

65

TaxFlash

Tax Indonesia / February 2022 / No. 07



Renegotiated Indonesia UAE Tax Treaty comes into force P1

Renegotiated Indonesia - UAE Tax Treaty comes into force

On 1 April 2021, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Government sent Diplomatic Notes to the Indonesian Government confirming the ratification of the renegotiated Tax Treaty between Indonesia and UAE. The Indonesian Government subsequently ratified this treaty through the issue of PR-34¹ on 4 May 2021 (please refer to TaxFlash No.11/2021 for discussion on this). The sending of Diplomatic Notes from Indonesia to the UAE on 19 August 2021 completed the exchange of ratification documents and marked the entry into force of this new tax treaty. The Director General of Taxes (DGT) subsequently issued SE-57² to announce that the tax treaty had entered into force and had application to income received or obtained on or after 1 January 2022.

SE-57 provides that the renegotiated tax treaty replaced the 1995 Tax Treaty including applicable modification under the Multilateral Instrument (MLI) provisions.

The withholding tax (WHT) rates for Dividends, Royalties, and Branch Profits Tax remain the same (i.e. 10%, 5%, and 5% respectively).

There are however several important changes as set out below.

1. Dividends

The new treaty adds a paragraph which stipulates that dividends paid to a government of the other contracting state shall be exempt from tax.

2. Interest

The previous WHT rate was 5%. Under the new treaty the WHT rate is increased to 7%.

3. Fees for Technical Service - new article

A new Article 12A governs the taxation of technical service fees and provides that such fees are subject to a 5% WHT.

² DGT Circular Letter No.SE-57/PJ/2021 (SE-57) dated 31 December 2021



¹ Presidential Regulation No.34 Year 2021 (PR-34) dated 4 May 2021

This follows Article 12A of the UN Model treaty. The definition of a technical service covers services of a managerial, technical or consultancy nature, with exceptions for certain payments. This article shall not apply however if the fee is effectively connected to a Permanent Establishment (PE) or a fixed base of an independent personal service. There is no time test requirement to apply this provision.

4. Capital Gains

A new paragraph provides an additional exception to the capital gains tax protection in relation to shares or interests in entities deriving their value principally from immovable property. Under this provision a source country may tax gains from alienation of shares of a company or comparable interests if, within a 365-day period prior to the sale, the company derives a minimum of 50% of its value directly or indirectly from immovable property in the source country. This is except if the shares are traded on a stock exchange. This new paragraph is in line with Article 9 of the MLI provisions.

5. Permanent Establishment

The PE article is updated to reflect the adoption of some of the MLI provisions related to the existence of a PE as follows:

- The expansion of the requirements for activities of a "preparatory or auxiliary nature" to be deemed as not creating a PE (which follows Article 13 of the MLI).
- The strengthening of the anti PE avoidance through commissionaire arrangements which now includes that "habitually" playing a principal role which leads to the conclusion of contracts without material modification may lead an agent to be deemed as a PE (which follows Article 13 of the MLI).
- The addition of the definition of a person "closely related to an enterprise" (which follows Article 15 of the MLI)

6. Income from Hydrocarbons - new article

This provision stipulates that the new tax treaty shall not affect the implementation of the domestic laws and contracts with governments relating to income arising from the exploitation of hydrocarbons.

7. Anti tax avoidance provisions adopted from MLI – new article

The new treaty has adopted Article 6 of the MLI by including the preamble dealing with the <u>purpose</u> of a covered tax agreement as prescribed in the MLI.

The new treaty has also introduced Article 29 regarding the Principle Purpose Test concept. This means that the <u>Principal Purpose Test</u> as prescribed in Article 7 of the MLI regarding the prevention of treaty abuse is formally included.

8. Exchange of Information (EoI)

The EoI provisions under the new treaty follows the EoI article in the 2017 OECD Model Tax Convention. The scope is extended to all taxes meaning the treaty covers taxes such as Value Added Tax.

In addition, the respective jurisdictions are required to consider information requests served by either Contracting Party even where the information provides no tax benefit to the information provider. A Contracting State cannot ignore a request for information simply because the information is held by a bank, financial institution, nominee or person acting in an agency or a fiduciary capacity etc.



Your PwC Indonesia Contacts:

Abdullah Azis

abdullah.azis@pwc.com

Adi Poernomo

adi.poernomo@pwc.com

Adi Pratikto

adi.pratikto@pwc.com

Alexander Lukito

alexander.lukito@pwc.com

Ali Widodo

ali.widodo@pwc.com

Amit Sharma

amit.xz.sharma@pwc.com

Andrias Hendrik

andrias.hendrik@pwc.com

Anton Manik

anton.a.manik@pwc.com

Antonius Sanyojaya

antonius.sanyojaya@pwc.com

Avinash Rao

a.rao@pwc.com

Ay Tjhing Phan

ay.tjhing.phan@pwc.com

Brian Arnold

brian.arnold@pwc.com

Dexter Pagayonan

dexter.pagayonan@pwc.com

Enna Budiman

enna.budiman@pwc.com

Gadis Nurhidayah

gadis.nurhidayah@pwc.com

Gerardus Mahendra

gerardus.mahendra@pwc.com

Hasan Chandra

hasan.chandra@pwc.com

Hendra Lie

hendra.lie@pwc.com

Hisni Jesica

hisni.jesica@pwc.com

Hyang Augustiana

hyang.augustiana@pwc.com

Kianwei Chong

kianwei.chong@pwc.com

Lukman Budiman

lukman.budiman@pwc.com

Mardianto

mardianto.mardianto@pwc.com

Margie Margaret

margie.margaret@pwc.com

Marlina Kamal

marlina.kamal@pwc.com

Nicholas Sugito

nicholas.sugito@pwc.com

Nikolas Handradjid

nikolas.handradjid@pwc.com

Oki Octabiyanto

oki.octabiyanto@pwc.com

Omar Abdulkadir

omar.abdulkadir@pwc.com

Otto Sumaryoto

otto.sumaryoto@pwc.com

Peter Hohtoulas

peter.hohtoulas@pwc.com

Raemon Utama

raemon.utama@pwc.com

Runi Tusita

runi.tusita@pwc.com

Ryuji Sugawara

ryuji.sugawara@pwc.com

Soeryo Adjie

soeryo.adjie@pwc.com

Sujadi Lee

sujadi.lee@pwc.com

Sukma Alam

sukma.alam-c@pwc.com

Surendro Supriyadi

surendro.supriyadi-c@pwc.com

Susetiyo Putranto

susetiyo.putranto@pwc.com

Sutrisno Ali

sutrisno.ali@pwc.com

Suyanti Halim

suyanti.halim@pwc.com

Tim Watson

tim.robert.watson@pwc.com

Tjen She Siung

tjen.she.siung@pwc.com

Turino Suyatman

turino.suyatman@pwc.com

Yessy Anggraini

yessy.anggraini@pwc.com

Yuliana Kurniadjaja

yuliana.kurniadjaja@pwc.com

Yunita Wahadaniah

yunita.wahadaniah@pwc.com

www.pwc.com/id



PwC Indonesia

@PwC_Indonesia

If you would like to be removed from this mailing list, please reply and write UNSUBSCRIBE in the subject line, or send an email to **id_contactus@pwc.com**.

DISCLAIMER: This content is for general information purposes only and should not be used as a substitute for consultation with professional advisors.

© 2022 PT Prima Wahana Caraka. All rights reserved. PwC refers to the Indonesian member firm, and may sometimes refer to the PwC network. Each member firm is a separate legal entity. Please see **www.pwc.com/structure** for further details.

