Saudi Arabia

Transfer Pricing Country Profile

June 2022

		SUMMARY	REFERENCE
		The Arm's Length Principle	
1	Does your domestic legislation or regulation make reference to the Arm's Length Principle?	 ☑ Yes ☐ No A reference to the arm's length principle is provided under Article 1 (2) of the Saudi Transfer Pricing Bylaws. 	Saudi Transfer Pricing Bylaws, Article 1 (2)
2	What is the role of the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines under your domestic legislation?	On 31/01/2019, Saudi Arabia issued Transfer Pricing Bylaws and guidelines, which follow the OECD TPG.	
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 The definition of a related person is provided under Article 1 (25) of the Saudi Transfer Pricing Bylaws. Related person means two or more natural persons if they are: (i) relatives through marriage or are otherwise relatives to the fourth degree; or (ii) partners in a partnership. (b) a natural person is considered related to a juridical person in any of the following circumstances: (i) if the natural person is a partner in a partnership and he, either alone or together with a related person or persons, directly, indirectly (or both) controls fifty percent (50%) or more of the voting rights, income, or capital of the partnership. 	Saudi Transfer Pricing Bylaws, Article 1 (25) Saudi Transfer Pricing Guidelines, Chapter 3 – Subjects

		(ii) (iv) (iv) (iv) (iv) (iv) (iv) (iv)	company a persons, di more of the as for agensimilar arra he benefits a related personation of the personati	and he, eith rectly, indirectly, indirectly, indirectly, indirectly, indirectly, indirectly administration or is capablers on or per on alone or participates capital of a cal persons under erson who coff a juridical ective contrible person who has persons.	ner alone or rectly (or boths, income stering proportion in a persons. It is a person in a person in a person in a person in a person has all person has of over the own has effective to be a person has effective to be a	together w th) controls or capital of erty held in a son is consi ing from the a related pe to participa son. ered related ontrol. as the ability s, alone or other juridic ctive control of th	shareholder in a cap ith a related person fifty percent (50%) the capital compan a trust, fund or any sidered related thereter, em, either alone or we reson thereto directly te in the management persons in any of to control the busin together with a rela- tal person. I over a juridical person	or o	
Does your domestic legislation for transfer pricing methods to in respect of transactions between related parties?	be used If If to ap pro	CUP the taxpay Article 9 pply a tranovided. Ti	Resale Price Wer used oth of the Transfer pricing the taxable p	Cost Plus er method sfer Pricing method oth erson must	g Bylaws, where than the be able to de	Profit Split me approved hich states approved tremonstrate	Other (If so, please describe) method, he must re 'A taxable person nansfer pricing methot that under the facts a reliable measure of	nay ods and	Saudi Transfer Pricing Bylaws, Article 7 Saudi Transfer Pricing Bylaws, Article 9 Saudi Transfer Pricing Guidelines, Section 4.2, Step 2: selection of TP method

		arm's length result and that the suggested method satisfies the provisions under Article 6 of the Bylaws."	
5	Which criterion is used in your jurisdiction for the application of transfer pricing methods?	Please check all that apply: ☐ Hierarchy of methods ☒ Most appropriate method ☐ Other (if so, please explain)	
		Saudi Arabia's Transfer Pricing Guidelines provide guidance on selecting the most appropriate method to determine the arm's length price for a related party transaction. In addition, Saudi Arabia takes guidance from the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines.	
6	If your domestic legislation or regulations contain specific guidance on commodity transactions, indicate which of the following approaches is followed.	 ☑ For controlled transactions involving commodities, the guidance contained in paragraphs 2.18-2.22 of the TPG is followed. ☐ Domestic legislation mandates the use of a specific method for controlled transactions involving commodities (<i>if so, please explain</i>) ☐ Other (<i>if so, please explain</i>) 	
		There is no specific guidance in Saudi's domestic legislation on commodity transactions.	
		Comparability Analysis	
7	Does your jurisdiction follow (or largely follow) the guidance on comparability analysis outlined in Chapter III of the TPG?		Saudi Transfer Pricing Guidelines, Chapter 4
		Saudi Arabia Transfer Pricing Guidelines provide guidance on comparability analysis. In addition, Saudi Arabia takes guidance from the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines.	
8	Is there a preference in your jurisdiction for domestic comparables over foreign comparables?		Saudi Transfer Pricing Bylaws, Article 13 (c)
	1' Al.'-	The comparable transaction information under Article 13 (c) of Saudi Transfer Pricing Bylaws states that the tax authority may accept the use of foreign comparable transactions by a taxable person in the event that information on	Hadatad Isaa 2022

		domestic comparable transactions are not available or in the absence of domestic comparable transactions.	
9	Does your tax administration use secret comparables for transfer pricing assessment purposes?	□ Yes ⊠ No	
10	the use of an arm's length range and/or statistical measure for determining		Saudi Transfer Pricing Bylaws, Chapter 9
	arm's length remuneration?	The arm's length remuneration of a controlled transaction shall be determined by applying the method that, under the facts and circumstances, provides the most reliable measure of an arm's length result. Except and to the extent provided in Chapter 9 of the Bylaws, the most appropriate method shall be selected from the approved transfer pricing methods. Moreover, Saudi Arabia applies the interquartile range in the legislation in order to consider an appropriate approach to determine the arm's length range of margins.	
11	Are comparability adjustments required under your domestic legislation or regulations?	∑ Yes □ No	Saudi Transfer Pricing Guidelines, Chapter 4 4.3.4. Sub step 4: Selection of comparable Saudi Transfer Pricing Bylaws, Article 5 -
		Comparability adjustment is performed to reduce the material differences (if any) between the situations being compared. In this respect, if material differences exist between the controlled and uncontrolled transactions that could materially affect the outcome of the transfer pricing analysis, it should be determined whether these comparability adjustments could be reliably performed otherwise the uncontrolled transaction cannot be used as comparable.	"Comparable Transactions"
		Comparability adjustments to the financials of the comparable are solely allowed if they can be made with a high degree of accuracy and if the impact on the comparable is not material. Such adjustments should serve to improve the outcome of the analysis and eliminate potential smaller differences between the comparables. All comparability adjustments need to be properly substantiated by taxpayers.	
		Intangible Property	
12	Does your domestic legislation or regulations contain guidance specific to		Saudi Transfer Pricing Guidelines, Chapter 8 - "Specific Guidance: Intangibles"

	the pricing of controlled transactions involving intangibles?	Saudi Transfer Pricing Guidelines, Chapter 8 "Specific Guidance: Intangibles", includes specific guidance on intangibles. It includes a specific framework on relevant aspects of analysing intangibles. In addition, Saudi Arabia takes guidance from the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines.			
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			
		Intra-Group Services			
15	Does your domestic legislation or regulations provide guidance specific to intra-group services transactions?	☐ Yes ☑ No Saudi transfer pricing domestic legislation does not contain specific guidance on intra-group services transactions. Saudi tends to rely on the OECD TPG.			
16	Do you have any simplified approach for low value-adding intra-group services?	☐ Yes ☑ No Saudi follows the OECD TPG including the approach on low value-adding intra-group services.			
17	Are there any other rules outside transfer pricing rules that are relevant for the tax treatment of transactions involving services?	□ Yes ⊠ No			
	Financial Transactions				

18	[NEW] Does your domestic legislation or regulations provide guidance specific to financial transactions?		Saudi Transfer Pricing Guidelines, Chapter 7
		Saudi Transfer Pricing Guidelines includes specific guidance on this topic on Chapter 7 "Specific Guidance: Financial Transactions". For financial transactions, the same initial rules apply: the conditions must be checked against the arm's length principle. As such, it provides additional guidance on various examples of financial transactions which related persons could enter into given their more specific nature. The guidance on Chapter 7 of the Saudi Transfer Pricing Guidelines follows the OECD TPG.	
19	[NEW] Are there any other rules outside transfer pricing rules that are	⊠ Yes	Saudi Income Tax Law ("Bylaws"), Articles 5 and 9
	relevant for the tax treatment of	□ No	3 and 9
	financial transactions? (e.g. whether your jurisdiction has implemented the measures in BEPS Action 4 to limit interest	The other rules applied for the financial transactions in the Saudi Income Tax Law ("Bylaws") are related to the loan charges with referred in the following Articles:	
	deductions and other financial payments or any similar rules)	 The loan charges rules, which mentioned on Article 5 (Source of Income). Loan charges on Article 9 (Deductible expenses in determining the taxable income) which incurred during the tax year if related to income subject to tax, or the resultant of the following formula whichever is less: the taxpayer's total income from loan charges, plus 50 percent of (a - b). "a" = income subject to tax other than income from loan charges. "b" = expenses allowed under the Law other than loan charge expenses. 	
		Cost Contribution Agreements	
20	Does your jurisdiction have legislation	□ Yes	
	or regulations on cost contribution agreements?	⊠ No	
		Saudi Arabia does not have domestic legislation or regulation on cost contribution agreements and tend to rely on the OECD TPG.	
		Transfer Pricing Documentation	

Please briefly explain the relevant requirements related to filing of transfer pricing documentation (i.e. timing for preparation or submission, languages, etc.)	The documentation requirements imposed by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) include the preparation of a Master File and a Local File for taxpayers that meet the threshold. The documentation relating to controlled transactions shall be provided to the tax authority upon its request within the duration specified by the tax authority in the request, provided that such duration shall be no less than 30 days after the date of such request. In principle, the Ultimate Parent Entity (UPE) or Surrogate Parent Entity (SPE) should submit the Country-by-Country Report (CbCR). Thus, if the taxpayer is either the UPE or SPE, that taxpayer must submit a CbC Report to the tax authority within the 12-month period immediately following the end of the reporting year of its MNE group. However, according to the Bylaws, filing a CbC Report is not required in KSA if the consolidated group revenue is less than SAR 3 200 000 000 (approx. EUR 750 million) in the reporting year immediately preceding the current reporting year.	Saudi Transfer Pricing Bylaws, Articles 16 to 18 Saudi Transfer Pricing Guidelines, Chapter 5 - "Transfer Pricing Documentation" Saudi Transfer Pricing Guidelines, Section 5.4 – "Country-by-Country Reporting"
Does your legislation provide for specific transfer pricing penalties and/or compliance incentives regarding transfer pricing documentation?	□ Yes ⊠ No	
If your legislation provides for exemption from transfer pricing documentation obligations, please explain.	Exemption from transfer pricing documentation applies to natural persons and small enterprises and "a juridical person" who carries out controlled transactions, for which the total arm's length value does not exceed SAR 6 million (approx. EUR 1.4 million) in a 12-month period.	Saudi Transfer Pricing Bylaws, Article 19 - "Exemptions" Saudi Transfer Pricing Guidelines, Section 5.3

		Guidance is provided in the Saudi Transfer Pricing Bylaws and Guidelines.					
		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): Saudi Arabia has issued a Request for Mutual Agreement Procedure – Taxpayer Guidance and Saudi Tax Ruling Request Guideline. Moreover, please refer to the OECD MAP Profile for Saudi Arabia.	Request for Mutual Agreement Procedure Tax Ruling Request Guideline (June 2020) Saudi Arabia's OECD 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?	 ☑ Yes ☑ No Saudi Guidelines allow taxpayers to make year-end adjustments. If due to unforeseen circumstances the actual reported result falls outside the arm's length range, taxpayers can make a so-called year-end adjustment if the annual accounts have not yet been finalised. The Saudi Guidelines also refer to the year-end adjustments that they are in principle allowed before closing the commercial accounts for the financial/accounting year. 	Saudi Transfer Pricing Guidelines, Section 4.4 ("Financial Analysis"), Section 4.4.1 ("Arm's Length Range") Saudi Transfer Pricing Guidelines, Section 6.1 ("Implementation")
29	Does your jurisdiction make secondary adjustments?	☐ Yes ☐ 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 ☑ No In how many tax treaties? Saudi Arabia does not follow the AOA in any of its tax treaties.	
31	[NEW] Does your jurisdiction follow also another approach?	 ✓ Yes ☐ No In most of Saudi Arabia's tax treaties, the pre-2010 OECD MTC is followed and in around 13 treaties, the United Nations' Force of Attraction approach is applicable. 	Tax and Customs Agreements of Saudi Arabia
		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	N/A	

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aspects not addressed in this	
questionnaire)	

For more information, please visit: https://oe.cd/transfer-pricing-country-profiles