





Doing business in the U.S.: Practical matters & Tax reform

DECEMBER 2, 2019

Introduction

1998



MORE THAN 500 CLIENTS ASSISTED SINCE OUR CREATION

OUR SERVICES





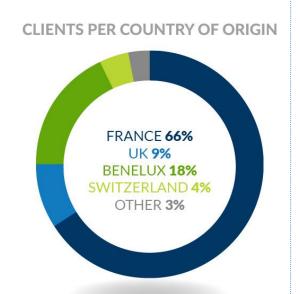


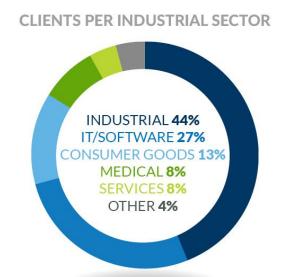
Accounting
Tax
HR

Audit

Transaction Services M&A Due Diligence

Our Clients







Agenda

- 1. Set Up Process
- 2. Services on U.S. Soil: Tax Consequences
- 3. Sales tax important developments: Economic Nexus
- 4. Structure
- 5. Business Model
- 6. Intra-Group Tax Issues
- 7. Mobility employment



Set Up Process

SECTION 1

The Set Up Process

- Exploration
 - o Trade shows
 - Market research
- Export
 - o Direct
 - o Indirect
- Subsidiary
- Acquisition / Transaction





Services on U.S. soil

U.S. Related Activities

On-site services

- Installation
- Training
- Maintenance

People in US

- Sales support
- Tech support

Assets

- Inventory
- Machine



Tax Consequences

Federal

- Permanent Establishment
- W8 Requirement to avoid withholding

State

- Nexus
- Are not a part to the double taxation treaty
- Registration and Filing



Tax Consequences: State

State Nexus

- Sales tax
 - Final clients
 - Distributor reseller
 - Services vs Goods
- Income tax
- Payroll tax
 - o Federal
 - o State



Tax Consequences: Federal

Federal: Permanent Establishment

- Income tax
- Payroll tax



Time for a U.S. Structure!



Sales tax - important developments: Economic Nexus

New sales tax nexus standards

Before South Dakota v. Wayfair

- Physical presence required
- Competitive advantage for online merchants

After South Dakota v. Wayfair

- Economic nexus standards adopted in app. 30 states
- Generally (cf. South Dakota): \$100,000 in sales or 200 transactions in a calendar year
- Practical implications still unclear





Structure

U.S. Structure

- Branch or subsidiary
- Corporate entity, tax status
- Stockholder
- State of incorporation



U.S. Structure

Keep It Simple

- Inc
- Delaware
- 100% owned by parent company





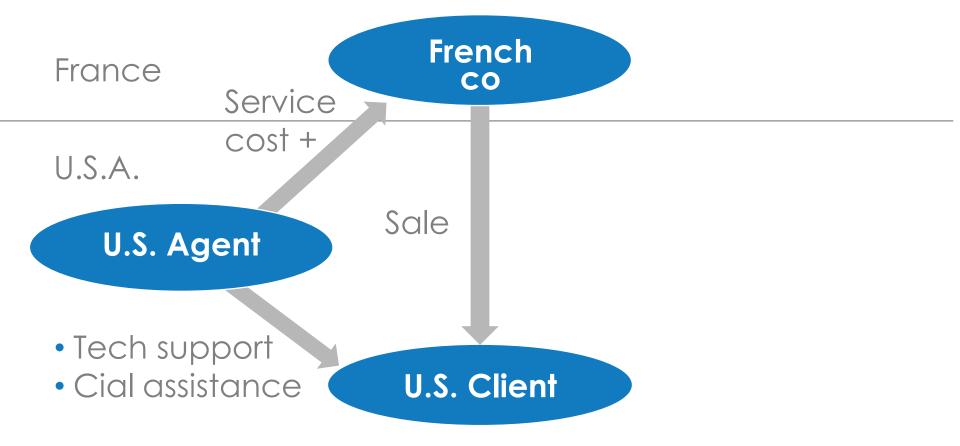
Business Model

SECTION 5

Subsidiary Role



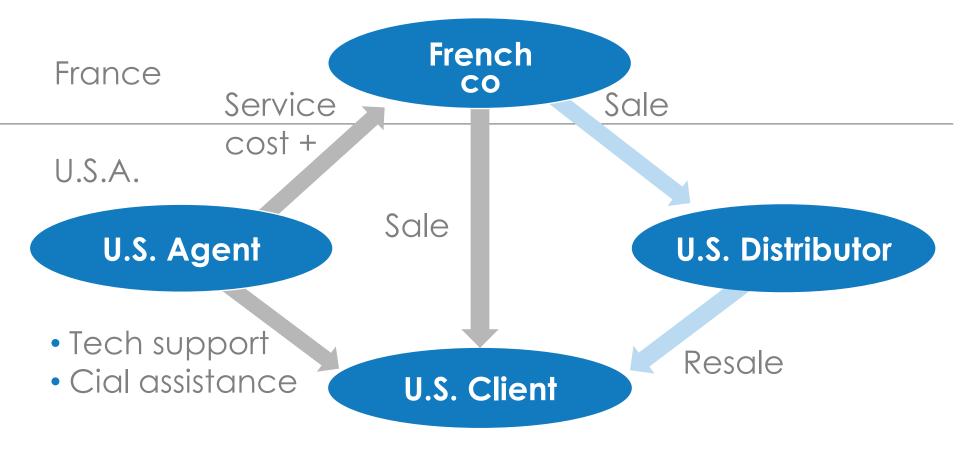
Agent model



Distributor model

French France CO Sale U.S.A. **U.S.** Distributor Resale **U.S. Client**

Business model summary



Subsidiary Role and New tax law

Consider

- Income tax rate from 15% -35% to flat 21% + state(27%)
- Loss carried forward use limited to 80%
- No more Carry Back

Consequences

- Tax will go up for small cost + (agent)
- With costs + early losses are transfer to a higher tax jurisdiction and are better used.
- High time to use all possible carry back



Intra-Group Tax Issues

Related Transactions

- 1. Purchase of goods and services from the parent company or affiliates
- 2. Interest
- 3. Royalties
- 4. "Management" Services
- 5. Dividends

Usual Questions

- 1. Transfer pricing legislation
- 2. Withholding
- 3. Limited tax deductions

Transfer Pricing 4/4

Prod Costs = \$800

Margin = \$0

French

Margin = \$400

Sales Price = \$800

Sales Price = \$1200

Margin = \$1200

U.S. Subsidiary

Margin = \$800

Sales Price = \$2000

Sales Price = \$2000

U.S. Client

Transfer-Pricing and New tax law

Consider

- 1. Flat income tax rate 21%
- 2. Interest deduction greatly improved:
 - No limit below 25 Millions sales
 - 2. 30% of Ebitda above

Consequences

- May be more beneficial to transfer profit to USA
- 2. Financing structure
 - Loan may be more beneficial than capital
 - 2. Thin capitalization risk



Mobility-Employment

Human Ressources

- 1. Payroll
 - 1. Engagement Letter/ Agreement/Employee Handbook
 - 2. Hiring/Firing
- 2. Keeping employees
 - 1. Salaries
 - 2. Benefits (Paid vacation- Retirement plan- Health Insurance)

Differential

- 1. Living Costs
- 2. Tax
- 3. Social

CFE is not recognized by Obamacare (Humanis – Well away)

Penalty gone in 2019



Caisse des Français de l'Étranger La Sécurité sociale des expatriés









Thank You!

More questions?

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