

France – Finance Ministry Clarifies Its Stance on Nonresident Withholding

The French Finance Ministry recently announced¹ that it would ignore a contrary decision of the State Council² regarding "the primacy of the notion of resident in conventional law over that of tax domicile in domestic law" for withholding tax purposes and that it would introduce a measure to that effect in the next budget law.

WHY THIS MATTERS

The French domestic criteria for French tax residence require a careful analysis of an individual's circumstances. For instance, individuals may be considered French tax resident if their main professional activity is carried out in France.

Nonresident withholding tax is a tax applied to income such as employment and pensions earned in France by nonresidents. It is important for employers to understand their compliance obligations in relation to non-French tax resident individuals that are taxable in France.

Court Case: Residence under Treaty Versus Residence under Domestic Law

The initial court case and subsequent appeal³ were about the determination of French-sourced income. The French Tax Administration contested the pro-rata basis that the employer had used to calculate the taxable basis for withholding tax purposes, based on actual time spent working in France. It sought instead to tax the entire remuneration of its director and not just the part related to French work-days.

The case eventually ended up in front of the State Council (*Conseil d'Etat*). However instead of taking a stand on the question asked, the Council took a step aside. It questioned the relevance of applying the nonresident withholding tax to the case at hand.

In the ruling, it made a distinction between tax domicile within the meaning of French law and tax residence within the meaning of international conventions. Therefore, a person residing abroad for tax purposes, but who meets one of the French tax domicile criteria, in this case a non-ancillary professional activity in France, could not be subject to withholding tax because the latter only applies to people who do not have their

© 2024 KPMG Avocats a French simplified joint stock company formed by persons carrying on a professional activity (société d'exercice libéral par actions simplifiée) member of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a Private English company limited by guarantee. Tous droits réservés.

domestic tax domicile in France. In this context, it would be up to the employer to adapt the way in which it deducts tax at source depending on whether the employee, in view of his or her personal situation, is to be regarded as having his or her tax domicile in France.

The decision thus runs counter to the French Tax Administration's own guidance on the articulation of tax treaties and territorial rules under domestic law.⁴

KPMG AVOCATS INSIGHTS

The French Tax Administration justified its announcement by the need to provide "legal certainty" to employers and to state clearly the primacy of the notion of "resident" in conventional law over that of "tax domicile" in domestic law.

Notwithstanding the particular facts of the case in question, it is important for employers of non-French taxresident employees to understand their tax obligations in France and to consult with their tax adviser if they have any questions or need assistance dealing with these obligations.

FOOTNOTES:

- 1 *Ministère de l'Économie, des Finances et de la Souveraineté industrielle et numérique* (in French), "Maintien du champ d'application de la retenue à la source sur les traitements, salaires, pensions et rentes viagères prévue à l'article 182 A du code général des impôts" at: https://presse.economie.gouv.fr/maintien-du-champ-dapplication-de-la-retenue-a-la-source-sur-les-traitements-salaires-pensions-et-rentes-viageres-prevue-a-larticle-182-a-du-code-general-des-impots/.
- 2 Conseil d'État, 8ème 3ème chambres réunies, 05/02/2024, 469771 (State Council Decision n° 469771 of 5 February 2024) (in French) at: https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/ceta/id/CETATEXT000049097078.
- 3 Jugement n° 1702568 du 24 juillet 2020 Tribunal administratif de Cergy-Pontoise (Judgment 1702568 of 24 July 2020 Cergy-Pontoise Administrative Tribunal) (unpublished) and CAA de VERSAILLES, 1ère chambre, 18/10/2022, 20VE02479 (Administrative Court of Appeal of Versailles 18 October 2022 20VE02479) (in French) at: https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/juri/id/CETATEXT000046472916.
- 4 Bulletin Officiel des Finances Publiques Impôts (Official Public Finance Bulletin Taxes) (in French) "INT Dispositions communes Droit conventionnel Articulation des conventions fiscales internationales avec les règles de territorialité de droit interne En matière d'impôt sur le revenu" at: https://bofip.impots.gouv.fr/bofip/2427-PGP.html/identifiant%3DBOI-INT-DG-20-10-20120912.

* * * *

Contact us

For additional information or assistance, please contact your local GMS or People Services professional or one of the following professionals with the KPMG International member firm in France:



Alain Loehr
Partner
Tel. +33 (0)1 55 68 48 32
alainloehr@kpmgavocats.fr



Ann Atchade
Partner
Tel. +33 (0)1 55 68 48 46
annatchade@kpmgavocats.fr

The information contained in this newsletter was submitted by the KPMG International member firm in France.

© 2024 KPMG Avocats a French simplified joint stock company formed by persons carrying on a professional activity (société d'exercice libéral par actions simplifiée) member of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a Private English company limited by guarantee. Tous droits réservés.

www.kpmg.com

Some or all of the services described herein may not be permissible for KPMG audit clients and their affiliates or related entities.

Learn about us:



kpmg.com

© 2024 KPMG LLP, a Delaware limited liability partnership and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved. Printed in the U.S.A. USCS001250-2F

The KPMG name and logo are registered trademarks or trademarks of KPMG International. The KPMG name and logo are trademarks used under license by the independent member firms of the KPMG global organization.

KPMG LLP is the U.S. firm of the KPMG global organization of independent professional services firms providing Audit, Tax and Advisory services. The KPMG global organization operates in 147 countries and territories and has more than 219,000 people working in member firms around the world.

Each KPMG firm is a legally distinct and separate entity and describes itself as such. KPMG International Limited is a private English company limited by guarantee. KPMG International Limited and its related entities do not provide services to clients.

GMS Flash Alert is a publication of the KPMG LLP Washington National Tax practice.

KPMG International Limited is a private English company limited by guarantee and does not provide services to clients. No member firm has any authority to obligate or bind KPMG International or any other member firm vis-à-vis third parties, nor does KPMG International have any such authority to obligate or bind any member firm. The information contained herein is of a general nature and is not intended to address the circumstances of any particular individual or entity. Although we endeavor to provide accurate and timely information, there can be no guarantee that such information is accurate as of the date it is received or that it will continue to be accurate in the future. No one should act on such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of the particular situation.