

From entity X in country A to entity Y in country B

| | country A division X | country B division Y | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| CIT rate | 40% | 10% | |
| COS for division X | 300 | 600 | Selling price |
| TP | | | |
| scenario a: | 550 | | |
| scenario b: | 350 | | |
| Profit margin | 250 | 50 | |
| CIT | 100 | 5 | |
| Total CIT | | 105 | |
| Effective CIT | | 35% | scenario a |
| | 83% | 17% | profit split |
| Profit margin | 50 | 250 | |
| CIT | 20 | 25 | |
| Total CIT | | 45 | |
| Effective CIT | | 15% | scenario b |
| | 17% | 83% | profit split |

Tax saving in case of shift in TP from 550 to 350 is:

country B

for division Y

businesses are evaluated
15. What is the change in consolidated profit for a company resident in country A with a distributor, which is a general partner in country B?

195 EAT scenario a

manufacturer in country B and a distributor in country A respectively?

- a) The consolidated profit is 100.
- b) The consolidated profit is 115.
- c) The consolidated profit is 130.
- d) The consolidated profit is 145.

255 EAT scenario b

133%

ated for profit and loss.

nsolidated profit and overall tax rate paid by MNC if a manufacturer, which is a h CIT of 40%, changes its selling unit price for finished product for an associated oup company resident in country B with CIT of 10%, from 550 to 350. Cost of a

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A and selling price of an associated distributor in country B are 300 and 600

fit remains 200, but the overall tax rate increases from 15% to 35%.

fit changes from 195 to 255 and the overall tax rate increases from 15% to 35%.

ofit changes from 195 to 255 and the overall tax rate decreases from 35% to

fit remains 200, but the overall tax rate decreases from 35% to 15%.

len



When stock is acquired/produced in country with high tax burden but sold in country with low tax burden

en then TP which helps to minimize tax CIT expense will be close to COS of such stock