

Recommendation of the Council on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Measures Related to Transfer Pricing

OECD Legal Instruments



This document is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. It reproduces an OECD Legal Instrument and may contain additional material. The opinions expressed and arguments employed in the additional material do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD Member countries.

This document, as well as any data and any map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

For access to the official and up-to-date texts of OECD Legal Instruments, as well as other related information, please consult the Compendium of OECD Legal Instruments at http://legalinstruments.oecd.org.

Please cite this document as:

OECD, Recommendation of the Council on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Measures Related to Transfer Pricing, OECD/LEGAL/0424

Series: OECD Legal Instruments

© OECD 2025

This document is provided free of charge. It may be reproduced and distributed free of charge without requiring any further permissions, as long as it is not altered in any way. It may not be sold.

This document is available in the two OECD official languages (English and French). It may be translated into other languages, as long as the translation is labelled "unofficial translation" and includes the following disclaimer: "This translation has been prepared by [NAME OF TRANSLATION AUTHOR] for informational purpose only and its accuracy cannot be guaranteed by the OECD. The only official versions are the English and French texts available on the OECD website http://legalinstruments.oecd.org"

Background Information

The Recommendation on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Measures Related to Transfer Pricing was adopted by the OECD Council on 23 May 2016 on the proposal of the Committee on Fiscal Affairs in its BEPS format. The Recommendation follows from the BEPS Action Plan that identified that the pre-BEPS international standards for transfer pricing rules could be misapplied so that they result in outcomes in which the allocation of profits is not aligned with the economic activity that produced the profits. Accordingly, there was a need to translate the specific transfer pricing measures agreed in the 2015 BEPS Reports on Actions 8-10 and 13 into a new self-standing OECD instrument which reflects only the BEPS-related work on transfer pricing, and not OECD's broader work on transfer pricing. Thus this new self-standing OECD instrument is one to which BEPS Associates, and other non-Members can adhere without adhering to the full set of the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines. It should be noted that the Recommendation does not contain a provision requiring reports to Council on monitoring its implementation since the implementation of the BEPS package, including the measures on transfer pricing, will be monitored in detail as part of the BEPS Project.

THE COUNCIL,

HAVING REGARD to Article 5b) of the Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development of 14 December 1960;

HAVING REGARD to the Declaration on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting [C/MIN(2013)22/FINAL];

CONSIDERING that the Committee on Fiscal Affairs meeting in its BEPS format, i.e. OECD Members as well as Argentina, Brazil, the People's Republic of China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Latvia, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia and South Africa participating on an equal footing, approved on 21 September 2015 the 2015 BEPS package (the 2015 BEPS Reports and the 2015 BEPS Explanatory Statement) and that these countries have committed to the comprehensive BEPS package and to its consistent application (BEPS Explanatory Statement, paragraph 11);

CONSIDERING that the Council endorsed on 1 October 2015 the BEPS Explanatory Statement and the measures set out in the 2015 BEPS Reports [C(2015)125/REV1] and that the G20 Leaders endorsed the 2015 BEPS Package at the Antalya Summit on 15-16 November 2015;

MINDFUL that, as identified by the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Action Plan, the existing international standards for transfer pricing rules can be misapplied so that they result in outcomes in which the allocation of profits is not aligned with the economic activity that produced the profits;

CONSIDERING that the 2015 BEPS Report on Actions 8-10 "Aligning Transfer Pricing Outcomes With Value Creation" (hereafter the "Actions 8-10 Report") has targeted this issue to ensure that transfer pricing outcomes are aligned with value creation [C(2015)125/ADD8];

CONSIDERING that the 2015 BEPS Report on Action 13 "Transfer Pricing Documentation and Country-by-Country Reporting" (hereafter the "Action 13 Report") has developed a three-tiered standardised approach to transfer pricing documentation to enhance transparency for tax administration, taking into consideration the compliance costs for business [C(2015)125/ADD11];

On the proposal of the Committee on Fiscal Affairs in its BEPS format:

- **I. RECOMMENDS** that Members and non-Members having adhered to this Recommendation (hereafter the "Adherents") follow the guidance set out in the Actions 8-10 Report and the Action 13 Report.
- II. INVITES Adherents and the Secretary-General to disseminate this Recommendation;
- **III. INVITES** non-Adherents to take due account of and adhere to the present Recommendation.

About the OECD

The OECD is a unique forum where governments work together to address the economic, social and environmental challenges of globalisation. The OECD is also at the forefront of efforts to understand and to help governments respond to new developments and concerns, such as corporate governance, the information economy and the challenges of an ageing population. The Organisation provides a setting where governments can compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice and work to co-ordinate domestic and international policies.

The OECD Member countries are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, the United Kingdom and the United States. The European Union takes part in the work of the OECD.

OECD Legal Instruments

Since the creation of the OECD in 1961, around 460 substantive legal instruments have been developed within its framework. These include OECD Acts (i.e. the Decisions and Recommendations adopted by the OECD Council in accordance with the OECD Convention) and other legal instruments developed within the OECD framework (e.g. Declarations, international agreements).

All substantive OECD legal instruments, whether in force or abrogated, are listed in the online Compendium of OECD Legal Instruments. They are presented in five categories:

- Decisions are adopted by Council and are legally binding on all Members except those which
 abstain at the time of adoption. They set out specific rights and obligations and may contain
 monitoring mechanisms.
- Recommendations are adopted by Council and are not legally binding. They represent a
 political commitment to the principles they contain and entail an expectation that Adherents will
 do their best to implement them.
- **Substantive Outcome Documents** are adopted by the individual listed Adherents rather than by an OECD body, as the outcome of a ministerial, high-level or other meeting within the framework of the Organisation. They usually set general principles or long-term goals and have a solemn character.
- **International Agreements** are negotiated and concluded within the framework of the Organisation. They are legally binding on the Parties.
- Arrangement, Understanding and Others: several other types of substantive legal instruments have been developed within the OECD framework over time, such as the Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits, the International Understanding on Maritime Transport Principles and the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Recommendations.