

LATAM Conference

June 10 – 11, 2014 · Dallas, TX



Tax Litigation - Chile

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Tax Litigation - Chile

Overview

– Change of Litigation System - Law 20.322 of 2009

■ Old system

- » Regional Director of the IRS acting as a Tax Judge in spite of not being a qualified attorney in a procedure more inquisitorial than adversarial.
- » In theory, legal value of evidentiary pieces was determined by a fixed system contained in the law (*prueba legal o tasada*).
- » Decision of Tax Judge in practice needed to follow IRS regulations.

■ New System (which entered into force in Santiago in 2013)

- » Independent Tax Judges and a full fledged litigation procedure
- » Legal value of evidence is determined by the Tax Judge in accordance with “the rules of logic and experience” (*sana critica*)
- » 2014 Tax Reform Bill aims to introduce a GAAR the effects of which could be radical in a legal environment in which form is the rule.

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The Old Chilean Tax Litigation System





The Old Chilean Litigation System

➤ Lack of Independence

- Regional Directors of the Chilean IRS as Tax Judges
 - Judges of their own adversarial actions
 - Administratively bound by IRS Rulings, General Instructions and Resolutions (issues by the "boss")
- Procedurally discussed within the Chilean IRS venue and premises
 - IRS agents serving as court personnel
- Procedure without much formalities
- Due process of law?
- Role of the Court of Appeals and “timing effect” over contingencies, interest and penalties



"The New Deal"

» Independent Tax Judges

» *Mostly former Chilean IRS personnel*

- Litigation venue separate from the Chilean IRS
- Chilean IRS now is a “party” in an adversarial system
 - Effect: more formalistic procedural rules
- Evidence is analyzed and evaluated in accordance with the “rules of logic and experience”, with much greater freedom for the Tax Judge
- Pre-trial “Discovery” in Tax Summons (*citaciones*). **Pitfall !!!**
- GAAR proposed in 2014 Tax Bill should increase freedom to the Tax Judge and to the Courts in general, reducing blatant tax avoidance (good) and legal certainty (bad)



The Coca Cola Embonor Case

► Facts

- Cayman Branch issues bonds abroad
- Funds used by Branch to incorporate a Cayman Subsidiary
- Cayman Sub purchases foreign shares, which allow the indirect acquisition of a Chilean bottling business.

► Tax Results

- » *Interest of the Branch Deductible in Chile, and gain made by Cayman Sub not subject to taxes in Chile.*

► Final Decision

- No business purpose + aggressive tax planning = no deduction (surprise, surprise, we do not have a GAAR).

Thank you !!

Arturo Garnham
Garnham Abogados Ltda
Tel 562 2378 7115
agarnham@garnhamycia.cl

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