Panama

Transfer Pricing Country Profile

February 2022

		SUMMARY	REFERENCE
		The Arm's Length Principle	
1	Does your domestic legislation or regulation make reference to the Arm's Length Principle?		Art. 762-A, Código Fiscal de la República de Panamá, adicionado según artículo 1 de la Ley No. 33 de 2010
2	What is the role of the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines under your domestic legislation?	Panama relies on the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines (OECD TPG) as a source for the interpretation of the arm's length principle.	Art. 762-D, Código Fiscal de la República de Panamá, modificado según artículo 7 de la Ley No. 52 de 2012
3	Does your domestic legislation or regulation provide a definition of related parties? If so, please provide the definition contained under your domestic law or regulation.	 ✓ Yes ☐ No Article 762-C: Definition of related parties. "For the purposes of this Chapter, two or more persons shall be considered as related parties when one of them 	Art. 762-C, Código Fiscal de la República de Panamá, adicionado según artículo 1 de la Ley No. 33 de 2010.
		participates directly or indirectly in the administration, control or capital of the other, or when a third person or group participates directly or indirectly in the administration, control or capital of these persons.	
		Likewise, it will be considered as related parties of a permanent establishment, the main office or its other permanent establishments, as well as the persons indicated in the previous paragraph and their permanent establishments.	
		A permanent establishment is constituted by the definition contained in article 762-M of this Chapter, or, according to the country in question, in the text of the Treaties or Agreements to Avoid International Double Taxation subscribed by the Republic of Panama."	

					Transfer	Pricing M	Iethods		
4	Does your domestic legislation provide for transfer pricing methods to be used in respect of transactions between related parties?		 ✓ Yes ☐ No If affirmative, please check those provided for in your legislation: 					Art. 762-F, Código Fiscal de la República de Panamá, adicionado según artículo 1 de la Ley No. 33 de 2010.	
			CUP	Resale Price	Cost Plus	TNMM	Profit Split	Other (If so, please describe)	
5	Which criterion is used in your jurisdiction for the application of transfer pricing methods?	CU	Most app Other (<i>if</i> UP, Resalchen, due ethods des		ds ethod explain) st Plus plexity of o			lity of information, th	
6	If your domestic legislation or regulations contain specific guidance on commodity transactions, indicate which of the following approaches is followed.	As me	Domestic transaction of the control	c legislation involving the no special be chosen as	22 of the TP n mandates to ing commod explain) ific regulation en following the most a	G is followed the use of a solities (if so, property on some for cong the hierarchy).	specific me blease explorumodity trhy. If CUP nethod, the	guidance contained in thod for controlled ain) ansactions, any of the cannot be rejected an guidance contained i	Panamá, modificado según artículo 7 de la Ley No. 52 de 2012, and Art. 762-F, Código Fiscal de la República de Panamá, adicionado según artículo 1 de la Ley No. 33 de 2010.

		Comparability Analysis	
7	Does your jurisdiction follow (or largely follow) the guidance on comparability analysis outlined in Chapter III of the		
	TPG?	The TPG are the primary source of interpretation of the arm's length principle when applying the methodology described in the legal framework.	
8	Is there a preference in your jurisdiction for domestic comparables over foreign comparables?		Art. 5, Decreto Ejecutivo No. 390 de 2016
		The legal framework states that when an external (uncontrolled) domestic comparable is available, it will have priority over a foreign comparable.	
9	Does your tax administration use secret comparables for transfer pricing assessment purposes?	☐ Yes ☑ No	
10	Does your legislation allow or require the use of an arm's length range and/or statistical measure for determining arm's length remuneration?	 ✓ Yes ☐ No The legal framework establishes the use of the interquartile range to determine the 	Art. 762-F, Código Fiscal de la República de Panamá, adicionado según artículo 1 de la Ley No. 33 de 2010. Art. 9, Decreto Ejecutivo No. 390 de 2016
11	Are comparability adjustments required under your domestic legislation or regulations?	arm's length of a related party transaction. ✓ Yes ✓ No The legal framework states that comparability adjustments can be made if their application improves the comparability and reliability of the results and it also describes the considerations that a taxpayer have to take into account for making adjustments, including that all adjustments must be documented by the taxpayer.	Art. 762-E, Código Fiscal de la República de Panamá, adicionado según artículo 1 de la Ley No. 33 de 2010, and Art. 3, Decreto Ejecutivo 390 de 2016
12	Does your domestic legislation or regulations contain guidance specific to	☐ Yes ☑ No	

	the pricing of controlled transactions involving intangibles?	Panama's domestic legislation or regulations do not contain specific guidance on transactions involving intangibles and tend to rely on the OECD TPG.	
13	Does your domestic legislation or regulation provide for transfer pricing rules or special measures regarding hard-to-value intangibles (HTVI)?	☐ Yes ☑ No	
14	Are there any other rules outside transfer pricing rules that are relevant for the tax treatment of transactions involving intangibles?	 ☑ Yes ☐ No Law no. 69 of 2019 establishes a method for the calculation of income subject to an exemption or special tax treatment for the exploitation or sale of an intangible asset (nexus approach). 	Ley No. 69 de 2018
		Intra-Group Services	
15	Does your domestic legislation or regulations provide guidance specific to intra-group services transactions?		Art. 762-G, Código Fiscal de la República de Panamá, adicionado según artículo 1 de la Ley No. 33 de 2010.
		The deduction of expenses for services received from a related party, such as management, legal or accounting, financial, technical services or any other, will be conditioned to the fact that the services rendered are effective and that it produces or can produce advantage or utility to the recipient.	
		In the case of services provided jointly in favor of several related parties, and whenever it is possible to specify the service received or to quantify the particular elements that are being paid for such service, the expenses shall be charged directly to the recipient.	
		Otherwise, if it is not possible to specify the service received or to quantify the particular elements that are being paid for such service, the expenses shall be distributed among the beneficiaries in accordance to the distribution rules. This criteria will be considered fulfilled when the distribution method is based on a variable that takes into account the nature of the service, the circumstances in which it is provided, as well as the benefits obtained or likely to be obtained by the recipients.	
16			

	Do you have any simplified approach	⊠ No	
	for low value-adding intra-group services?	At the present time, Panama does not have a clear position on this matter.	
17	Are there any other rules outside		
	transfer pricing rules that are relevant for the tax treatment of transactions involving services?	⊠ No	
		Financial Transactions	
18	[NEW] Does your domestic legislation	□ Yes	
	or regulations provide guidance specific to financial transactions?	\boxtimes No	
		Panama's domestic legislation or regulations do not contain specific guidance on financial transactions and tend to rely on the guidance provided by the OECD.	
19	[NEW] Are there any other rules	□ Yes	
	outside transfer pricing rules that are relevant for the tax treatment of	\boxtimes No	
	financial transactions?	Panama is currently reviewing interest deductibility limitation based on BEPS Action 4.	
		Cost Contribution Agreements	
20	Does your jurisdiction have legislation		
	or regulations on cost contribution agreements?	⊠ No	
		Panama's domestic legislation or regulations do not contain specific guidance on CCAs and tend to rely on the OECD TPG.	

		Transfer Pricing Documentation	
21	Does your legislation or regulations require the taxpayer to prepare transfer pricing documentation?	 ☑ Yes ☐ No If affirmative, please check all that apply: ☑ Master file consistent with Annex I to Chapter V of the TPG ☑ Local file consistent with Annex II to Chapter V of the TPG ☑ Country-by-country report consistent with Annex III to Chapter V of the TPG ☑ Specific transfer pricing returns (separate or annexed to the tax return) ☐ Other (specify): 	Art. 762-I, Código Fiscal de la República de Panamá, modificado según artículo 2 de la Ley No. 114 de 2013, Art. 762-J, Código Fiscal de la República de Panamá, modificado según artículo 9 de la Ley No. 52 de 2012, y Art. 10 y Art. 11, Decreto Ejecutivo 390 de 2016 Decreto Ejecutivo No. 46 de 27 de mayo de 2019.
22	Please briefly explain the relevant requirements related to filing of transfer pricing documentation (i.e. timing for preparation or submission, languages, etc.)	The most relevant requirements are the following: 1. Transfer pricing return. The taxpayers that are subject to the transfer pricing legislation must present, annually, a report of the operations carried out with related parties, within six months following the closing date of the fiscal period. 2. Transfer pricing study (local file): The taxpayers that are subject to transfer pricing legislation must also have, at the time of the submission of the transfer pricing return, a transfer pricing study, which must contain the information and analysis of their transactions with related parties as required in the legal framework. This study must be submitted by the taxpayer to the Tax Authority, upon its request, within a period of forty-five ("45") business days. Upon request. 3. Master File: The taxpayers that are subject to transfer pricing legislation must also have, at the time of the submission of the transfer pricing return, the master file, that will be required in all those cases in which the related parties carry out economic activities with each other. Upon request. All these documents, as well as any information requested by the Tax Authority must be submitted in Spanish.	Art. 762-I, Código Fiscal de la República de Panamá, modificado según artículo 2 de la Ley No. 114 de 2013, Art. 762-J, Código Fiscal de la República de Panamá, modificado según artículo 9 de la Ley No. 52 de 2012, Art. 762-K, Código Fiscal de la República de Panamá, modificado según artículo 9 de la Ley No. 52 de 2012, y Art. 10 y Art. 11, Decreto Ejecutivo 390 de 2016
23	Does your legislation provide for specific transfer pricing penalties		

24	and/or compliance incentives regarding transfer pricing documentation? If your legislation provides for exemption from transfer pricing documentation obligations, please explain.	There is a specific penalty for failing to submit the transfer pricing report in time. The penalty is 1% of the amount of aggregated operations (and up to USD 1 000 000) between the taxpayer and its related parties during the period. The threshold for submitting the CbCR is 750 million Euro, based on BEPS Action 13.	Art. 762-I, Código Fiscal de la República de Panamá, modificado según artículo 2 de la Ley No. 114 de 2013, Decreto Ejecutivo No. 46 de 27 de mayo de 2019.
		Administrative Approaches to Avoiding and Resolving Disputes	
25	Which mechanisms are available in your jurisdiction to prevent and/or resolve transfer pricing disputes?	Please check those that apply: ☐ Rulings ☐ Enhanced engagement programs ☐ Advance Pricing Agreements (APA) ☐ Unilateral APAs ☐ Bilateral APAs ☐ Multilateral APAs ☐ Mutual Agreement Procedures ☐ Other (please specify): MAPs procedures and guidance are currently being prepared. For further information, please refer to Panama's MAP Profile.	Treaties to Avoid International Double Taxation Panama's MAP Profile
		Safe Harbours and Other Simplification Measures	
26	Does your jurisdiction have rules on safe harbours in respect of certain industries, types of taxpayers, or types of transactions?	□ Yes ⊠ No	
27	Does your jurisdiction have any other simplification measures not listed in this questionnaire? If so, please provide a brief explanation.	□ Yes ⊠ No	

		Other Legislative Aspects or Administrative Procedures					
28	Does your jurisdiction allow/require taxpayers to make year-end adjustments?		Artículo 710, Parágrafo 4, Código Fiscal de la República de Panamá, modificado según artículo 5 de la Ley No. 52 de 2012.				
		Taxpayers are allowed to rectify their Tax Return Filing only once in case they have committed any mistake. These adjustments are not specific to transfer pricing matters.					
29	Does your jurisdiction make secondary	□ Yes					
	adjustments?	⊠ No					
		Attribution of Profits to Permanent Establishments					
30	[NEW] Does your jurisdiction follow the Authorised OECD Approaches for the attribution of profits to PEs (AOA)?	☐ Yes In how many tax treaties? In two tax treaties (with the UK and with Israel). ☑ No In how many tax treaties?	Panama has signed 17 Tax Treaties				
		In fifteen tax treaties.					
31	[NEW] Does y our jurisdiction follow also another approach?	☐ Yes ⊠ No					
	Other Relevant Information						
32	Other legislative aspects or administrative procedures regarding transfer pricing	N/A					
33	Other relevant information (e.g. whether your jurisdiction is preparing new transfer pricing regulations, or other relevant	The tax administration is currently revising and updating existing transfer pricing regulations, such as requirements for Local File and Master File documentation under BEPS Action 13. Panama is also reviewing interest deductability limitation.					

	aspects not addressed in this questionnaire)	There are also other possible legislations/regulations that may be implemented in the short-term (general rules and transfer pricing rules).	
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For more information, please visit: https://oe.cd/transfer-pricing-country-profiles