unlikely the existence of any other covered tax.
Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

Singapore Budget 2023 - Key Budget Changes for Businesses

With the announcement that Singapore plans to implement the GloBE rules and DTT for in-scope businesses for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2025, the Finance Minister has provided much needed certainty to the business community in the Singapore Budget 2023. Read more

PwC Contacts
Paul Lau, Partner, PwC Singapore
Country or region: Slovakia

Last update: 8 September 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Draft/proposed law published

In August 2023 the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic released a draft of the Qualified Domestic Top Up Tax Act for comments. No announcement related to the IIR and UTPR has been released yet.

Slovakia has to implement the Pillar Two rules in line with the Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 on ensuring a global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups in the Union.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet. Slovakia is expected to follow the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet. Slovakia is expected to follow the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

In August 2023 the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic released a draft of the Qualified Domestic Top Up Tax Act for comments.

Accounting Standards

The computation of the Slovak Domestic Top-up Tax is intended to be in line with the calculation under the EU Directive rules (other GAAP).

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

Covered taxes are defined as taxes recorded in the financial accounts of a constituent entity with respect to its income or profits. Covered taxes of a constituent entity shall not include Qualified Domestic Top-Up Tax based on
the draft QDMTT Act, nor taxes paid by an insurance company in respect of returns to policyholders.

**Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits**

No information available.

**CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour**

The draft law establishes a transitional CbCR Safe Harbour in line with the OECD.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**

No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**

No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**

No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**

Based on the draft law the top-up tax information notification and tax return shall be filed with the Slovak tax administration no later than 13 months after the last day of the reporting fiscal year. If the reporting fiscal year is considered as transitional reporting fiscal year, statutory filing deadline is extended by 3 calendar months.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**

No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**

No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

Margareta Boskova, Director, PwC Slovakia
Country or region: Slovenia

Last update: 12 April 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

No announcement yet. Slovenia has to implement the Pillar Two rules in line with the Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 on ensuring a global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups in the Union.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet. Slovenia is expected to follow the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet. Slovenia is expected to follow the overall implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet. Slovenia can adopt a QDMTT as part of its overall implementation of Pillar Two under Art. 11 of the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

**CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour**

No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**

No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**

No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**

No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**

No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**

No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**

No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

Aleksander Ferk, Director, PwC Slovenia
Country or region: South Africa

Last update: 12 April 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Pillar Two plans announced

The 2023 Budget Review documents, published on 22 February 2023, announced that during the 2023 legislative cycle, government will publish a draft position on the implementation of Pillar Two for public comment. Draft legislation will be prepared for inclusion in the 2024 draft income tax legislation, which presumably means that South Africa could implement Pillar Two from 2025.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available.
CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership
2023 Budget Review Highlights — Major Tax Announcements
National Treasury will publish (during 2023) a draft position paper to implement the OECD’s ‘Pillar Two’ proposals, i.e. a global minimum corporate tax of 15%. The draft paper will inform legislation to be included in the 2024 tax amendments — which presumably means that SA could implement Pillar Two from 2025. Read more

PwC Contacts
Willian Eastwood, PwC South Africa
Archi Ramana, PwC South Africa
Country or region: South Korea

Last update: 21 November 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Final law in force

On 9 November 2023, the Korean Ministry of Strategy and Finance released a draft Presidential Decree for public consultation in relation to the Pillar Two rules that were enacted as a new chapter to the Law for Coordination of International Tax Affairs ('the LCITA') at the end of 2022. The draft Presidential Decree provides additional guidance on the Pillar Two rules from Article 100 to Article 167 of the Presidential Decree of the ITCL. Such draft rules which are expected to be in effect from 1 January 2024 are consistent with the OECD Pillar Two Model Rules.

On 27 July 2023, South Korea’s Ministry of Finance released a 2023 Tax Law Amendment Bill, which includes a delay of Korea’s UTPR for one year (i.e., to take effect on 1 January 2025. It was originally scheduled to take effect on 1 January 2024). The bill must passes the Congress to be in force.

The Pillar Two rules were adopted in the amended LCITA which was approved by the Korean parliament on 23 December 2022. The rules are in line with the OECD Model Rules.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

IIR will enter into force in tax years beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

On July 27, South Korea’s Ministry of Finance released a 2023 Tax Law Amendment Bill, which includes a delay of Korea's UTPR for one year (i.e., to take effect on January 1, 2025. It was originally scheduled to take effect on January 1, 2024). The bill must passes the Congress to be in force.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Korea already has in place a domestic minimum tax rule which might not be regarded as a QDMTT from GloBE tax standpoint. The GloBE rules announced in the Korean’s budget bill on December 2022 do not include a QDMTT.

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.
Covered Taxes

Article 67 of the LCITA includes the definition of 'covered taxes' which is identical with the definition in the Article 4.2.1.(a) of the OECD Model Rules. According to the LCITA, detailed regulations regarding the definition of covered tax are delegated to the Presidential Decree of the LCITA which will be released in early 2023.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour

No information available.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour

No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours

No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule

No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements

In line with the OECD model rules (Article 83~85 of the LCITA)

- GloBE Information Return: Article 83 of the LCITA
- Filing and payment of Top-up Tax: Article 84 of the LCITA
- Assessment by the tax authorities: Article 85 of the LCITA
- Tax audit: Article 86 of the LCITA

The due date for in-scope Korean companies with 31 December fiscal year-ends to file their first GloBE Information Return and pay the Top-up Tax in Korea – assuming they qualify from 2024 – would be 30 June 2026.

Transitional Penalty Relief

No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules

No information available.
PwC Thought Leadership

Pillar Two in South Korea: Effective dates and much more (CBTT podcast - July 12, 2023)

Doug McHoney is joined by Michael Kim, a PwC International Tax Partner and South Korea's Outbound Tax Leader, to discuss South Korea's enactment of Pillar Two. List more

South Korea becomes first to pass Pillar Two global minimum tax rules in its domestic legislation

South Korea's budget bill for 2023, approved by parliament on 23 December 2022, includes the Korean rules on a global minimum tax (the GloBE Rules). The rules include an IIR and 'Supplementary rules for income inclusion' (referred to as the UTPR in the OECD Model Rules).
Read more

PwC Contacts

Michael Kim, Partner, PwC Korea

Dong-Youl Lee, Partner, PwC Korea

Hong-Hyeon Kim, Partner, PwC Korea
Country or region: Spain

Last update: 10 November 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Public consultation

A public consultation is published on 6 March 2023 about the transposition of the Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 on ensuring a global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups in the Union. The consultation was open until 26 March 2023. Spain has to implement the Pillar Two rules in line with the Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 on ensuring a global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups in the Union.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

The public consultation mentions the implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

The public consultation mentions the implementation timeline proposed by the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, i.e., 2024 for the IIR and 2025 for the UTPR.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet. Spain can adopt a QDMTT as part of its overall implementation of Pillar Two under Art. 11 of the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022, and as such it is mentioned in the public consultation.

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available
Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts
Marcos More, Tax Partner, PwC Spain
Maria del Mar Sanchez Mercader, Director, PwC Spain
Country or region: Sri Lanka

Last update: 11 July 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

Sri Lanka is a member of the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on BEPS but has not joined the Statement on a Two-Pillar Solution to Address the Tax Challenges Arising from the Digitalisation of the Economy

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available.
CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts
Charmaine Tillekeratne, Tax Partner, PwC Sri Lanka
Country or region: Sweden

Last update: 15 September 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Draft/proposed law published

On 31 August the proposal to transpose the implementation of the global minimum tax was referred to the Legislative Council for their review. The last step in the legislative process before the decision by the Parliament.

A Swedish investigative committee report was released on 7 February 2023, proposing implementation of the global minimum tax under the OECD GloBE rules and the EU Directive 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022. The committee was formed to prepare draft legislation for consideration by the Government, and the report includes draft provisions covering the elements of the rules which have been agreed so far by the Inclusive Framework. It includes a QDMTT and IIR with a UTPR later as a supplementary additional tax (not an adjustment through a denied deduction).

The report states the recommendation does not fully follow the structure of the Directive and has "adapted the language and concepts to Swedish conditions ... shortened the provisions where possible and moved them where ... deemed it appropriate".

The committee estimates that around 124 multinational groups headquartered in Sweden will be in-scope (and which have a total of 4,000 resident CEs). Further, there are some 8,000 CEs in Sweden owned by foreign-headquartered multinational companies that are within scope.

Due to time constraints, not all articles of the EU Directive and OECD guidance were covered by the report. For that reason, a supplementary report was published on 20 March 2023, including proposed provisions for the transitional safe harbours, among others.

The reports are out for public consultation until 15 May 2023.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

The proposed law would become effective 1 January 2024 and would apply for the IIR and QDMTT to tax years beginning after 31 December 2023.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

The proposed law would become effective 1 January 2024 and would apply for the UTPR inspired supplementary rule to tax years beginning after 31 December 2024.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
The legislation proposed by the investigative committee includes a QDMTT. The QDMTT is determined based on the same calculation methods as for the IIR.

**Accounting Standards**

According to the proposal the QDMTT should be calculated in the same way as the Top up tax applying the IIR, i.e. normally the UPE's accounting standards.

**SBIE applicable**

When applying the QDMTT, the calculation of excessive income should be made in the same way as according to the IIR.

**Covered Taxes**

The proposal follows the EU Directive.

**Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits**

The proposal follows the EU Directive.

**CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour**

Transitional Safe Harbours are proposed and include the De Minimis, Simplified ETR and Routine Profits Tests.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**

No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**

No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**

No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**

According to the proposal, the filing obligations laid out in the EU Directive are to be fulfilled by submitting a top-up tax report. The obligation rests with the individual CE, but there are rules that allow for joint reporting in the group. There is an obligation to notify the Swedish Tax Agency if another CE than the ultimate parent entity is filing the report. In addition, a top-up tax return is to be filed by the entity required to pay the top-up tax.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership
EU’s Pillar II directive is about to be introduced in Sweden (in Swedish)
Through an interim report (SOU 2023:6) from the 2021 investigation on certain international corporate tax issues, a Swedish legislative proposal has been published where it is proposed that the EU Directive be transposed into Swedish law through a separate special law (the Supplementary Tax Act). The Act is proposed to consist of ten chapters covering both substantive and procedural rules. Read more

PwC Contacts
Stefan Andersson, Partner, PwC Sweden
Håkan Danmyr, Partner, PwC Sweden
Eva Jigvall, Director, PwC Sweden
Markus Pihlgren, PwC Sweden
Country or region: Switzerland

Last update: 16 November 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Draft/proposed law published

Following the publication of the OECD Model Rules, the Swiss Federal Council initiated a public consultation on the change of the Swiss constitution, which is required for the implementation of Pillar Two in Switzerland. In its detailed explanatory report, the Federal Council outlined its strategy to maintain the competitiveness of Switzerland in the international arena while ensuring that any additional taxes levied on Swiss MNEs under Pillar Two rules shall remain in the country.

In August 2022, the public consultation has been launched for the first ordinance governing the Pillar Two implementation in Switzerland. This first draft ordinance contains a direct link to the OECD GloBE Model Rules and the respective Commentary as well as the Implementation Framework.

In May 2023, the second draft ordinance was published, which in particular clarifies the tax procedure in Switzerland.

In addition, the constitutional article on the implementation of Pillar Two was discussed and approved by the Swiss Parliament on 16 December 2022. The constitutional amendment was subject to public vote on 18 June 2023, which was positive. As such, Switzerland is on track to implement Pillar Two with effect from 1 January 2024 (expected implementation for the QDMTT and the IIR although delay to 2025 is possible) and from 1 January 2025 (earliest expected implementation for the UTPR still to be confirmed).

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

A temporary ordinance should ensure that the IIR can come into force on 1 January 2024 (currently expected implementation date although delay to 2025 is possible) assuming that major jurisdictions (in particular the main EU countries) apply this implementation date.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

A temporary ordinance should ensure that the UTPR can come into force on 1 January 2025 (currently expected earliest implementation date; still to be confirmed) assuming that major jurisdictions (in particular the main EU countries) apply this implementation date.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

A temporary ordinance should ensure that the QDMTT can come into force on 1 January 2024 (currently expected implementation date although delay to 2025 is possible) assuming that major jurisdictions (in particular the main EU countries) apply this implementation date.
Accounting Standards
Rule to be confirmed with final Pillar Two ordinance
SBIE applicable
The Substance Based Income Exclusion would be applicable.

Covered Taxes
The list of which Swiss taxes should qualify as Covered Taxes is still to be defined.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
Cantons are currently analyzing to what extent compensation measures could be introduced; these could potentially also take the shape of Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits. The Swiss Federal Department of Finance has published the first report on the expected effects of the implementation of the OECD minimum tax on the individual cantons and on the measures planned by the cantons. The report is based on a survey of the cantons as of 31 May 2023.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
Switzerland plans to follow the respective OECD guidance.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
Based on the 2nd draft ordinance, the top-up tax shall be levied based on a "one-stop shop" concept in Switzerland. In other words: only one canton will levy the top-up tax and distribute the respective funds to the Federation / other cantons. As such, a taxpayer will file the Pillar Two tax returns (QDMTT return, IIR return and UTPR return) with one canton only; further developments in terms of the GloBE Information Return will be monitored and would be built into the ordinance once available. The relevant Swiss filing entity will be the top-tier company in Switzerland. In case no such top-tier company exists, the economically most relevant Swiss company has the respective filing obligation (relevance being measured by reference to the highest average net income throughout the last three tax periods or the highest average equity during the same period). The Pillar Two tax returns are to be filed within 18 months after a Group's year-end (for the first year it is subject to the Pillar Two rules) respectively within 15 months after a Group's year-end in following years. The top-up tax amounts will become due at the same dates (i.e., alignment between
filing and payment deadlines). Declaration / assessment procedure: the relevant Swiss filing entity will need to file the Pillar Two tax returns by submitting a self-declaration, which is then reviewed and assessed by the One-stop shop Canton. The declaration will be done electronically on a portal designed specifically for Pillar Two purposes. The respective portal shall be available from 2025.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**

No final decision take to date.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**

No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**Global minimum tax in Switzerland – the Swiss voters clearly say yes**

With a majority of roughly 78%, Swiss voters approved the new constitutional provision on the implementation of the OECD/G20 project on the taxation of large corporate groups (BEPS 2.0 project) in the public vote on 18 June 2023. This positive outcome enables Switzerland to continue with the work on the global minimum tax implementation plan. Read more

**Global minimum tax in Switzerland - the Swiss voters have to act now**

The next milestone in this regard will be the upcoming public vote on 18 June 2023 where Swiss voters will decide on the required constitutional change that would then allow the Federal Council to enact the rules in Switzerland by way of an ordinance. Read more

**Switzerland reaches next milestone for implementation of the OECD minimum taxation rules**

The constitutional article on the implementation of the OECD minimum taxation at 15% for multinational groups with an annual consolidated revenue of EUR 750 million or more was signed and sealed on 16 December 2022. Read more

**Pillar 2: Second draft ordinance for the Swiss implementation published**

On May 24, 2023, the Swiss Federal Council released the 2nd draft ordinance governing the implementation of Pillar 2 in Switzerland (the English version of the press release can be found here). The ordinance is open for consultation until September 14, 2023. Read more

**Pillar Two: Swiss draft ordinance published for consultation**

On 17 August 2022, the Swiss Federal Council launched the public consultation with respect to the ordinance laying out the material aspects of the Pillar 2 implementation in Switzerland. Read more

**PwC Contacts**

Pascal Buehler, Partner, PwC Switzerland

Rolf Roellin, Director, PwC Switzerland

PwC Switzerland Pillar Two website
Country or region: Taiwan

Last update: 2 October 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

Taiwan’s Ministry of Finance confirmed on 30 August 2023 that there is no predefined timeline for the implementation of the Pillar Two rules in Taiwan. Instead, the following steps are proposed:

- In the short term, the primary focus should be reviewing Taiwan’s tax system, offering tax incentives to maintain a 15% effective tax rate for multinational enterprises (MNEs), and reducing compliance costs for MNE groups operating in Taiwan. The Ministry of Finance had previously suggested raising the Alternative Minimum Tax tax rate to 15%.
- In the medium term, considering a QDMTT is advisable to prevent other jurisdictions from imposing top-up taxes on low-taxed entities based in Taiwan.
- In the long term, the potential adoption of the Inclusive Framework’s IIR and UTPR aspects of the GloBE rules will be assessed, depending on the progress of international implementation.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available
Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available yet. Taiwan’s current tax incentives, including the R&D investment tax credit and 5G, smart machine and cyber security investment tax credit, etc., may not be considered as the Qualified Refundable Tax Credits (QRTC) for Pillar Two purposes since they could only be used to credit against the income tax and is not refundable within four years.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour

No information available yet

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour

No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours

No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule

No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements

No information available yet

Transitional Penalty Relief

No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules

No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts

Paulson Tseng, Partner, PwC Taiwan
Pei-Cheng Lee, PwC Taiwan
Country or region: Thailand

Last update: 27 June 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Pillar Two plans announced

On Tuesday, 7 March 2023, the Thai Cabinet approved measures to introduce Pillar Two rules into domestic legislation. The Ministry of Finance is to enact the relevant legislation to adopt the Pillar Two rules and the Board of Investment is to consider amending its regulations allowing funds collected from the Top-up Tax to partly fund incentives for investment promotion in Thailand and to develop measures to mitigate the impact of the Pillar Two Top-up Tax that are aligned with the OECD framework rules.

Currently, the Thai Revenue Department is working on developing the specific legislation to introduce the GloBE rules with plans of introducing the rules in 2023 to become effective in 2025. It is still unknown whether the rules will include all three components of the IIR, UTPR and the QDMTT and the timeline for adopting each relatively. Based on past indications most likely a QDMTT will be introduced so all three components may come into effect together in 2025.

On 16 May 2023, the Board of Investment (BOI) announced a new investment promotion measure to mitigate the impact of the Pillar Two rules on tax incentives granted under BOI promotion. Based on the announcement, the new investment promotion measure applies to both existing BOI promoted companies and companies that apply for BOI promotion with effect from 20 March 2023. In order to qualify for this new measure, companies must be subject to the Pillar Two rules.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Currently, the Thai Revenue Department is working on developing the specific legislation to introduce the GloBE rules with plans of introducing the rules in 2023 to become effective in 2025. It is still unknown whether the rules will include all three components of the IIR, UTPR and the QDMTT and the timeline for adopting each relatively.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

Currently, the Thai Revenue Department is working on developing the specific legislation to introduce the GloBE rules with plans of introducing the rules in 2023 to become effective in 2025. It is still unknown whether the rules will include all three components of the IIR, UTPR and the QDMTT and the timeline for adopting each relatively.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Currently, the Thai Revenue Department is working on developing the specific legislation to introduce the GloBE rules with plans of introducing the rules in 2023 to become effective in 2025. It is still unknown whether the rules will include all three components of the IIR, UTPR and the QDMTT and the timeline for adopting each relatively. Based on past indications most likely a QDMTT will be introduced so all three components may become effective in 2025.
Accounting Standards
No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.

Covered Taxes
No information available

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available yet

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available yet

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.
PwC Thought Leadership

BOI introduces new measures for companies affected by Pillar Two rules

On 16 May 2023, the Board of Investment (BOI) announced a new investment promotion measure to mitigate the impact of the Pillar Two rules on tax incentives granted under BOI promotion. Read more

Pillar Two Global Minimum Tax Rules to be adopted in Thailand

On 7 March 2023, the Thai Cabinet approved measures to introduce the global minimum tax rules in Thailand. Read more

PwC Contacts

Paul Stitt, Partner, PwC Thailand
Orawan Phanitpojjamarn, PwC Thailand
Sukrit Srisakulchawla, PwC Thailand
Country or region: Trinidad and Tobago

Last update: 21 September 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour

PwC's Pillar Two Country Tracker

Generated: 6 December 2023
No information available

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

Angelique Bart, Partner, PwC Trinidad and Tobago
Country or region: Tunisia

Last update: 1 June 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet
No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025
No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Accounting Standards
No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.

Covered Taxes
No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

Amina Fradi, Tax Partner, PwC Tunisia

Mabrouk Maalaoui, Tax partner, PwC Tunisia

Zouhour Chebaane, Tax Director, PwC Tunisia
Country or region: Turkey

Last update: 12 April 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available yet

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts
Ertuğrul Gursesli, Director, PwC Turkey
Öykü Ocal, PwC Turkey
Country or region: Ukraine

Last update: 11 May 2023

Status of enactment

**Current status:** No public announcement yet

No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

**Entry into force:** 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

**Entry into force:** 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

**Entry into force:** 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits

No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available yet

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**
Anna Nevmerzhytska, PwC Ukraine
Country or region: United Arab Emirates

Last update: 30 November 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Pillar Two plans announced

On 24 November 2023, the Cabinet of Ministers issued Federal Decree Law No (60) of 2023 with regards to amendments to the provisions of Federal Decree-Law No. (47) of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Business (CT Law). The amendments introduce some key terms from the Model Rules, including a definition for Top-up Tax and Multinational Enterprise; and appear to be the first step in laying the foundations for the subsequent implementation of GloBE in the UAE. Law No (60) stipulates that further details on the Top-up Tax including the rules, conditions, procedures and effective date will be determined by a decision of the Council of Ministers based on the UAE Minister of Finance's proposal, and the respective decision will be published in the Official Gazette in due course.

The UAE introduced a Federal Corporate Tax on business profits that will be effective for financial years starting on or after 1 June 2023. As part of this, the Ministry of Finance (MoF) released a public consultation that included their action statement for the implementation of the Corporate Tax Law alongside other matters of consideration. The public consultation document included a brief commentary on the implementation of Pillar Two "as the work is ongoing at the Inclusive Framework level, further announcements on how the Pillar Two rules will be embedded into the UAE corporate tax regime will be made in due course".

The MoF announced that the Pillar Two rules will not be implemented in 2024 and that a public consultation on the Pillar Two proposals will be released in the first quarter of 2024. The consultation will seek input from relevant stakeholders on the design and timing of the Pillar Two rules in the UAE.

The UAE also confirmed that it intends to allow the submission of the GLoBE Information Return to the UAE competent authorities for 2024. Further information regarding this is expected to be released by the MoF in due course.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet
Accounting Standards
No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.

Covered Taxes
No information available

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available yet

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.
PwC Thought Leadership

PwC Contacts

Hanan Aboud, Partner, PwC UAE

Chris Maycroft, Director, PwC UAE

PwC United Arab Emirates Pillar Two website
Country or region: United Kingdom

Last update: 9 August 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Final law in force

Legislation was enacted in the UK on 11 July 2023 which introduced an Income Inclusion Rule (IIR), known locally as the "multinational top-up tax", and domestic minimum top-up tax (DTT), as part of Finance (No 2) Act 2023.

Both the UK IIR and the UK DTT apply for accounting periods beginning on or after 31 December 2023.

On 18 July the UK government published proposals for a number of amendments to the UK's Pillar Two rules for inclusion in Finance Bill 2024. These include measures to implement an Under Taxed Profits Rule (UTPR) in the UK. The draft provisions do not include a commencement date, and will not take effect until they have been included in a Finance Bill, but (as previously indicated) HMRC has confirmed that the commencement date will not be earlier than accounting periods beginning on or after 31 December 2024.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Legislation was enacted in the UK on 11 July 2023 which introduced an Income Inclusion Rule (IIR), known locally as the "multinational top-up tax", as part of Finance (No 2) Act 2023 (along with a domestic minimum top-up tax). The UK IIR applies for accounting periods beginning on or after 31 December 2023.

The UK legislation is generally aligned with the OECD Model rules, commentary and administrative guidance, and the legislation includes provision for future amendment to ensure consistency with additional guidance to be published by the OECD.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

HMRC announced in an Autumn Statement of 17 November 2022 that the government intends to implement the backstop UTPR in the UK but with effect no earlier than accounting periods beginning on or after 31 December 2024.

On 18 July the UK government published proposals for a number of amendments to the UK's Pillar Two rules for inclusion in Finance Bill 2024, which included measures to implement the UTPR in the UK. The draft provisions do not include a commencement date, and will not take effect until they have been included in a Finance Bill, but HMRC has confirmed that the commencement date will not be earlier than accounting periods beginning on or after 31 December 2024.

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

Legislation was enacted in the UK on 11 July 2023 which introduced a domestic minimum top-up tax (DTT) as part of Finance (No 2) Act 2023 which is intended to be a QDMTT. The qualifying status is dependent on the OECD
Inclusive Framework recognising it as such, which will be subject to peer review and monitoring.

The UK DTT appears to largely follow the UK IIR rules and is effective for the same periods beginning on or after 31 December 2023. There are some specific adjustments that are required in order for the UK rules to qualify as a QDMTT, including confirmation that there is no allocation to the UK of taxes paid on UK profits under overseas CFC regimes and no allocation of overseas head office taxes to UK branches. Similarly, taxes paid in respect of overseas profits under the UK CFC regime are fully excluded from the calculations.

As previously announced, the UK DTT applies not only to multinational groups but also to UK domestic groups and UK standalone entities of sufficient size (annual revenues of more than €750 million).

UK legislation also confirms the transitional safe harbour provisions can apply to the UK DTT.

**Accounting Standards**

No information available.

**SBIE applicable**

No information available.

**Covered Taxes**

The definition in UK legislation is broadly in line with the OECD Model Rules. However a specific list of Covered Taxes has not been published.

**Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits**

A refundable tax credit is "qualifying" to the extent that, under the law of the territory in which it is given, it entitles a person to receive (by way of payment or discharge of liability) the amount of the refundable tax credit within 4 years of meeting the conditions for receiving it.

**CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour**

The UK legislation includes transitional safe harbour provisions comprising a 'threshold test' (de minimis test), simplified effective tax rate test and a routine profits test. In line with the OECD safe harbour guidance, the UK legislation confirms that for a CbCR to be 'qualifying' it must be prepared using qualified financial statements, however the UK legislation also requires the CbCR to be prepared in accordance with the OECD's published guidance on country-by-country-reporting, and filed in accordance with legislation implementing that guidance.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**

No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**

No information available.
Subject to Tax Rule

No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements

The UK reporting processes for the UK IIR and UK DTT include a one-time requirement for the "filing member" of in-scope groups to register with HMRC within 6 months of the end of the first accounting period when they first come into scope of the rules. The filing member is the ultimate parent entity of the group, unless a nomination is made in respect of another group company. Notably any such nomination must apply for the purpose of both the UK IIR and the UK DTT.

Both an information return and a self assessment return must be filed (and top-up tax paid) within 15 months of the end of the accounting period (18 months for the first period). As with the IIR, an information return is not required in the UK if a return has already been submitted to an overseas tax authority which has an information sharing agreement with HMRC.

Transitional Penalty Relief

No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules

No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

Spring Finance Bill - UK draft Pillar Two legislation

On 23 March 2023, updated draft UK legislation was released for an IIR and new draft legislation for a domestic minimum top-up tax, as part of the latest installment of the UK’s implementation of the OECD’s Pillar Two project. Read more

Pillar 2 safe harbours: how your country-by-country report will be central to compliance

The OECD released the details of the Pillar Two safe harbour provisions on 20 December 2022. This includes a transitional safe harbour, predominantly based on CbCR data. Broadly, the safe harbour applies if the CbCR report is ‘qualifying’ and one of three conditions is met, but what are they, what adjustments might organisations have to make, and are there any exceptions? Read more

At Home and Abroad - UK publishes draft legislation for domestic top-up tax

Read more

PwC Contacts

Matt Ryan, Partner, PwC UK

Andy Blundell, Director, PwC UK
Country or region: United States

Last update: 30 May 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

House Ways and Means Republicans introduced the Defending American Jobs and Investment Act on 25 May 2023. The proposal would increase income tax and withholding tax rates, initially by 5 percentage points, increasing up to 20 percentage points on certain foreign citizens, foreign corporations, and foreign partnerships of any foreign country that is listed in a report on the extraterritorial taxes and discriminatory taxes of foreign countries submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In the bill, the extraterritorial tax appears to focus on the undertaxed profits rule (UTPR) and the discriminatory tax appears to focus on digital services taxes (DSTs). Nevertheless, Democrat control of the Senate will prevent action on any Republican-controlled House legislation in the near term.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.
Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
No information available yet

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership

House Republicans introduce bill responding to Pillar Two and unilateral taxes
House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Jason Smith (R-MO) and all Ways and Means Republicans on 25 May introduced the Defending American Jobs and Investment Act, The bill would increase income and withholding tax rates by 5 (increasing to 20) percentage points on certain foreign taxpayers of any foreign country listed in a report submitted by the Treasury Secretary. [Read more](https://www.pwc.com/us/en/services/tax/library/house-republicans-introduce-bill-responding-to-pillar-two.html)

Treasury releases ‘FY24 Green Book’ describing Biden’s tax proposals for businesses
The White House released President Biden’s Fiscal Year 2024 Budget on 9 March, which includes a proposal to
replace the BEAT with a UTPR and a domestic minimum top-up tax. The UTPR proposal attempts to align the US rules for foreign-parented MNCs with the OECD’s Pillar Two Model Rules, including setting the tax rate at 15% and using modified financial accounting concepts to determine the amount of tax paid in a jurisdiction. Read more

PwC Contacts

Sherry Grabow, Partner, PwC US
Calum Dewar, Partner, PwC US
Phil Ramstetter, Partner, PwC US

PwC United States Pillar Two website
Country or region: Uruguay

Last update: 8 August 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet
No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025
No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Accounting Standards
No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.

Covered Taxes
No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**

Diego Tognazzolo, Partner, PwC Uruguay

Eliana Sartori, Director, PwC Uruguay
Country or region: Uzbekistan

Last update: 15 May 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet

No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

No announcement yet

Accounting Standards

No information available.

SBIE applicable

No information available.

Covered Taxes

No information available.

Qualifying refundable Tax Credits

No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**
*Gunel Sadiyeva*, PwC Azerbaijan

*Madina Aliyeva*, PwC Uzbekistan
Country or region: Vietnam

Last update: 30 November 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: Final law published (not yet in force)

The Ministry of Finance prepared a draft resolution which, if approved by the National Assembly, would lead to the implementation of a 15% Global Minimum Tax in Vietnam from 1 January 2024. The 1st and 2nd draft resolution was released for public comment on 25 July 2023 and 12 September 2023 respectively. Finally the National Assembly in Vietnam voted to approve a Resolution on Global Minimum tax policy on 29 November 2023 and the Resolution will come into force as of 1 January 2024.

In February 2023, the Vietnamese government published Resolution 31/NQ-CP, which contained a short paragraph regarding the global minimum tax regime. The government requested relevant departments to “research and finalize an overall report on the global minimum tax regime” and to submit the report to the Prime Minister.

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

IIR would be implemented from 1 January 2024.

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025

No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024

A QDMTT would be effective from 1 January 2024

Accounting Standards

UPE’s accounting standards

SBIE applicable

In line with the OECD’s recommendations.

Covered Taxes

No information available.
Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour
No information available.

Permanent Safe Harbours
No information available.

Subject to Tax Rule
No information available.

Compliance/Filing Requirements
Pursuant to the latest draft Resolution, tax return submission and QDMTT payment is no later than 12 months after the Constituent entity’s financial year end. If a group has more than one Constituent entity in Vietnam, one shall be nominated to submit the necessary tax returns and tax payments.

Tax return submission and IIR corporate income tax payment is no later than 15 months after the taxpayer’s financial year end.

Transitional Penalty Relief
No information available.

Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules
No information available.

PwC Thought Leadership
Draft resolution on Global Minimum Tax policy in Vietnam issued for public consultation
The Ministry of Finance is preparing a draft resolution on Global Minimum Tax policy to submit to the Vietnamese National Assembly. On 25 July, a draft resolution was released for public comments. Read more
PwC Contacts

Ngien Hoang Lan, Partner, PwC Vietnam

Judith Henry, Director, PwC Vietnam
Country or region: Zambia

Last update: 12 May 2023

Status of enactment

Current status: No public announcement yet
No announcement yet

Income inclusion rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Undertaxed Payments Rule

Entry into force: 1 January 2025
No announcement yet

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

Entry into force: 1 January 2024
No announcement yet

Accounting Standards
No information available.

SBIE applicable
No information available.

Covered Taxes
No information available.

Qualifying Refundable Tax Credits
No information available.

CbCR Transitional Safe Harbour

PwC's Pillar Two Country Tracker
Generated: 6 December 2023
No information available.

**UTPR Transitional Safe Harbour**
No information available.

**Permanent Safe Harbours**
No information available.

**Subject to Tax Rule**
No information available.

**Compliance/Filing Requirements**
No information available.

**Transitional Penalty Relief**
No information available.

**Application of OECD guidance to Pillar Two local rules**
No information available.

**PwC Thought Leadership**

**PwC Contacts**
Malcolm Jhala, Partner, PwC Zambia