

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Saint Kitts and Nevis has met all aspects of the terms of reference (OECD, 2021^[3]) (ToR) for the calendar year 2021 (year in review), and no recommendations are made.

Saint Kitts and Nevis can legally issue five types of rulings within the scope of the transparency framework.

In practice, Saint Kitts and Nevis issued no rulings within the scope of the transparency framework.

As no exchanges were required to take place, no peer input was received in respect of the exchanges of information on rulings received from Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Information gathering process (ToR I.A)

1019. Saint Kitts and Nevis can legally issue the following five types of rulings within the scope of the transparency framework: (i) preferential regimes;¹ (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) rulings providing for unilateral downward adjustments; (iv) permanent establishment rulings; and (v) related party conduit rulings.

1020. For Saint Kitts and Nevis, past rulings are any tax rulings within scope that are issued prior to 1 September 2018. However, there is no obligation for Saint Kitts and Nevis to conduct spontaneous exchange information on past rulings. Future rulings are any tax rulings within scope that are issued on or after 1 September 2018.

1021. In the prior years' peer review reports, it was determined that Saint Kitts and Nevis's undertakings to identify rulings and all potential exchange jurisdictions were sufficient to meet the minimum standard. In addition, it was determined that Saint Kitts and Nevis's review and supervision mechanism was sufficient to meet the minimum standard. Saint Kitts and Nevis's implementation remains unchanged, and therefore continues to meet the minimum standard.

1022. Saint Kitts and Nevis has met all of the ToR for the information gathering process and no recommendations are made.

Exchange of information (ToR II.B)

1023. Saint Kitts and Nevis has the necessary domestic legal basis to exchange information spontaneously. Saint Kitts and Nevis 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.

1024. Saint Kitts and Nevis has international agreements permitting spontaneous exchange of information, including: the *Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters: Amended by the 2010 Protocol* (OECD/Council of Europe, 2011_[1]) ("the Convention").²

1025. During the year in review, no exchanges were required to take place and no data on the timeliness of exchanges is reported.

1026. In the prior years' peer review reports, it was determined that Saint Kitts and Nevis' process for the completion and exchange of templates were sufficient to meet the minimum standard. Saint Kitts and Nevis' implementation in this regard remains unchanged and therefore continues to meet the minimum standard.

1027. Saint Kitts and Nevis has the necessary legal basis for spontaneous exchange of information and a process for completing the templates in a timely way. Saint Kitts and Nevis has met all of the ToR for the exchange of information process and no recommendations are made.

Statistics (ToR IV.D)

1028. As no rulings were issued, no statistics can be reported.

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

1029. In the prior years' peer review reports, it was determined that Saint Kitts and Nevis's information gathering and exchange of information processes for matters related to intellectual property regimes³ were

sufficient to meet the minimum standard. Saint Kitts and Nevis's implementation in this regard remains unchanged and therefore continues to meet the minimum standard.

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

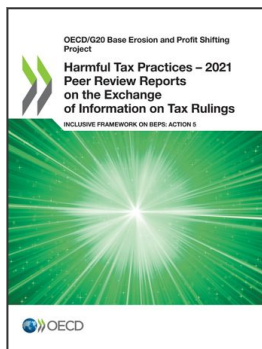
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- OECD (2015), *Countering Harmful Tax Practices More Effectively, Taking into Account Transparency and Substance, Action 5 - 2015 Final Report*, OECD/G20 Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Project, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264241190-en>. [2]
- 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>. [1]

Notes

¹ 1) Nevis LLC, 2) Nevis business corporation, and 3) Companies act – exempt companies.

² 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.

³ International business company, International trust and International partnership regimes.



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