

Israel

1. Israel was first reviewed during the 2017/2018 peer review. This report is supplementary to Israel's 2017/2018 peer review report (OECD, 2018^[1]). There is no filing obligation for a CbC report in Israel yet.

Summary of key findings

2. Israel does not yet have legislation in place for implementing the BEPS Action 13 minimum standard. It is recommended that Israel take steps to implement a domestic legal and administrative framework to impose and enforce CbC reporting requirements as soon as possible. This recommendation remains unchanged since the 2017/2018 peer review.

3. It is recommended that Israel take steps to have qualifying competent authority agreements in effect with jurisdictions of the Inclusive Framework that meet the confidentiality, consistency and appropriate use conditions and with which Israel has an international exchange of information agreement in effect that allows for the automatic exchange of tax information. This recommendation remains unchanged since the 2017/2018 peer review.

4. It is recommended that Israel take steps to implement processes or written procedures to ensure that the exchange of information is conducted in a manner consistent with the terms of reference (OECD, 2017^[2]) relating to the exchange of information framework ahead of the first exchanges of information.

5. It is recommended that Israel take steps to ensure that the appropriate use condition is met ahead of the first exchanges of information. This recommendation remains unchanged since the 2017/2018 peer review.

6. It is however noted that Israel will not be exchanging CbC reports in 2019.

Part A: The domestic legal and administrative framework

7. Israel does not yet have legislation in place for implementing the BEPS Action 13 minimum standard. Israel indicates that primary legislation has been submitted to the Israeli Knesset for approval and that secondary legislation is in draft. It is expected that legislation will come into effect in 2019.

(a) Parent entity filing obligation

8. No changes were identified with respect to the parent entity filing obligation.

(b) Scope and timing of parent entity filing

9. No changes were identified with respect to the scope and timing of parent entity filing.

(c) Limitation on local filing obligation

10. No changes were identified with respect to the limitation on local filing obligation.

(d) Limitation on local filing in case of surrogate filing

11. No changes were identified with respect to the limitation on local filing in case of surrogate filing.

(e) Effective implementation

12. No changes were identified with respect to the effective implementation.

Conclusion

13. The recommendation in the 2017/18 peer review, that Israel take steps to implement a domestic legal and administrative framework to impose and enforce CbC reporting requirements as soon as possible, remains in place.

Part B: The exchange of information framework*(a) Exchange of information framework*

14. As of 31 May 2019, Israel has no bilateral relationships in place for the exchange of CbC reports. It is recommended that Israel take steps to have qualifying competent authority agreements in effect with jurisdictions of the Inclusive Framework that meet the confidentiality, consistency and appropriate use conditions and with which Israel has an international exchange of information agreement in effect that allows for the automatic exchange of tax information.

(b) Content of information exchanged

15. Israel does not have processes or written procedures in place that are intended to ensure that each of the mandatory fields of information required in the CbC reporting template are present in the information exchanged.

(c) Completeness of exchanges

16. Israel does not have processes or written procedures in place that are intended to ensure that CbC reports are exchanged with all tax jurisdictions listed in Table 1 of a CbC report with which it should exchange information as per the relevant QCAA.

(d) Timeliness of exchanges

17. Israel does not have processes or written procedures in place that are intended to ensure that the information to be exchanged is transmitted to the relevant jurisdictions in accordance with the timelines provided for in the relevant QCAs.

(e) Temporary suspension of exchange or termination of QCAA

18. Israel does not have processes or written procedures in place that are intended to ensure that a temporary suspension of the exchange of information or termination of a relevant QCAA would be carried out only as per the conditions set out in the relevant QCAA.

(f) Consultation with other Competent Authority before determining systemic failure or significant non-compliance

19. Israel does not have processes or written procedures in place that are intended to ensure that its Competent Authority consults with the other Competent Authority before

making a determination of systemic failure or significant non-compliance with the terms of the relevant QCAA by that other Competent Authority.

(g) Format for information exchange

20. Israel has not confirmed the format that will be used for the international exchange of CbC reports.

(h) Method for transmission

21. Israel has not indicated that it uses the Common Transmission System, or any other mechanism, to exchange CbC reports.

Conclusion

22. The recommendation in the 2017/2018 peer review for Israel to take steps to sign the CbC MCAA and have QCAs in effect with jurisdictions of the Inclusive Framework which meet the confidentiality, consistency and appropriate use prerequisites and with which Israel has an international exchange of information agreement in effect that allows for the automatic exchange of tax information remains in place.

23. Further, it is recommended that Israel take steps to implement processes or written procedures to ensure that the exchange of information is conducted in a manner consistent with the terms of reference relating to the exchange of information framework ahead of its first exchanges of information. It is however noted that Israel will not be exchanging CbC reports in 2019.

Part C: Appropriate use

24. Israel does not yet have measures in place relating to appropriate use. No changes were identified in respect of appropriate use. The recommendation in the 2017/2018 peer review for Israel to take steps to have measures in place relating to appropriate use ahead of the first exchanges of information remains in place. It is however noted that Israel will not be exchanging CbC reports in 2019.

Conclusion

25. There is no change to the conclusion in relation to the appropriate use for Israel since the previous peer review. The recommendation for Israel to take steps to ensure that the appropriate use condition is met ahead of its first exchanges of information remains in place. It is however noted that Israel will not be exchanging CbC reports in 2019.

Summary of recommendations on the implementation of Country-by-Country Reporting

Aspect of the implementation that should be improved		Recommendation for improvement
Part A	Domestic legal and administrative framework	It is recommended that Israel take steps to implement a domestic legal and administrative framework to impose and enforce CbC requirements as soon as possible.
Part B	Exchange of information framework	It is recommended that Israel take steps to have QCAAs in effect with jurisdictions of the Inclusive Framework which meet the confidentiality, consistency and appropriate use prerequisites and with which Israel has an international exchange of information agreement in effect that allows for the automatic exchange of tax information
Part B	Exchange of information framework	It is recommended that Israel take steps to implement the necessary processes or written procedures to ensure that the exchange of information is conducted in a manner consistent with the terms of reference relating to the exchange of information framework.
Part C	Appropriate use	It is recommended that Israel take steps to ensure that the appropriate use condition is met ahead of the first exchanges of information.



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