

Automatic exchange of information

1 Starting position

With the Liechtenstein Declaration of 2009, Liechtenstein and its banks expressly committed themselves to implementing the global standards of transparency and information exchange in tax matters developed by the OECD and to intensifying participation in international efforts to combat non-compliance with foreign tax laws. In a joint statement, a number of countries, including all major financial centres and Liechtenstein, have announced that they will introduce the new OECD standard on transparency and information exchange in tax issues, the so-called “Automatic exchange of information” (AEOI). The OECD standard on the AEOI is designed as a global standard. The member countries of the G20, the OECD and other important countries have stated that they will exchange all information on financial accounts relevant to ensuring taxation on the basis of the AEOI in the near future. This new global standard on the AEOI is intended to prevent cross-border tax evasion.

The global implementation of a uniform standard is to prevent a patchwork of different models that could result in conflicting requirements and uncertainty for the involved parties. To ensure equal competitive conditions, the financial institutions are to apply the same rules everywhere (e.g. when identifying reportable persons). This equal treatment is also underlined by the fact that the OECD standard provides for reciprocity as a matter of principle – i.e. all countries participating in the AEOI will collect and exchange the information with each other and according to the same requirements.

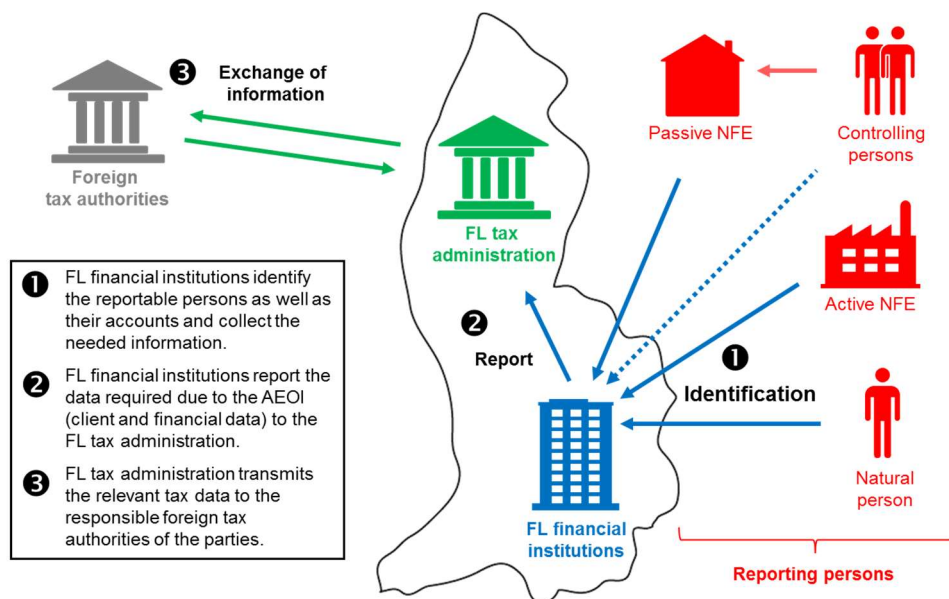
Other central elements of the global standard include the compliance with the principle of speciality – i.e. the information may not be used for purposes other than the intended (tax) purposes. Moreover, suitable rules are to ensure adequate legal and technical data protection.

By ratifying the convention on mutual administrative assistance in 2016, Liechtenstein has laid the foundations for implementing the AEOI through a multilateral agreement. Within the scope of the AEOI, financial institutions in countries that have agreed to the application of the AEOI with other countries (so-called AEOI partner countries) on the basis of a bilateral or multilateral treaty are required to provide their national tax authorities with information on their foreign clients and their financial accounts. This data is then exchanged with the tax authorities of other countries. In the case of Liechtenstein, the AEOI requirements applied for the first time for financial information relevant to the 2016 tax year. The first effective automatic exchange of reportable data took place in 2017.

2 Functioning of the AEOI

Within the scope of the AEOI, financial institutions in countries that have agreed to the application of the AEOI with other countries on the basis of a bilateral or multilateral treaty (AEOI partner countries) are required to provide their national tax authorities with information on their clients with tax residency in the respective AEOI partner countries and their financial accounts. Upon receipt of these data, the national tax authority will exchange these data with the tax authorities of AEOI partner countries. In this way, foreign tax authorities will receive information that will enable them to review and verify the fulfilment of the tax liability even for taxpayers who hold assets outside their national borders.

The AEOI procedure for assets booked in Liechtenstein can be illustrated as follows:



Unlike other models, in the case of the AEOI, the taxpayer remains fully responsible for complying with all relevant laws relating to a personal tax obligation, and only the tax authorities in the taxpayer's country of residence are responsible for collecting the taxes. Neither the foreign state nor the financial institutions will be under the obligation to assess or withhold taxes.

Who will be affected by the AEOI and what obligations exist?

Within the scope of the AEOI, Liechtenstein financial institutions are required to report information on clients whose tax domicile is in another AEOI partner country. Reportable accounts include accounts of natural persons and legal entities, regardless of their legal form (including trusts and foundations that are not classified as financial institutions); the standard also includes the obligation to review so-called passive NFEs and to report natural persons who exercise a controlling influence on these legal entities. Legal entities that qualify as a financial institution are directly responsible for fulfilling the reporting obligations.

With which countries does Liechtenstein exchange data?

On 28 October 2015, Liechtenstein and the EU Commission signed an agreement on the automatic exchange of financial account information, with the goal of improving international tax compliance. The agreement entered into force on 1 January 2016. Under the agreement, Liechtenstein has automatically exchanged information with the 28 EU member states starting in 2017 for information collected in the tax year 2016 (exception: in the case of Austria, data exchange started in 2018 for information collected in the tax year 2017 beginning on 1 January 2017.)

The basis for the exchange with other countries is the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (MAC) and the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on the Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information (MCAA). Within the scope of the AEOI, financial institutions in countries that have agreed to the application of the AEOI with other countries on the basis of a bilateral or multilateral treaty (AEOI partner countries) are required to provide their national tax authorities with information on their clients with tax domicile in the respective AEOI partner country and their financial accounts.

3 List of AEOI partner countries of Liechtenstein:

A list of Liechtenstein's definitive AEOI partner countries is laid down in the [Liechtenstein AEOI Ordinance](#) (only available in German).

Below you will find a current list of the AEOI partner states according to the AEOI Ordinance of Liechtenstein valid from 1 January 2025 as well as some relevant explanations.

Difference between year of applicability and first reporting period

The year of applicability indicates the year from which the AEOI between Liechtenstein and the respective partner state applies. The first reporting period, on the other hand, indicates the year for which the Liechtenstein tax administration exchanges data with the relevant partner state for the first time. Generally, the year of applicability is the same as the year of the first reporting period. However, there may be deviations (e.g. if the actual data exchange takes place after the year of applicability). These deviations are indicated in the AEOI Ordinance by means of footnotes.

Difference between participating and non-participating countries

According to the guidelines of the OECD Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, only those countries with which the MCAA is effective as the legal basis for the AEOI can be considered participating countries. Partner states for which this is not the case are considered non-participating states. As a result, investment entities domiciled in a non-participating state are deemed to be passive NFEs¹ within the meaning of Art. 2 para. 1 no. 10 let. b of the AEOI Act. The controlling persons of such legal entities must therefore be identified by the reporting Liechtenstein financial institutions and, if necessary, reported.

Difference between reciprocal and non-reciprocal partner states

A reciprocal partner state transmits and receives data under the AEOI. It is possible for participating states to declare themselves as "non-reciprocal jurisdictions (partner states)" as part of the AEOI. A non-reciprocal partner state will deliver AEOI reports to tax authorities of AEOI partner countries, but will not receive such data itself. In these cases, Liechtenstein will not provide AEOI reporting to such "permanent non-reciprocal jurisdictions".

Please note that the list of Liechtenstein's AEOI partner countries can be continuously expanded.

¹ See Art. 2 para. 1 no. 3 let. b of the AEOI Act in Liechtenstein.



AEOI partner states in accordance with the AEOI Ordinance, effective as of 01.01.2025

Partner state	Abbr.	Year of applicability	First reporting period	Permanent non-reciprocal ²	Participating ³
Albania	AL	2020	2020	No	Yes
Andorra	AD	2017	2017	No	Yes
Anguilla	AI	2017	-	Yes	Yes
Antigua and Barbuda	AG	2019	2020	No	Yes
Argentina	AR	2017	2017	No	Yes
Aruba	AW	2018	2018	No	Yes
Australia ⁴	AU	2018	2018	No	Yes
Austria ⁵	AT	2016	2017	No	Yes
Azerbaijan	AZ	2019	2019	No	Yes
Bahamas	BS	2019	-	Yes	Yes
Bahrain	BH	2019	-	Yes	Yes
Barbados	BB	2018	2023	No	Yes
Belgium	BE	2016	2016	Non	Yes
Belize	BZ	2017	2017	No	Yes
Bermuda	BM	2017	-	Yes	Yes
Bonaire ⁶ (BQ)	NL	2018	2018	No	Yes
Brazil	BR	2018	2018	No	Yes
British Virgin Islands	VG	2017	-	Yes	Yes
Brunei Darussalam	BN	2019	2020	No	Yes
Bulgaria	BG	2016	2016	No	Yes
Canada	CA	2017	2017	No	Yes
Cayman Islands	KY	2017	-	Yes	Yes
Chile	CL	2017	2017	No	Yes
China	CN	2017	2017	No	Yes
Colombia	CO	2018	2018	No	Yes
Cook Islands	CK	2018	2018	No	Yes
Costa Rica	CR	2018	2018	No	Yes
Croatia	HR	2016	2016	No	Yes
Curaçao	CW	2018	2018	No	Yes
Cyprus	CY	2016	2016	No	Yes
Czech Republic	CZ	2016	2016	No	Yes

² Yes = permanent non-reciprocal partner state; no = reciprocal partner state.

³ Yes = participating partner state; no = non-participating partner state

⁴ Due to the change of the tax year in Australia, the Liechtenstein Tax Administration and the competent authority of Australia agreed to exchange AEOI-relevant data for the first time in September 2019 regarding the reporting period 2018 and not, as originally planned, already in September 2018 regarding the reporting period 2017.

⁵ In the case of Austria, the first relevant reporting period is 2017. No reporting was made to the Liechtenstein tax administration for the 2016 reporting period.

⁶ The Dutch overseas territories of Bonaire, Saba and Sint Eustatius are reported under the abbreviation NL.



Partner state	Abbr.	Year of applicability	First reporting period	Permanent non-reciprocal ²	Participating ³
Denmark (excl. Greenland and the Faroe Islands)	DK	2016	2016	No	Yes
Dominica	DM	2019	2020	No	Yes
Ecuador	EC	2020	2020	No	Yes
Estonia	EE	2016	2016	No	Yes
Faroe Islands	FO	2017	2017	No	Yes
Finland (incl. Åland)	FI	2016	2016	No	Yes
France (incl. Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana and La Réunion and excl. Saint-Barthélemy and St. Martin)	FR	2016	2016	No	Yes
Georgia	GE	2024	2024	No	Yes
Germany	DE	2016	2016	No	Yes
Ghana	GH	2018	2018	No	Yes
Gibraltar ⁷	GI	2016	2016	No	Yes
Greece	GR	2016	2016	No	Yes
Greenland	GL	2017	2017	No	Yes
Grenada	GD	2019	2019	No	Yes
Guernsey	GG	2017	2017	No	Yes
Hong Kong (China)	HK	2019	2020	No	Yes
Hungary	HU	2016	2016	No	Yes
Iceland	IS	2017	2017	No	Yes
India	IN	2017	2017	No	Yes
Indonesia	ID	2018	2018	No	Yes
Ireland	IE	2016	2016	No	Yes
Isle of Man	IM	2017	2017	No	Yes
Israel	IL	2018	2018	No	Yes
Italy	IT	2016	2016	No	Yes
Jamaica	JM	2022	2022	No	Yes
Japan	JP	2017	2017	No	Yes
Jersey	JE	2017	2017	No	Yes
Jordan	JO	2022	2024 at the earliest	No	No
Kazakhstan	KZ	2020	2020	No	Yes
Kenya	KE	2021	2023	No	Yes
Kuwait ⁸	KW	2018	-	Yes	Yes
Latvia	LV	2016	2016	No	Yes
Lebanon	LB	2018	2018	No	Yes
Lithuania	LT	2016	2016	No	Yes

⁷ The AEOI about financial accounts will continue without interruption starting 1 January 2021 based on the MAC and MCAA.

⁸ Kuwait was originally considered a partner state from the 2017 reporting period. Due to implementation delays, the status as an AEOI partner state was adjusted in 2020 to 2018.



Partner state	Abbr.	Year of applicability	First reporting period	Permanent non-reciprocal ²	Participating ³
Luxembourg	LU	2016	2016	No	Yes
Macau (China)	MO	2019	2019	No	Yes
Malaysia	MY	2017	2017	No	Yes
Maldives	MV	2021	2023	No	Yes
Malta	MT	2016	2016	No	Yes
Marshall Islands	MH	2018	-	Yes	Yes
Mauritius	MU	2017	2017	No	Yes
Mexico	MX	2017	2017	No	Yes
Moldova	MD	2024	2024	No	Yes
Monaco	MC	2017	2017	No	Yes
Montenegro	ME	2022	2024 at the earliest	No	No
Montserrat	MS	2018	2018	No	Yes
Morocco	MA	2021	2024 at the earliest	No	No
Nauru	NR	2018	-	Yes	Yes
Netherlands (without Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, Sint Maarten)	NL	2016	2016	No	Yes
New Caledonia	NC	2021	2021	No	Yes
New Zealand	NZ	2017	2017	No	Yes
Nigeria	NG	2019	2019	No	Yes
Niue	NU	2018	2024 at the earliest	No	No
Norway	NO	2017	2017	No	Yes
Oman	OM	2020	2022	No	Yes
Pakistan	PK	2019	2019	No	Yes
Panama	PA	2019	2019	No	Yes
Peru	PE	2019	2019	No	Yes
Poland	PL	2016	2016	No	Yes
Portugal (incl. Madeira and the Azores)	PT	2016	2016	No	Yes
Qatar ⁹	QA	2019	2023	No	Yes
Romania	RO	2016	2016	No	Yes
Russia	RU	2018	2018	No	Yes
Rwanda	RW	2025	2025	No	No
Saba (BQ) ⁵	NL	2018	2018	No	Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	KN	2018	2018	No	Yes
Saint Lucia	LC	2018	2018	No	Yes
Samoa	WS	2018	2018	No	Yes
San Marino	SM	2017	2017	No	Yes

⁹ For Qatar, 2023 is the first reporting period, as Qatar was previously considered a non-reciprocal partner state.



Partner state	Abbr.	Year of applicability	First reporting period	Permanent non-reciprocal ²	Participating ³
Saudi Arabia	SA	2018	2018	No	Yes
Seychelles	SC	2017	2017	No	Yes
Singapore	SG	2018	2018	No	Yes
Sint Eustatius (BQ) ⁵	NL	2018	2018	No	Yes
Sint Maarten	SX	2018	2018	No	Yes
Slovakia	SK	2016	2016	No	Yes
Slovenia	SI	2016	2016	No	Yes
South Africa	ZA	2017	2017	No	Yes
South Korea	KR	2017	2017	No	Yes
Spain (incl. the Canary Islands)	ES	2016	2016	No	Yes
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	VC	2017	2017	No	Yes
Sweden	SE	2016	2016	No	Yes
Switzerland	CH	2018	2018	No	Yes
Thailand	TH	2022	2023	No	Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	TT	2022	2025 at the earliest	No	No
Tunisia	TN	2025	2025	No	No
Turkey	TR	2019	2019	No	Yes
Turks and Caicos Islands	TC	2017	-	Yes	Yes
Uganda	UG	2022	2024 at the earliest	No	No
Ukraine	UA	2022	2024	No	Yes
Uruguay	UY	2018	2018	No	Yes
Vanuatu	VU	2019	2019	No	Yes
United Arab Emirates	AE	2019	-	Yes	Yes
United Kingdom ¹⁰ (excluding the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Gibraltar Guernsey, Jersey, the Isle of Man, Montserrat, the Turks and Caicos Islands)	GB	2016	2016	No	Yes

¹⁰ The automatic exchange of financial account information will continue without interruption starting 1 January 2021 based on the MAC and MCAA.

Which data will be exchanged under the AEOI?

Based on the OECD standard, financial institutions must report the following information to the national tax authorities on a yearly basis:

- The name, address, tax domicile(s), tax identification number(s) and date of birth (in the case of natural persons) of each reportable person who is the account holder and, where the account holder is a legal entity, the name, address, tax domicile(s) and tax identification number(s) of the legal entity and name, address, tax domicile(s), tax identification number(s) and date of birth and role (if known) of each reportable controlling person.
- The account number, name and (if applicable) identification number of the reporting financial institution.
- The total gross income from dividends, interest and other income generated with the assets held, the total income from the sale or repurchase of assets during the reporting period, and the total balance or value of the account/custody account as of the end of the relevant reporting period.

With regard to the financial information to be reported, please note that in cases involving several natural persons as the holders of a joint account or in the case of several controlling persons of a passive NFE, 100% of the financial information must be reported for every reportable person and no equity shares may be taken into account. In addition, please note that when reporting a controlling person, the name, address, country (countries) of domicile for tax purposes and tax identification number(s) of the applicable legal entity must also be provided to the Tax Administration of the Principality of Liechtenstein so that these can be forwarded to the controlling person's country of domicile for tax purposes.

Furthermore, please note, that the collected and reported information may differ from the tax-relevant information of a reportable person.

How is the information to be exchanged used and is the data treated confidentially?

According to the OECD, the exchange of data between the AEOI partner countries must ensure that the respective tax obligations of the reportable person can also be fulfilled in their tax domicile with regard to all assets held with foreign banks and the resulting income.

Any information to be exchanged obtained by the competent authority of a partner country shall be treated as confidential in the same manner as information obtained under the domestic law of that partner country. Thus, the transmitted information may, in principle, be disclosed only to persons or authorities (including courts and administrative bodies) involved in the assessment, collection, enforcement, prosecution or the determination of appeals in relation to taxes of a partner country or responsible for the supervision of the above persons or authorities. Such persons or authorities may use the exchanged information only for the purposes as specified above. Furthermore, the exchanged information may be disclosed in public legal proceedings or court decisions.

Notwithstanding the above provisions, a jurisdiction may use the exchanged information for other purposes when such information may be used for such other purposes under the laws of the jurisdiction and Liechtenstein law, and the Liechtenstein tax authority authorises such use.

It is not permitted to pass on exchanged information to third-party countries.

4 Additional Information

What rights is a reportable person entitled to?

According to the Liechtenstein AEOI Act and the Liechtenstein Data Protection Act (Datenschutzgesetz, DSG), reportable persons are in particular entitled to the right to information and the right to correction or deletion of incorrect data to be exchanged.

Right to information

Reportable persons and account-holding entities may assert the right to information in accordance with the DSG concerning the data to be exchanged vis-à-vis the reporting Liechtenstein financial institution. The reporting Liechtenstein financial institution must inform the person concerned about all data relating to them, including available information about the origin of the data, the purpose and, if applicable, the legal basis for processing such data. This information also includes the categories of processed personal data, the parties involved in collecting it and the data recipients. The information is generally to be provided in writing, in the form of a printout or a photocopy.

According to Art. 12 of the AEOI Act, persons and account-holding entities subject to reporting may assert their right under the data protection legislation and the special provisions of the AEOI Act with regard to exchangeable information processed by a reporting Liechtenstein financial institution or the Tax Administration.

Right to correction or deletion of incorrect data to be exchanged

Reportable persons and account-holding entities are also entitled to have inaccurate information corrected in accordance with the DSG. The right to have inaccurate exchanged information corrected or deleted must be asserted in writing to the reporting Liechtenstein financial institution or the tax administration. This right is not limited in time.

Information and documents in accordance with the Due Diligence in Financial Transactions Act (SPG) or other documentation¹¹ are deemed to be necessary in this respect as follows:

¹¹ The following documents are regarded as other documentation:

a) A certificate of residence, issued by an authorised official agency of the state;

- Name, address, domicile(s), tax identification number(s) and date of birth of the reportable natural person who is the holder of the account.
- In the case of any entity that is an account holder, name, address, tax domicile(s) and tax identification number(s) of the entity and name, address, tax domicile(s), tax identification number(s) and date of birth of each controlling person that is a reportable person.

If a (permissible) data correction or deletion is made or implemented by the subject only after the reports have been sent, a subsequent correction (report) must be made by the reporting financial institution at all events.

If a reportable person or the account holder makes use of his right to correction of data, but if it is not possible to reach agreement with the reporting Liechtenstein financial institution, the latter institution is required to send the information to the Liechtenstein tax administration only in the event of legal proceedings or temporary injunction (protective measure) relating to the protection of privacy, and only after the ruling on the accuracy of the information to be exchanged becomes legally effective.

If a temporary injunction is not handed down, the information to be exchanged is assumed to be accurate. In accordance with Art. 7 AEOI Act, this information shall be sent to the Liechtenstein tax authority within six months of the end of the respective calendar year. Art. 14 AEOI Act stipulates that the Liechtenstein tax administration shall then pass on the relevant information to the competent authority in the respective partner country.

If a reportable person or account holder makes use of his right to correction or deletion of data, but if it is not possible to reach agreement with the Liechtenstein tax administration, the latter administration is required to send the information to the partner country only in the event of legal proceedings or temporary injunction (protective measure) relating to the protection of privacy and only after the ruling on the accuracy of the information to be exchanged becomes legally effective.

If a temporary injunction is not handed down, the information to be exchanged is assumed to be accurate. In accordance with Art. 14 AEOI Act, this information shall be sent to the competent authority in the respective partner country within the time limits specified in the applicable agreement.

However, there is no right to have the legal validity of the transmission of the information abroad checked or to demand the blocking of an illegal forwarding or the destruction of data processed without a sufficient legal basis.

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- b) A valid ID card issued by an authorised official agency of the state which includes the name of the natural person and is normally used to establish the holder's identity;
 - c) An official document issued by an authorised agency of the state which includes the name of the entity and either the address of its principal registered office in the country in which it claims to be domiciled or the country in which the entity was established;
 - d) Audited financial statements, a credit report from a third party, an application for insolvency or a report from the stock market supervisory authority.

5 Useful external links

- ↗ [FL-tax administration - AIA](#)
- ↗ [AEOI Act](#)
- ↗ [AEOI Ordinance](#)
- ↗ [Data Protection Act](#)
- ↗ [OECD – Automatic Exchange of Information](#)

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