



Connecting professionals around the world

International Practice Group, is an international association of independent firms, with a Secretariat, which meets clients' needs for legal, taxation and accountancy services throughout the world

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„WONDERFUL 2013 IPG SPRING CONFERENCE BRUSSELS“



Welcome Members,
IPG is 25 years old and I'm proud to present IPG here and now.

In the middle of a changing, new developing and new defining Europe.

With dynamic changes within the group during the 90's, Members from outside Europe are joining us. Our first move to become more Global.

In 2000 and later, Member numbers have been decreasing but the merger of IPG and

Picatrex in 2009 has proved to be a milestone, giving IPG the direction to develop into the organization it is today.

Since then many new members have joined, not only from good old Europe but More importantly from all over the world giving IPG potential to further grow in the future.

IPG 2013 is modern and well-functioning with its current Board, the Advisory Board, the Ethics Committee and other ad-hoc Committees.

Now, we are looking forward to another 25 successful years of IPG.

May this exercise be a successful one!

See you all in Barcelona,

Friedelm Gruber
Chairman
IPG



WONDERFUL 2013 IPG SPRING CONFERENCE BRUSSELS



**Hilarius Mayrhofer ;
Schuffels Rechtsanwälte**
Law firm Studio legale
Gümbelstr. 2
80636 München
TEL: + 49 (0) 89 121154-6
info@schuffels.de
www.schuffels.de

Friday, the first “official day” of the conference, started with the networking breakfast. This event, which was prepared very well by the members of the IPG Board, is a very good opportunity to combine breakfast with networking in an entertaining and active way at once: during breakfast in the hotel, each delegate was invited to give a brief presentation of himself, his firm and his interests, within a time limit of only one minute for each speaker. Since this time limit was supervised strictly by the organizers of this event, the participants had the opportunity to obtain and to refresh the profiles of each other and to focus on the essentials. Since the networking breakfast was attended by almost all delegates and new candidates, this event is very efficient for networking and seems to emerge as an almost “mandatory” part of all IPG conferences.

After this networking breakfast and the beginning of the official part of the 2013 spring conference with the opening speech of the Chairman of

IPG, Mr Friedhelm Gruber, the host of this conference, Mr. Johan Billiet, introduced his Brussels based law firm Billiet & Co. to the delegates. The morning program continued with a speech by Mr Baron Frans Van Daele, a very reputable Belgian and European politician considered to be one of the most important strategists in European politics and “the man behind” Herman Van Rompuy, the President of the European Council. Mr Baron Frans Van Daele’s exciting speech focused on the Euro crisis, its reasons and the way out, and the audience had the opportunity to get a lot of detailed background information of European and international politics.

This speech was followed by presentations with very useful indications regarding doing business in Belgium. In particular, Mr Johan Billiet disclosed important issues and pointed out some very dangerous stumbling blocks which everybody being involved in distributing in Belgium absolutely should know. The precise explana-

tions of Belgian tax law by Dr Ghislain Joseph were followed by very interesting presentations by Mr Johan Billiet and Mr Philippe Billiet regarding alternative dispute resolution in Belgium, with a focus on mediation and arbitration.

In the evening, the gala dinner took place in an extraordinary location, the Théâtre Vaudeville of Brussels, a former theatre with a stunning ambiance. After a welcome drink, the delegates were invited to listen from the theatre’s balcony to the first part of a concert performed by the very committed band called Jan Wuytens. Then the delicious dinner was served, which was accompanied by very moving words of the Chairman of IPG, Mr Friedhelm Gruber, regarding the 25th anniversary of IPG. In the late evening, the band continued their performance with live-music which animated the delegates to celebrate 25 years of IPG also by dancing far into the night.



WONDERFUL 2013 IPG SPRING CONFERENCE BRUSSELS



Jonathan Silverman
Silverman Sherliker LLP
Solicitors

7 Bath Place

EC2A 3DR London, UK

TEL: + 44 (0)20 7749 2700

www.silvermansherliker.co.uk

jtrs@silvermansherliker.co.uk

At the conference in Brussels Andrew Hudders and I were asked to give presentations about how regulation was impacting upon our respective jurisdictions.

I started by saying that in 2004, I cynically made a prediction that within 10 years there would be two categories of lawyers in the UK, those with clients and those who were prepared to comply with legislation.

I fear that with but one year to go my predictions are proving unnervingly close to reality.

It may be helpful to fellow practitioners if I summarize the key points of my talk since rigorous adoption of EU Anti-money laundering regulations and increased UK statutory compliance has placed stringent obligation upon UK lawyers under the Proceeds of Crime Act to carry out detailed due diligence on clients before accepting instructions on anything other than the most straightforward of transactions.

I stressed that obligation extends to drilling down to identifying the ultimate beneficial owners of all corporate clients, whether registered in the UK or overseas; yet accepting that for the moment that this is perfectly understandable in a world facing terrorist threats, the obligations on the UK law firm are somewhat more onerous and judging from my discussions afterwards with fellow IPG members they certainly appear to practices operating in some other jurisdictions be pedantic and inclusive and way beyond local requirements. Of course the reality is that failure to comply results in criminal sanctions against UK lawyers. If a client discloses that the funds provided to you are the proceeds of crime (and that includes tax evasion) or if he is simply unable to demonstrate how those funds have come to him, then the UK money laundering regulations require the lawyers to notify the authorities immediately of the facts, failure to do so is a criminal offence as is tipping off the client you have notified the authorities accepting into one's client's account monies from overseas sources requires verification as the source of the funds.

Perhaps what seem to worry the room, most was my story about how our London clearing bank have received monies in Australia designated in US dollars, of which they let us draw, only to be told seven days later that the monies had been called back as a result of US compliance, unfortunately, the story had a happy ending as the monies were recredited to us the

following morning. I explained that if a proposed transaction is in anyway dubious there is an express obligation is on the lawyer to immediately notify SOCA (the serious crimes authority) and it is essential to obtain their consent before proceeding any further.

Again there is an express prohibition from notifying the client; quite simply failure so to do is a criminal offence committed by the solicitor punishable by imprisonment. This can lead to a bizarre situation where the client is pressing for progress on the transaction yet one cannot do so until the official consent has been forthcoming-and are unable to tell the client, one of the matter is in abeyance !

Gone to some considerable extent, therefore, is the concept of solicitor-client confidentiality and young intended consequences must be that there are cases where a client is back from telling the whole story. As a result the opportunity to offer wise advice, is simply lost.

Andrew's presentation focused upon the demands and bureaucracy surrounding the importation of goods into the US and how the IRS can make even a straightforward transaction unduly complex. He emphasized the need to take specialist local advice to avoid the risk of goods being impounded or simply blocked from entry.

Andrew discussed how the rules brought in to implement sanctions against certain overseas countries had a profound effect upon US exporters and the importance of taking all reasonable care to ensure that as a lawyer one was not assisting sanctions busting transactions.

Andrew and I both spoke about one area of common difficulty which is when it comes to clients who wish to pay 'sweeteners' to secure deals. The US have long had legislation in place to prohibit bribes, the UK introduced the Bribery Act 2010 which is far reaching in its implications and I stressed that it implied to any British subject wherever in the globe he was carrying on business

A whole new world is upon us and certainly practicing law in the UK & the USA does indeed at times feel most uncomfortable.

Jonathan T R Silverman is senior partner of IPG member Silverman Sherliker LLP a full service practice based in the City of London

SPOUSE PROGRAM



Kathryn Cassidy

As is the tradition with all IPG conferences, whilst the delegates attend the seminars in the hotel, the spouses and partners are the recipients of the kind hospitality of the host firm for a programme of cultural and fun activities. In Brussels we were the guests of Billiet & Co.

On May 10th around 20 'other halves' gathered in the lobby and reacquainted ourselves with those we have met at previous conferences - and welcomed some new faces too. As Brussels is mainly cobbled pavements, high heels were swapped for trainers and 'flats' and we were treated to an all day walking tour of the city.

The sun was shining and our highly knowledgeable guide (insert name) led us through all the well-known spots like The Grand Place and past the infamous Manneken Pis. As usual however, one of the perks of being the guests of a firm who know their city inside out is that we also get to see some beautiful buildings, shopping areas, parks and restaurants which we may never have discovered if visiting alone as tourists.

Billiet & Co were no exception to this and they made sure that our itinerary included all the fascinating landmarks as well as ensuring we fully appreciated the heritage of their lovely city.

It is a matter of fact with IPG conferences that we are never too far from food or drink! As

such, we stopped off around 11am in cafe Le Cirio for a local refreshment called a 'half and half' (half Prosecco, half white wine filled to the brim of the glass by the waiters with deft and speedy precision) before wending our way past more of the sights of Brussels for lunch.

Much merriment and chat, fuelled in part by the delicious food and free-flowing wine plus, in equal measure, the friendly atmosphere and easy camaraderie of the group gave way to a hush of awe when later in the afternoon we were taken to Wolfers - Diamond jewellers to the Belgian Royal family.

This was a private audience and with fine teas and Belgian chocolates also provided, the Director of the firm treated us to a talk about the factors which make their diamonds so exquisite and sought after. The staff allowed us all to handle and try on jewellery literally fit for a King or Queen!

All in all it was a wonderful day out and it continued in grand style when we were reunited with our spouses and partners for the Gala Dinner and dance at the Theatre du Vaudeville.

Thank you Billiet & Co for a super conference and spouse program. It was a real delight to get to see so much of your fascinating city.

Katryn Cassidy



TENNIS TOURNAMENT



Helge Weber
Heinen & Renken
 Marschweg 36/36a
 26122 Oldenburg, Germany
 TEL: + 49 (0) 441 97290-0
weber@heinen-renken.de
www.heinen-renken.de

As usual some delegates came to Brussels to the conference in order to participate at the IPG tennis tournament. The event took place at the Tennis Club du Bois de la Cambre. This Tennis Club is located in the heart of Brussels, next to a beautiful white church. His six clay courts can be overlooked from the garden terrace of the Bois de la Chambre Restaurant. When we arrived at 02:00 p.m. a well-dressed wedding party enjoyed their lunch on this terrace. As also the weather was sunny, the conditions for the IPG tennis tournament were just perfect.

The participants in the tournament were Akos, Michel, Jesse and me. We played single matches of one set against each other. Everyone was very competitive, but in a friendly way. As always the match of Akos against Michel was most impressively - as usual both fought very hard and very long. When Jessie and I finished, the score between them was 2:2 - one hour later Michel won the Tie-Break. The final game was

Michel against me, a good chance to learn some French words like "merde". Unfortunately Jesse had to left for an IPG board meeting, so we could not play doubles. Because no women took part in, we could not manage to play mixed matches either. We hope to welcome some woman (Nienke and Alexandra?) in Barcelona so we can play mixed matches for fun after the tournament.

Significantly Akos and Michel did not go to the restaurant to drink some beer after the tournament, they played a second set.

See you in Barcelona, on behalf of the whole tennis tournament Brussels 2013 players, Akos Menyhei, Michel Mall, Jesse Hartgring and ...

Helge Weber

WONDERFUL 2013 IPG SPRING CONFERENCE BRUSSELS



Graham Wallace
BARNES ROFFE LLP
 Leytonstone House, 3 Hanbury Drive
 E11 1GA London
 TEL: 020 8988 61 08
g.wallace@barnesroffe.com
www.barnesroffe.com

During the Friday afternoon session at the IPG conference in Brussels I chaired a workshop on the tax treatment of costs incurred on Research & Development activities and the taxation of income from innovation and patents. I am grateful to Alexander Spiess from DELTA Revision GmbH in Germany, Jur Voermans of Accon avm in The Netherlands, Stephen Wood from Barnes Roffe LLP in the UK and Mitchell Miller from Weinberg, Lieberman & Co in the USA for being my willing "victims" in each preparing a 10 minute run through their own jurisdictions' rules on such matters.

I could not even to begin to summarize the presentations in a short report such as this, but I made a few notes. The key thing seemed to be a similarity between several jurisdictions on certain reliefs. Only Germany has no specific enhancements for additional tax relief on R&D expenditure and neither Germany nor the USA had reliefs for a lower rate of tax on income from innovation or patents.

Delegates' comments from the audience revealed how other jurisdictions obtained relief, by either the use of tax havens or by local equivalents to the four countries which presented.

Hopefully this session was able to prompt some discussions amongst the delegates and enable them to find out more about what might drive innovation in their respective countries and neighboring countries. If nothing else, I hope it allowed some common knowledge to develop between the delegates and demonstrated how tax reliefs may be available for their clients in the future.

Graham Wallace

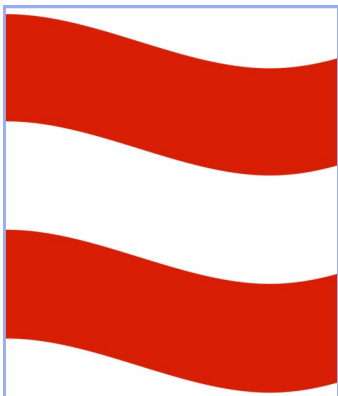


DENZEL POLSKA SP. Z O.O. (POLAND)

Our company's potential comes from our people (we employ 10 persons) who form a well-matched team of specialists and for whom competence, professionalism and knowledge are values of prior significance. We are a group of very well-qualified specialists holding the title of Certified Auditor, Tax Advisor and Certified Accountants. Many years of experience have reinforced our knowledge, whereas regular trainings and constant access to specialist literature broaden our competence and update our information about changing regulations. We are credible partners of several dozen companies, including firms with foreign capital, or else operating in different economic sectors of the European markets.



Anna Ramut
Denzel Polska Sp. z o.o.
ul. Zabrska 18/4
40-083 Katowice, Poland
TEL: + 48 32 254 38 70
anna.ramut@denzel.pl
www.denzel.pl



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We are your strong partner for new ideas and special advice for your small and medium-size enterprises. Quality is our main concern - we guarantee our quality standards. We see your wishes as our challenge. Services - for you and your business, we offer in addition to standard services special advice and new ideas. Our knowledge is your advantage. A team of competent and motivated employees ensures your success.



Claus Höllermeier
Höllermeier Schaller & Partner
Karl-Emminger-Straße 23
5020 Salzburg, Austria
TEL: + 43 662 624494-0
office@b-s-g.at
www.beraten-steuern-gewinnen.at
www.b-s-g.at



Markus Schaller
Höllermeier Schaller & Partner
Karl-Emminger-Straße 23
5020 Salzburg, Austria
TEL: + 43 662 624494-0
office@b-s-g.at
www.beraten-steuern-gewinnen.at
www.b-s-g.at



LONGAN LAW FIRM (CHINA)

Established in 1992, Longan Law Firm is one of the first private legal partnerships in China. Within its ten offices across China and internationally, Longan's legal team is comprised of nearly 400 attorneys and 150 support staffs. Particularly in Shenzhen office, over 90 professionals have successfully been providing the full range of services to both domestic and international clients in various industries for about 8 years. Our position as a truly Chinese law firm has various advantages for our international clients who use us as a direct and effective resource to securing their interests in the Chinese marketplace.



Tony Lai
LongAn Law Firm, Shenzhen Office
Suites 802-805 New World Center, No 6009,
Yi Tian Road, Futian District, Shenzhen 518026,
P.R. China
TEL: 0086 755 23982813
tonylai@longanlaw.com
www.longanlaw.com



KIUEGER & STEIN, LLP (USA)

The tax lawyers of Klueger & Stein, LLP have been advising clients on sophisticated U.S. and international tax and business matters for over 30 years. Our lawyers are highly experienced in the areas of deal making, structuring joint ventures, corporate mergers, acquisitions and reorganizations, and all aspects of cross-border tax planning. We also act as private counsel for some of the wealthiest families in the U.S., Europe, Russia and Asia, advising on estate planning, asset protection and cross-border investing.



Jacob Stein
Klueger & Stein, LLP
16000 Ventura Boulevard,
Suite 1000, 91436 Los Angeles, CA, USA
TEL: (818) 933-3838
jstein@ksilaw.com
www.ksilaw.com

CHANGES TO SLOVAK TAX LEGISLATION



Daniel Futej
Law Firm FUTEJ &
Partners s.r.o.
Radlinského 2,
811 07 Bratislava
Tel. + 421 2 5263 3161
futej@futej.sk
www.futej.sk



Rudolf Sivák
Law Firm FUTEJ &
Partners s.r.o.
Radlinského 2,
811 07 Bratislava
Tel. + 421 2 5263 3161
futej@futej.sk
www.futej.sk

This article provides a brief overview of important legislative changes in Slovak tax legislation which came recently into effect.

End of flat tax rate

Based on amendment to the Income Tax Act, as of 1 January 2013, Slovakia does not have a flat rate tax for companies (legal persons) and individuals anymore. The tax rate for companies increased from 19% to 23%. As regards individuals (natural persons), two tax rates exist and these will be applied in the following way: individuals earning per year less or equal to the amount of 176,8 times the subsistence level (currently EUR 34,401.74) will pay 19% tax; individuals earning per year more than the amount of 176,8 times the subsistence level (currently EUR 34,401.74) will pay 19% on to the amount of up to 176,8 times the subsistence level 25% tax on the amount above the amount of 176,8 times the subsistence level.

The subsistence level is changed (increased) each year. Income of individuals and profits of companies for 2012 will still be taxed by the lower rate of 19%, i.e. the increased tax rates will apply for tax periods starting in 2013.

Limitation of postponement for submission of tax returns

Under new regime, generally, tax payers will have to submit tax returns by the end of 3 months period following the end of tax period (if the tax period ends on 31 December 2012, tax return must be submitted by 2nd April 2013). However, tax payers who have income from outside Slovakia may extend the deadline for submission of tax return by a maximum of 3 months by

sending an announcement to the tax authority by the end of the initial 3 months statutory period. **Changes to health insurance contributions from dividends:**

Dividends paid from 2013 profits distributed to individual persons subject to Slovak health insurance will be subject to increased rate of health insurance contributions. Rate increases from 10% to 14%. Moreover, the maximum assessment base from which these contributions are calculated is also increased (more than 4 times). **VAT guarantee.**

Based on amendment to the Value Added Tax Act, the conditions for value added tax (hereinafter "VAT") guarantee by recipient of services or purchaser of goods were extended. Based on new legislation, VAT payer as recipient of services or purchaser of goods (hereinafter "Recipient") guarantees the amount of VAT which was stated on invoice but which the supplier did not remit respective VAT to the state.

However, the guarantee concept applies only when Recipient (i) knew or (ii) based on sufficient reasons could have known or should have known, that part or the whole amount of VAT will not be remitted to the state. Recipient is considered to have known or should have known in following cases:

consideration (price) stated on the invoice is without economical substance either disproportionately high or disproportionately low or Recipient continued to conduct taxable transactions with supplier the VAT registration of whom can be cancelled even after such supplier was listed in the respective list (so called list of potentially risky VAT

payers) published by Financial Directorate of Slovak Republic or at the time of tax point (when tax obligation arose), Recipient was statutory body or member of statutory body or shareholder of supplier of goods or provider of services. In practice, this new concept of VAT guarantee means that if supplier who is stated in the list of potentially risky VAT payers published by Financial Directorate supplies goods or provides services but does not remit the respective VAT to the state, tax authority might request the VAT from Recipient. Such Recipient is obliged to pay such VAT within 8 days as of tax authority's request. Even though Recipient might file an appeal against such request, the appeal does not suspend the obligation to pay the VAT. From a practical point of view, before companies (registered VAT payers) start, as recipients of goods or services, doing business with other VAT payers they should check whether their supplier is not listed in the list of potentially risky VAT payers (list is accessible on (www.drsr.sk)).

Rating of tax payers

Government plans to ward rating to tax payers based on criteria such as financial stability, tax reliability and donorship. Taxpayer will be obliged to state its rating (awarded each year) on all accounting documents (e.g. invoices). Tax payers with good rating should get a better "treatment" from tax authorities compared to those with bad rating (more controls, etc.) The plan is to implement rating in 2014; however, no legislative draft was made available, so far.

LEGAL OUTLOOK - WHAT IS HAPPENING IN DENMARK IN 2013?



Alexandra Huber
LEAD LEGAL ADVICE
DENMARK

Frederiksholms Kanal 20, st.
DK-1220 København K
TEL: +45 51 16 74 94
ah@leaddenmark.com
www.leaddenmark.com

2013 is the year of reforms in Denmark. The Government has launched a number of amendments, with the goal to increase the business competitiveness of Denmark by creating more jobs, lowering taxes and thereby establishing a more business friendly environment. Even without the reforms, the World Bank has already ranked Denmark as the easiest place to do business in Europe according to an analysis published in October 2012. So there are a lot of good reasons to do business in Denmark.

LEAD has summarized some of the most interesting amendments for you:

Overhaul of the Danish Companies Act

Currently, Danish Parliament is to vote on a proposal implementing a new regulation into Danish Corporate Law, including inter alia:

- Reduction of the minimum fixed capital requirements for establishing a private limited company ("Anpartsselskab"). Currently, the minimum capital requirement for a small private limited company is 80.000 DKK. With the proposal the minimum amount may be reduced to DKK 50.000 for a small Private Limited company.

- Establishment of the so-called "Entrepreneur Company" ("Iværksætterselskab"). The main characteristic of this new company form is the lack of capital requirements for setting up the company. An entrepreneur company cannot issue any dividend before the company is capitalized to the minimum requirements for establishing an ordinary small Private Limited company.

Lowering Corporate Tax

It is expected that the corporate tax rate will be lowered from 25% to 22%.

Public Procurement

Currently, a new Bill is being discussed aiming to amend the law on review procedures concerning the award of public contracts. The purpose is to achieve a more effective complaint system by implementing a shorter time frame for filing complaints. Moreover, the Government currently is considering drafting a Danish procurement law that shall provide for more flexibility and a more practical application.

Income Taxation on Foreign Labour

While focus of the Danish legislators generally is to facilitate business, they also aim at protecting work force and ensure a certain social standard. Therefore, taxation rules on hired labour from abroad have been tightened. If a company hires in labour force from abroad to perform tasks in Denmark that are considered

an integrated part of the Danish business, the costs for this labor are subject to Danish income tax, even though the work force is employed abroad. This amendment is crucial especially for calculating costs when bidding in public tenders.

And another amendment has entered into force at the end of last year: Until last year, employees with a foreign employer established abroad could avoid taxation, if they spent less than 183 days within one calendar year in Denmark. As of now, the employee may not spend more than 183 days in Denmark within a 12 month period, if income taxation is to be avoided.

Gender Equality in Boardrooms of the Largest Danish Companies

As of April 1, 2013 state-owned, publicly listed and large companies are obliged to ensure gender equality in their boardrooms. If a company does not already provide for a representation of at least 40% of each gender, the company has to provide for targets that are "ambitious and realistic" and is under certain circumstances even obliged to draft a policy for the management. The progress must be published in the annual reports and the policy must be reported by the management. We expect to get a more hands-on idea on how the terms "ambitious and realistic" will be defined with the up-coming practice on that area.

While 2013 is the year for some financial and legislative reforms, 2014 becomes the year where large infrastructure and building projects will get started, e.g. the fixed Fehmarnbelt link, road and railway construction works, various super hospitals, as well as the new dual track railway between Copenhagen and Ringsted.

For more details and information please do not hesitate to contact us.

LEAD. LEGAL ADVICE
DENMARK

LEAD advokatpartnerselskab

Frederiksholms Kanal 20, st.
DK-1220 København K
T.+45 44 45 50 00
F.+45 44 45 50 01
www.leaddenmark.com

Contact Person; Alexandra Huber

ah@leaddenmark.com

TAX PLANNING IN HUNGARY - HOLDING COMPANIES



Ákos Menyhei
H&M LEGAL-HAJDU &
MENYHEI ATTORNEYS
AT LAW

Petöfi Sándor utca 11. IV/18
1052 Budapest, Hungary
TEL: + 36 1 318 1546
menyhei@hajdumenyhei.hu
www.hajdumenyhei.hu

Despite the fact that Hungary is by no means a low tax country, Hungarian companies can be used effectively for tax planning. Hungary has signed double taxation treaties with 71 countries as well, and thus enjoys a very extensive double taxation treaty network.

Declared participation

Capital gains realized by Hungarian corporate taxpayers are treated as ordinary business income. Thus, capital gains are included in the corporate tax base and taxed at the normal rates (The corporate income tax rate is 10% up to HUF 500 million income, and 19% above that amount.); however a participation exemption rule provides tax exempt corporate income if it is realized from the sale of declared participation.

For the application of the participation exemption rule companies must fulfil the following conditions:
at least 30% participation in the underlining company,

at least one year holding period, have to report the acquisition of participation to the tax authority within 30 days after the acquisition.

TAX BASE DEDUCTIONS

The following must be deducted from the pre-tax profit:

Capital gains from the sale of declared participation shown for the tax year, and any value readjustment claimed during the tax year in connection with the declared participation in question. For realizing the total capital gains from the sale of declared participation shown for the tax year or the total loss as part of the tax base during the sale of the declared participation, the taxpayer is not allowed to modify its tax base during elimination of the declared participation, regarding the previously realized changes in the exchange rate.

TAX BASE INCREASING FACTORS

Pre-tax profit must be increased by the following: Amounts claimed as costs or expenditures, and deducted from the pre-tax profit, including the depreciation allowances of tangible assets and intangible assets, which are not related to the business operations or the gainful activity. In the valuation of participations which are registered in foreign currency, the exchange differences are settled as tax base corrections. In the accounting, these change exchanges appear as parts of the participation depreciations, thus such differences do not have to be separately kept in the companies' books. The framework provides rules to participation valuations in the case of capital increasing. Depreciation of the participation must be settled or deducted from the tax base. So despite the subsequent increase of capital, the depreciation of the newly acquired shares should not reduce the tax base again.

Summarising the advantages of the participation exemption rule:

	VAT	DUTY	ACCOUNTING	CORPORATE INCOME TAX
Company	-	-	-	-
Owner	-	-	Accounting of participation	Tax base deductions/ Tax base increasing factors

Continued from previous page

EXAMPLE:

The value of the declared participation at acquisition: HUF 250,000

Denominati- on	1. year after the registration (HUF)	2. year after the registrati- on (HUF)	3. year after the registrati- on (HUF)	4. year after the registration (HUF)
Not realized exchange profit (incomings)	4,000	10,000	-	
Realized exchange profit				15,000
Value read- justment	-	2,000	-	
Not realized exchange loss			20,000	
Depreciation (input)	5,000			
Profit	-1,000	12,000	-20,000	15,000
Tax base in- creasing	5,000	-	20,000	15,000
Tax base deduction	4,000	12,000	-	15,000
Tax base	0	0	0	0
Book value	249,000	261,000	241,000	0

Dr. Ákos Menyhei, TEP

LEAVING THE IPG BOARD



Wim Lukaart
ACCON AVM
 Handweg 159
 1185TX Amstelveen
 The Netherlands
 TEL: + 31(0)765324022
W.Lukaart@acconavm.nl
www.acconavm.nl/internationaldesk/

Dear Members,

Time to say – Goodbye?

I started my “career” on the board of Picatrex around 2007. I was responsible for marketing (website, newsletter etc). A very good experience was the merger with IPG. Together with Charlie Thomson I joined the board of IPG. This merger, conducted by Friedhelm, was a very successful one and was necessary because both associations were too small to survive.

2007 was an important year for me because in October of that year I sold my business to acconavm. Picatrex then had a member with more than 1,200 employees! My work changed and I became the managing director of the Corporate Finance division. An interesting job covering mergers and acquisitions, business valuations, financing in combination with the work I had as forensic expert for the Dutch courts. This however meant that instead of working a bit less (if you sell your business you expect so!) the opposite became the reality.

More busy then before! That is why, of course with tears in my eyes, I have to admit that it is good to hand over the board membership to Jens Langendorff. Jens became a good friend of mine in the past years. He has already helped a lot to improve the quality of the newsletters and website. I thank him a lot for that and I think that IPG has found a very good replacement. Of course I shall help Jens and IPG also in the future.

Time to say goodbye? – Not at all! I am glad that I was part of the board. Fantastic people who work very hard for IPG! The results are there! We now have a professional association which is growing to become a worldwide organization of financial and legal professionals and above that friends! It is great to have people in so many countries which you can trust to do their work well and who you know! Of course I shall stay as member of this family and help to improve this network professionally with a social touch!

Thank you all and see you!



„HELP YOUR RECRUITMENT TEAM”



In this Newsletter you will find articles from our members from around the globe, including South Africa, New Zealand, Brazil and Europe “in” including Denmark and Hungary. We also see many new faces from various places, Welcome Everybody! Although the number of members of IPG is still growing, we have quite a number of “white spots”. Francesca Falbo (Law), Rahul Chadha (responsible in Asia) and Jochen Hey (tax and accounting) need your help finding new members. They are constantly looking for new members in all countries where we do not have members yet. However, they do have their own top three wish lists. These are as follows:

Jochen Hey needs your help finding a tax lawyer and/or accountant in:

- Hungary
- Czech Republic
- Brasil

Francesca Falbo needs your help finding lawyers in:

- Russia
- Australia
- North Africa

Rahul Chadha needs your help finding new members in Asia and especially in:

- Singapore,
- Indonesia,
- Japan (and Korea, Thailand - and Hong Kong)

With helping them, you will also help yourself and your fellow members! Check your network and send an email with your suggestions to the secretariat: aylin.redondo@ipg-online.org.



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Contact Details

The contact details for the Chairman and Secretariat of the group are shown at the bottom of this page, but detailed below is a list of contact details and areas of responsibility for the Management Committee:

Name	Firm	Telephone number	Email address	Responsibilities
Friedhelm Gruber	Senat AG	+423 237 43 43	friedhelm.gruber@ipg-online.org friedhelm.gruber@senat-ag.com	Chairman
Graham Wallace	Barnes Roffe LLP	+44 20 8988 6100	graham.wallace@ipg-online.org g.wallace@barnesroffe.com	Vice Chairman Treasurer
Francesca Falbo	Studio Legale Falbo	+39 011 086 79 00	francesca.falbo@ipg-online.org falbo@studiolegalefalbo.it	Head Section Law
Jochen Hey	Hey & Heimüller	+49 971 7129 0	jochen.hey@ipg-online.org jochen.hey@heyheimueller.de	Head Section Accounting / Tax
Rahul Chadha	Chadha & Co.	+91 11 4163 9294	rahul.chadha@ipg-online.org rchadha@chadha-co.com	Member
Jens Langendorff	Graham, Smith & Partners	+31 20 683 83 30	Langendorff@grahamsmith.com	Head Section Website/Newsletter

Newsletter distribution

Finally, we would ask that you pass this newsletter on to all members of your firm who could usefully be aware of IPG. If you wish to supply the Secretariat with a general email address which acts as a distribution list for your firm then we would encourage you to do so. This way each firm can keep their internal distribution list up to date and the Secretariat can send newsletters, etc. to the widest possible number of people. If you have any questions please contact Ms. Aylin Redondo.

If you would like to contribute to the newsletter or if you have any comments, please feel free contacting us via the secretariat.

Disclaimer:

All contributions and announcements of this newsletters are submitted by IPG members. All statements and opinions included in the newsletters announcements are strictly the author(s) or submitter(s) and do not necessarily imply those of IPG. IPG is not responsible for the accuracy or publication permissions of any of the contributions.

International Practice Group

A company limited by guarantee
registered in England & Wales company number 02315032
registered office 3 Hanbury Drive, London E11 1GA, United Kingdom

Operation Center Klausstrasse 19,
Postfach 712
8034 Zurich, Switzerland
Tel: + 41 58 523 60 65
Fax: + 41 58 523 60 69

Contacts aylin.redondo@ipg-online.org
info@ipg-online.org

Web site www.ipg-online.org



Facebook.com/ipgonline.org





HOST:

**Rodolfo Fernandez
MILINERS**

T: + 34 93 2720180

miliners@miliners.com

www.miliners.com

**PLEASE MARK
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THE NEXT
CONFERENCE**



HOST:

**Jordi Capelleras
MILINERS**

T: + 34 93 2720180

miliners@miliners.com

www.miliners.com

**BARCELONA
SPAIN
EUROPE**

**FROM THURSDAY
3 OCTOBER 2013**

**TO SUNDAY 6
OCTOBER 2013**

