

Overcome Operational Challenges of Global Minimum Tax and Pillar Two

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Ania Wojtowicz

Senior Tax Manager, Grant Thornton Advisors LLC

- Ania has more than 12 years of experience in corporate taxation. Her expertise is in tax system
 implementations and process improvements, including knowledge of all major tax compliance,
 provision, and data analytic software packages.
- In her role at the firm, Ania works with clients on all aspects of tax management services, from software
 evaluation and selection to implementation, training and robotics, helping ensure that each
 implementation meets client expectations for process improvement as well as assisting tax
 departments validate and test that tax requirements are met during enterprise-wide ERP
 implementations.
- She is a certified implementer of ONESOURCE Tax Provision.



Sarah Ngo

Vice President of Tax, Hilton Grand Vacations

- Sarah Ngo has over fifteen years of tax experience specializing in tax provision, mergers and acquisitions, and income tax compliance.
- She is passionate about leveraging tax technology to drive efficiencies and improve processes.
- Prior to working at Hilton Grand Vacations, Sarah worked for another large multi-national public company where she implemented many international tax provisions of the TCJA, including GILTI and BEAT.
- Sarah is a licensed CPA in Florida. She graduated from the University of Florida with a Bachelor and Master degree in Accounting.



Max Cogan

Manager, Grant Thornton Advisors LLC

- Max is an experienced UK tax professional with over six years of expertise in public accounting, specializing in areas such as UK corporation tax compliance, M&A tax services, and cross-border restructuring from both UK and US perspectives. More recently, Max has shifted his focus to US tax principles, providing dual knowledge insights and comprehensive advice on both UK and US tax matters.
- As one of the firm's leading experts on the OECD's Pillar 2 initiative, Max regularly writes and speaks on public and external platforms. Max advises on the full range of Pillar 2 solutions – from initial impact assessments to implementation of tax engines.
- He also serves on the AICPA's OECD Task Force, where he plays a key role in discussions on Pillar 2 implementation, particularly for US multinationals and AICPA affiliates, addressing a broad range of international tax challenges



Logistics

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SYNERGY App

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Objectives

Upon successful completion of this session participants will be able to:

- Recognize common challenges that companies have had to face on their Pillar Two journey
- Identify solutions and tools that can be used to solve for data, technology and process challenges
- Analyze leading practices to develop and refine a roadmap to operationalize Pillar Two



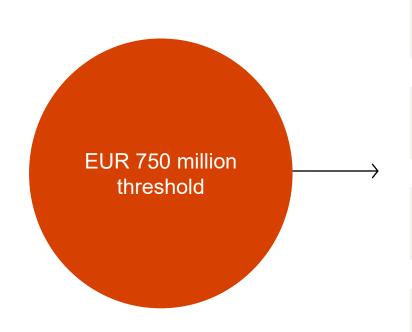
Agenda

- Overview of Pillar Two and key considerations
- Operationalizing Pillar Two
- Potential solutions for technology, data and process challenges as they relate to Pillar Two
- Hilton Grand Vacation's Pillar Two Journey
- Why now and call to action





Who is impacted?



Pillar 2 rules apply to constituent entities (CEs) (i.e., entities and their permanent establishments) of a MNE group that has annual revenue of €750 million or more in the consolidated financial statements in at least two of the four fiscal years immediately preceding the tested fiscal year

A MNE group consists of entities that are related through ownership or control which are included in the consolidated financial statement of the ultimate parent entity (UPE)

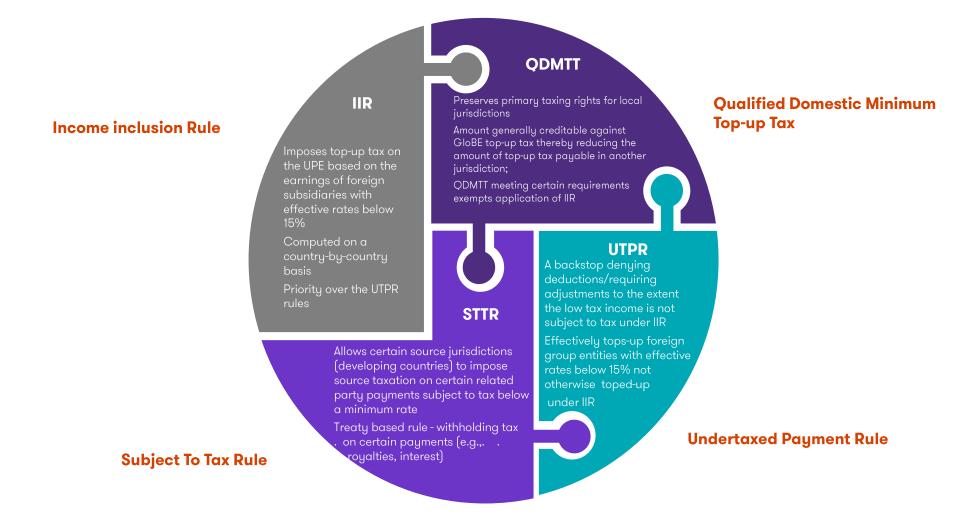
If the revenue threshold is met, Pillar 2 rules generally apply broadly to all types of corporate entities or arrangements that prepare separate financial accounts (e.g., partnerships, trusts) and their permanent establishments

Excluded entities:

a governmental entity, an international organisation, a non-profit organisation, a pension fund, an investment fund that is an ultimate parent entity, or a real estate investment vehicle that is an UPE



Pillar 2 framework





Income Inclusion Rule (IIR)

Parent country adopts the IIR

IIR Impact

Parent Co:

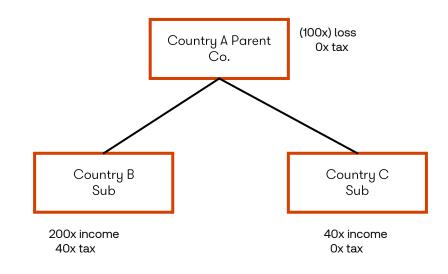
 Incurs additional Country A taxes under IIR for Cayman Sub see below

Country B Sub:

• ((200x * 15%) - 40x) = -10x no top-up tax

Country C Sub:

• ((40x * 15%) - 0x) = \$6 top-up tax



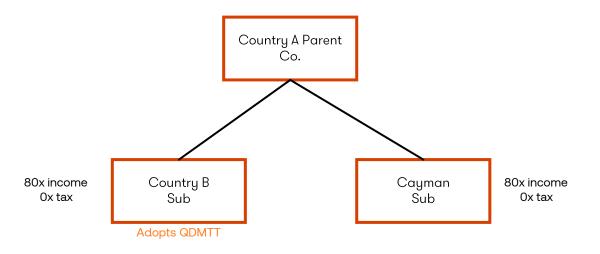


Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax (QDMTT)

Parent country <u>does</u> adopt the IIR and its subsidiaries are low-taxed

Country B's UTPR:

• 12x Top-up tax incurred on Country B Sub's income, imposed in Country B





Undertaxed Payments Rule (UTPR)

Parent country does not adopt the IIR and is low-taxed

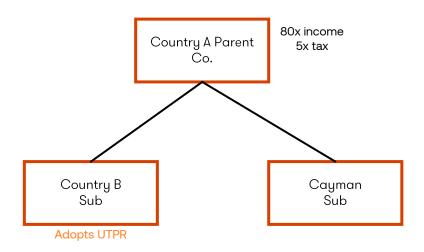
Country B's UTPR:

• 7x Top-up tax incurred on Parent Co.'s income

Effective tax rate computation:

$$(5x / 80x) = 6.25\%$$

 $((80x * 15\%) - 5x) = 7x$



Sample of data required for Pillar Two calculations & reporting



- · Consolidated Revenue
- Net Financial Income/ Loss
- Adopted Financial Accounting Standard
- Financials of immaterial entities or those held for sale
- · Excluded Dividends
- Excluded equity gain or loss
- · Prior Period Errors
- Changes in accounting principles
- Policy disallowed expenses
- · NBV of tangible assets
- Foreign currency differences



- Qualified/ non qualified refundable tax credits
- Covered Taxes not paid within 3 years
- Deferred tax/Deferred tax liability not paid within 5 years
- PE Status
- Withholding taxes
- Recapture exception accruals
- CFC taxes
- Uncertain tax positions
- · Post-filing adjustments
- · Tax rate changes
- Accrued current expenses
- Above the line tax expenses





- Number of employees by jurisdictions
- Independent contractors participating in the Group
- Eligible Payroll Costs (including capitalized costs)
- · Pension expenses
- Stock compensation expenses
- Location of eligible employees



Corporate Data

- · Corporate Structure
- Ownership and Control Details
- Mergers and Demergers in period
- Entity classifications (e.g. Excluded Entity, Partially-owned Entity, Flow-through Entity)
- · Joint Ventures



Other Data

- Intragroup transfer of assets and liabilities
- Purpose & location of tangible assets
- Intragroup financing arrangements
- Countries' GloBE implementation status
- · Pillar 2 elections
- · Pillar 2 carry forwards

Some Key Considerations

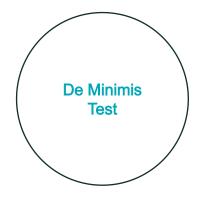
- · Different data may be needed for separate steps in process
- · Various approaches may be necessary due to timing and materiality
- · Multiple stakeholders will need to be involved in process
- Different technology solutions may be required for different steps in process



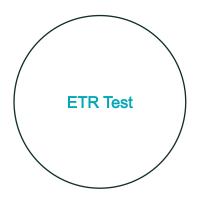
Transitional CbCR Safe Harbor

Available Tests

Criteria



Total revenue of less than €10 million and Profit/(Loss) before Income Tax of less than €1 million on its qualified CbC Report for the year



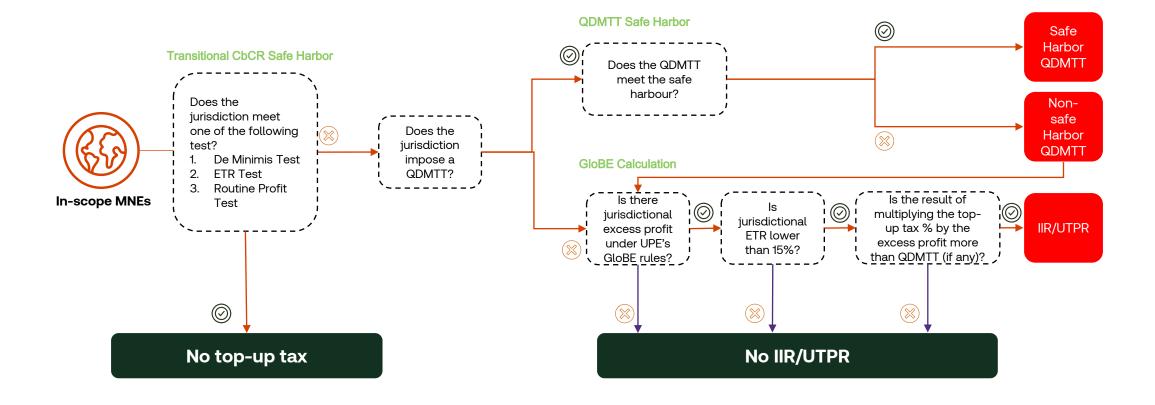
- Simplified ETR equal to or greater than the "transition rate"
 - 15% for FY beginning in 2023 and 2024
 - 16% for FY beginning in 2025
 - 17% for FY beginning in 2026



- MNE Group Profit/(Loss) before Income Tax in tested jurisdiction on its CbC Report is less than or equal to the substance-based income exclusion amount (SBIE)
- Full SBIE calculation must be performed for profit making jurisdictions



Application of GloBE Rules





Current and upcoming deadlines

1. Disclosures in the annual accounts

The IASB as well as multiple local accounting boards have introduced certain disclosures that companies that fall within scope of Pillar 2 need to include in their 2023 annual reporting to inform stakeholders of the anticipated impact of Pillar 2 on the group and company.

Further, companies must claim a mandatory exemption from including deferred tax liability positions in relation to future Pillar 2 top-up tax.

2. 2024 Pillar 2

Multiple accounting boards have recognized the Pillar 2 top-up tax as an income tax that should be accounted for in the annual statements. As such, starting 2024, reporting (quarterly and year-end) should include Pillar 2 provisions.

3. Pillar 2 information tax return

Groups that fall within scope of Pillar 2 will be required to file a group-wide information return annually. This information return reports on all positions taken in relation to Pillar 2 and the calculations of the effective tax rates and top-up tax respectively and can be filed by one company on behalf of the group (comparable to a master file).

The deadline for the first information tax return is 18 months after the end of the first financial year in which Pillar 2 is applicable (2024).

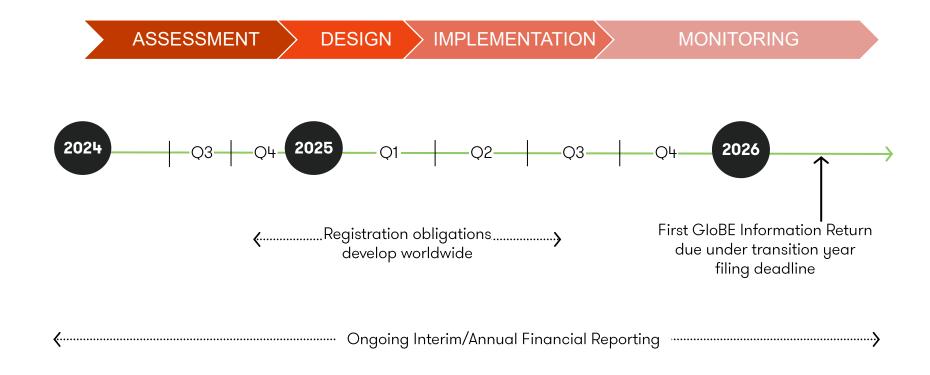
4. Pillar 2 top-up tax return

Where Pillar 2 leads to top-up tax, a tax return should also be filed. Our expectation is that this will come in a simple format and include reference to the Pillar 2 information tax return.

The deadline for the top-up tax return varies by jurisdiction.



Pillar Two Operational Timeline





How prepared are you for Pillar Two?

Raise your hand if you are:

- a. Ready and actively accounting for it
- b. In the early stages of safe harbor analysis
- c. Just beginning your analysis





Challenges in the calculation





Pillar Two Operational Readiness Questions

What questions should you be evaluating?

"Should we be licensing an engine for calculations and reporting?"

"Who are the vendors that license a Pillar two engine and which one is best for us?" "What data do we need, do we have access to that data, and is it sensitized to our needs?"

"How will we access, transform and store the data and integrate with an engine?" "How will we integrate Pillar Two calculations into our provision, compliance and forecasting processes?"

"How do we ensure our future process is scalable and auditable?" "Do we have the skills and capacity to take on this new process, or should we co-source / outsource?"

"Who is going to execute the new processes?"

Technology

Data

Process

People & Sourcing



Operationalizing Pillar Two



Data Blueprint

- Data requirements blueprint & gap analysis
- ERP/Source system sensitization
- Data strategy
- Collection
- Transformation
- Storage



Process Design

- End-to-end lifecycle
- Compliance
- Provision
- Integration with source systems and engines
- Internal controls



Technology

- Software selection
- · Software implementation
- Data transformation & analytics
- Data collection
- Data storage
- Workflow



People & Sourcing

- · Sourcing model
- Roles & responsibilities
- Change management



What is the data I need? Do I have the data? Is the data sensitized to my needs?

Items to consider:

- Data mapping exercise
 - Understand data required based on your profile
- Data GAP analysis
 - Are there datapoints currently not available
- Data Sourcing analysis
- Aligning data sources to the ERP
- Pillar Two set of books and records



Data Collection Process

- Who are the data owners?
- How will I compile and validate the data in an automated way?
- What is the condition of the data and does it need to be transformed?
- Do we need to create, adjust or expand:
 - Tax surveys & questionnaires?
 - Controls to look for assumptions that have changed?
 - Work with data owners to develop protocols to source the information
- Accounting, finance, legal, IT, HR
- Develop a plan for gaining timely access

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ONESOURCE

- Workflow Manager
- **ONESOURCE Workpapers**



- Microsoft Power Platform
 - Power Apps
 - Power Automate



Data Storage Strategy

Items to consider:

- Where will I store the data once I receive it?
- One source of data truth across all jurisdictions
- Data lakes & SharePoint repositories

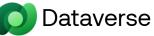
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ONESOURCE

- Tax Provision
- DataHub



Microsoft Power Platform





Other Data Repositories

- **ERP Data Lake**
- Azzure, Snowflake, etc



Process Design

Designing an end-to-end lifecycle:

- Compliance
- Provision
- Integration with source systems and engines
- Internal controls

Roles and Sourcing

- Sourcing model
- Roles & responsibilities
- Change management



Technology

- Software selection
- Software implementation
- Pillar 2 Engines
- Data transformation & analytics
- Data collection
- Data storage
- Workflow



Which aspect of Pillar Two is most concerning for you?

- Data Mapping and Data Sourcing
- Data Collection & Storage
- Process Design
- Sourcing
- Tools and Technology
- All the Above





Hilton Grand Vacation's Pillar Two Journes

Getting Started



Educate the Business

Ensure support from leadership, IT, and other internal partners

Advocate for additional resources



Understanding Audit Expectations

Start the dialogue early so that there are no surprises

Interim vs. annual expectations and data availability



Preparing for Compliance

Focus on the transitional CbCR safe harbor

Identify data points relevant to the business

Software demos



What's Next?

Review our CbCR data and mitigate any deficiencies

IT Road Map

Implement a Tax Technology Tool





Where to start

- 1. Develop a plan with roadmap and timeline
- 2. Establish internal working groups and owners
- 3. Decide on technologies to license
- 4. Educate your stakeholders on Pillar II and the impacts
- 5. Develop business case for budget needed for the next few years
 - Tax needs additional internal resources and mechanisms to comply
 - Readiness / Future-state design consulting
 - May need IT resources involved and budget to sensitize source systems
 - May need to license and implement various technologies, or co-source / outsource that can take 12 – 14 months



Sustaining the plan



An agile rollout approach



Countries won't roll out at same time, nor with same rules



Be prepared for a staggered rollout



Don't under-estimate change management and training efforts



Develop thoughtfully, revisit decisions, and adjust processes accordingly



Wrap-up

Please remember to complete your session evaluation! We appreciate your feedback.

If we were not able to answer your question during the session, please visit with our onsite Support team.

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Thank-you!

Presenter(s) Name

Presenter(s) Email Address