

Estonia

Estonia has met all aspects of the terms of reference (OECD, 2017^[31]) (ToR) for the calendar year 2018 (year in review) and no recommendations are made.

In the prior year report, Estonia did not receive any recommendations.

Estonia can legally issue two types of rulings within the scope of the transparency framework. In practice, Estonia issued rulings within the scope of the transparency framework as follows:

- 20 past rulings;
- For the period 1 April 2016 - 31 December 2016: eight future rulings;
- For the calendar year 2017: 11 future rulings, and
- For the year in review: nine future rulings.

Estonian Tax and Customs Board publishes summaries of tax rulings on their website.¹

No peer input was received in respect of the exchanges of information on rulings received from Estonia.

Introduction

This peer review covers Estonia's implementation of the BEPS Action 5 transparency framework for the year 2018. The report has four parts, each relating to a key part of the ToR. Each part is discussed in turn. A summary of recommendations is included at the end of this report.

A. The information gathering process

Estonia can legally issue the following two types of rulings within the scope of the transparency framework: (i) permanent establishment rulings; and (ii) related party conduit rulings.

Past rulings (ToR I.4.1.1, I.4.1.2, I.4.2.1, I.4.2.2)

For Estonia, 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.

In the prior years' peer review reports, it was determined that Estonia's undertakings to identify past rulings and all potential exchange jurisdictions were sufficient to meet the minimum standard. Estonia's implementation in this regard remains unchanged, and therefore continues to meet the minimum standard.

Future rulings (ToR I.4.1.1, I.4.1.2, I.4.2.1)

For Estonia, future rulings are any tax rulings within scope that are issued on or after 1 April 2016.

In the prior years' peer review reports, it was determined that Estonia's implementation of a new system to identify future rulings and all potential exchange jurisdictions was sufficient to meet the minimum standard. Estonia's implementation in this regard remains unchanged, and therefore continues to meet the minimum standard.

Review and supervision (ToR I.4.3)

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

Conclusion on section A

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

B. The exchange of information

Legal basis for spontaneous exchange of information (ToR II.5.1, II.5.2)

Estonia has the necessary domestic legal basis to exchange information spontaneously. Estonia 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.

Estonia has international agreements permitting spontaneous exchange of information, including being a party to the (i) *Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters: Amended by*

the 2010 Protocol (OECD/Council of Europe, 2011^[4]) (“the Convention”), (ii) the Directive 2011/16/EU with all other European Union Member States and (iii) double tax agreements in force with 57 jurisdictions.²

Completion and exchange of templates (ToR II.5.3, II.5.4, II.5.5, II.5.6, II.5.7)

In the prior year peer review report, it was determined that Estonia’s process for the completion and exchange of templates were sufficient to meet the minimum standard. Estonia’s implementation in this regard remains unchanged and therefore continues to meet the minimum standard.

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

Past rulings in the scope of the transparency framework	Number of exchanges transmitted by 31 December 2018	Delayed exchanges		
		Number of exchanges not transmitted by 31 December 2018	Reasons for the delays	Any other comments
	0	0	N/A	N/A
Future rulings in 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
	12	0	N/A	N/A
Total	12	0		

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

Conclusion on section B

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

C. Statistics (ToR IV)

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	N/A	N/A
Cross-border unilateral advance pricing agreements (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	N/A	N/A
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	N/A	N/A
Permanent establishment rulings	4	<i>De minimis</i> rule applies
Related party conduit rulings	8	Finland, Latvia, Luxembourg,

		Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland
<i>De minimis</i> rule	N/A	N/A
IP regimes: total exchanges on taxpayers benefitting from the third category of IP assets, new entrants benefitting from grandfathered IP regimes; and taxpayers making use of the option to treat the nexus ratio as a rebuttable presumption	N/A	N/A
Total	12	

D. Matters related to intellectual property regimes (ToR I.4.1.3)

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

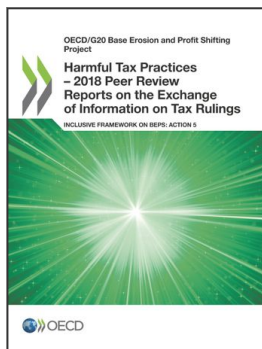
Notes

¹Available at: <https://www.emta.ee/et/ariklient/maksukorraldus-maksude-tasumine/siduvad-eelotsused/siduvate-eelotsuste-kokkuvotted>.

² Parties to the Convention are available here: www.oecd.org/tax/exchange-of-tax-information/convention-on-mutual-administrative-assistance-in-tax-matters.htm. Estonia also has double tax agreements with Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China (People's Republic of), Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Isle of Man, Israel, Italy, Jersey, Kazakhstan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.

Note by Turkey: The information in this document with reference to "Cyprus" relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue".

Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union. The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.



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