Liechtenstein

Liechtenstein was first reviewed during the 2017/2018 peer review. This report is 1. supplementary to Liechtenstein's 2017/2018 peer review report (OECD, 2018_[1]). The first filing obligation for a CbC report in Liechtenstein applies to reporting fiscal years commencing on or after 1 January 2017. Liechtenstein also allows its MNE groups to file a CbC report on a voluntary basis, for reporting fiscal years beginning between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016 (i.e. "parent surrogate filing").

Summary of key findings

Liechtenstein's implementation of the Action 13 minimum standard meets all applicable terms of reference (OECD, 2017_[2]).

Part A: The domestic legal and administrative framework

Liechtenstein has primary law and secondary law in place to implement the BEPS Action 13 minimum standard, establishing the necessary requirements including the filing and reporting obligations. No guidance has been published.

(a) Parent entity filing obligation

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

(b) Scope and timing of parent entity filing

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

(c) Limitation on local filing obligation

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

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

No changes were identified with respect to the limitation on local filing in case of surrogate filing.1

(e) Effective implementation

Since its 2017/2018 review, Liechtenstein has introduced additional notification requirements in the annual tax return form for resident Constituent Entities of foreign MNE groups (in addition to the pre-existing notification requirements for Ultimate Parent Entities and Surrogate Parent Entities). No other changes were identified with respect to the effective implementation.

Conclusion

9. There is no change to the conclusion in relation to the domestic legal and administration framework for Liechtenstein since the previous peer review. Liechtenstein meets all the terms of reference relating to the domestic legal and administrative framework.

Part B: The exchange of information framework

(a) Exchange of information framework

10. As of 31 May 2019, Liechtenstein has 66 bilateral relationships activated under the CbC MCAA and bilateral QCAAs. Liechtenstein has taken steps to have qualifying competent authority agreements in effect with jurisdictions of the Inclusive Framework that meet the confidentiality, consistency and appropriate use conditions.² Regarding Liechtenstein's exchange of information framework, no inconsistencies with the terms of reference were identified.

(b) Content of information exchanged

11. Liechtenstein has processes in place that are intended to ensure that each of the mandatory fields of information as required in the CbC template are present in the information exchanged. It has provided details in relation to these processes.

(c) Completeness of exchanges

12. Liechtenstein has processes and 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 reporting template with which it should exchange information as per the relevant QCAAs. It has provided details in relation to these processes.

(d) Timeliness of exchanges

13. Liechtenstein has processes 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 QCAAs and terms of reference. It has provided details in relation to these processes.

(e) Temporary suspension of exchange or termination of QCAA

14. Liechtenstein has processes and written guidance in place that are intended to ensure that a temporary suspension of the exchange of information or termination of a relevant QCAA be carried out only as per the conditions set out in the QCAA. It has provided details in relation to those processes.

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

15. Liechtenstein has processes and written guidance in place that are intended to ensure that the Competent Authority consults with the other Competent Authority prior to making a determination that there is or has been significant non-compliance with the terms of the relevant QCAA or that the other Competent Authority has caused a systemic failure. It has provided details in relation to those processes.

(g) Format for information exchange

16. Liechtenstein confirms that it uses the OECD XML Schema and User Guide (OECD, 2017_[31]) for the international exchange of CbC reports.

(h) Method for transmission

Liechtenstein indicates that it uses the Common Transmission System to exchange CbC reports.

Conclusion

18. Liechtenstein has in place the necessary processes 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. Liechtenstein meets all the terms of reference regarding the exchange of information.

Part C: Part C: Appropriate use

- 19. No changes were identified in respect of appropriate use. There were no recommendations issued in the 2017/2018 peer review.
- No information or peer input was received for the reviewed jurisdiction suggesting any issues with appropriate use. There are no concerns in this regard.

Conclusion

21. Liechtenstein meets all the terms of reference relating to the appropriate use of CbC reports.

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	-
Part B	Exchange of information framework	-
Part C	Appropriate use	-

Notes

¹ Liechtenstein's 2017/2018 peer review included a general monitoring point to ensure that legislation setting out local filing requirements is not interpreted as applying to situations where there is no current international agreement between Liechtenstein and the residence jurisdiction of the Ultimate Parent Entity (which is not permitted under the terms of reference). This monitoring point remains in place.

² No inconsistency with the terms of reference will be identified where a QCAA is not in effect with one or more jurisdictions of the Inclusive Framework that meet the confidentiality, consistency and appropriate use conditions, but this is due to circumstances that are not under the control of the reviewed jurisdiction. This may include, for example, where the other jurisdiction intends to exchange CbC reports using the MCAA but it does not have the Convention in effect for the relevant fiscal period, or where the other jurisdiction has declined to have a QCAA in effect with the reviewed jurisdiction.



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