

# Antigua and Barbuda

Antigua and Barbuda 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.

Antigua and Barbuda can legally issue four types of rulings within the scope of the transparency framework.

In practice, Antigua and Barbuda 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 Antigua and Barbuda.

## Information gathering process (ToR I.A)

51. Antigua and Barbuda can legally issue the following four 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) rulings providing for unilateral downward adjustments; (iii) permanent establishment rulings; and (iv) related party conduit rulings.

52. For Antigua and Barbuda, past rulings are any tax rulings issued prior to 1 March 2019. Future rulings are any tax rulings within scope that are issued on or after 1 March 2019.

53. In the prior year's peer review reports, it was determined that Antigua and Barbuda'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 Antigua and Barbuda's review and supervision mechanism was sufficient to meet the minimum standard. Antigua and Barbuda's implementation remains unchanged, and therefore continues to meet the minimum standard.

54. Antigua and Barbuda has met all of the ToR for the information gathering and no recommendations are made.

## Exchange of information (ToR II.B)

55. Antigua and Barbuda has the necessary domestic legal basis to exchange information spontaneously. Antigua and Barbuda 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.

56. Antigua and Barbuda 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) bilateral agreements in force with 11 jurisdictions and (iii) tax information exchange agreements in force with 11 jurisdictions.<sup>1</sup>

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

58. In the prior year's peer review report, it was determined that Antigua and Barbuda'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. Antigua and Barbuda's implementation in this regard remains unchanged and therefore continues to meet the minimum standard.

59. Antigua and Barbuda has the necessary legal basis for spontaneous exchange of information. Antigua and Barbuda has met all of the ToR for the exchange of information process and no recommendations are made.

## Statistics (ToR IV.D)

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

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

61. Antigua and Barbuda 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

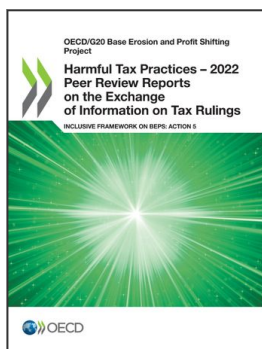
Aspect of implementation of the transparency framework that should be improved	Recommendation for improvement
	No recommendations are made.

## 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]

## Note

<sup>1</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). Antigua and Barbuda also has bilateral agreements with Switzerland and jurisdictions party to the CARICOM agreement. Tax information exchange agreements with Aruba, Australia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom and United States also permit for the spontaneous exchange of information.



**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), “Antigua and Barbuda”, 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/aa255ad0-en>

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