



## Hong Kong – Indonesia comprehensive double taxation agreement enters into force

Hong Kong signed a comprehensive double taxation agreement (DTA) with Indonesia on 23 March 2010. The DTA entered into force on 28 March 2012 and will have effect in Hong Kong for the years of assessment beginning on or after 1 April 2013.

### Background

The DTA with Indonesia was signed in March 2010 (see [Tax alert Issue 6 – March 2010](#)), but was only recently ratified by Indonesia. The Indonesian DTA potentially makes Hong Kong one of the more attractive locations for investing into Indonesia. Under the Indonesian DTA, the withholding tax on dividends, interest and royalties is as follows.

	Indonesia Non-treaty Withholding Rate	Treaty Withholding Rate
<b>Dividends</b>	20%	5% <sup>1</sup> / 10%
<b>Interest</b>	20%	0% <sup>2</sup> 10%
<b>Royalties</b>	20%	5%

[1] Withholding tax on dividends is reduced to five percent where the recipient is a qualifying person holding at least 25 percent of the capital of the paying company.

[2] Withholding tax on interest reduced to nil where the recipient is the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) or a statutory body, or financial establishment appointed by the Government of the HKSAR and mutually agreed upon by the competent authorities of the two Contracting Parties.

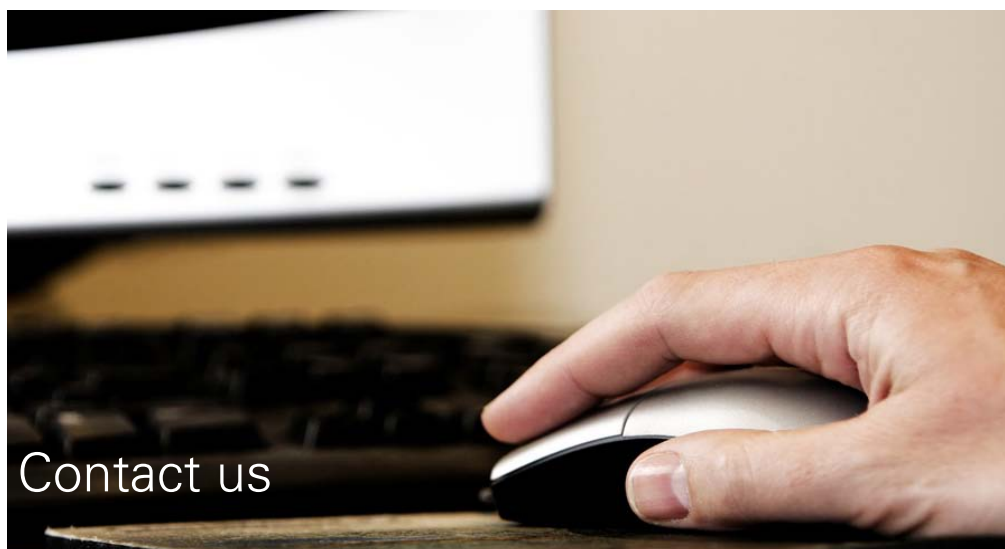
Hong Kong's DTA with Indonesia compares more than favourably with the DTAs signed by Indonesia with Singapore and the Netherlands and as such, we should see Hong Kong considered as a location for direct investment into Indonesia. For instance, the DTAs with Singapore and the Netherlands only provide for a 10 percent withholding tax rate on dividends compared with five percent under the DTA with Hong Kong.

The DTA between Hong Kong and Indonesia provides a complete exemption from withholding tax on capital gains derived from private share transfers, subject to certain limitations. The withholding tax rate on royalties is five percent compared with 15 percent under the DTAs with Singapore and the Netherlands.

Given the favourable nature of the DTA, companies will need to ensure that their investments into Indonesia include 'substance' to avoid denial of benefits under the DTA.

However, a question remains on the application of the DTA with respect to dividend income. For the reduced withholding tax rate of five or 10 percent to apply, Indonesia requires that the income must be subject to tax in the other jurisdiction. As dividends are not subject to tax in Hong Kong, it remains unclear whether the reduced withholding tax could apply to dividends. It is understood that the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Department has sought clarification from their counterparts in Indonesia on this aspect, although the issue has yet to be clarified.

Provided these uncertainties are resolved, Hong Kong should be well placed to become the preferred investment location for investment into Indonesia.



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