



VIRGIN ISLANDS

ECONOMIC SUBSTANCE (COMPANIES AND LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS) ACT

Revised Edition

showing the law as at 1 January 2020

This is a revised edition of the law, prepared by the Law Revision Commissioner under the authority of the Law Revision Act 2014.

This edition contains a consolidation of the following laws—

ECONOMIC SUBSTANCE (COMPANIES AND LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS) ACT

Act 12 of 2018 .. in force 1 January 2019 (except Section 16)

Section 16 - in force 30 June 2019

Amended by Act: 2 of 2019 .. in force 1 January 2019

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**ECONOMIC SUBSTANCE (COMPANIES AND
LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS) ACT**

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**ECONOMIC SUBSTANCE (COMPANIES AND
LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS) ACT**

(Acts 12 of 2018 and 2 of 2019)

AN ACT TO INTRODUCE THE SUBSTANTIVE ECONOMIC SUBSTANCE REQUIREMENTS; TO AMEND THE BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP SECURE SEARCH SYSTEM ACT, 2017 (NO. 24 OF 2017) (“THE BOSS ACT”) SO AS TO IMPOSE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND PROVIDE FOR MATTERS INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Commencement

[1 January 2019 (except section 16)]

[30 June 2019 (section 16)]

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Economic Substance (Companies and Limited Partnerships) Act.

Interpretation

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

“2017 Act” means the Beneficial Ownership Secure Search System Act;

“affiliate” bears the same meaning as an “affiliated company” specified in regulation 2(2) of the BVI Business Companies Regulations, modified so that references to a company include references to a limited partnership, and other expressions appropriate to companies shall be construed as including references to the corresponding persons, documents or organs, as the case may be, appropriate to limited partnerships;

“banking business” has the meaning specified in section 2(1) of the Banks and Trust Companies Act;

“Commission” means the Financial Services Commission established under the Financial Services Commission Act;

“company” includes—

(a) a company within the meaning of section 3(1) of the BVI Business Companies Act;

(b) a foreign company within the meaning of section 3(2) of the BVI Companies Act which is registered under Part XI of that Act,

but does not include a non-resident company;

“competent authority” means the International Tax Authority established under section 3 of the International Tax Authority Act; *(Amended by Act 2 of 2019)*

“core income-generating activities” has the meaning given by section 7;

“Court” means the High Court;

“distribution and service centre business” means the business of either or both of the following—

- (a) purchasing from foreign affiliates—
 - (i) component parts or materials for goods; or
 - (ii) goods ready for sale; and
 - (iii) reselling such component parts, materials or goods;
- (b) providing services to foreign affiliates in connection with the business,

but does not include any activity included in any other relevant activity except holding business;

“economic substance requirements” shall be understood within the context of section 8;

“finance and leasing business” has the meaning given by section 3;

“financial period” is defined in section 4;

“fund management business” means the conduct of an activity that requires the legal entity to hold an investment business license pursuant to section 4 and category 3 of Schedule 3 of the Securities and Investment Business Act;

“group” has the meaning specified in regulation 2(1) of the BVI Business Companies Regulations, modified so that references to a company include references to a limited partnership, and other expressions appropriate to companies shall be construed as including references to the corresponding persons, documents or organs, as the case may be, appropriate to limited partnerships;

“headquarters business” means the business of providing any of the following services to an entity in the same group—

(Amended by Act 2 of 2019)

- (a) the provision of senior management;
- (b) the assumption or control of material risk for activities carried out by any of those entities in the same group; or *(Amended by Act 2 of 2019)*
- (c) the provision of substantive advice in connection with the assumption or control of risk referred to in paragraph (b),

but does not include banking business, financing and leasing business, fund management business, intellectual property business, holding business or insurance business; *(Amended by Act 2 of 2019)*

“high risk IP legal entity” is a legal entity which carries on an intellectual property business and which—

- (a) acquired the intellectual property asset—
 - (i) from an affiliate; or

(ii) in consideration for funding research and development by another person situated in a country or territory other than the Virgin Islands; and

(b) licences the intellectual property asset to one or more affiliates or otherwise generates income from the asset in consequence of activities (such as facilitating sale agreements) performed by foreign affiliates;

“holding business” means the business of being a pure equity holding entity;

“income” in respect of an intellectual property asset includes—

(a) royalties;

(b) capital gains and other income from the sale of an intellectual property asset;

(c) income from a franchise agreement; and

(d) income from licensing the intangible asset;

“insurance business” has the meaning specified in section 3(1) of the Insurance Act;

“intellectual property business” means the business of holding intellectual property assets;

“intellectual property asset” means any intellectual property right in intangible assets, including but not limited to copyright, patents, trade marks, brand, and technical know-how, from which identifiable income accrues to the business (such income being separately identifiable from any income generated from any tangible asset in which the right subsists);

“legal entity” means a company and a limited partnership;

“limited partnership” includes—

(a) an existing limited partnership within the meaning of section 2 of the Limited Partnership Act;

(b) a limited partnership within the meaning of section 2 of the Limited Partnership Act; and

(c) a foreign limited partnership within the meaning of section 2 of the Limited Partnership Act which is registered under Part VI of that Act,

but does not include a non-resident limited partnership or a limited partnership where the general partners have elected pursuant to either section 8(2)(b) or section 67(1)(c) of the Limited Partnership Act that the limited partnership shall not have legal personality, or where the limited partnership does not have legal personality for any other reason; (*Amended by Act 2 of 2019*)

“Minister” means the Minister responsible for Finance;

“non-resident company” means a company which is resident for tax purposes in a jurisdiction outside the Virgin Islands which is not on Annex 1 to the EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes;

- “non-resident limited partnership” means a limited partnership which is resident for tax purposes in a jurisdiction outside the Virgin Islands which is not on Annex 1 to the EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes;
- “pure equity holding entity” means a legal entity that only holds equity participations in other entities and only earns dividends and capital gains;
- “Register of Companies” means the Register of Companies maintained in accordance with section 230(1)(a) of the BVI Business Companies Act;
- “Register of Limited Partnerships” includes the register maintained in accordance with section 54(1) of the Partnership Act and the register maintained in accordance with section 108(1) of the Limited Partnership Act;
- “relevant activities” has the meaning given in section 6;
- “ship” has the meaning specified in section 2(1) of the Merchant Shipping Act but does not include a fishing vessel, a pleasure vessel or a small ship (in each case, as defined by section 2(1) of that Act);
- “shipping business” means any of the following activities involving the operation of a ship anywhere in the world other than solely within Virgin Islands waters (as defined in section 2(2)(a) of the Merchant Shipping Act)—
- (a) the business of transporting, by sea, persons, animals, goods or mail;
 - (b) the renting or chartering of ships for the purpose described in paragraph (a);
 - (c) the sale of travel tickets or equivalent, and ancillary services connected with the operation of a ship;
 - (d) the use, maintenance or rental of containers, including trailers and other vehicles or equipment for the transport of containers, used for the transport of anything by sea;
 - (e) the management of the crew of a ship.

Meaning of finance and leasing business

3. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, “finance and leasing business” means the business of providing credit facilities of any kind for consideration.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) but without limiting the generality of that section—

- (a) consideration may include consideration by way of interest;
- (b) the provision of credit may be by way of instalments for which a separate charge is made and disclosed to the customer in connection with—
 - (i) the supply of goods by hire purchase;

- (ii) leasing other than any lease granting an exclusive right to occupy land; or
- (iii) conditional sale or credit sale.

(3) Where an advance or credit repayable by a customer to a person is assigned to another person, that other person is deemed to be providing the credit facility for the purposes of sub section (1).

(4) Any activity falling within the definition of “banking business”, “fund management business” or “insurance business” is excluded from the definition in sub section (1).

Meaning of financial period

4. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, “financial period” means—

- (a) in the case of a company incorporated on or after 1 January 2019, such period of not more than one year from the date of incorporation as the company shall notify to the competent authority and thereafter each successive period of one year running from the end of that period;
- (b) in the case of a limited partnership formed on or after 1 January 2019, such period of not more than one year from the date of formation as the limited partnership shall notify to the competent authority and thereafter each successive period of one year running from the end of that period;
- (c) in any other case such period of one year commencing on a date no later than 30 June 2019 as the legal entity shall notify to the competent authority and thereafter each successive period of one year running from the end of that period.

(2) On an application by the legal entity the competent authority may permit an alteration in the legal entity’s financial period by shortening or (where the legal entity’s existing financial period is less than 12 months) lengthening a financial period so as to alter the commencement date for successive financial periods but so that no such altered period shall exceed twelve months in length.

General obligations

5. (1) A legal entity which carries on a relevant activity during any financial period must comply with the economic substance requirements in relation to that activity.

(2) A legal entity which carries on more than one relevant activity shall comply with the economic substance requirements in respect of each such relevant activity. *(Amended by Act 2 of 2019)*

Meaning of relevant activities

6. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, “relevant activities” mean any of the following activities—

- (a) banking business;

- (b) insurance business;
- (c) fund management business;
- (d) finance and leasing business;
- (e) headquarters business;
- (f) shipping business;
- (g) holding business;
- (h) intellectual property business;
- (i) distribution and service centre business.

Meaning of core income-generating activities

7. The expression “core income-generating activities” includes, in relation to relevant activities—

- (a) in respect of banking business—
 - (i) raising funds, managing risk including credit, currency and interest risk;
 - (ii) taking hedging positions;
 - (iii) providing loans, credit or other financial services to customers;
 - (iv) managing regulatory capital;
 - (v) preparing regulatory reports and returns;
- (b) in respect of distribution and service centre business—
 - (i) transporting and storing goods;
 - (ii) managing stocks;
 - (iii) taking orders;
 - (iv) providing consulting or other administrative services;
- (c) in respect of insurance business—
 - (i) predicting and calculating risk;
 - (ii) insuring or re-insuring against risk;
 - (iii) providing insurance business services to clients;
- (d) in respect of fund management business—
 - (i) taking decisions on the holding and selling of investments;
 - (ii) calculating risks and reserves;
 - (iii) taking decisions on currency or interest fluctuations and hedging positions;
 - (iv) preparing relevant regulatory or other reports for government authorities and investors;
- (e) in respect of finance or leasing business—

- (i) agreeing funding terms;
- (ii) identifying and acquiring assets to be leased (in the case of leasing);
- (iii) setting the terms and duration of any financing or leasing;
- (iv) monitoring and revising any agreements;
- (v) managing any risks;
- (f) in respect of headquarters business—
 - (i) taking relevant management decisions;
 - (ii) incurring expenditures on behalf of affiliates;
 - (iii) co-ordinating group activities;
- (g) in respect of shipping business—
 - (i) managing the crew (including hiring, paying and overseeing crewmembers);
 - (ii) hauling and maintaining ships;
 - (iii) overseeing and tracking deliveries;
 - (iv) determining what goods to order and when to deliver them;
 - (v) organising and overseeing voyages;
- (h) in respect of intellectual property business—
 - (i) where the business concerns intellectual property assets such as patents, research and development;
 - (ii) where the business concerns non-trade intangible assets such as brand, trademark and customer data, marketing, branding and distribution.

Economic substance requirements

8. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a legal entity complies with the economic substance requirements if—

- (a) the relevant activity is directed and managed in the Virgin Islands;
- (b) having regard to the nature and scale of the relevant activity—
 - (i) there are an adequate number of suitably qualified employees in relation to that activity who are physically present in the Virgin Islands (whether or not employed by the relevant legal entity or by another entity and whether on temporary or long-term contracts);
 - (ii) there is adequate expenditure incurred in the Virgin Islands;
 - (iii) there are physical offices or premises as may be appropriate for the core income-generating activities; and
 - (iv) where the relevant activity is intellectual property business and requires the use of specific equipment, that equipment is located in the Virgin Islands;

- (c) the legal entity conducts core income-generating activity in the Virgin Islands; and *(Amended by Act 2 of 2019)*
 - (d) in the case of income-generating activity carried out for the relevant legal entity by another entity—
 - (i) no core income generating activity is carried on outside the Virgin Islands;
 - (ii) only that part of the activities of that other entity which are solely attributable to generating income for the relevant legal entity and not for any other legal entity shall be taken into account when considering if the relevant legal entity meets the economic substance requirements;
 - (iii) the relevant legal entity is able to monitor and control the carrying out of that activity by the other entity.
- (2) A pure equity holding entity, which carries on no relevant activity other than holding equity participations in other entities and earning dividends and capital gains, has adequate substance if it—
- (a) complies with its statutory obligations under the BVI Business Companies Act or the Limited Partnership Act (whichever is relevant);
 - (b) has, in the Virgin Islands, adequate employees and premises for holding equity participations and, where it manages those equity participations, has, in the Virgin Islands, adequate employees and premises for carrying out that management. *(Amended by Act 2 of 2019)*

Presumptions of non-compliance for intellectual property business

9. (1) This section applies where the relevant activity carried on by the legal entity from within the Virgin Islands is an intellectual property business.

(2) There is a presumption that a legal entity does not conduct core income-generating activity if—

- (a) the activities being carried on from within the Virgin Islands do not include any of the activities identified in section 7(h); or
- (b) the legal entity is a high risk IP legal entity.

(3) The presumption in subsection (2)(a) may be rebutted where the activities being carried on from within the Virgin Islands include—

- (a) taking the strategic decisions and managing (as well as bearing) the principal risks relating to the development and subsequent exploitation of the intangible asset generating income;
- (b) taking the strategic decisions and managing (as well as bearing) the principal risks relating to acquisition by third parties and subsequent exploitation of the intangible asset;
- (c) carrying on the underlying trading activities through which the intangible assets are exploited and which lead to the generation of revenue from third parties.

(4) The presumption in subsection (2)(b) may be rebutted where a high degree of control over the development, exploitation, maintenance, enhancement and protection of the intellectual property asset is exercised by suitably qualified employees of the relevant legal entity who are physically present and perform their functions from within the Virgin Islands and who are on long-term contracts.

Assessment of compliance

10. (1) The competent authority may determine that a legal entity has not complied with the economic substance requirements during any financial period of the legal entity ending on or after 31st December 2019, provided that such determination is made no later than 6 years after the end of the financial period to which the determination relates.

(2) The time limit in subsection (1) does not apply if the competent authority is not able to make a determination within the 6 year period by reason of any deliberate misrepresentation or negligent or fraudulent action by the legal entity or by any other person.

Requirement to provide information

11. (1) In addition to its reporting requirements under section 10(3) of the 2017 Act, a legal entity shall provide any information reasonably required by the competent authority in order to assist the competent authority in making a determination under section 10.

(2) The competent authority may serve notice on any person requiring the person to provide, within the period specified in the notice and at such place as is specified in the notice, such documents and information as the competent authority may reasonably require for the purpose of facilitating the competent authority's exercise of functions under this Act.

(3) A person who fails to provide information without reasonable excuse, or who intentionally provides false information in response to a request under this section commits an offence and is liable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding forty thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or both; or
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine not exceeding seventy five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years; or both.

Penalties for non-compliance with economic substance requirements

12. (1) On a first determination of non-compliance under section 10, the competent authority shall issue a notice to the legal entity notifying it—

- (a) that the competent authority has determined that the legal entity has not complied with the economic substance requirements for that financial period;
- (b) of the reasons for that determination;

- (c) of the amount of penalty imposed on the legal entity under subsection (2);
- (d) of the date from which the penalty under subsection (2) is due, being not less than 28 days after the issue of the notice;
- (e) of what action the competent authority considers should be taken by the legal entity to meet the economic substance requirements and the date by which such action needs to have been taken; and
- (f) of the legal entity's right of appeal under section 13.

(2) The amount of penalty referred to in subsection (1)(c) is such amount as is determined by the competent authority subject to a minimum penalty of five thousand dollars and to a maximum penalty of—

- (a) in the case of a high risk IP legal entity, fifty thousand dollars; and
- (b) in the case of all other legal entities, twenty thousand dollars.

(3) If a legal entity fails to comply with any requirements imposed upon it under paragraph (e) of subsection (1) within the time there stated, or within such longer period as the competent authority may allow, the competent authority shall issue a second determination.

(4) On a second determination of non-compliance under section 10, the competent authority shall issue a further notice to the legal entity notifying it—

- (a) that the competent authority has determined that the legal entity has not complied with the economic substance requirements;
- (b) of the reasons for that determination;
- (c) of the amount of the additional penalty imposed on the legal entity under subsection (5);
- (d) of the date from which the penalty under subsection (5) is due, being not less than 28 days after the issue of the notice;
- (e) that the competent authority may make a report to the Commission under subsection (6);
- (f) of what action the competent authority considers should be taken by the legal entity to meet the economic substance requirements and the date by which such action needs to have been taken; and
- (g) of the legal entity's right of appeal under section 13.

(5) The amount of the additional penalty referred to in subsection (4)(c) is such amount as is determined by the competent authority subject to a minimum penalty of ten thousand dollars and to a maximum penalty of—

- (a) in the case of a high risk IP legal entity, four hundred thousand dollars; and
- (b) in the case of all other legal entities, two hundred thousand dollars.

(6) Following the issue of a notice under subsection (4), the competent authority shall consider whether to provide the Commission with a report of the matters referred to in that notice together with any additional information.

(7) In its report to the Commission under subsection (6), the competent authority may, if it considers it appropriate to do so having regard to all the circumstances of the case, recommend to the Commission to strike the legal entity off the Register of Companies or the Register of Limited Partnerships, as appropriate.

(8) If at any time following the service of a first determination of non-compliance under section 10 the competent authority decides that there is no realistic possibility of the legal entity meeting the economic substance requirements, it may serve notice on the Commission requiring it to strike the legal entity off the Register of Companies or the Register of Limited Partnerships, as appropriate.

Right of appeal

13. A legal entity upon whom a notice has been served by the competent authority under section 12 may—

- (a) appeal against the determination under section 10; and
- (b) appeal against the amount of any penalty imposed, including where the amount of the penalty is the minimum prescribed under section 12(2) or section 12(5).

Procedure on appeal

14. (1) Notice of an appeal under section 13 stating the ground of appeal shall be filed at the Court within 30 days of the date of the notice issued under section 12.

(2) The notice under subsection (1) shall be served on the competent authority who shall be entitled to appear and be heard at the hearing of the appeal.

(3) On an appeal, the Court may—

- (a) confirm, vary or revoke the determination;
- (b) confirm, vary or cancel the penalty.

Time for compliance with section 12 notice

15. The time for complying with the requirements specified in a notice issued under section 12 shall run from the later of—

- (a) the date of the notice; or
- (b) if notice of appeal under section 13 is filed, the date on which the appeal is finally determined or withdrawn.

Amendments to the 2017 Act

16. The Schedule to this Act contains amendments to the 2017 Act which shall have effect.

Regulations and Rules

17. (1) The Minister, with the approval of the Cabinet, may make regulations with respect to any obligations imposed by this Act or prescribing anything requiring to be prescribed under this Act, including—

- (a) expanding upon the meaning of any of the terms defined or referred to in section 2;
- (b) making more detailed provision for how a legal entity is to meet the economic substance requirements.

(2) The power conferred by subsection (1) includes power to make such incidental, supplementary, consequential or transitional provision as appears to the Minister to be expedient for the purposes of the regulations.

(3) The competent authority may issue rules on how the economic substance requirements may be met, including without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, rules on the interpretation meaning of any expression used in this Act or in regulations made under this section.

(4) Regard shall be had to any rules under subsection (3) concerning the interpretation of any expression.

(5) The competent authority may revise the rules issued under subsection (3) from time to time and a reference to published rules includes a reference to revised rules.

(6) The rules issued under subsection (3) shall be published by the competent authority in a manner which the competent authority considers will bring the rules to the attention of those most likely to be affected by them.

SCHEDULE

(Section 16)

The 2017 Act is amended as follows—

- (a) in section 2(1) (Interpretation), by inserting the following new or amended definitions in their appropriate alphabetical order:

“core income-generating activity” has the meaning given to it for the purpose of the Economic Substance (Companies and Limited Partnerships) Act;

“corporate and legal entity” means—

- (a) a company as defined under section 3 of the BVI Business Companies Act;
- (b) an existing limited partnership as defined under section 2 of the Limited Partnership Act;
- (c) a limited partnership as defined under section 2 of the Limited Partnership Act;

- (d) a foreign company as defined under section 3 of the BVI Business Companies Act;
- (e) a foreign limited partnership as defined under section 2 of the Limited Partnerships Act;

“competent authority” means the International Tax Authority established under the International Tax Authority Act;

“economic substance requirements” means the requirements for economic substance in the carrying out of relevant activities which are imposed by the Economic Substance (Companies and Limited Partnerships) Act;

“financial period” has the meaning given to it for the purpose of the Economic Substance (Companies and Limited Partnerships) Act;

“non-resident company” has the meaning assigned to it under section 2 of the Economic Substance (Companies and Limited Partnerships) Act;

“non-resident limited partnership” has the meaning assigned to it under section 2 of the Economic Substance (Companies and Limited Partnerships) Act;

“overseas competent authority” means the competent tax authority for an overseas territory or country, as specified in regulations

“parent” has meaning given by section 7(3);

“relevant activity” has the meaning assigned to it under section 2 of the Economic Substance (Companies and Limited Partnerships) Act;

“intellectual property business” has the meaning assigned to it under section 2 of the Economic Substance (Companies and Limited Partnerships) Act.

(b) in section 4 (Implementation of the exchange of notes)—

(i) by replacing subsection with the following:

“(1) This Act shall apply for the purposes of—

- (a) giving effect to the exchange of notes;
- (b) giving effect to the EU Information Exchange Protocol;
- (c) the provision of information to facilitate the monitoring and enforcement of the economic substance requirements.”.

(ii) by inserting the following new subsection (5)

“(5) The government may make, or procure that the competent authority makes, disclosures of information held on RA databases to the persons, in the circumstances and on the terms set out Schedule 4”;

(c) in section 7 (Exempt person), by inserting in subsection (1), before the full stop the words, “unless it carries on a relevant activity.”

(d) in section 9 (Duty of registered agent to identify beneficial owners)

(i) by replacing subsection (2) with the following:

“(2) A corporate and legal entity shall—

- (a) identify any person who is a parent, a beneficial owner or registrable legal entity of that corporate and legal entity, or, if it is registered on a recognised stock exchange, shall give details of its stock exchange registration;
- (b) identify whether it carries on one or more relevant activities, and if so which relevant activities; and
- (c) ascertain the information prescribed in sections 10(3)(e) and (f).”.

(ii) by inserting the following new subsection (6A):

“(6A) A corporate and legal entity shall notify the registered agent of any relevant activities carried on during the relevant financial period and any information prescribed in section 10(3)(f) to (h) within a period following the end of the financial period to be fixed by regulations.”.

(e) in section 10 (Duty to maintain RA database)—

“(i) by inserting the following new subsection (3)(a)(vi):

(3)(a)(vi) any relevant activities which it carries on, and”;

(ii) by re-numbering the existing subsection (3)(a)(vi) as (3)(a)(vii);

(iii) by inserting the following new subsection (3)(e) to (j):

“(e) with respect to the parent (if any) of the corporate and legal entity:

(i) details of the parent as outlined in subsection (3)(a);

(ii) jurisdiction in which the parent is formed;

(f) with respect to any corporate and legal entity which is registered on a recognised stock exchange, details of the stock exchange listing.

(g) with respect to any corporate and legal entity which carries on a relevant activity and is a non-resident company or a non-resident limited partnership, the jurisdiction in which it is tax resident together with evidence to support that tax residence.

(h) with respect to any corporate and legal entity which carries on a relevant activity, and which is not a non-resident company or a non-resident limited partnership, in relation to each such activity which it carries on during a financial period ending after 31st December 2019, and in respect of that period—

(i) the total turnover generated by the relevant activity;

(ii) the amount of expenditure incurred on the relevant activity within the Virgin Islands;

(iii) the total number of employees engaged in the relevant activity;

(iv) the number of employees engaged in the relevant activity within the Virgin Islands;

- (v) the address of any premises within the Virgin Islands which is used in connection with the relevant activity and the address of each such premises;
- (vi) the nature of any equipment located within the Virgin Islands which is used in connection with the relevant activity;
- (vii) the names of the persons responsible for the direction and management of the relevant activity, together with their relationship to the company and whether they are resident in the Virgin Islands;
- (i) with respect to any corporate or legal entity which carries on an intellectual property business, in addition to the particulars supplied under section 10(3)(f), in relation to that activity
- (i) whether or not the corporate or legal entity is a high risk IP legal entity within the meaning of section 2 of the Economic Substance (Companies and Limited Partnerships) Act;
- (ii) whether the corporate or legal entity wishes to contest the rebuttable presumption introduced by section 9(2)(a) or, as the case may be 9(2)(b) of the Economic Substance (Companies and Limited Partnerships) Act;
- (iii) if the corporate or legal entity wishes to contest such a rebuttable presumption the facts and matters relied upon for that purpose.
- (j) with respect to any corporate or legal entity which carries on a relevant activity and which is not a non-resident company or a non-resident limited partnership, but for which core income-generating activity is carried out by another entity, the name of the entity which carries out that activity on its behalf, together with details of the resources deployed by that entity in carrying out the activity on its behalf.”
- (f) by inserting after section 10, the following new section 10A.

“Duty of registered agent with respect to section 10(3)(g) and 10(3)(h)(ii)

10A. (1) For each corporate and legal entity which carries on a relevant activity the registered agent acting in respect of that corporate or legal entity shall supply the particulars required by section 10(3)(g) within a period following the end of the relevant financial period to be fixed by regulations.

“(2) For each corporate and legal entity which carries on a relevant IP activity and which has stated that it wishes to contest the rebuttable presumption referred to in section 10(3)(h)(ii) the registered agent acting in respect of that company shall supply the evidence relied on for that purpose within a period following the end of the relevant financial period to be fixed by regulations.”

- (g) in section 17 (Regulations)—
 - (i) by renumbering the existing section as subsection (1).
 - (ii) by adding the following new subsection (2):

(2) The power conferred by sub-section (1) includes power to make such incidental, supplementary, consequential or transitional provision as appears to the Minister to be expedient for the purposes of the regulations or order.”.

(h) by adding the following new Schedule 4.

SCHEDULE 4- ECONOMIC SUBSTANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. In this Schedule unless the context otherwise requires—

“economic substance requirements” has the meaning given by 2 of the Economic Substance (Companies and Limited Partnerships) Act;

“relevant overseas competent authority” means, in relation to any corporate or legal entity, the competent authority for each state in which—

- (a) a beneficial owner resides; or
- (b) within which a registrable legal entity is registered; or
- (c) within which the corporate or legal entity is registered; or
- (d) within which a parent of the corporate or legal entity is registered; or
- (e) within which the corporate or legal entity claims to be tax resident;

“required information” means all the information stored in the RA database for the corporate or legal entity in question.

2. The competent authority shall disclose or procure the disclosure of the required information to each relevant overseas competent authority in respect of any company or legal entity which satisfies one or more of the following conditions—

- (a) it has been determined to be in breach of the economic substance requirements in accordance with section 10 of the Economic Substance (Companies and Limited Partnerships) Act;
- (b) it carries on an IP relevant activity and has either—
 - (i) stated pursuant to section 10(3)(h)(ii) that it does not wish to contest the rebuttable presumption introduced by section 9(2)(a) of the Economic Substance (Companies and Limited Partnerships) Act to the effect that it does not carry on the relevant IP activity in the Virgin Islands; or
 - (ii) has stated pursuant to section 10(3)(h)(ii) that it does wish to contest the rebuttable presumption introduced by section 9(2)(a) of the Economic Substance (Companies and Limited Partnerships) Act to the effect that it does not carry on the relevant IP activity in the Virgin Islands; or
 - (iii) it is a high risk IP legal entity within the meaning of section 2 of the Economic Substance (Companies and Limited Partnerships) Act.

- (c) it claims to be resident for tax purposes in a jurisdiction outside the Virgin Islands.”
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