

I.E.2 Relief by tax exemption: plain vanilla exemption

Parent Co

WHT 15%

Dividend
1000

Operating Co

ARTICLE 23 A EXEMPTION METHOD

1. Where a resident of a Contracting State derives income or owns capital which may be taxed in the other Contracting State in accordance with the provisions of this Convention (except to the extent that these provisions allow taxation by that other State solely because the income is also income derived by a resident of that State or because the capital is also capital owned by a resident of that State), the first-mentioned State shall, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3, exempt such income or capital from tax.

Total exemption

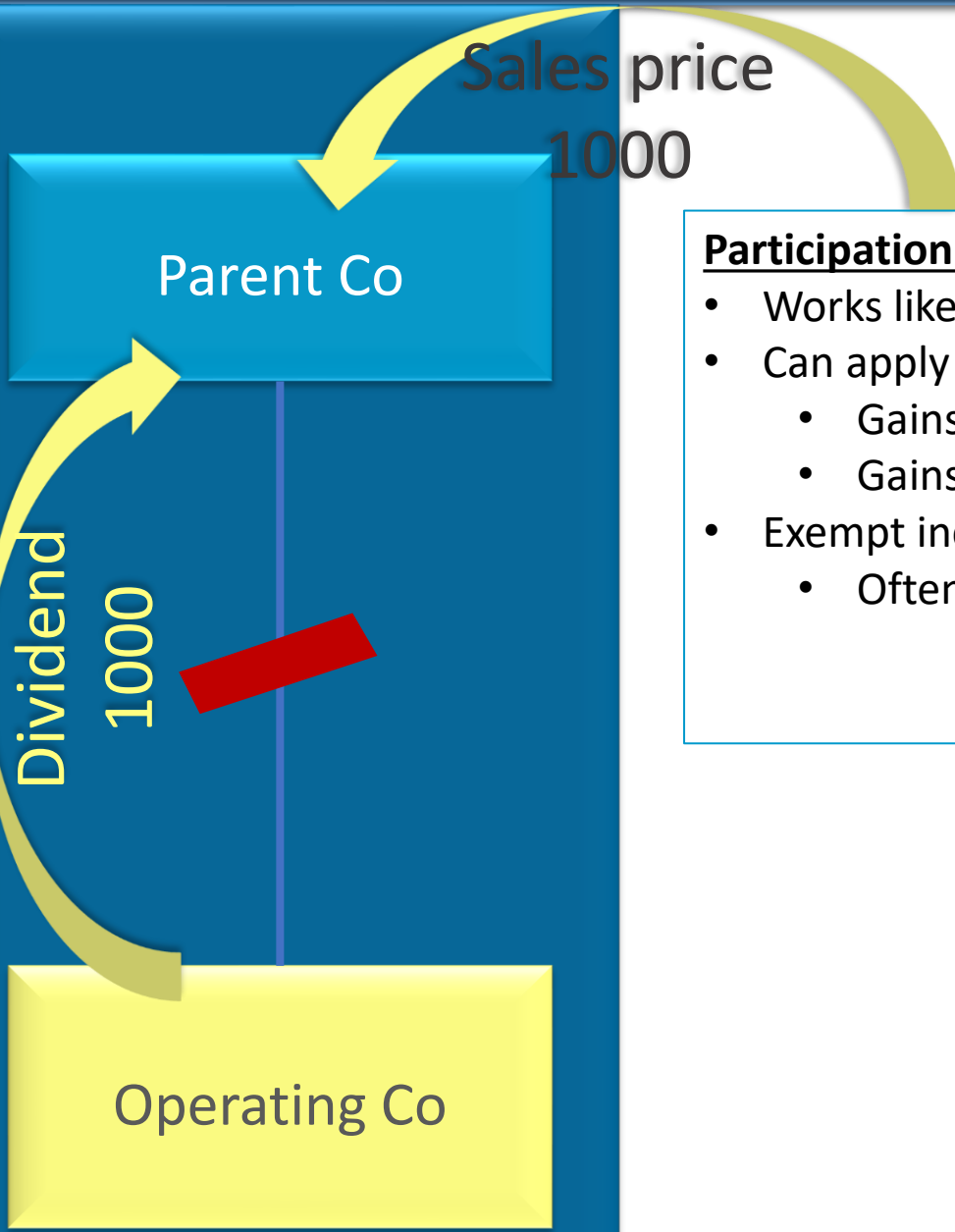
| | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Parent Other income | 9.000 |
| Dividend income | <u>1.000</u> |
| Total income | 10.000 |
| Taxable income | 9.000 |
| Tax (20%) | <u>-1.800</u> |
| Total tax due | -1.800 |

Exemption with progression

Progressive system rates from 10 – 30%

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Dividend income | 1.000 |
| Total income | 10.000 |
| Total tax in Parent state | 2.850 |
| Exempt with progression | |
| $1.000/10.000 * 2.850$ | 285 |
| Tax payable in Parent state | 2.565 |

Since Parent Co country does not levy tax on the dividend income, it will also not provide any relief for the 150 dividend withholding tax.



Participation exemption

- Works like the full exemption described before
- Can apply to dividends and capital gains
 - Gains often include undistributed dividends
 - Gains are usually based on future profit projections
- Exempt income costs are often not deductible
 - Often includes a deemed non-deductible cost element

Total exemption

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| Parent Other income | 9.000 |
| Gain on sale of shares | <u>1.000</u> |
| Total income | 10.000 |
| Taxable income | 9.000 |
| Tax (20%) | <u>-1.800</u> |
| Total tax due | -1.800 |



I.E.2 Relief by tax exemption: permanent establishments

XCo Head Office

XCo PE
Profit 1000

ARTICLE 23 A EXEMPTION METHOD

1. Where a resident of a Contracting State derives income or owns capital which may be taxed in the other Contracting State in accordance with the provisions of this Convention (except to the extent that these provisions allow taxation by that other State solely because the income is also income derived by a resident of that State or because the capital is also capital owned by a resident of that State), the first-mentioned State shall, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3, exempt such income or capital from tax.

Total exemption

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| HQ Other income | 9.000 |
| PE income | <u>1.000</u> |
| Total income | 10.000 |
| Taxable income | 9.000 |
| Tax (20%) | <u>-1.800</u> |
| Total tax due | -1.800 |

Exemption with progression

Progressive system rates from 10 – 30%

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Tax in PE state | 235 |
| Total income | 10.000 |
| Total tax in HQ state | 2850 |
| Exempt with progression | |
| $1000/10000 * 2850$ | 285 |
| Exemption | 285 |

Since Parent Co country does not levy tax on the PE income, some states will not allow the PE's losses to be deducted in the HQ country either.