



MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS

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Taxation of Cross-Border
Mergers and Acquisitions

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TAX

Austria

Introduction

The Austrian tax environment for mergers and acquisitions (M&A) changed significantly in 2005, when Austria implemented an attractive new tax group system and reduced its corporate income tax rate to 25 percent.

This chapter addresses the most important questions that arise with acquisitions in Austria:

- What should be acquired: the target's shares, or its assets?
- What acquisition vehicle should be used?
- How should the acquisition vehicle be financed?

Tax is, of course, only one piece of the transaction structuring jigsaw. Company law governs the legal form of a transaction and accounting issues are also highly relevant when selecting the optimal structure. These areas are outside the scope of this chapter, but some of the key points that arise when planning an M&A transaction will be summarized.

Recent Developments

In 2005, the tax group system was introduced, which, under certain conditions, enables the purchaser to take advantage of goodwill depreciation of up to 50 percent of the acquisition costs, even in case of a share deal. In addition, interest expense at the level of the group parent can be offset with potential profits of the target company.

Asset Purchase or Share Purchase

Large acquisitions in Austria usually take the form of a purchase of the shares of a company, rather than of its business and assets, because capital gains on the sale of shares may be exempt for the seller. Even though an asset deal usually remains more attractive for the purchaser, the introduction of the tax group system in 2005 has increased the relative attractions of share deals for the purchaser.

Purchase of Assets

The main tax effects of an asset deal consist of a new cost basis of the purchased assets (step-up) in the hands of the purchaser, and a capital gain (amount by

which the purchase price exceeds the cost of the asset) realized by the vendor. According to Austrian tax law the purchase or transfer of a participation in a partnership qualifies as an asset deal.

An asset deal should provide the buyer with the opportunity to buy only the assets actually desired, and to leave unwanted assets and, especially, unwanted risks, behind. For this reason, an asset deal may be preferable if the target corporation has potential liabilities or, for example, owns real property.

Capital gains from the sale of business property are subject to corporate income tax of 25 percent (up to 50 percent for individuals). Tax relief for individuals is available under certain conditions.

Purchase Price

The purchase price has to be allocated to all identifiable assets of the acquiring operation. Each identifiable asset is supposed to be accounted for at its fair market value on the basis of which the depreciation or amortization is computed (potential step-up). Any portion of the purchase price that cannot be assigned must be accounted for as goodwill.

Goodwill

Goodwill purchased from a third party has to be amortized over a period of 15 years for tax purposes.

Depreciation

Depreciation of other assets charged in the accounts is generally accepted for tax purposes. Austrian tax legislation enables the cost of certain assets to be written off against taxable profits at a specified rate by means of capital allowances. Allowances are available with respect to certain tangible assets (e.g. industrial and agricultural buildings) and intangible assets (except self-created intangible assets).

The annual rate of tax write-off for industrial and agricultural buildings as well as buildings for banks and insurance companies is 3 percent on a straight-line basis, provided that a minimum of 80 percent of the building is used for business operations. If less than 80 percent of the building is used for business operations, the annual rate of depreciation decreases to 2 percent

for industrial and agricultural buildings or to 2.5 percent for banks and insurance companies.

Tax Attributes

Tax losses are not transferred on an asset acquisition. They remain with the company or are extinguished. However, each identifiable asset has to be accounted for at its fair market value on the basis of which the depreciation is computed. Thus, the buyer has high depreciable amounts, which decrease the taxable base in the future. Any portion of the purchase price that cannot be assigned must be accounted for as goodwill. Goodwill purchased from a third party has to be amortized over a period of 15 years for tax purposes.

Value-Added Tax (VAT)

Austria levies VAT at a rate of 20 percent. For the transfer of certain assets a reduced rate of 10 percent or tax exemptions may be available. For example, the transfer of shares is exempt from VAT. Certain reorganizations covered by the Reorganisation Tax Act (RTA) are deemed to be non-taxable for VAT purposes.

There are no specific rules for the transfer of a whole business. The VAT base is calculated based on the purchase price plus transferred liabilities, less tax exempt or non-taxable items.

Transfer Taxes

Stamp taxes on certain documents and transactions are levied when there are contracts or documents effecting the transaction from an Austrian stamp tax point of view and, in some cases (such as the granting of a loan or a credit facility to an Austrian company by the shareholder), when there is no written contract. A contract relating to an asset deal as such is generally not subject to stamp tax, but the detailed written documentation regarding the transfer of certain assets and liabilities could trigger stamp tax. The liability for stamp tax can often be avoided by careful structuring of documentation.

Transfers of Austrian land and buildings are subject to Austrian real estate transfer tax (RETT). The rate is 3.5 percent plus a 1 percent court registration fee.

Purchase of Shares

Although the purchase price for shares usually reflects the fair value of the target's net assets (including goodwill), the purchase price has to be accounted for as the acquisition cost of the shares, and is, therefore, generally not depreciable. However, under the group taxation system, goodwill of up to 50 percent of the

purchase price can be depreciated tax-effectively if certain conditions are met. Careful tax planning will be required in the early stages of a transaction to maximize goodwill depreciation.

The tax treatment of capital gains from the transfer of shares in a corporation depends, according to the Austrian Income Tax Act and the Austrian Corporate Income Tax Act, on the vendor's tax status.

- Corporations: capital gains from the transfer of participations in Austrian corporations are taxable at the level of an Austrian corporate seller. For a foreign seller, treaty protection can often be obtained under an applicable double tax treaty. For participations in foreign corporations, the participation exemption provides for a tax exemption if certain conditions are met.
- Individuals: capital gains from the disposal of shares qualify as taxable income (tax rate up to 50 percent). Under certain conditions, a tax relief (reduced tax rate) is available. After a one-year holding period, the tax rate is reduced to 25 percent. Minority shares (amounting to less than 1 percent within the previous five years) can be sold without attracting income taxes.

Due to the introduction of the tax group system in 2005, goodwill depreciation is also available for a share deal at the level of the purchaser:

A deduction is available for the amortization of goodwill and of hidden reserves in depreciable assets of the target company, if the shares of an Austrian company with an active business are acquired (no intra-group acquisitions), and that company is subsequently included in the group taxation. However, several conditions must be met for the goodwill-depreciation to become available:

- Acquisition of participation higher than 50 percent.
- Goodwill depreciation is not applicable if the participation is acquired by a company associated with the affiliated group or if the acquirer holds 20 percent or more and exerts a dominant influence.
- Existence of a direct participation.
- Target is an unlimited taxable corporation in Austria (goodwill depreciation is not available for acquisitions of foreign group-members).
- Acquired corporation must carry out a business.

- Formation of a tax group with the acquired corporation.

The goodwill is calculated by deducting the pro-rata book-equity and the pro-rata hidden reserves in the non-depreciable assets from the acquisition costs. Total depreciable goodwill is capped at 50 percent of the acquisition cost of the shares.

The deductions will be available without corresponding taxation of the goodwill and hidden reserves in the target company, but will reduce the acquisition cost (book value) of the participation. Goodwill depreciation has to be allocated over a period of 15 years.

Tax Indemnities and Warranties

In a share acquisition, the purchaser is taking over the target company together with all related liabilities, including contingent liabilities. The purchaser will, therefore, normally require more extensive indemnities and warranties than in the case of an asset acquisition.

Where significant sums are at issue, it is customary for the purchaser to initiate a due diligence exercise, which would normally incorporate a review of the target's tax affairs. However, there are also transactions where the principle of caveat emptor (let the buyer beware) applies, and where warranties and indemnities would not be given.

Tax Losses

Tax losses of the target company will, in principle, transfer along with the company. A company's brought-forward income-type losses (such as trading losses) cannot be offset against the profits of other companies through group relief, but they can be set against the company's own future profits. The Austrian legislations provide a further restriction on the use of brought-forward tax losses; their use can be partly or entirely denied by the tax authorities.

Loss carry-forwards cannot be offset against future profits after an ownership change, if the so-called Mantelkauf provision applies. According to the regulation as set out in the Austrian Corporate Income Tax Act, the use of tax loss carry-forwards by an Austrian company is denied if from an overall point of view, the company is considered to have lost its identity. This is assumed in the case of:

- a substantial change in the economic and organizational structure; or
- a substantial change in the ownership of the company concerned.

This limitation will not apply if the changes mentioned earlier take place in the course of a reorganization, the aim of which is the maintenance of a workplace.

Crystallization of Tax Charges

The purchaser should obtain an appropriate indemnity from the seller that tax charges have been fully paid.

Pre-Sale Dividend

In certain circumstances, the seller may prefer to realize part of the value of his/her investment as income by means of a pre-sale dividend. The rationale here is that the dividend may be subject to no (when the dividend is paid to an Austrian corporation or the parent subsidiary directive is applicable to a corporation resident in the EU) or only a low effective rate of Austrian tax, but reduces the proceeds of sale and thus the gain on sale, which may be subject to a higher rate of tax. The position is not straightforward, however, and each case must be examined on its merits.

Transfer Taxes

No stamp duty applies for the purchase of shares in an Austrian company.

The transfer of a company owning Austrian real estate is subject to RETT at a rate of 3.5 percent based on three times the tax value (Einheitswert). RETT can often be avoided by careful structuring.

Choice of Acquisition Vehicle

There are several potential acquisition vehicles available to a foreign purchaser and tax factors will often influence the choice. Austria levies capital tax of 1 percent on the introduction of new capital to an Austrian company or branch. Capital tax can often be avoided by careful structuring

Local Holding Company

An Austrian holding company is typically used where the purchaser wishes to ensure that tax relief for interest is available to offset the target's taxable profits or the taxable profits of other Austrian companies (or the Austrian permanent establishments of non-Austrian companies) already owned by the purchaser.

In the case of a share deal, the creation of a tax group can decrease the future taxable profit of the member companies. The holding company can offset the tax-deductible interest and goodwill amortization against Austrian taxable profits of the target company in the combined post-acquisition group.

If the purchaser is unable to form a tax group (because, for example, it only acquires a minority share), interest (but not borrowing cost) is deductible at the holding company level. In the absence of a tax group, interest expense cannot be offset against taxable profit; it merely increases the tax loss carry-forwards at the holding level. Moreover, in the case of a share deal without a tax group, goodwill depreciation is not available.

For an asset deal, interest and borrowing expenses as well as goodwill depreciation are fully deductible at the level of the Austrian holding company without the creation of a tax group.

Foreign Parent Company

The foreign purchaser may choose to make the acquisition itself, perhaps to shelter its own taxable profits with the financing costs. Dividend taxation and capital gains taxation on exit will depend on the residency of the foreign purchaser (the availability of double tax agreement protection, its position with regard to the dividend provisions of the Parent-Subsidiary Directive, etc.). Thus, any intermediate holding company should have sufficient substance to cover its exposure in the event that a structure is challenged under the substance-over-form principle.

Non-Resident Intermediate Holding Company

If the foreign country taxes capital gains and dividends received from overseas, an intermediate holding company resident in another territory could be used to defer this tax and perhaps take advantage of a more favorable tax treaty with Austria. However, the purchaser should be aware that the Austrian authorities take a rather restrictive view on treaty shopping and thus the ability to structure a deal in a way designed solely to obtain tax benefits is restricted.

Local Branch

A foreign purchaser may structure the acquisition through an Austrian branch, as an alternative to the direct acquisition of the target's trade and assets. Austria does not impose additional taxes on branch profits remitted to an overseas head office. The branch will be subject to Austrian tax at the normal corporate rate, currently 25 percent. If the Austrian operation is expected to make losses initially, a branch may be advantageous since, subject to the tax treatment applicable in the head office's country, there could be a timing benefit arising from the ability to consolidate losses with the profits of the head office.

Joint Ventures

Joint ventures can be either corporate (with the joint venture partners holding shares in an Austrian company) or unincorporated (usually an Austrian partnership). Partnerships are generally considered to provide greater flexibility from a tax viewpoint. For example, if the joint venture will incur initial losses, the partners should be able to use their shares of those losses against the profits of their existing Austrian businesses.

In practice, there may be non-tax reasons that lead a purchaser to prefer a corporate joint venture. For example, a corporate body may enable the joint venture partners to limit their liability to the venture (assuming that lenders do not insist on receiving guarantees from the partners). One fairly common structure involves the parties establishing a jointly-owned Austrian company that borrows to acquire the Austrian target.

Choice of Acquisition Funding

A purchaser using an Austrian acquisition vehicle to carry out an acquisition for cash will need to decide whether to fund the vehicle with debt or equity, or even a hybrid instrument which combines the characteristics of debt and equity. The principles underlying these approaches are discussed later in the chapter.

Debt

The principal advantage of debt is the potential tax-deductibility of interest (see Deductibility of Interest), as the payment of a dividend does not give rise to a tax deduction.

Another potential advantage of debt is the deductibility of expenses, such as guarantee fees or bank fees' in computing trading profits for tax purposes (this is only available in the case of an asset deal; the position of a share deal in connection with a tax group is currently under discussion). These payments will be distributed over the term of the loan or credit.

Austrian legislation does not include any thin-capitalization rules, but in practice a loan of an affiliated party will be deemed to constitute hidden equity if it is granted to substitute for the shareholder's equity. Thus, evidence has to be provided, that a supply of equity would clearly not have been necessary at the time the loan was granted and that the loan is not a substitute for the required equity. Moreover, the companies' capital ratio should be in line with commercial practice. A debt/equity ratio of 3:1 or even 4:1 should generally be sufficient provided there are no unusual circumstances. To avoid a re-classification of the loan as hidden equity,

documentation of the arm's length nature of the loan will be required.

In Austria, stamp tax is levied on certain transactions effected with written contracts or documents. In some cases, such as the granting of a loan or a credit facility to an Austrian company or a shareholder, stamp tax is even levied if there is no written contract. Stamp tax amounts to 0.8 percent for loans and credit facilities and 1.5 percent for revolving credit facilities with a term of more than 5 years. Stamp tax liability can often be avoided by careful structuring.

Deductibility of Interest

Interest paid or accrued on debt is generally tax deductible for the paying corporation, if the arm's length condition is met, the loan is properly documented and the company has a reasonable financing structure.

Until 2004 this did not apply to interest on debt incurred to acquire an Austrian or foreign entity qualifying for the participation exemption, but this restriction no longer applies after the tax reform in 2005. From 2005 onwards, interest deduction has also been granted by law to share deals. However, it should be noted that the tax authorities interpret the law restrictively and deny the deduction of money raising costs in the case of a share deal. Interest on debts connected with an asset deal is deductible for tax purposes.

It is irrelevant whether the interest payments are made to affiliated companies, or to independent companies. However, payments to affiliated companies have to comply with the arm's length principle to be recognized for tax purposes. Interest payments to related parties may be classified as a hidden dividend, to the extent that the consideration is not arm's length or the underlying debt is classified as hidden equity. The tax authorities take a restrictive view of what constitutes an acceptable interest rate.

Withholding Tax on Debt and Methods to Reduce or Eliminate

Austria does not levy any withholding tax on interest on loans paid to a foreign party, although this could become an issue for loans secured by Austrian real estate.

For non-resident companies, interest income is generally taxable only if the income is attributable to a permanent establishment in Austria. No withholding tax is levied on intercompany interest payments to non-resident companies. However, interest derived by non-resident companies from loans secured by immovable property in Austria is subject to income tax by

assessment at the normal corporate income tax rate, unless an exemption or a reduced rate applies under an applicable income tax treaty.

Austrian tax law includes no thin-capitalization rules, but, payments of interest to an affiliated company that represent an amount that would not have been payable in the absence of the relationship will not be deductible for Austrian tax purposes. In the case of a re-classification into hidden equity, withholding tax at a rate of 25 percent would be imposed on interest payments under domestic law. This withholding tax can be reduced or eliminated under an applicable double tax treaty or the Parent-Subsidiary Directive.

Checklist for Debt Funding

- The use of bank debt avoids transfer pricing problems, and avoids the re-qualification of a loan into hidden equity.
- Consider whether the level of profits will be sufficient to absorb tax relief on interest payments.
- A tax deduction may be available at higher rates in other territories.
- Stamp tax on loan agreements can often be avoided by careful structuring.
- No withholding tax will apply on interest payments to non-Austrian entities.

Equity

A purchaser may use equity to fund its acquisition or may wish to capitalize the target post-acquisition.

Austria levies capital tax at 1 percent on equity contributions by a direct shareholder (or a subsidiary of the direct shareholder) to an Austrian corporation. The same applies to contributions by a limited partner to a limited partnership in which a corporation is an unlimited liability partner. Special exemptions apply in cases of tax reorganization. The common practice of the Austrian tax authorities allows the capital duty to be avoided by making an indirect contribution.

Under domestic law, there is no withholding tax on dividends paid by an Austrian company to another domestic corporation if shareholding is at least 25 percent. If the parent subsidiary directive is applicable, no withholding tax on dividends paid to companies resident in the EU will apply. Moreover, a reduction of withholding tax at source is available, depending on the applicable double tax treaty. Dividends are not deductible for Austrian tax purposes.

The use of equity, although offering less flexibility should the parent subsequently wish to recover the funds it has injected, may be more appropriate than debt in certain circumstances, such as:

- Where the target is loss-making, it may not be possible to obtain immediate tax relief for interest payments. Thus, the possibility of a re-classification of the loan into hidden equity would apply and the interest payments would be deemed to be dividends.
- Where the company is thinly-capitalized, it would be disadvantageous to increase borrowings without also obtaining an injection of fresh equity. A tax-efficient structure normally requires a mix of debt and equity that provides adequate interest cover for Austrian tax purposes.
- There may be non-tax reasons for preferring equity. For example, in certain circumstances it may be desirable for a company to have a low debt-to-equity ratio. This is one of the factors that have encouraged the use of hybrid funding instruments (see later in the chapter).

Austrian law includes a variety of special provisions that apply to mergers and acquisitions. These provisions relate to areas ranging from corporate law, antitrust law, and employment law to environmental law and tax law. Special tax treatment for mergers and acquisitions was introduced in the Reorganization Tax Act of 1992 (RTA). Since this law closely links the tax treatment of mergers and acquisitions to the legal structure chosen to effect a merger or acquisition, substantial thought needs to be given to the company law aspects of the proposed structure, as well as to its tax consequences under the RTA. Provided that certain conditions are met a tax neutral reorganization is often possible under the RTA. The RTA also provides for some beneficial provisions regarding capital tax and real estate transfer tax which may also apply under certain conditions.

Hybrids

Consideration may be given to hybrid financing – that is, instruments treated as equity for accounting purposes in the hands of one party and as debt (giving rise to tax-deductible interest) in the other. Various hybrid instruments and structures have been devised to achieve an interest deduction for the borrower with no income pick-up for the lender. Specialist advice should be obtained if such financing techniques are contemplated, or are already in place.

Discounted Securities

The tax treatment of securities issued at a discount to third parties normally follows the accounting treatment.

Deferred Settlement

An acquisition often involves an element of deferred consideration, the amount of which can only be determined at a later date on the basis of the business' post-acquisition performance. As a general rule, the overall purchase price including discounted estimated earn-out payments has to be capitalized on the level of the purchaser. A new valuation has to be made, once the earn-out payments are triggered. This is currently a grey area. Specialist advice should be sought on whether subsequent changes of the valuation should be treated as P&L neutral or P&L effective.

Other Considerations

Concerns of the Seller

The tax position of the seller can be expected to have a significant influence on any transaction. In certain circumstances, the seller may prefer to realize part of the value of his/her investment as income by means of a pre-sale dividend. The rationale here is that the dividend may be subject to no, or only a low effective rate of Austrian tax, but reduces the proceeds of sale and thus the gain on the sale, which may be subject to a higher rate of tax. The position is straightforward, but it would be noted that Austrian individuals are subject to a progressive tax rate on capital gains up to 50 percent.

Company Law and Accounting

In general, under the earlier mentioned Austrian law, an acquisition can be structured as either a share or an asset purchase. If a share purchase is chosen, significant tax benefits can be achieved by the subsequent establishment of a tax group. Alternatively, it may prove useful to effect further stages of reorganization after the acquisition to achieve a favorable tax result. Company law provides the vehicles needed to reach the most advantageous tax results.

Taxpayers are usually bound by the form they choose for the transaction. However, the government may challenge the tax characterization of the transaction on the grounds that it does not clearly reflect the substance of the transaction. Thus, the how parties choose to structure a transaction may have substantial tax consequences. In any event, it is highly recommended that acquisition structuring issues are discussed in good time and the parties' intended tax treatment of the transaction are properly recorded in the documents associated with the transaction.

Group Relief/Consolidation

From 2005 onwards, the old system of the Austrian tax unit (Organschaft) has been replaced by the new group taxation system enabling the pooling (no consolidation) of tax profits and losses of Austrian-resident group companies. Additionally, it will be possible to use the tax losses of foreign subsidiaries directly held by Austrian group companies. However, these losses will be subject to a claw-back at the time the foreign subsidiary earns profits against which the foreign loss carry-forward (LCY) can be offset.

The following benefits are offered by the new group taxation system:

- Lowering of the minimum participation (over 50 percent).
- Removal of some other integration requirements (economic, financial, and operational control by the parent).
- Possibility of joint taxation of national and international corporations.
- Possibility of formation of syndicates regarding parent companies (Beteiligungsgemeinschaft); that is, a syndicate in which one member must at least own 40 percent and the other members must own at least 15 percent each).
- Limitation of the commitment period to three years.
- Possibility of goodwill depreciation.

Generally the following requirements for the formation of a tax group have to be met:

- A participation of more than 50 percent.
- Majority of voting rights.
- Maintenance of the tax group for at least three years.
- Filing of a separate application for group taxation with the competent tax office (a tax unit under the old tax unit scheme will not be automatically replaced by the group taxation system).

Basically, all unlimited taxable corporations in Austria may act either as a parent company or as a group member under the new group taxation system. A foreign company subject to limited tax liability in Austria is comparable to an EU corporation (listed in the appendix of the Austrian income tax act), in that it may act as a parent company or a group member.

The participation of over 50 percent in group members may either be held directly or indirectly (via a partnership) or, in addition to a small direct participation, via another group corporation. Joint taxation is also available if a syndicate of several qualifying shareholders together holds participation in excess of 50 percent and the majority in voting rights, provided that the stake of the major shareholder amounts to at least 40 percent and other participating shareholder hold at least 15 percent each.

The conditions of the group taxation offer significant benefits compared with the former tax unit regime under which it was not only necessary to have a higher (in general, 75 percent) participation, but the entity was also required to exercise financial, economic, and operational control to such an extent that the subsidiary was in effect directed by the parent.

The reduction of these additional conditions means that it will, for the first time, be possible for mere holding companies to act both as group parent or group member. To avoid the risk of a challenge to the grouping, it is advisable that a holding company acting as a group parent has minimal substance.

In addition, interest expenses arising from a leveraged share acquisition in a future group company will automatically be deductible against the profits of the target business without the need for any complex restructuring.

Profits and losses of Austrian group members will be pooled, resulting in final tax-savings. As Austria does not have the right to tax the profits of foreign group members, only losses of foreign-resident group members need be assigned to the parent company. This reduces the Austrian tax-base, resulting in cash flow-benefits for the group.

An important point about pre-group tax loss carry-forwards (LCFs) is that pre-group tax LCFs of unlimited taxable group members may only be offset against the profits of the group company itself, not against profits of other group members, whereas tax LCFs of the group parent can be offset against the group profit.

It should be noted that the general rule of the 75 percent restriction according to section 2 paragraph 2b of the Austrian Income Tax Act regarding the offset of LCF with future profits, is only applicable at the level of the parent company. At the level of each group member, pre-group tax LCFs can be matched up to 100 percent with individually generated profits.

Due to the use of losses and goodwill depreciation, an impairment of a group member at the group-parent level during the life of the group will not be tax-effective and cannot be clawed back upon termination of the group. In contrast, participations in corporations not included in the tax-group are still available for impairment of the participation under the general tax rules. When restructuring transactions, specific rules for the goodwill depreciation have to be observed.

Transfer Pricing

Currently Austria has no formal transfer pricing rules, or rules governing transfer pricing documentation. Official transfer pricing guidelines were expected to be implemented by the tax authorities in 2010.

Transactions with foreign permanent establishments and foreign affiliated parties, and arrangements between related parties will have to comply with the arm's length principle.

Dual Residency

There are few advantages in a dual-resident company.

Foreign Investments of a Local Target Company

The shareholding of an Austrian corporation in a foreign company might qualify for the holding privilege if the minimum holding of at least 10 percent minimum has been held for at least one year. Dividends are tax exempt unless the switch-over provision (that is, application of the credit instead of the exemption method for dividends received from low taxed passive foreign companies) applies. In the year of the purchase of the participation (or the year the company holds a participation of 10 percent or more in the foreign company for the first time), the taxpayer has an irrevocable option to decide whether the participation is treated as tax neutral or taxable.

If a tax neutral participation is sold, the capital gains are tax free (capital losses are not tax effective). Despite this, the Austrian holding privilege provides for a switch-over provision applicable in the case of low-taxed, passive subsidiaries. In this case, the tax exemption would be changed to a tax credit.

If the option for a taxable participation is chosen, capital gains are taxable at the standard rate of 25 percent and capital losses can be claimed for tax purposes over a period of seven years.

Comparison of Asset and Share Purchases

Advantages of Asset Purchases

- The purchase price (or a proportion) can be depreciated or amortized for tax purposes.
- Tax deduction for interest payments connected with the acquisition.
- No undisclosed risks/liabilities of the company are inherited.
- No deferred tax liabilities on retained earnings.
- It is possible to acquire only part of a company's business.
- Profitable operations can be absorbed by loss companies in the acquirer's group, thereby effectively gaining the ability to use the losses.

Disadvantages of Asset Purchases

- Possible need to renegotiate supply, employment and technology agreements, and change stationery.
- A higher capital outlay is usually involved (unless the debts of the business are also assumed).
- A higher tax burden, especially if the vendor is an individual, which may increase the purchase price.
- Accounting profits are reduced by the amortization of acquired goodwill.
- Any loss carry-forwards remain with the vendor.

Advantages of Share Purchases

- Likely to be more attractive to the vendor (lower tax burden especially for individuals), which can lead to a lower purchase price (compared with an asset deal).
- Tax loss carry-forwards of the target company can be used in the future (subject to limitations).
- Existing supply or technology contracts may provide advantages.
- Real estate transfer tax (if land property is acquired) can be avoided under certain conditions.
- Goodwill depreciation of up to half of acquisition costs possible under the new group taxation system.

Disadvantages of Share Purchases

- Limited deduction of the purchase price compared to asset deal.
- Deferred tax liability at the company level equal to the difference between fair value and tax book value of the net assets
- Any prior undisclosed risks and liabilities remain with the target company and are acquired by the buyer, so warranties are recommended.

Withholding Tax Rate Chart

The following table summarizes WHT under applicable treaties. It should be noted that for WHT a full exemption can be applied under an applicable EU Directive (Parent-Subsidiary Directive, Interest/Royalties Directive) for a payment to an EU group company. The rate information and footnotes contained in this table are from the 2009 IBFD/KPMG Global Corporate Tax Handbook.

Country	Dividends		Interest ¹ (%)	Royalties (%)
	Individuals, Companies (%)	Qualifying Companies ² (%)		
Albania	15	5	5	5
Algeria	15	5 ³	0/10 ⁴	10
Armenia	15	5 ³	0/10 ⁵	5
Australia	15	15	10	10
Azerbaijan	15	5/10 ⁶	10	5/10 ⁷
Barbados	15	5 ³	0	0
Belarus	15	5	5	5
Belgium	15	15	15	0/10 ⁸
Belize	15	5	0	0
Brazil	15	15	-/15 ⁹	10/15/25 ¹⁰
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0
Canada	15	5 ³	10	0/10 ¹¹
China (People's Rep.)	10	7	10	10
Croatia	15	0 ³	5	0
Cuba	15	5	0/10 ⁵	5
Cyprus	10	10	0	0
Czech Republic	10	0 ³	0	0/5 ¹²
Denmark	15	0 ³	0	0
Egypt	10	10	0	0/20 ¹³
Estonia	15	5	10	5/10 ¹⁴
Faroe Islands ¹⁵	10	10	0	0/10 ⁸
Finland	10	0 ³	0	5
France	15	0 ³	0	0
Georgia	10	0/5 ¹⁶	0	0
Germany	15	5 ³	0	0
Greece	- ¹⁷	- ¹⁷	- ¹⁷	0/10 ⁸
Greece (New Treaty) ³²	15	5	8	7
Hungary	10	10	0	0
India	10	10	10	10
Indonesia	15	10	10	10
Iran	10	5	0/5 ⁵	5
Ireland	10	10	0	0/10 ⁸
Israel	25	25	15	10
Italy	15	15	10	0/10 ⁸
Japan	20	10 ⁸	10	10
Kazakhstan	15	5 ³	10	10
Korea (Rep.)	15	5	10	2/10 ¹⁴
Kuwait	0	0	0	10
Kyrgyzstan	15	5	10	10
Latvia	10	5	10	5/10 ¹⁴
Liechtenstein	15	15	10	5/10 ¹⁸
Lithuania	15	5	10	5/10 ¹⁴
Luxembourg ¹⁹	15	5	0	0/10 ⁸
Macedonia	15	0 ³	0	0
Malaysia	10	5	15	10/15 ²⁰
Malta	15	15	5	0/10 ²¹
Mexico	10	5 ³	0/10 ⁴	10
Moldova	15	5	5	5
Mongolia	10	5 ³	10	5/10 ²²

Country	Dividends		Interest ¹ (%)	Royalties (%)
	Individuals, Companies (%)	Qualifying Companies ² (%)		
Morocco	10	5	10	10
Nepal	15	5/10 ²³	10/15 ⁵	15
Netherlands	15	5	0	0/10 ⁸
New Zealand	15	15	10	10
Norway	15	0 ²⁴	0	0
Pakistan	15	10 ²⁵	15	10
Philippines	25	10 ³	15	15
Poland	15	5 ³	0/5 ⁵	5
Portugal	15	15	10	5/10 ⁸
Romania	5	0	0/3 ²⁶	3
Russia	15	5 ²⁷	0	0
San Marino	15	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	5	5	5	10
Singapore	10	0 ³	0/5 ²⁸	5
Slovak Republic	10	10	0	0/5 ¹³
Slovenia	15	5	0/5 ⁴	5
South Africa	15	5	0	0
Spain	15	10 ⁸	5	5
Sweden	10	5	0	0/10 ⁸
Switzerland	15	0 ²⁵	0	0
Tajikistan ²⁹	0	0	0	0
Thailand	- ¹⁷	10	25	15
Tunisia	20	10	10	10/15 ²¹
Turkey	35	25	15	10
Turkmenistan ²⁹	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	10	5 ³	2/5 ⁵	0/5 ²²
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	15	5	0	0/10 ⁸
United States	15	5 ³	0	0/10 ¹³
Uzbekistan	15	5 ³	10	5
Venezuela	15	5 ³⁰	0/4.95/10 ³¹	5

Notes

- Many treaties provide for an exemption for certain types of interest, such as interest paid to the state, local authorities, the central bank, export credit institutions, or in relation to sales on credit. Such exemptions are not considered in this column.
- Unless indicated otherwise, the rate in this column applies if the recipient company holds at least 25 percent of the capital or the voting power of the paying company, as the case may be. Special conditions may apply.
- A holding of at least 10 percent is required.
- The lower rate applies to interest paid by public bodies.
- The lower rate applies to interest on bank loans.
- These rates apply if the capital holding is at least 25 percent. In addition, a participation exceeding USD 100,000 is required for the 10 percent rate and a participation exceeding USD 250,000 is required for the 5 percent rate.
- The lower rate applies to royalties paid on patents and know-how not older than three years.
- The higher rate applies if the recipient holds more than 50 percent of the capital or the voting power (as the case may be) of the company paying the royalties.
- The domestic rate applies to interest paid by public bodies (under the treaty such interest is taxable only in the source state and there is no reduction).
- The 10 percent rate applies to copyright royalties, excluding films; the 25 percent rate applies to trademarks.
- The lower rate applies to copyright royalties, excluding films, and to computer software, patents, and know-how.
- The lower rate applies to copyright royalties, including films.
- The higher rate applies to film royalties.
- The lower rate applies to equipment leasing.
- Extension of the 1961 Denmark-Austria treaty, as amended by the 1970 protocol.
- The zero rate applies if the Georgian company holds at least 50 percent of the capital of the Austrian company and the value of the holding exceeds EUR 2 million. The 5-percent rate applies if the Georgian company holds at least 10 percent of the capital of the Austrian company and the value of the holding exceeds EUR 100,000.
- The domestic rate applies; there is no reduction under the treaty.
- The 5-percent rate applies if the Liechtenstein company owns manufacturing facilities in Liechtenstein and the royalties are paid directly or through a Liechtenstein patent holding company.
- The treaty does not apply to income paid to exempt Luxembourg holding companies.
- The higher rate applies to copyrights of films and literary and artistic work.
- The lower rate applies to copyright royalties, excluding films.
- The lower rate applies to copyrights of scientific work, patents, trademarks, and know-how. The higher rate applies to copyrights of artistic work, including films.
- The 5-percent rate applies if the Nepalese company owns directly at least 25 percent of the capital in the Austrian company; the 10-percent rate applies if it owns directly at least 10 percent of the capital.
- The rate applies if the Norwegian beneficial owner is a company; no degree of ownership is required.
- A holding of at least 20 percent is required.
- The zero rate applies if and as long as Austria under its domestic law does not levy withholding tax on interest paid to a resident of Romania.
- The rate applies if the Russian company owns directly at least 10 percent of the capital in the Austrian company and the value of the holding exceeds USD 100,000.
- The zero rate applies, besides interest mentioned in note 1, where the interest is paid by an Austrian bank to a Singaporean bank.
- The treaty concluded between Austria and the former USSR.
- A 15percent holding is required.
- The zero rate applies to interest paid by public bodies. The 4.95-percent rate applies to interbank interest.
- Effective from 1 January 2010.

KPMG in Austria

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