

Liechtenstein

Liechtenstein has met all aspects of the terms of reference (OECD, 2021^[1]) (ToR) for the calendar year 2022 (year in review), and no recommendations are made.

Liechtenstein can legally issue four types of rulings within the scope of the transparency framework.

In practice, Liechtenstein issued rulings within the scope of the transparency framework as follows:

Type of ruling	Number of rulings
Past rulings	18
Future rulings in the period 1 April 2017 – 31 December 2017	6
Future rulings in the calendar year 2018	5
Future rulings in the calendar year 2019	3
Future rulings in the calendar year 2020	14
Future rulings in the calendar year 2021	6
Future rulings in the year in review	8

Peer input was received from one jurisdiction in respect of the exchanges of information on rulings received from Liechtenstein. The input was positive, noting that information was complete, in a correct format and received in a timely manner.

Information gathering process (ToR I.A)

751. Liechtenstein can legally issue the following four types of rulings within the scope of the transparency framework: (i) cross-border unilateral APAs and any other cross-border unilateral tax rulings (such as an advance tax ruling) covering transfer pricing or the application of transfer pricing principles; (ii) rulings providing for unilateral downward adjustments; (iii) permanent establishment rulings; and (iv) related party conduit rulings.

752. For Liechtenstein, past rulings are any tax rulings within scope that are issued either: (i) on or after January 2015 but before 1 April 2017; or (ii) on or after 1 January 2012 but before 1 January 2015, provided they were still in effect as at 1 January 2017. Future rulings are any tax rulings within scope that are issued on or after 1 April 2017.

753. In the prior years' peer review reports, it was determined that Liechtenstein's undertakings to identify past and future rulings and all potential exchange jurisdictions were sufficient to meet the minimum standard. In addition, it was determined that Liechtenstein's review and supervision mechanism was sufficient to meet the minimum standard. Liechtenstein's implementation remains unchanged, and therefore continues to meet the minimum standard.

754. Liechtenstein has met all of the ToR for the information gathering process and no recommendations are made.

Exchange of information (ToR II.B)

755. Liechtenstein has the necessary domestic legal basis to exchange information spontaneously. Liechtenstein notes that there are no legal or practical impediments that prevent the spontaneous exchange of information on rulings as contemplated in the Action 5 minimum standard.

756. Liechtenstein has international agreements permitting spontaneous exchange of information, including: (i) the *Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters: Amended by the 2010 Protocol* (OECD/Council of Europe, 2011^[2]) ("the Convention") and (ii) bilateral agreements in force with 15 jurisdictions.¹

757. For the year in review, the timeliness of exchanges is as follows:

Future rulings within the scope of the transparency framework	Number of exchanges transmitted within three months of the information becoming available to the competent authority or immediately after legal impediments have been lifted	Delayed exchanges		
		Number of exchanges transmitted later than three months of the information on rulings becoming available to the competent authority	Reasons for the delays	Any other comments
	13	0	N/A	N/A

Follow-up requests received for exchange of the ruling	Number	Average time to provide response	Number of requests not answered
	0	N/A	N/A

758. In the prior years' peer review reports, it was determined that Liechtenstein's process for the completion and exchange of templates were sufficient to meet the minimum standard. With respect to past rulings, no further action was required from Liechtenstein. Liechtenstein's implementation in this regard remains unchanged and therefore continues to meet the minimum standard.

759. Liechtenstein has the necessary legal basis for spontaneous exchange of information, a process for completing the templates in a timely way and has completed all exchanges. Liechtenstein has met all of the ToR for the exchange of information process and no recommendations are made.

Statistics (ToR IV.D)

760. The statistics for the year in review are as follows:

Category of ruling	Number of exchanges	Jurisdictions exchanged with
Cross-border unilateral APAs and any other cross-border unilateral tax rulings (such as an advance tax ruling) covering transfer pricing or the application of transfer pricing principles	10	Austria, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland
Cross-border rulings providing for a unilateral downward adjustment to the taxpayer's taxable profits that is not directly reflected in the taxpayer's financial / commercial accounts	0	N/A
Permanent establishment rulings	4	<i>De minimis</i> rule applies
Related party conduit rulings	0	N/A
Total	14 ²	

Matters related to intellectual property regimes (ToR I.A.1.3)

761. Liechtenstein does not offer an intellectual property regime for which transparency requirements under the Action 5 Report (OECD, 2015^[3]) were imposed.

Summary of recommendations on implementation of the transparency framework

Aspect of implementation of the transparency framework that should be improved	Recommendation for improvement
	No recommendations are made.

References

- OECD (2021), *BEPS Action 5 on Harmful Tax Practices - Terms of Reference and Methodology for the Conduct of the Peer Reviews of the Action 5 Transparency Framework*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://www.oecd.org/tax/beps/beps-action-5-harmful-tax-practices-peer-review-transparency-framework.pdf>. [1]
- OECD (2015), *Countering Harmful Tax Practices More Effectively, Taking into Account Transparency and Substance, Action 5 - 2015 Final Report*, OECD/G20 Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Project, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264241190-en>. [3]
- OECD/Council of Europe (2011), *The Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters: Amended by the 2010 Protocol*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264115606-en>. [2]

Notes

¹ Participating jurisdictions to the Convention are available here: www.oecd.org/tax/exchange-of-tax-information/convention-on-mutual-administrative-assistance-in-tax-matters.htm. Liechtenstein also has bilateral agreements with Andorra, Austria, Czechia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Jersey, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, San Marino, Singapore, United Arab Emirates, and United Kingdom.

² Including one ruling that fell into more than one category and was exchanged with more than one jurisdiction under the BEPS Action 5 report (OECD, 2015^[3]).



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