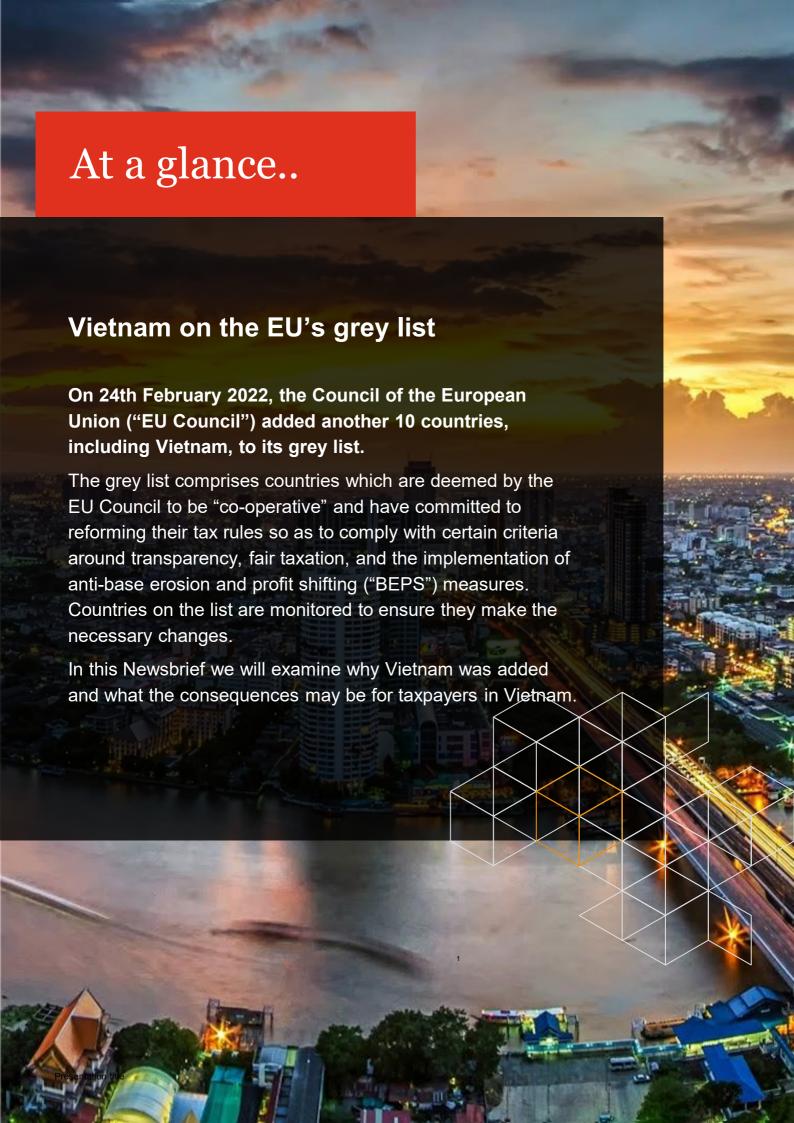


PwC Vietnam NewsBrief

Vietnam added to the EU's "grey list"







Background

What is the grey list?

The EU Council is one of the legislative bodies of the European Parliament. Within the EU Council the Economic and Financial Affairs Council (ECOFIN) deals with finance and tax matters.

ECOFIN published a Code of Conduct which contained two commitments for EU Member States to adhere to, which were:

- A commitment to eliminate harmful tax practices; and
- A commitment to refrain from implementing new harmful tax practices.

The original focus of the Code of Conduct was on EU Member States. However, Member Stares subsequently committed to promoting the adoption of good tax governance principles with third countries, third countries being those outside the EU and in territories in which EU treaties do not apply. The principles of good governance are transparency, fair taxation and implementation of anti-BEPS measures.

The Code of Conduct Group "CoCG") was established to create and update the EU's list of non-cooperative jurisdictions (referred to as Annex I or the "black list") and to maintain a list of co-operative jurisdictions that are committed to good tax governance, but are required to make changes to their tax rules to comply with good governance principles. This is Annex II, or the "grey list."



Consequences

Why is Vietnam on the grey list?

Vietnam was put on the grey list because it has not fully implemented anti-BEPS measures. Specifically, it has not fully implemented all of BEPS Action 13 on Country-by-Country Reporting ("CbCR") and activated CbCR exchange agreements with EU Member States.

What's next?

In order to be taken off the grey list, Vietnam must implement Action 13, including introducing CbCR exchange relationships with EU Member States. This must be done so that the change can be reflected in the OECD's Inclusive Framework Action 13 Peer Review report which will be published in the autumn of 2023.

If Vietnam does not do this, it may be moved to the black list, the consequences of which may include:

- Non-deductibility of costs which are charged to a country on the black list;
- The application of controlled foreign company ("CFC") rules;
- The imposition of higher withholding taxes on payments received in a country on the black list;
- Limitation of the participation exemption for dividends; and
- Additional reporting requirements.

Takeaway

There are no immediate implications of being on the grey list for taxpayers in Vietnam. However, taxpayers should continue to monitor developments in this area over the next 18 months.

Contact us

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