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Implementation of Tax Reform and AHV Financing in the canton of Appenzell Innerrhoden

On 19 May 2019, the Swiss population voted by a large majority in favour of the Federal Act on Tax Reform and AHV Financing (STAF). The aim of the STAF bill and its implementation in the cantons is to achieve international acceptance of Swiss corporate taxation. The changes will affect the Swiss Federal Act on Direct Federal Tax (DBG) and the Tax Harmonisation Act (StHG) in particular and will include abolition of the cantonal tax status (privileged taxation of holding companies, mixed companies and domiciliary companies) and the introduction of internationally recognised substitute measures.

The consultation period in the canton of Appenzell Innerrhoden ended on 11 June 2019. A second reading and a referendum deadline are still pending. If there is a referendum, it will take place at the Landsgemeinde 2020 on 26 April 2020.

The cantonal bill is due to enter into force (retroactively if necessary) on 1 January 2020.

In particular, the planned reduction in the profit tax rate will lead to a significant reduction of the tax burden for all companies domiciled in the canton that have not benefited from any privilege to date.

The following page provides an overview of the most important changes to the law with an impact on corporate taxation.

If you have any questions, your usual contacts or one of the following STAF experts at PwC St. Gallen will be happy to help you.



Overview of the most important planned legislative changes with their effects on corporate taxation in Appenzell Innerrhoden

Changes to capital tax

The taxable equity of all legal entities will now be subject to simple capital tax at a rate of 0.5% (effective tax burden of 0.5%); the taxable equity will be subject to a reduction in the ratio of qualifying investments, patents qualifying for the patent box and loans to group companies in relation to total assets.

Partial taxation of dividends

There will be a change at the cantonal level from the previous half-rate taxation of dividends for private shareholders to partial taxation of the same at a rate of 50%.

Special rate when changing status

If transitioning from privileged taxation (holding or domiciliary entity) to ordinary taxation, the hidden reserves in place when execution of this law commences, including any self-created added value, will be subject to separate taxation if realised within the next five years.

Step-up

With the exception of those relating to equity investments, hidden reserves may be disclosed tax free when the tax liability arises upon moving to Switzerland. The disclosed, self-created added value (goodwill) is to be amortised over a period of ten years

Reduction of Changes the corporate to capital tax income tax rate Partial taxation Patent box of dividends **TRAF** Special rate R&D when changing deduction status Relief limit Step-up

Reduction of the corporate income tax rate

The statutory corporate income tax rate for the canton of AI is being reduced from 8 % to 4–5 %, resulting in an effective tax burden (direct federal taxes and AI cantonal taxes) of 11.5 %.

Patent box

Upon request, the net profit from patents and similar rights is to be included in the calculation of the taxable net profit in the ratio of the qualifying research and development expenses to the total research and development expenses per patent / similar right (nexus quotient) with a reduction of 10 %. When the reduction is granted, the research and development expenses already recognised in previous tax periods are added to the taxable net profit and a taxed hidden reserve is created in this amount.

R&D deduction

No additional deduction will be introduced for research and development expenses.

Relief limit

A relief limit of 50 % is to be introduced. This ensures that at least 50 % of the taxable result is always subject to ordinary taxation before loss carry-forwards and the deduction of reductions.

