



Canada Revenue  
Agency

Agence du revenu  
du Canada

# ADVANCE PRICING ARRANGEMENT

## **PROGRAM REPORT**

### **2012-2013**

Competent Authority Services Division  
International and Large Business Directorate  
Compliance Programs Branch  
**Canada Revenue Agency**





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## Executive Summary

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The Canada Revenue Agency's (CRA) Advance Pricing Arrangement (APA) program is administered through the CRA's Competent Authority Services Division (CASD), which is part of the International and Large Business Directorate (ILBD), Compliance Programs Branch (CPB).

The APA program is a proactive service offered by the CRA to assist taxpayers in resolving transfer pricing disputes that may arise in future tax years. The primary objective of the program is to provide increased certainty with respect to future transfer pricing issues in a manner consistent with the *Income Tax Act* (ITA), and guidance delivered through the CRA's information circulars (IC) and by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

In each of the past twelve years the CRA has published an annual report on its APA program. A summary of the key findings presented in this year's report is provided below:

- Measured on the basis of the number of pre-file meetings conducted with taxpayers over the course of the fiscal year 2012-13, the CRA had 24 applicants to the program this past year.
- The fiscal year opened with an active case inventory of 102 APAs. Twenty one new cases were accepted into the program while 24 APAs were completed, resulting in a closing inventory of 99 at the end of the period.
- Over 90% of all cases currently in process involve taxpayers seeking an APA on a bilateral or multilateral basis, as opposed to less than 10% of taxpayers seeking an APA on a unilateral basis.
- The average time to conclude a bilateral APA from acceptance into the program to completion was 51.5 months. This includes 28 months for the CRA to undertake its due diligence, carry out a transfer pricing analysis, and to prepare a position paper. On average, nearly one year was needed to successfully negotiate bilateral APAs with foreign tax administrations. An additional one year was needed to draft and sign the corresponding APA agreements. The increase in time period is mainly because of completion of more number of long outstanding cases this year as the



CRA dealt with such cases on priority basis. We believe that this would result in decreased time period in the future years as some of the long outstanding cases are now out of the inventory.

- Cases involving transfers of tangible property constituted little over one-half of APAs in process (55%). Cases involving intangible property and intra-group services represented 20% and 21% of cases, respectively.
- The transactional net margin method (TNMM) continued to be the most frequently employed transfer pricing methodology. A TNMM was proposed in 53% of all in-process APAs. The cost plus was the next most popular method being proposed in 15% of cases. The comparable uncontrolled price (CUP), profit split, and resale price methodologies were proposed in 14%, 13%, and 6% of cases, respectively.
- APAs involving taxpayers with operations in automobile and other transportation equipment represented 18% of in-process APAs at the end of the period. APAs pertaining to the computers and electronics sector were the second most prevalent representing 14% of cases.
- The composition of bilateral and multilateral APAs continued to reflect the significant flow of goods and services exchanged between Canada and the United States. Although lower than the proportion historically observed, APAs involving the United States represented 61% of all APAs in process and completed APAs.
- APAs with Canadian corporations headquartered in the Province of Ontario continue to represent over one-half of all APAs completed and in process.



## Introduction

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This year's APA report is the twelfth of its kind issued by the CRA on the APA program. The report is targeted to taxpayers, tax representatives, and international tax administrations. The key objectives of the report include:

- Enhancing awareness of the CRA's APA program;
- Notifying readers of changes to the APA program;
- Providing an operational status update; and,
- Identifying issues that may impact the APA program in future years

Maintaining the approach of previous publications, and following the last year pattern, this year's report continues to place a heavy emphasis on statistical analysis and quantitative data with a particular aim of providing insight to the approaches taken by the CRA and its treaty partners on difficult transfer pricing issues.



## Background

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The APA program is delivered through the CRA's Competent Authority Services Division (CASD), which is part of the International and Large Business Directorate (ILBD), Compliance Programs Branch (CPB).

The program is a service offered by the CRA to assist taxpayers in proactively resolving prospective transfer pricing disputes. The primary objective of the program is to provide increased certainty with respect to transfer pricing methodologies to be applied to future intercompany transfer pricing transactions in a manner consistent with the *Income Tax Act* (ITA), and guidance delivered through the CRA's information circulars (IC) and by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

The APA process is based on cooperation and transparency with the free flow of information. It differs from the CRA's audit process in that it focuses on prospective or future tax years rather than tax years that have already elapsed. In essence, an APA is an arrangement between a taxpayer and a tax administration that sets out an appropriate transfer pricing methodology, to be used on a prospective basis, for establishing a transfer price which is arm's length for the transactions between related parties. The establishment of a transfer price embodies the arm's length principle as described by the OECD's *Transfer Pricing Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Tax Administrations 2010* and the CRA's current version of IC 87-2 *International Transfer Pricing*.

The APA process is initiated by Canadian taxpayers through contact with the CASD. For further information on the CRA's APA program, please refer to the current version of IC 94-4 *International Transfer Pricing: Advance Pricing Arrangements (APAs)*.



## **APA Program: 2012-13**

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The following section provides an operational overview of the APA program along with current trends, issues, and changes to the program. Specific topics that will be examined in greater detail include:

- Applications;
- Production and program inventory;
- Intergovernmental status;
- Completion times;
- Intercompany transactions;
- Transfer pricing methodologies;
- Participation by industrial sector;
- Participation by country; and,
- Participation by Canadian province.

### **Applications**

Taxpayers interested in obtaining an APA must first submit a pre-file package in order to request an APA pre-file meeting. Pre-file meetings, which take place between a taxpayer and the CRA, provide an opportunity for the taxpayer to learn more about the APA program and for the CRA to obtain clarification on the taxpayer's business, industry, and most importantly, the requested covered transaction(s). The primary objective of the meeting is to explore the suitability of the taxpayer and the proposed covered transaction(s) for the APA program.

After considering the nature of the request, the availability information, and the taxpayer's willingness to address potential issues identified during or after the pre-file meeting, a decision is then taken as to whether or not a taxpayer will be permitted to the next stage of the APA process. Those taxpayers invited to continue on in the process are subsequently required to prepare a detailed APA submission outlining the specifics of the covered transaction(s) including a detailed transfer pricing analysis and all pertinent information necessary for the CRA to review and complete its own



transfer pricing analysis. Only after the CRA has received and reviewed a taxpayer's APA submission for completeness, a decision is taken to accept or reject a taxpayer's request for an APA.

Although a taxpayer's acceptance into the APA program is not determined at the pre-file stage, the number of pre-file meetings held in a given period can provide a preliminary forecast of future years' inventory. It can also be used to gauge the current level of interest in the CRA's APA program. Historically, the CRA has averaged 26 pre-file meetings annually when computed over the past decade. In fiscal year 2012-13, the CRA conducted a total of 24 pre-file meetings.

A cursory review of the program's applicants indicate that the rise in pre-file meetings over the past decade can be attributed in part to taxpayers that had previously been involved in the APA program and are now returning for an APA renewal or for additional coverage. The balance of the interest arises from new taxpayers seeking prospective certainty with respect to their intercompany transfer pricing.

Withdrawals from the APA process can occur during the application stage or after an acceptance has been granted to the program. By definition, an application withdrawal occurs when a taxpayer formally engages the CRA in an APA pre-file meeting but either chooses on its own accord not to pursue an APA or is informed by the CRA that the proposed covered transaction(s) is not well suited for the APA program. An APA withdrawal occurs where a taxpayer has formally requested and been accepted into the program, but is subsequently unable to continue on in the APA process.

In an effort to maintain transparency in the program and to ensure applicants are able to meet the demands of an APA, the CRA continues to be proactive at ensuring that taxpayers are well-equipped with the necessary feedback on their proposed transfer pricing methodologies and covered transactions. Based on this feedback, some taxpayers opt not to pursue an APA, while in a few other instances, the CRA may conclude that it would not be appropriate to accept or pursue an APA with a taxpayer. If the CRA declines an APA request, or chooses not to pursue an APA, taxpayers are provided with an explanation for the CRA's decision. As an example, the CRA may decline an APA request when the central issue involves a matter that is before the courts. In most cases, however, taxpayers are given an opportunity to make further representations on any outstanding issues that are precluding their acceptance into the program.



In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of APA requests pertaining to transactions that are not well suited to the APA program. APAs are best suited for current transactions that will likely continue on into the future with little to no change to the transactions themselves, and where the underlying assumptions that form the basis of an APA transfer pricing methodology (TPM) do not change over the duration of both the immediate pre-APA period and the APA period itself. Transactions involving one-time events, such as corporate restructurings of a significant nature, generally reside outside of the intended scope of the APA program. Apart from a refusal by the CRA, other reasons why a taxpayer may not pursue an APA include: financial constraints, significant changes in operations such as a business restructurings, and changes in personnel.

In fiscal year 2012-13, there were three withdrawals from the APA process, all of which occurred during the application stage. From an efficiency standpoint, the withdrawal of a taxpayer during the application stage instead of during the post-acceptance stage can represent a significant saving of resources for both taxpayers and tax administrations.

At the close of the most recent fiscal year, 35 applications were still under consideration for acceptance to the program (that is, instances where a pre-file meeting has occurred between the CRA and a taxpayer, but a taxpayer's acceptance to the program had yet to be granted by the close of the fiscal year). This figure alone, without any consideration of pre-file meetings that may take place in the coming year suggests that there could be as many as 35 new cases accepted into the program in fiscal year 2013-14.



## Production and Inventory

The APA program experienced good growth in fiscal year 2012-13. Overall, 21 new cases were accepted to the program. These new cases are in addition to those cases already reflected as part of inventory from acceptances issued in years past. Outgoing inventory, which includes APAs completed, unresolved, and withdrawn from the program, totalled 24 cases. The composition of outgoing cases this year includes only completed cases. Closing inventory at the end of the fiscal year was 99 cases.

**Table 1: APA Program Application and Inventory Statistics**

Fiscal Year	Pre-File Meetings	Application Withdrawals	Applications Pending	Opening APA Balance *	APAs Accepted *	APAs Completed	APAs Unresolved	APA Withdrawals	Closing APA Balance *	Change In Inventory From Previous Year
2012-13	24	3	35	102	21	24	0	0	99	-3
2011-12	34	4	35	96	17	10	0	1	102	6
2010-11	25	6	22	97	19	16	0	4	96	-1
2009-10	31	11	22	86	29	16	0	2	97	11
2008-09	33	2	31	63	34	10	1	0	86	23

## Intergovernmental Status

Of the 24 completed APAs in fiscal year 2012-13, all but three were bilateral agreements with foreign tax administrations. Since the program’s inception, the vast majority of APAs have been bilateral APAs. Including multilateral APAs, 82% (or 157cases) of the 192 successfully concluded cases have involved at least one other foreign tax administration. For APAs still in process, 95 of the 99 cases, or 96%, are bilateral or multilateral. It can reasonably be concluded that the CRA and applicants to the APA program continue to be focused on bilateral (or multilateral) arrangements in order to eliminate double-taxation and secure the highest degree of tax certainty.

## Completion Times

It is the scope and complexity of a case and not the size of the covered transaction(s) or companies involved, along with other factors such as a taxpayer’s cooperation and the availability of necessary quality information, that determine the length of time required to complete an APA. In some



instances, cases require a substantially greater investment in the CRA's time and resources because they cover a particularly complex transaction or transactions, or because the necessary information needed to complete a transfer pricing analysis is limited in scope. In this respect, readers should be aware that given relatively small number of cases used in the computation of the CRA's APA completion time statistics, the figures presented in the following section may be susceptible to biases resulting from the presence of extreme outliers.

Once a case has been accepted into the program, the process that ensues generally requires a substantial investment in time and resources from all stakeholders. Bringing an APA from start to finish is broken down into three distinct stages. These stages are historically described as due diligence, negotiations, and post-negotiations stages.

The due diligence stage begins once a candidate has been accepted into the program and finishes with the completion of a position paper outlining the CRA's views on the covered transactions. Due diligence includes reviewing materials presented by the taxpayer, undertaking site-visits, issuing additional queries and/or information requests to permit the CRA to review the APA submission and complete a thorough financial and transfer pricing analysis, and concludes with the formalization of a position for competent authority negotiations.

In the second stage (for bilateral and multilateral APAs only), the CRA engages in government-to-government negotiations with the corresponding foreign tax administration in order to establish an agreement on the approach and transfer pricing methodology to be employed over the course of the APA term. This can often require additional analysis, research, and fact-finding in order to help resolve differences between the CRA's and a foreign tax administration's transfer pricing positions.

And finally, the third stage pertains to the documentation and signing of a bilateral/ multilateral understanding between the CRA and a foreign tax administration, and similarly the signing of a corresponding domestic APA between the CRA and the Canadian taxpayer. Depending on the complexity of the transfer pricing methodology agreed to during negotiations, the time required to finalize an APA can vary from case to case.



Focusing on the 24 bilateral APAs closed in fiscal year 2012-13, the CRA required on average 27.9 months to complete its due diligence and an analysis on the covered transactions. An additional 11.6 months were needed for negotiations with the corresponding foreign tax administration. And finally, 12 months were needed on average to draft and finalize the bilateral and domestic APA agreements. Overall, for cases completed this past fiscal year, 51.5 months were required on average to proceed from acceptance to completion. The average time periods for due diligence and negotiations are relatively elevated this year comparing to the previous year. It is important to the readers to note that it is mainly because the CRA, this year, had focussed its efforts to resolve some of the outstanding cases which were in the inventory for long period as they were complex and there were substantial difference between the CRA and other tax authorities as to the appropriate way to get the resolution. Completion of relatively more of these types of cases this year is reflected in the increased completion time period. We believe that this will result in decreased time period in the future years as some of the long outstanding cases are out of the inventory.

Readers should be aware that the total time to complete an APA does not necessarily equate to the sum of the due diligence, negotiations, and post-negotiations stages. In some instances, cases have been put into suspense while the CRA awaits additional information from a taxpayer. Instances of this nature generally occur when a taxpayer is reconsidering their suitability for the APA program or is unable to provide the necessary information needed for the CRA to undertake a thorough financial and transfer pricing analysis. In other instances, delays are due to the fact that the APA program requires the simultaneous exchange of position papers between tax administrations prior to commencing negotiations.



**Table 2: APA Program Completion Time Statistics**

Fiscal Year	Type	Number of Cases	Due Diligence (Months)	Negotiations (Months)	Post-Negotiations * (Months)	Average Time: Acceptance to Completion (Months)	Median Time: Acceptance to Completion (Months)
2012-13	Bilateral/Multilateral	21	27.9	11.6	12.0	51.5	56.8
2011-12	Bilateral/Multilateral	9	22.1	5.7	12.0	44.0	47.3
2010-11	Bilateral/Multilateral	14	24.6	7.1	13.7	50.3	49.6
2009-10	Bilateral/Multilateral	11	17.4	9.7	13.2	48.8	45.8
2008-09	Bilateral/Multilateral	9	15.1	9.2	11.6	42.2	35.6
<b>Weighted Average</b>			<b>22.8</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>49.0</b>
2012-13	Unilateral	3	30.6	--	5.3	35.9	26.8
2011-12	Unilateral	1	63.7	--	26.8	90.5	90.5
2010-11	Unilateral	2	8.1	--	20.2	28.4	28.4
2009-10	Unilateral	5	9.8	--	8.7	18.5	16.6
2008-09	Unilateral	2	26.7	--	13.6	40.3	40.3
<b>Weighted Average</b>			<b>21.1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>30.1</b>

\* For unilateral APAs, this column represents the time required to finalize an APA once a CRA transfer pricing position has been established.

## Intercompany Transactions

Intercompany transactions can broadly be classified into four categories: the transfer of tangible property; the transfer of rights associated with intangible property; intra-group services; and financing.

Although less than the historical norm (as measured by cases completed to date), the majority of APAs continue to relate to the cross-border transfer of tangible property. At the close of the fiscal year, 48% of APAs in process related to transfers of tangible property. Cases involving intangible property were the second most common type of transaction in the APA program, representing 31% of all cases in process. Transactions relating to intra-group services accounted for the remaining 21% of cases. There are currently no APAs in process involving intercompany financing as the primary covered transaction.



**Table 3: APA Program Transaction Type Statistics (since program inception)**

Transaction Type	Completed	% of total	In Process	% of total	Combined	% of total
Tangible Property	106	55%	47	48%	153	53%
Intangible Property	39	20%	31	31%	70	24%
Intra-Group Services	41	21%	21	21%	62	21%
Financing	6	3%	0	0%	6	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>100%</b>

### **Transfer Pricing Methodologies**

The transactional net margin method (TNMM) continues to be the predominant methodology employed in APAs – both completed (44% of all cases completed) and in process (53% of cases in process). At the end of fiscal year 2012-13, the TNMM in conjunction with an operating margin profit level indicator (PLI) represented 36% of all cases currently in process in the APA program. The total cost plus, return on assets, and berry ratio profitability indicators are represented in 14%, 2% and 2% of all cases using the TNMM, respectively.

The profit split methodology, which is commonly utilized when intangible assets factor into the transfer pricing equation, is currently in use in 13% of APAs in process and in 21% of completed cases. The use of the profit split methodology in a significant number of cases reflects the CRA’s perspective that where both parties to the transaction are contributing to above normal profits (residual profits), a profit split will often provide a result that is more in keeping with the arm’s length principle. The profit split methodology is also often used when the operational characteristics of two non-arm’s length parties are highly integrated, making it difficult to clearly identify functions performed, risks undertaken and assets owned by each respective party. Additionally, where it is appropriate and possible, all covered transactions involving the licensing of intangible property are initially analysed utilizing the profit split methodology.

The cost plus, comparable uncontrolled price / transaction, and resale price methodologies were represented in 15%, 14%, and 6% of APAs currently in process at the close of fiscal year 2012-13.

It should be noted, that where an APA is still in process and the CRA has yet to finalize its position paper, the methodology reported is methodology that is proposed by the taxpayer. Following the development of the CRA’s position, where an alternative methodology has been selected by the



CRA, the alternative approach may be that which is reflected in the statistics. Additionally, statistics reported for the cost plus method include service transactions and cost sharing arrangements.

**Table 4: APA Program Transfer Pricing Methodology Statistics (since program inception)**

Transfer Pricing Methodology	Completed	% of total	In Process	% of total	Combined	% of total
Comparable Uncontrolled Price / Transaction	26	14%	13	14%	39	14%
Cost Plus	29	15%	14	15%	43	15%
Resale Price	13	7%	6	6%	19	6%
Transactional Net Margin Method (TNMM) - Total *	84	44%	53	53%	137	47%
<i>PLI - Berry Ratio</i>	7	4%	2	2%	9	3%
<i>PLI - Operating Margin</i>	48	25%	36	36%	84	29%
<i>PLI - Return on Assets</i>	5	3%	2	2%	7	2%
<i>PLI - Total Cost Plus</i>	24	13%	13	14%	37	13%
Profit Split	40	21%	13	13%	52	18%
<b>Total *</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* Totals may not sum due to rounding.

### Participation by Industrial Sector

Participation in the APA program by industrial sector generally reflects the pattern of Canadian trade. Cases involving taxpayers with operations residing within the automobile and other transportation equipment, computers and electronics, retail trade, health, and metals and minerals sectors continue to represent over one-half of all in-process cases in the CRA's APA program.

Since the inception of the APA program, there have been 71 cases related to the automobile and other transportation equipment sector, of which 18 are currently still in process. Cases with taxpayers operating in the realm of the computer and electronics sector have represented 34 cases in total, 13 of which are still in process.

### Participation by Country

The breakdown of bilateral and multilateral APAs by country continues to reflect the significant flow of goods and services exchanged between Canada and the United States. Since the program's



inception, the CRA has completed 118 APAs involving the United States on a bilateral basis. At the close of fiscal year 2012-13, there were 61 cases still in process involving the United States. Currently, APAs involving the United States represent approximately 61% of all cases in the APA program, which is 10% less than the previous year.

Currently, the CRA is actively engaged in bilateral or multilateral APA processes involving taxpayers from 15 different countries. After the United States, these other countries are Japan, United Kingdom, Australia, South Korea, Switzerland, France, Austria, Singapore, Sweden, Germany, Ireland, Denmark, the Netherlands, and New Zealand.

### **Participation by Canadian Province**

The distribution of APAs across Canada broadly reflects the allocation of Canadian corporate headquarters within the country. Taxpayers located in Ontario represent over one-half of all APAs currently in process with 55 cases or 55% of in-process APAs. There are currently 20 cases involving taxpayers headquartered in the Province of Quebec or 20% of APAs. Representation from Western Canada (the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba) totalled 22 APAs or 22% of cases. And finally, there are currently three APAs or approximately 2% of all in-process APAs involving taxpayers located in the Atlantic Provinces.



## Closing Remarks

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Since its inception in 1990, the APA program has evolved to become a key compliance tool for the CRA. The program, which fosters a collaborative and cooperative relationship between taxpayers and other tax administrations, has demonstrated that through communication, transparency, and compromise it is possible to reach mutually agreeable solutions to complex transfer pricing issues on a proactive basis. Not only does the program provide an opportunity for taxpayers to openly discuss the challenges they face in attempting to comply with the tax laws of multiple jurisdictions, the prospective tax certainty provided through the program helps to reduce barriers to trade and contributes to the free flow of capital.

The continued popularity of the APA program does create specific challenges pertaining to the overall manageability of the program, on both an immediate and long-term basis. To overcome these challenges, taxpayers are now being asked to provide the pre-file package prior to being granted a pre-file meeting. Applicants are required to provide to the CRA, on good faith, significantly detailed information pertaining to their financial statements, business operations, and industry, during the application phase of the APA process. It should be emphasised that this information is generally similar, if not the same, to that which taxpayers have historically been asked to provide during later stages of the APA process.

The CRA is optimistic that increased rigor in the earliest phases of the APA process significantly reduce the time required to complete its due diligence and negotiate successful bilateral APAs with Canada's tax treaty partners in future years. The CRA also believes that this focus will help ensure that only taxpayers that are willing to openly work with the CRA on a transparent basis will be permitted access to the APA program.

The changes, which were preliminarily introduced in fiscal year 2010-11, fully complement a series of recent program objectives aimed at expediting the rate at which it takes to successfully conclude an APA from acceptance into the program to a signed APA agreement. These objectives include establishing mutually agreed upon targets and timelines with our foreign tax administrative counterparts and the identification of priority cases. In this regard, the CRA is confident that over the



course of the year 2013-14 there will have been again an improvement in the number cases completed.



## **How to Contact Us**

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If you have any comments or questions about this report or the services offered by the Competent Authority Services Division, contact us by telephone at (613) 941-2768, send us a facsimile at (613) 990-7370, email us at CP-PO\_MAP\_APA-PAA\_APP@cra-arc.gc.ca, or write to us at the following addresses:

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