

# Finland

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

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

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

Type of ruling	Number of rulings
Past rulings	42
Future rulings in the period 1 April 2016 – 31 December 2016	13
Future rulings in the calendar year 2017	19
Future rulings in the calendar year 2018	8
Future rulings in the calendar year 2019	32
Future rulings in the calendar year 2020	27
Future rulings in the calendar year 2021	28
Future rulings in the year in review	33

Peer input was received from three jurisdictions in respect of the exchanges of information on rulings received from Finland. The input was generally positive, noting that overall information was complete and in a correct format. However, peer input indicated that exchanges on rulings were not timely.

## Information gathering process (ToR I.A)

436. Finland can legally issue the following four types of rulings within the scope of the transparency framework: (i) preferential regimes;<sup>1</sup> (ii) 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; (iii) permanent establishment rulings; and (iv) related party conduit rulings.

437. For Finland, past rulings are any tax rulings within scope that are issued either: (i) on or after 1 January 2014 but before 1 April 2016; or (ii) on or after 1 January 2010 but before 1 January 2014, provided they were still in effect as at 1 January 2014. Future rulings are any tax rulings within scope that are issued on or after 1 April 2016.

438. In the prior years' peer review reports, it was determined that Finland'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 Finland's review and supervision mechanism was sufficient to meet the minimum standard. Finland's implementation remains unchanged, and therefore continues to meet the minimum standard.

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

## Exchange of information (ToR II.B)

440. Finland has the necessary domestic legal basis to exchange information spontaneously. Finland 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.

441. Finland 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<sup>[2]</sup>) ("the Convention"), (ii) the Directive 2011/16/EU with all other European Union Member States and (iii) bilateral agreements in force with 89 jurisdictions.<sup>2</sup>

442. 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
	142	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	0	0

443. In the prior years' peer review reports, it was determined that Finland'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 Finland. Finland's implementation in this regard remains unchanged and therefore continues to meet the minimum standard.

444. Finland 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. Finland has met all of the ToR for the exchange of information process and no recommendations are made.

### Statistics (ToR IV.D)

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

Category of ruling	Number of exchanges	Jurisdictions exchanged with
Ruling related to a preferential regime	0	N/A
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	137	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, China (People's Republic of), Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong (China), Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal Romania, Serbia, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States,
Permanent establishment rulings	5	Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, United States
Related party conduit rulings	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>142</b>	

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

446. Finland does not offer an intellectual property regime for which transparency requirements under the Action 5 Report (OECD, 2015<sup>[3]</sup>) 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

<sup>1</sup> Shipping regime.

<sup>2</sup> 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](http://www.oecd.org/tax/exchange-of-tax-information/convention-on-mutual-administrative-assistance-in-tax-matters.htm). Finland also has bilateral agreements with Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bailiwick of Jersey, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bermuda, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Bulgaria, Canada, Cayman Islands, China (People's Republic of), Cook Islands, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Faroe Islands, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guernsey, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Isle of Man, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Zambia.



From:

## Harmful Tax Practices – 2022 Peer Review Reports on the Exchange of Information on Tax Rulings Inclusive Framework on BEPS: Action 5

Access the complete publication at:

<https://doi.org/10.1787/22bbeacc-en>

### Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2023), “Finland”, in *Harmful Tax Practices – 2022 Peer Review Reports on the Exchange of Information on Tax Rulings: Inclusive Framework on BEPS: Action 5*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/63aa85b9-en>

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