Current International Tax Issues for the General Tax Practitioner

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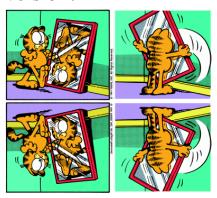
International Headlines

- Washington Post
 - To get us out of the inversion stew, Treasury offers up soup
 - These are the companies abandoning the U.S. to dodge taxes
 - Corporate inversion: Another reason Main Street shouldn't trust Wall Street
- Wall Street Journal
 - Governments' Race to Address Corporate Profit Shifting Revs Up
 - OCED Takes Aim at Improper Profit Shifting
 - Tax Transparency Game Changing in International Tax Overhaul
 - Inversion Deals Retain Their Allure
 - How Inversion Deals Help Drug Makers Save on Taxes
 - The Tax Inversion Wave Keeps Rolling
- NY Times
 - Europe Takes Aim at Deals Created to Escape Taxes
 - Factbox: U.S. Companies Doing Tax Inversions Have Wide-Ranging Motives
 - Treasury Secretary on Tax Inversions
 - The Unintended Twist of Tax Inversions

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Upside Down

What is an inversion?



No. 303: Möbius Strip

by: Quaternion

 $\underline{http://www.mezzacotta.net/garfield/?comic=303}$

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Basic Structure of Inversion Transaction

An inversion is a corporate reorganization where a new non-US Global Holdco acquires the stock of both the US Target and the Non-US Acquirer through a shareholder level share exchange

- The shareholders of US Target and Non-US Acquirer exchange their stock in US Target and Non-US Acquirer, respectively, for stock in new Global Holden
- US Target and Non-US Acquirer continue as subsidiaries of Global Holdco



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Tax Results

- If target shareholders receive ≤60% of acquiring stock, anti-inversion rules don't apply
 - No gain recognition by the U.S. corporation
 - U.S. shareholders may recognize gain on the exchange of shares under regularly applicable rules under section 367(a)
 - Generally no gain is recognized by <5% shareholders
 - Result is that shareholders in publicly traded corporations generally do not recognize gain because it would be unusual for any one shareholder to own 5% of the stock

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Tax Results (2)

- If target shareholders receive ≥60% 79.9% of acquiring stock,
 - U.S. shareholders subject to tax on gain even though no cash was received because the transfer of the shares is treated as a deemed taxable exchange
 - U.S. target company may not use any tax attributes for 10 years such as losses to offset its "inversion gain" it recognizes as a result of the transaction
 - Corporate executives may be subject to a 15% excise tax on their stock compensation

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