

New Zealand

New Zealand has met all aspects of the terms of reference (OECD, 2017^[3]) (ToR) for the calendar year 2019 (year in review) and no recommendations are made.

New Zealand can legally issue five types of rulings within the scope of the transparency framework, but in practice only issues three types of rulings within scope of the transparency framework.

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

- 69 past rulings;
- For the period 1 April 2016 - 31 December 2016: 14 future rulings;
- For the calendar year 2017: 15 future rulings,
- For the calendar year 2018: eight future rulings, and
- For the year in review: 21 future rulings.

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

A. The information gathering process

782. New Zealand can legally issue five types of rulings within the scope of the transparency framework, but in practice issues the three following 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) permanent establishment rulings; and (iii) related party conduit rulings.

783. For New Zealand, 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.

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

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

B. The exchange of information

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

787. New Zealand 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") and (ii) bilateral agreements in force with 40 jurisdictions.¹

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

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
	29	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

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

C. Statistics (ToR IV)

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

Category of ruling	Number of exchanges	Jurisdictions exchanged with
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	29	Australia, China (People's Republic of), Germany, Hong Kong (China), India, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Chinese Taipei, United Kingdom, United States
Permanent establishment rulings	0	N/A
Related party conduit rulings	0	N/A
Total	29	

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

791. New Zealand does not offer an intellectual property regime for which transparency requirements under the Action 5 Report (OECD, 2015^[1]) were imposed.

Summary of recommendations on implementation of the transparency framework

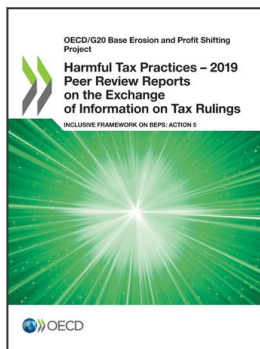
Aspect of implementation of the transparency framework that should be improved	Recommendation for improvement
	No recommendations are made.

References

- OECD (2017), *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, <http://www.oecd.org/tax/beps/beps-action-5-harmful-tax-practices-peer-review-transparency-framework.pdf>. [3]
- 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://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264241190-en>. [1]
- OECD/Council of Europe (2011), *The Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters: Amended by the 2010 Protocol*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264115606-en>. [4]

Notes

¹ Parties to the Convention are available here: www.oecd.org/tax/exchange-of-tax-information/convention-on-mutual-administrative-assistance-in-tax-matters.htm. New Zealand also has bilateral agreements with Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, United States and Viet Nam.



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