



# CBCR overview

**An EU perspective on  
country-by-country reporting**

**EU Tax Centre**

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# Introduction

This publication offers an overview of country-by-country reporting (CBCR) from an European Union (EU) perspective. For more information, please visit the EU Tax Centre dedicated [website](#).

Tax transparency is here to stay. A combination of public pressure and political willpower at the G20/OECD and EU levels has resulted in a paradigm shift in the global tax landscape. Country-by-country reporting (CBCR) plays a key role in these developments. We have already seen how voluntary public CBCR in various sectors, such as the extractive and financial sectors, has shifted towards mandatory disclosure. Meanwhile, as part of its Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) anti-tax avoidance program, the OECD has initiated CBCR to tax authorities (BEPS Action 13) and the EU introduced parallel rules as part of its own anti-tax avoidance program. The EU has also introduced mandatory public disclosures of CBCR in all business sectors (December 21, 2021 entry into force).

Companies affected by the existing CBCR rules have often called on KPMG firms to help build and refine their CBCR process — collecting, aggregating, analyzing and reporting their global data. With the new wave of CBCR regulations, this need has only increased over the years. However, forward-looking companies have not just been focusing on process, but are also reviewing and adjusting their tax business models and policies. This way, they can ensure that they comply with the rules, and be proactive, by, for example, avoiding unnecessary duplication or leveraging corporate communication opportunities. So what are KPMG professionals seeing that has been developed as industry best practices in this area? A number of common themes are emerging:

- 01** Know what is going on. Staying on top of developments means staying in control. Be proactive rather than reactive.
- 02** Review and, if necessary, adjust tax transparency strategies and policies. Look into enhanced relationships with tax authorities and consider the public dimension.
- 03** Not all businesses are at the same point in their tax transparency journey. Tax transparency is often being used as a key metric for demonstrating a responsible attitude towards tax, especially with environmental, social and governance (ESG) rising on leadership agendas globally.
- 04** Understanding and progressing tax transparency within the business, helps to inspire both confidence and support from investors, customers and regulators.

With the increasing multiplicity of CBCR regulations, it is important to have a clear picture of what is currently on the table. Whereas the OECD and EU CBCR initiatives follow largely the same course, the emergence of a new layer of public CBCR in the EU, and possibly elsewhere in the world, makes it even more important to differentiate between the two. With this in mind, we have prepared a step-by-step comparative guide to the two EU initiatives, one on CBCR to tax authorities and the other CBCR to the public. This is followed by a tabular comparative overview, which also puts into context the OECD (BEPS Action 13) CBCR initiative.

If you haven't done so already, do contact one of KPMG's core specialists listed at the end of this paper to find out how KPMG firms can help you.

To stay updated on CBCR in the EU, visit our website at [kpmg.com/eutax](http://kpmg.com/eutax) or our dedicated webpage.

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# EU CBCR for all sectors – A comparative guide

## EU country-by-country reporting to tax authorities ('non-public CBCR')

### Status

The non-public rules were approved by EU Member States on 8 March 2016 and formally adopted on 25 May 2016 (Council Directive 2016/881). Member States had until 4 June 2017 to implement these rules into their domestic legislation.

### Interaction with OECD's CBCR initiative

The EU rules closely follow the OECD's final report on CBCR to tax authorities (BEPS Action 13). Differences largely reflect the different context of the EU as opposed to individual tax jurisdictions. Member States have enacted one single set of rules for the EU and the OECD rules on CBCR to tax authorities.

### First reporting year

The rules apply to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, but Member States had the option to defer this date for 1 year in the case of non EU-parented groups

### What are businesses required to do

The EU rules require affected multinationals to file with EU tax authorities a report on tax and related information concerning the whole group, i.e., including data concerning non EU-related operations.

### What triggers a reporting obligation

A reporting obligation under the EU rules arise when there is a multinational group with consolidated group revenue of at least 750 million euros (EUR) or equivalent in local currency, in the fiscal year preceding the reporting fiscal year, and either the ultimate parent or another member of the group is resident in an EU Member State.

### Who has to report

The ultimate parent has to report if resident in an EU Member State. If it is not, all EU subsidiaries (but not branches) must report, unless, broadly speaking, the non-EU parent has to file a country-by-country report under its local rules and there is an effective information-exchange agreement in place between its tax authorities and those of the EU subsidiaries.

As an alternative to all EU subsidiaries filing individual reports in each of their respective jurisdictions, the group can appoint a single EU subsidiary to file with its local tax authorities. A single EU or non-EU subsidiary can also be appointed to file instead of all the EU subsidiaries, as a 'surrogate parent' (in the case of a non-EU surrogate, there must be an effective information-exchange agreement in place between the surrogate's jurisdiction and those of the EU subsidiaries).

# EU CBCR for all sectors – A comparative guide (cont'd)

## Where the report is filed and what happens to it

Reports are filed with the tax authorities of the Member State where the reporting entity is resident (or local tax authorities in the case of a non-EU parent or surrogate parent). The local tax authorities then exchange the report with the Member States in which the group has resident subsidiaries or taxable permanent establishments. The reports may be used, in particular, for assessing high-level transfer pricing risks but not as such to serve as a basis for transfer pricing adjustments. EU tax authorities are required to apply their domestic confidentiality rules.

## What should be reported

Data should be provided for the whole group on an aggregated basis for each jurisdiction in which it operates.

The data should consist of:

- revenue (related and unrelated party to be shown separately)
- profit/loss before income tax
- income tax paid
- income tax accrued
- stated capital
- accumulated earnings
- number of employees
- tangible assets other than cash or cash equivalents.

The report should also identify each member of the group (including permanent establishments) and indicate its tax residence (and, if different, its country of organization) as well as its main business activity.

## When reports should be filed

The report should be drawn up annually for the fiscal year of the group and filed within 12 months of the end of the year.

## Format, language and other reporting details

The report should be in the format of the model template annexed to the Directive (this is identical to that contained in the OECD's CBCR report). The language is not specified but it is required to be at least in an official or working language of a Member State. The report should specify the currency used in the report.

## Notifications, penalties and audit

The Directive prescribes various notification requirements, in particular as regards which entity is reporting. The Directive requires that Member States must provide for penalties, therefore the penalty regimes vary among Member States. Lastly, the Directive does not specify an audit requirement.

## Status

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Draft EU legislation on public CBCR was issued on 12 April 2016. The initiative was in deadlock until early 2021, in part due to disagreements on its legal basis and in particular whether the proposal would need to be based on:

- art. 50 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), meaning that it would be subject to the ordinary legislative procedure and thus requiring a qualified majority voting in the Council, or
- art. 115 TFEU, meaning that it would be subject to the special legislative procedure, the common procedure used in tax matters and subject to unanimous approval at the EU Council level which requires unanimous approval at Council level.

Following a change of position by some Member States, the Council's Portuguese Presidency invited Member States to express their views on a new text (largely based on the European Commission's initial proposal). During a February 2021 public debate, the majority of Member States expressed their support for the initiative and agreed to move forward under article 50.

In March 2021 interinstitutional negotiations between the Council and the European Parliament, mediated by the European Commission (so called "trilogue") started and on 1 June 2021, the Council and the Parliament announced that a provisional political agreement had been reached on a compromise text.

The Council adopted its position at first reading on September 28, 2021, with 21 votes in favor, two votes against (Cyprus and Sweden) and four Member States abstaining (Czech Republic, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta).

On November 11, 2021, the European Parliament formally adopted the text, at second reading.

The text was published in the Official Journal of the EU on December 1, 2021 as Directive (EU) 2021/2101.

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## Relationship with other CBCR initiatives

The initiative bears similarities to the non-public CBCR but differs in some important respects. It also builds on earlier EU public CBCR initiatives, i.e., those applying to the extractive sector and to the financial sector (CRD IV).

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## First reporting year

The date of entry into force of the rules is December 21, 2021 (the 20th day following the date of its publication in the Official Journal of the EU). EU Member States have until June 22, 2023 to transpose the Directive into national law. Individual Member States may choose to implement the rules at an earlier date.

The rules will apply 12 months after the transposition deadline, i.e. from the commencement date of the first financial year starting on or after June 22, 2024.

For calendar year taxpayers, the first reportable year will be 2025, with the report due by the end of 2026.

# EU public CBCR (Cont'd)

## How will businesses be affected?

The rules will require affected multinationals to file a report on tax and related information concerning the whole group, i.e., including data concerning non EU-related operations, in an EU commercial register, and also to publish the report on their corporate website.

## What triggers a reporting obligation?

A reporting obligation will arise when there is a multinational group or stand-alone undertaking with a (consolidated) net turnover of at least EUR750 million in each of the last two consecutive financial years, and either the ultimate parent or a member of the group that exceeds a certain size threshold is an undertaking (typically a company) governed by the law of a Member State or has a branch in a Member State. For non-EU headquartered companies, the legislation is relevant if they exceed the threshold above and their EU presence includes either medium-sized or large subsidiaries (as defined in Directive 2013/34/EU), or branches comparable in size in terms of net turnover.

## Who has to report?

In the case of groups where the ultimate parent company is based in the EU, the disclosure obligation lies with the EU parent.

For non-EU parented groups that operate in the EU through qualifying subsidiaries or branches, the main rule is that each of the EU subsidiaries and EU branches is required to publish and make accessible (on their website and publicly accessible commercial registers) the report on income tax information of their ultimate parent, to the extent that the information is available to them. If the information is not available to the EU entities, they will have to publish a statement indicating that their

parent has not made the necessary information available (the so-called “comply or explain” clause). There is one exception to this rule, whereby the EU subsidiaries and branches are exempt from their obligations if the non-EU parent has published the report on their website and has assigned one of the EU subsidiaries or branches to file the report with their national commercial register.

Banks established in the EU are already within the scope of CRD IV and can continue to follow CRD IV provided that their disclosure covers all of the entities in their group. Non-EU parented banks operating in the EU, which are not within the scope of the CRD IV requirements, will now have to publish a country-by-country report if their revenues exceed the above mentioned threshold.

## Where the report is filed?

Reports must be filed in publicly accessible commercial registers in individual Member States as well as on applicable group websites. Member States may opt to exempt companies from publishing the report on their websites, if the report is already made publicly available to any third party located in the EU, free of charge, on the website of the commercial register.

## What should be reported?

The report should cover specified data for the whole group. The data should be provided on the following basis:

- separately for each Member State
- separately for each jurisdiction included on the EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions (Annex I of the EU Council conclusions on non-cooperative jurisdictions), or on the “Grey List” (Annex II or cooperative jurisdictions that are being monitored by the EU) for two consecutive years
- aggregated for the rest of the world.

# EU public CBCR (Cont'd)

The data should consist of:

- brief description of the nature of the activities
- net turnover, including turnover with related parties
- profit/loss before income tax
- income tax paid and accrued
- accumulated earnings
- number of full time employees.

Discrepancies between accrued and paid taxes could be accompanied by an explanatory narrative.

Under a “safeguard clause,” EU Member States may allow companies, under certain conditions, to defer disclosure of certain elements for a maximum of five years. Information concerning tax jurisdictions listed on the EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions may never be omitted.

## When reports should be filed?

The report should be drawn up and published annually within 12 months after the balance sheet date for the financial year of the group. The information would need to be submitted to the commercial register of the relevant EU Member State and also be made available on the internet, using a common template, and in a machine-readable format.

No general time limits are prescribed, but non-EU parents must publish the online version within 12 months of the balance sheet date if a single EU subsidiary or branch files.

Online versions of the report should remain accessible for at least five years.

## Format, language and other reporting details

The information should be presented using the common template and electronic reporting formats that the European Commission will design and publish. The report should be drawn up in the same currency as the consolidated financial statements (exceptions apply).

## Notifications, penalties and audit

No specific notifications are prescribed. Member States must provide for penalties and ensure that those penalties are enforced.

Auditors will be required to check and state whether a company falls within scope and whether the report was published. The auditor will not be required to provide assurance on the content of the report or its compliance with the directive.

# CBCR initiatives applicable to all sectors\*

## A comparative overview

	OECD BEPS Action 13 (non-public CBCR)	EU non-public CBCR <sup>1</sup>	EU public CBCR <sup>2</sup>
<b>Type of disclosure</b>	Tax authorities	EU Tax authorities	Public
<b>Legal basis</b>	OECD BEPS Action 13 recommendations	EU Directive	EU Directive
<b>Legal status</b>	In principle, binding on MCAA signatories, but only to the extent that there is domestic law to implement CBCR	Adopted by Member States 25 May 2016	Entry into force: December 21, 2021
<b>First reporting period</b>	Fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2016 (OECD recommendation), or after such date as notified by jurisdiction on signing CAA	Fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2016 but option for Member States to defer secondary reporting to 1 January 2017	Intended for financial years starting on or after June 22, 2024, but EU Member States can apply earlier
<b>Type of reporting</b>	Filing with tax authorities according to model template	Filing with tax authorities according to model template	Publication through filing with local commercial register and on corporate website
<b>Report timing</b>	Annually, within 12 months of fiscal year end	Annually, within 12 months of fiscal year end	Annually, within 12 months from the date of the balance sheet for the financial year
<b>Audit requirement</b>	No	No	Yes, in respect of whether entity is in scope and if the report was published
<b>Minimum (group) threshold</b>	EUR750 million total consolidated group revenue	EUR750 million total consolidated group revenue	EUR750 million total consolidated group revenue. Also applies to EU standalone entities. For non-EU parented groups, obligation applies only if operating in EU through medium-sized or large subsidiaries or branches
<b>Reporting entities</b>	Ultimate parent or secondary reporting	Ultimate EU parent or secondary reporting	Ultimate EU parent / standalone entity Qualifying EU entities of non-EU parented group

Potentially significant difference
  Overall similar provision

\*Information may be simplified for comparison purposes

<sup>1</sup>Council Directive (EU) 2016/881 of 25 May 2016 amending Directive 2011/16/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation

<sup>2</sup>Directive (EU) 2021/2101 of 24 November 2021 amending Directive 2013/34/EU as regards disclosure of income tax information by certain undertakings and branches

# CBCR initiatives applicable to all sectors\*

## A comparative overview

	OECD BEPS Action 13 (non-public CBCR)	EU non-public CBCR <sup>1</sup>	EU public CBCR <sup>2</sup>
<b>Secondary reporting</b>	Local entities if no effective exchange with ultimate parent jurisdiction	Local EU entities if no effective exchange with ultimate parent jurisdiction	N/A
<b>Limited secondary reporting</b>	One local entity can file for all entities in that jurisdiction	One EU entity can file for all EU entities	N/A
<b>Surrogate reporting</b>	One entity can file instead of secondary reporting, provided effective exchange with group tax jurisdictions	One EU or non-EU entity can file instead of secondary reporting, provided (if non-EU entity) effective exchange with group EU Member States	For non-EU parented groups: publication on website by ultimate non-EU parent and filing with commercial register by one EU entity/branch identified in parent report
<b>Reporting entity threshold</b>	No	No	No reporting by 'small' EU entities (i.e. below balance sheet total: EUR 4,000,000, net turnover: EUR 8,000,000; average number of employees during the financial year: 50). For branches, only balance sheet total is relevant.
<b>Reporting exclusions</b>	No	No	EU-parented groups subject to prudential consolidation (if all activities covered)
<b>Reportable entities</b>	All EU and non-EU consolidated entities	All EU and non-EU consolidated entities	All EU and non-EU consolidated entities
<b>Aggregation of data</b>	By tax jurisdiction of operation	By tax jurisdiction of operation	(1) by EU Member State, (2) by EU non-cooperative jurisdiction, (3) by qualifying EU "grey listed" jurisdictions and (4) aggregate for rest of the world.
<b>Penalties</b>	Local rules apply	Local rules apply	Local rules apply

Potentially significant difference
  Overall similar provision

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<sup>2</sup>Directive (EU) 2021/2101 of 24 November 2021 amending Directive 2013/34/EU as regards disclosure of income tax information by certain undertakings and branches

# EU CBCR initiatives for all sectors\*

## Specific data

OECD BEPS Action 13 (non-public CBCR)	EU non-public CBCR	EU public CBCR <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Identity, tax residence, governing law and business activity of entity</b>	✓	✓	Brief description of business activities in each jurisdiction for which CBC data is required
<b>Unrelated party revenues</b>	✓	✓	—
<b>Related party revenues</b>	✓	✓	—
<b>Unrelated and related party revenues</b>	✓	✓	Net turnover including turnover with related parties
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>	✓	✓	✓
<b>Paid income tax</b>	✓	✓	✓
<b>Accrued income tax</b>	✓	✓	✓
—	—	—	May include explanation for paid/accrued tax differences
<b>Stated capital</b>	✓	✓	—
<b>Accumulated earnings</b>	✓	✓	✓
<b>Number of employees</b>	✓	✓	✓
<b>Tangible assets (excl. cash)</b>	✓	✓	—

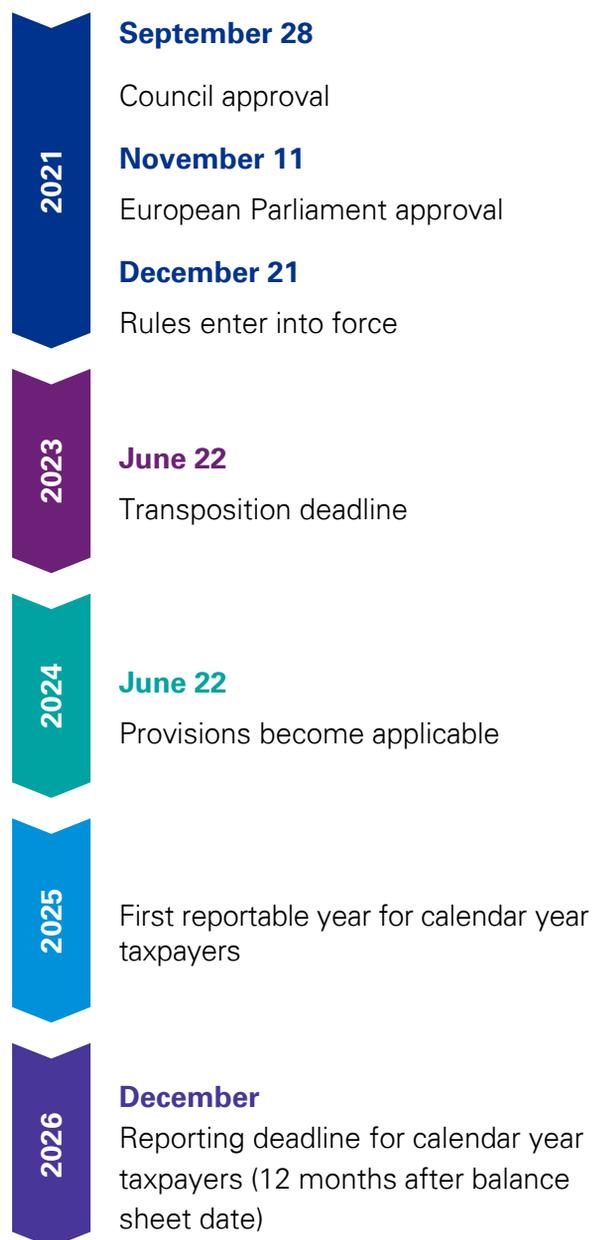
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<sup>2</sup>Directive (EU) 2021/2101 of 24 November 2021 amending Directive 2013/34/EU as regards disclosure of income tax information by certain undertakings and branches

# Public CBCR timeline\*



\*Individual Member States may choose to apply the rules at an earlier date

# KPMG CBCR contacts and resources

**For further information on how KPMG firms can help you prepare for corporate transparency, please contact one of KPMG's CBCR core group members, or your local KPMG advisor.**

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# Online resources

## KPMG resources



- **KPMG BEPS Action 13 — country-by-country implementation:**  
<https://home.kpmg/us/en/home/insights/2021/09/tnf-transfer-pricing-documentation-summaries.html>
- **KPMG Country by Country Reporting: An overview and comparison of initiatives:**  
<https://home.kpmg/content/dam/kpmg/xx/pdf/2021/05/kpmg-cbcr-overview-and-comparison-of-initiatives.pdf>
- **KPMG EU Tax Centre dedicated webpage:**  
<https://home.kpmg/xx/en/home/services/tax/regional-tax-centers/eu-tax-centre/country-by-country-reporting.html>
- **KPMG EU Tax Centre:** [kpmg.com/eutaxcentre](https://kpmg.com/eutaxcentre)
- **KPMG Global BEPS site:** [kpmg.com/beps](https://kpmg.com/beps)
- **KPMG Global TaxNewsFlash:** [kpmg.com/taxnewsflash](https://kpmg.com/taxnewsflash)
- **KPMG Institutes — BEPS — Tax Transparency:**  
<https://tax.kpmg.us/insights/global-tax-reform-beps.html>

## Other resources



- **Council Directive 2016/881 amending Directive 2011/16/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation:** <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32016L0881&from=EN>
- **European Commission dedicated CBCR website:**  
[http://ec.europa.eu/finance/company-reporting/country-by-country-reporting/index\\_en.htm#cbcr-tax](http://ec.europa.eu/finance/company-reporting/country-by-country-reporting/index_en.htm#cbcr-tax)
- **List of CbC MCAA signatories:**  
<https://www.oecd.org/ctp/exchange-of-tax-information/CbC-MCAA-Signatories.pdf>
- **OECD Action 13 on country-by-country reporting Poertal:**  
<http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/about-automatic-exchange/country-by-country-reporting.htm>
- **OECD Transfer Pricing and Country-by-Country Reporting, Action 13 — 2015 Final Report:**  
<https://www.oecd.org/ctp/transfer-pricing-documentation-and-country-by-country-reporting-action-13-2015-final-report-9789264241480-en.htm>
- **Directive amending Directive 2013/34/EU as regards disclosure of income tax information by certain undertakings and branches:**  
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32021L2101&from=EN>



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