Global Tax Alert
News from Americas Tax Center

Costa Rican Tax Authorities require large taxpayers to update relevant tax information through a new web-based platform

The Costa Rican Tax Authorities issued Resolution NºDGT-R-30-2014 (the Resolution), published in the Official Gazette on 5 August 2014, and effective as of that date, which requires so-called Large National Taxpayers¹ to update their relevant tax information using a new web-based platform called AMPO.²

The platform is currently not in place and the Tax Authorities still have not provided an availability date. The Large National Taxpayers Directorate will inform each taxpayer via e-mail when the platform is available. Once the platform is made available, taxpayers will have 15 business days to comply and upload the relevant tax information on AMPO. It will be accessible via the Tax Authority's website (http://dgt.hacienda.go.cr) in the “Digital Services” section. The taxpayer’s authorized legal representative for matters with the Tax Authorities is responsible for submitting the relevant tax information.

The following deadlines apply for submitting the relevant tax information:

• Taxpayers that are already classified as Large National Taxpayers must submit the tax information within 15 business days of the date the platform becomes available.

• Taxpayers that would be classified as Large National Taxpayers after the publication of the Resolution must submit the tax information within 15 business days of being notified of their large taxpayer status by the tax authorities.

• When information already submitted changes, taxpayers must submit new information within 10 business days of the changes.
Global Tax Alert  Americas Tax Center

Non-compliance with this obligation qualifies as an administrative infraction and exposes taxpayers to the following fines:

- Two base salaries for noncompliance with a first information request (approximately US$1,465)
- Five base salaries for noncompliance with a second information request (approximately US$3,664)
- For noncompliance with a third information request, a fine of 2% of the gross income reported in the previous tax period, with a minimum of 10 base salaries (approximately US$7,328) and a maximum of 100 base salaries (approximately US$73,284)

The relevant tax information to be provided includes:

- Identifying data (e.g., corporate ID number, corporate name, tax period, number of employees)
- Legal representative personal data
- Shareholders of the company
- Tax obligations
- Economic activities
- Agencies, branches or commercial premises
- Mergers
- Accounting information (e.g., accrual of inventory system, inventory valuation method, inventory costing method, costing technics)
- Customs information
- Sales and tax incentives information
- Amortization of losses
- Extraordinary contributions or withdrawals of capital
- Payment of dividends
- Retained earnings
- Leases
- Details of the real estate owned by the taxpayer
- Movable assets
- Ownership or sale of intangible assets
- Client or supplier of intangible assets
- Purchase of intangible assets through financing
- Use of intangible assets
- Royalty payments for the use of intangible assets
- Equity participations in other entities
- Participations in economic groups
- Services received from an economic group
- Services provided to an economic group
- Financings to related entities
- Financings with related entities
- Details of clients abroad
- Details of suppliers abroad

Endnotes

1. Large National Taxpayers (in Spanish: Grandes Contribuyentes Nacionales) are those meeting at least one of the following criteria: (i) the company’s average tax liability for the three previous tax periods equals or exceeds ¢250 million (approximately US$458,715); (ii) the average gross income of the three previous tax periods equals or exceeds ¢40 billion (approximately US$73 million); (iii) the average total assets equal or exceed ¢40 billion (approximately US$73 million); (iv) entities that are of fiscal interest to the tax authorities and are regulated by law by the administrative authorities responsible for overseeing financial entities (i.e., the Financial Entities General Superintendence, a.k.a. SUGEF), securities (i.e., the Securities General Superintendence, a.k.a. SUGEVAL) and pensions (i.e., the Pensions Superintendence, a.k.a. SUPEN).

2. AMPO is the acronym in Spanish for “Multifunctional, Scheduled and Objective Analysis.”

3. This obligation to disclose the identity of the shareholders to the Tax Authorities is something new for Costa Rica. Currently, the Tax Authorities do not have a registry with the shareholder names of taxpayers.
For additional information with respect to this Alert, please contact the following:

**Ernst & Young, S.A., San José, Costa Rica**

- Rafael Sayagues +506 2208 9880 rafael.sayagues@cr.ey.com
- Alexandre Barbellion +506 2208 9800 alexandre.barbellion@cr.ey.com
About EY
EY is a global leader in assurance, tax, transaction and advisory services. The insights and quality services we deliver help build trust and confidence in the capital markets and in economies the world over. We develop outstanding leaders who team to deliver on our promises to all of our stakeholders. In so doing, we play a critical role in building a better working world for our people, for our clients and for our communities.

EY refers to the global organization, and may refer to one or more of the member firms of Ernst & Young Global Limited, each of which is a separate legal entity. Ernst & Young Global Limited, a UK company limited by guarantee, does not provide services to clients. For more information about our organization, please visit ey.com.

Americas Tax Center
© 2014 EYGM Limited.
All Rights Reserved.

EYG No. CM4768

This material has been prepared for general informational purposes only and is not intended to be relied upon as accounting, tax, or other professional advice. Please refer to your advisors for specific advice.

ey.com