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COURSE BROCHURE

Tax Law Fundamentals for Finance Professionals Training Course

5 – 9 April 2027
Milan

Tax Law Fundamentals for Finance Professionals Training Course

Ref: 448_16164 **Date:** 5 – 9 April 2027 **Location:** Milan **Fees:** 6200 GBP

Tax Law Fundamentals for Finance Professionals is a 1-week training course for finance staff, accountants and in-house legal advisers who prepare returns, review transactions and answer tax queries, and it ends with a tax exposure map for their organisation. Tax authorities now share information across borders and scrutinise group transactions more closely than before. Jupiter Prime Training presents Tax Law as the legal reasoning behind every figure in a tax return.

Why Tax Law Matters Now

Three forces shape business taxation today: authorities exchange financial information automatically and audit cross-border arrangements with sharper tools, indirect taxes such as VAT reach almost every invoice, and groups face growing questions about where profits are earned and taxed. An organisation whose finance and legal staff read the rules correctly files with confidence, prices intra-group dealings defensibly and settles disputes early; one that treats tax as a year-end calculation meets assessments, penalties and long appeals. The course rests on the arm's length principle and the model tax convention approach widely used in bilateral tax treaties, described in general terms.

Who Gains Most from Tax Law

- Finance staff who prepare corporate income tax computations and supporting schedules
- Accountants who record VAT on sales, purchases and imports
- Payables specialists who apply withholding tax to payments abroad
- In-house legal advisers who review contracts for tax clauses and residence risks
- Group reporting staff who document intra-group charges and transfer prices

A finance department sending accountants and legal advisers together gains most, because tax positions are then agreed by those who book them and those who defend them.

Tax Law Capabilities

Participants learn to trace each tax figure back to the rule that creates it.

- Calculate taxable profit from accounting profit — the finance lead signing the return
- Apply VAT rules on supply, place of supply and input recovery — the accountant posting invoices
- Test whether a payment abroad attracts withholding tax and treaty relief — the payables team releasing funds
- Assess tax residence and permanent establishment risk from staff and contracts — the legal adviser approving a new market
- Specify transfer pricing documentation under the arm's length principle — the group finance team answering an audit

- Build an audit and dispute file — the tax adviser handling an objection

Key Tax Law Terms

- Taxable profit — accounting profit adjusted for items the tax rules add back or deduct, forming the base for corporate income tax.
- Value added tax VAT — a consumption tax charged at each stage of supply, with businesses recovering tax paid on inputs.
- Withholding tax — tax deducted at source by the payer on dividends, interest, royalties or services paid to non-residents.
- Tax residence — the status that makes an entity liable to tax in a jurisdiction, usually based on incorporation or management.
- Permanent establishment — a fixed place of business or dependent agent through which a foreign enterprise becomes taxable locally.
- Arm's length principle — the rule that related parties should price dealings as independent parties would in comparable conditions.

Tax Law Day by Day

Day 1: Foundations of Business Taxation

- Sources of Tax Law — Statutes, Regulations, Rulings and Treaties
- Direct Versus Indirect Taxes — Who Bears and Who Collects
- Taxable Persons and Registration — Thresholds and Obligations to File
- Tax Administration Powers — Assessments, Audits and Information Requests
- Penalties and Interest — Consequences of Late or Wrong Filing

Day 2: Corporate Income Tax and Withholding

- Accounting to Taxable Profit — Add-Backs, Deductions and Timing Differences
- Depreciation and Capital Allowances — Asset Write-Off Rules
- Loss Relief and Carry-Forward — Using Past Losses Lawfully
- Withholding Tax on Cross-Border Payments — Dividends, Interest and Royalties
- Sector Examples — Construction Contracts and Software Licensing

Day 3: VAT and Other Indirect Taxes

- Taxable Supplies and Exemptions — Classifying Goods and Services
- Place of Supply Rules — Cross-Border Services and Imports
- Input Tax Recovery — Conditions, Apportionment and Blocked Items
- Tax Invoices and Records — Evidence the Authority Expects
- Excise and Customs Duties in Outline — Interaction With VAT

Day 4: Cross-Border Taxation

- Tax Residence Tests — Incorporation, Management and Control
- Permanent Establishment Triggers — Fixed Places, Agents and Projects
- Double Tax Treaties — Allocation of Taxing Rights and Relief
- Transfer Pricing and the Arm's Length Principle — Comparables and Methods
- Transfer Pricing Documentation — Policies, Benchmarks and Intra-Group Agreements

Day 5: Practising the Tax Exposure Map

- Return Preparation Exercise — Applying Day 2 Adjustments to a Case Company
- VAT Health Check — Applying Day 3 Rules to Sample Invoices
- Cross-Border Structure Review — Applying Day 4 Residence and Treaty Tests
- Tax Audits, Objections and Appeals — Building the Dispute File
- Tax Exposure Map — Taxes, Risks, Owners and Documentation Gaps

Applying Tax Law After the Course

- Run a withholding tax review of the last quarter's foreign payments and check each treaty relief claim.
- Prepare a transfer pricing file index listing each intra-group charge, its pricing method and the agreement behind it.

Tax Law Questions FAQ

What is tax law and why does it matter now for finance professionals?

Tax law is the body of rules that decides which profits, transactions and payments are taxed, by whom and how. It matters now because authorities share data across borders and examine group arrangements more closely.

Which roles gain most from tax law fundamentals for finance professionals?

Finance staff, accountants, payables specialists and in-house legal advisers gain most. They prepare returns, post invoices, pay suppliers abroad and draft contracts, so their choices create or prevent tax exposure.

How do tax law fundamentals differ from an advanced international tax planning course?

An advanced planning course designs group structures for specialists. This course gives finance and legal staff the core rules on corporate tax, VAT, withholding, residence, treaties and transfer pricing needed to file and document correctly.

What do you bring back from tax law fundamentals for finance professionals?

You bring back a tax exposure map showing each tax your organisation faces, its main risks, owners and documentation gaps.

Tax Law: The Way Forward

The tax exposure map gives finance and legal staff a shared picture of where tax risk sits. Its first use is deciding which documentation gaps to close before the next filing deadline, a call for the finance director and legal adviser. After the first audit query, revisit the map, because authority questions reveal which risks were underestimated.