

International Taxation in China (III)

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KUALA LUMPUR 16 JULY 2012 -17 JULY 2012

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Agenda

- 1. Taxation on Permanent Establishment (FE with PE)
- 2. Taxation on Foreign Enterprise without a PE in China
- 3. Withholding income tax

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Part I

Taxation on Permanent Establishment (Foreign Enterprise with PE)

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What constitutes a PE?

- > Establishment or place of business
- ➤ Presence of employee (183 days in any 12 months)
- ➤ Agent appointed to conclude contract, or accept orders

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Establishment or place of biz

- Management establishment, business establishment or an office;
- 2. Factory, farm, or place of extraction of natural resources;
- 3. Place where services are provided;
- 4. Place where a project of construction, installation, assembly, repair, exploration, etc is carried out;
- 5. Other establishments or places of business where production and business operations are carried out.

As per Art. 5 of Implementation Reg.

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Examples: Foreign Enterprise with a PE in China

- > Representative Office;
- > Presence of employees / agent
- > Foreign party in a CJV



What **IS** permanent establishment?

Properties of PE

- > Taxable vs. non-taxable activities
- > Domestic rules vs. treaty rules
- ➤ Computation methods

Nature of PE

PE is an exception to residence jurisdiction

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Taxation on service PE - I

If activities inside China continue, for same and connected projects, for period(s) aggregating 183 days in any 12-month period, a service PE will arise.

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Taxation on service PE - II

Computation of business profit (PE)

- 1. Actual profit method
- 2. Deemed profit method
- 3. Conversion of expense into revenue method

See SAT circular (2010) No. 18

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Taxation on service PE - III

■ Deemed profit method

Tax liability = revenue of PE x deemed profits rate x CIT rate (where CIT is 25% and deemed profits rate may range from 15% to 50%.)

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Taxation on service PE - IV

■ Computation of business profit Conversion of expense into revenue method

Tax liability (two steps):

- Revenue = expense for period / (1 deemed profits rate - BT rate)
- > Tax liabilities = revenue x deemed profits rate x 25%

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PE exemptions under DTA

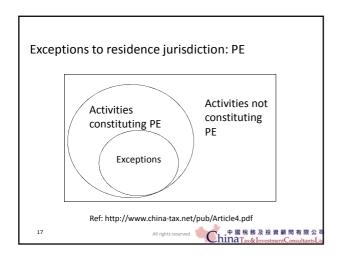


			DTA exceptions	
(Constituting Not constituting PE		
		P. E.		
		(a) Use of facilities for storage, display, delivery of goods belonging to the enterprise		
			(b) Maintenance of stock of goods belonging to enterprise for storage, display & delivery purposes	
belonging to ente			(c) Maintenance of stock of goods belonging to enterprise for purpose of processing by others	
Ref: Chir		R	ef: China-Singapore DTA	
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	DTA exceptions		
	Constituting P. E.	Not constituting PE	
1)	Have a fixed business place on other side (continued)	(d) Sourcing of goods, collecting information, from China	
	,	(e) Performing activities of preparatory or auxiliary character	
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	DTA exceptions		
	Constituting P. E.	Not constituting PE	
2.	Having an agent conclude contracts on other side	(a) Having agent conclude contracts for activities relating to (1) above	
		(b) Broker and general commission agent on the other side	
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	DTA exceptions		
	Constituting P. E.	Not constituting PE	
3.	Presence of employees providing services on other side	Performing such activities for periods not aggregating 183 days within any 12 month period	
4.	Control over enterprises set up on other side	Not to be considered a PE	
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Taxation on P.E. Duration - physical presence PE Scope of activities — what constitutes taxable activities (i.e. what if PE accepts orders on other side?) Agency PE? Domestic rules and treaty provision are different

PART II Taxation on Foreign Enterprise With no PE in China

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Taxation on Foreign Enterprise without a PE in China

Scope of Taxes: PRC source income

Type of Income: Dividend, Royalty, Interest, Rental, Service charge, Gain on disposal of PRC property



Tax on dividends

Tax on gross income (no deduction)

■ DTA tax rate: 10%

■ DTA tax rate: 5% (HK, Singapore)

Conditions for 5%, => no less than 25% ownership in dividend payment company for 12-month period preceding the receipt of dividends.

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Tax on royalties

Tax on gross income (no deduction)

■ DTA tax rate: 10%

■ DTA tax rate: 10%, (7% for HK Co if prescribed conditions are met)

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Tax on royalties

- Application issue: royalty or service fees?
- Is it that the service gives rise to transfer or license of technology?
- If not, it is not royalty.

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Tax on royalties

What if the activities include both supply of service and transfer / license of technology?

- If PE arises, income should be treated separately.
- Service income is taxed as business profit under Art. 7, DTA (or independent service income under Art. 14, DTA); royalty taxed under Art. 12, DTA.



Tax on royalties

What if the supply of service consists of after-sale service or service relating to product warranty?

 Service income is taxed as business profit (Art. 7, DTA) or independent service income (Art. 14, DTA).

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Part III Withhold Income Tax on crossborder payments

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Why withholding Income Tax arises?

WIT arises when foreign company derives income from China, which results from exchange of rights and obligations across-border including movement of money, people, goods, use of assets, and disposal of properties.

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How does WIT arise?

Scope of WIT:

- a) Dividend
- b) Interest
- c) Royalty
- d) Rental
- e) Gain on disposal of PRC assets
- f) Service charge
- g) Service charge in connection with royalty(c) and rental (d) above

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Ascertainment of withholding income tax

- Gross amount with no deductions: dividend, interest, rental, royalty
- Gain on disposal of property: gross income after deducting amount of depreciated assets;
- Other income: by reference to above 2 methods

See SAT Document: Guo Shui Fa [2009] No. 3

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Computation of taxable income (TI)

- (a) TI = gross income x deemed profit
- (b) TI = total costs / (1- deemed profit rate) x deemed profit rate
- (c) TI = total expenses / (1- deemed profit rate) x deemed profit rate



Deemed profits rate:

- ➤ 15% to 30% for contracted construction, design and consulting services;
- > 30% to 50% for management services;
- > No less than 15% for other services.

See "The Administrative Measure on the Use of Deemed Profit Methods Regarding the Corporate Income Tax for Non-resident Enterprises", per SAT document [2010] 19.

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Withholding obligations - service charges

1. Payment to non-residents for the provision of services within PRC in connection with the following activities:

(IT and BT) Construction, installation, supervision, repairing, design, testing, consulting, accounting, training, agency, engineering work, etc

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Case 1- Service charge

	Case 1- Service Charge		
	I.	Services wholly performed outside China	100% not taxable
	II.	Some services performed inside and some outside China, and service user is situated inside China	If information for apportionment not available, no less than 60% is deemed to have earned inside China
	III.	Services all performed inside China	100% taxable
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Case 2 – Installation, assembling, training and supervision services provided in connection with sales of machinery and equipment

■ Where the services charges are not included in the sales contract, or service charges are fixed at unreasonably low level, the tax authority is empowered to deem the service charge at 10% on gross amount of sales contract.

See administrative order GSF [2010] 19, SAT

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Case 3 – Rental from leasing of movable assets (finance lease)

- Rental income shall be treated as interest income
- tax computation: (gross rental income costs of equipment) x 10%
- If foreign owner has appointed a resident agent to collect income, it is considered to have a PE in China. The income shall be taxed as business profits at 25% on net basis.

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Taxation of rental income

	Constituting any P. E.?	Computation of tax payable	Applicable article in DTA?
a.	No PE exists	Tax on gross income at 10%	Article 6, rental income
b.	PE exists	Tax on net income at 25%	Article 7, business profits

Rental income derived from immovable properties in China

- ◆ If it is derived with a PE, then income tax shall be imposed on business profits on net basis (Article 7, DTA);
- ◆ If it is derived with no PE, then income tax shall be imposed on gross basis.

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Case 4 – shipping and air service income

a) Resident of non-PRC treaty country:

The income is taxable if ship or aircraft departs from Chinese territories, wherever it is received

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Case 4 – Shipping and air service income

b) Resident of a PRC treaty country:

The shipping and air service income derived by residents of a PRC treaty country will be exempted from Chinese tax, even if received in China

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Document required for outward remittances (1)

1. Tax payment certificate or tax exemption certificate 完稅证或免稅证

Type of taxes: Income tax and business tax

Issuing body: national income tax office and local income tax office

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Document required for outward remittances (2)

- 2. Non-tax documents: contracts, invoices
- 3. Additional non-tax documents :
- Technology import licensing certificate
- Filing record of trade mark licensing registration 商标使用许可合同备案通知书
- Filing record of patent licensing registration 专利实施许可合同备案通知书

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Payment for non-trade items (1A)

Distribution & Repatriation of dividends

- Foreign exchange registration certificate
- Resolution passed by board of directors
- 3. Tax payment (exemption) certificates



Payment for non-trade items (1B)

- 4. Auditor's report certifying appropriation of the after-tax profits
- 5. Capital examination report

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