

國際租稅要聞

International Tax Newsletter



Welcome

近幾年來國際租稅的環境劇烈變遷，跨國企業要掌握不斷變化的國際租稅議題與趨勢，是一項重大挑戰。資誠每月出版《國際租稅要聞》，提供專論，並整理 PwC Global Network 專家的觀點，提供全球稅務新知及分析發展趨勢。

我們希望本刊物對您有所幫助，並期待您的評論。

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作者：曾博昇 執業會計師 / 黃舒榕 副總經理

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專論

愛爾蘭 2026 年度預算案

2025年10月7日，愛爾蘭財政部長公布2026年度預算案，提出多項簡化企業監管、促進外國直接投資的措施，並為未來經濟成長制定較明確的方向。長期規劃則聚焦於住房與能源等基礎建設。

2025 年財政草案預計於10月16日公布，預計將補充本次預算案尚未宣布的額外措施，以及已公布措施的細節。

以下為與愛爾蘭營運的跨國企業最相關的重點包括：

- 更新外國股利參與豁免規定：

擴大參與豁免適用之租稅管轄區，將擴及至來自適用「不可退還股利扣繳稅款」的地區。同時，引入多項技術性修正，以改善股利參與豁免制度的運作，包括：明確說明「取得股權」將不會被視為「取得營運資產」，以排除適用部分反避稅條款。

- 優化研發稅額抵減（R&D Tax Credit）：

將研發稅額抵減比率從30% 提高至35%，並進行針對性修正，使稅額抵減方式更符合產業慣例，以提升整體制度的吸引力。

- 修訂智慧財產（IP）資本補貼(Capital Allowances)規定：

調整無形資產處分或轉讓時的「平衡補貼(Balancing Allowances)」使用方式。相關修正自公告日起立即生效，並將在2025年財政草案中進一步完成立法程序。

- 推動利息課稅制度改革：

財政部長宣布，愛爾蘭將改革利息課稅制度，以維持其對投資的吸引力並與國際實務接軌。預計2025年11月發布意見徵詢稿，並於2026年財政法案中引入修正條文。

- 重申資產管理產業的重要性：

發布具體實施計畫，以落實《基金行業2030報告》相關建議，顯示政府對該產業的承諾。

專論 愛爾蘭 2026 年度預算案

- 啟動扣繳稅 制度公開徵詢：

財政部將與愛爾蘭稅務局合作，對現行扣繳制度展開公開徵詢。

- 延長特殊外派人員減免計畫（ Special Assignee Relief Programme ）：

外派至愛爾蘭人員的租稅優惠措施延長五年，並自2026年起最低年薪門檻提高至125,000歐元。

- 「住房」為這次預算案核心議題：

政府將透過租稅措施改善住房供給不足的問題。其中包括澄清愛爾蘭不動產基金（ Irish Real Estate Funds ）將不會被作為課稅主體，這有助於消除投資人對於稅務不確定性的疑慮。再次重申國際投資在達成愛爾蘭住房目標中扮演重要角色。政府也將進行公開徵詢，探討如何在不影響制度效果下，簡化現行的 IREFs 相關制度，這對於投資愛爾蘭房地產的美國投資人而言是一項利多。

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要聞

Legislation

立法

義大利 遞延課稅的淨權益準備金的稅務贖回制度

義大利 2026 年預算法引進一項為期一年、可選擇適用的「稅務贖回 (tax redemption) 」制度，允許義大利公司以大幅降低的稅負成本，將特定未課稅的權益準備金進行提高計稅基礎並自由分配。公司可選擇繳納按遞延課稅的權益準備金金額計算的 10% 替代稅，以「贖回」符合資格的準備金。一旦繳納替代稅，經贖回的準備金在分配給股東時，不須再分配公司層級繳納義大利公司所得稅及地方稅 (合併稅率通常為 27.9%)。這項公司層級的 17.9% 的稅負節省，既改善了實際稅率，也提高了現金流的經濟效益。

這個稅務贖回制度適用於遞延課稅 (即先前未曾繳納義大利公司稅) 的淨權益準備金，且這個準備金須列示在公司 2024 年法定財務報表，並仍存在於 2025 年財務報表中。這個規定適用對象為義大利居民公司；以下說明係以採用曆年制的納稅義務人為假設 (這在義大利也屬常見情況)。

這個制度僅適用於 2026 財務年度。選擇適用須於 2025 年公司所得稅申報書中載明，申報期限為 2026 年 10 月底前。10% 替代稅分四期年繳，首期應於 2026 年 6 月底前繳納。一旦選擇適用並完成繳納，公司即可分配經贖回的準備金，不須於義大利公司層級繳稅。

對於非義大利股東，適用的股利扣繳稅制度維持不變，不受這個贖回制度影響。

資誠觀點

稅務贖回制度大幅降低了先前未課稅的準備金分配時的義大利公司層級稅負，惟股東層級的扣繳機制維持不變。跨國企業集團應盤點其義大利子公司的權益，辨識符合 2024/2025 資產負債表測試條件的準備金，並確認其遞延課稅的性質。現金流規劃方面，須安排自 2026 年 6 月起的分期繳款，並配合集團資金調度目標規劃分配時程。最後，應依投資人的居住地、適用的歐盟指令及租稅協定，確認股東層級的扣繳稅，並留意這個贖回制度不影響扣繳稅的規定。



Italy

Tax redemption of tax-deferred net equity reserves

Italy's 2026 Budget Law introduces a one-year, optional 'tax redemption' regime that allows Italian companies to step-up and freely distribute certain untaxed equity reserves at a heavily reduced tax cost. The company may elect to 'redeem' the eligible reserves by paying a 10% substitute tax calculated on the amount of the tax-deferred reserves. Once the substitute tax is paid, the redeemed reserves can be distributed to shareholders without further Italian corporate income tax and regional tax (generally equal to a combined 27.9% rate) at the level of the distributing company. This corporate-level savings of 17.9% improves both effective tax rate and cash repatriation economics.

The tax redemption regime applies to net equity reserves that are tax-deferred (i.e., not previously subject to Italian corporate taxation) and that are recorded in the company's 2024 statutory financial statements and still present in the 2025 financial statements. The rule is intended for Italian-resident companies; references below assume calendar-year taxpayers, which is generally the case in Italy.

The regime is available only in fiscal year 2026. The election is made in the 2025 CIT return to be filed by the end of October 2026. The 10% substitute tax is payable in four annual instalments, with the first instalment due by the end of June 2026. Once elected and paid, the company may proceed to distribute the redeemed reserves free of Italian corporate-level tax.

The dividend withholding tax regime, where applicable to non-Italian shareholders, remains fully in place and is not affected by the redemption.

PwC observation:

The tax redemption regime materially reduces Italian corporate-level taxes on distributions of previously untaxed reserves, while leaving shareholder-level withholding mechanics unchanged. MNEs should map their Italian subsidiaries' equity to identify reserves that meet the 2024/2025 balance sheet tests and confirm their tax-deferred nature. Cash-flow planning is needed to schedule the instalments starting June 2026 and align distributions with group treasury objectives. Finally, confirm shareholder-level withholding outcomes based on the investor's residence, applicable EU directives, and treaty positions, noting that the redemption does not alter withholding tax rules.



義大利

股利免稅與參與免稅制度：引進最低門檻

依據義大利稅法，股利免稅與參與免稅 (Participation exemption, PEX) 制度規定，符合特定條件下，股利的 95% 得排除、資本利得的 95% 得免除於公司所得稅的稅基 (即僅 5% 的股利及資本利得須按 24% 公司所得稅率課稅，實質有效稅率為 1.2%) 。

2026 年預算法引進新的門檻限制，自 2026 年 1 月 1 日起生效，適用這類制度的持股須符合下列條件：

- 至少持有被投資公司股本的 5%；或
- 稅基至少達 50 萬歐元。

對股利免稅制度的影響

如果未達任一門檻，股利將全額按 24% 公司所得稅率課稅。適用日以分配決議日為準：新規定適用於 2026 年 1 月 1 日 (含) 以後決議的分配，不論相關利潤於何時產生。

對 PEX 制度的影響

質性要件 (最低持有期間、分類為固定金融資產、非優惠稅收管轄區居民、及實際經營活動) 維持不變。

如果未達數量門檻，即使符合質性條件，資本利得仍須全額按 24% 公司所得稅率課稅。新規定適用於 2026 年 1 月 1 日 (含) 以後取得的持股。於該日之前已持有的持股不受新規限制，可繼續適用先前的制度。

支付予歐盟 / 歐洲經濟區的匯出股利影響

支付予歐盟 / 歐洲經濟區企業股東的股利，其適用的 1.2% 優惠扣繳稅率亦受相同門檻限制。

資誠觀點

持有義大利實體的少數股權，但又不符合股利免稅及 PEX 制度資格的跨國企業集團，應考慮整合其持股，以避免在義大利股利分配或處分持股時產生的較高稅負。



Italy

Dividend exemption and PEX regimes: introduction of minimum thresholds

Under Italian tax law, the dividend exemption and Participation exemption (PEX) regimes provide for a 95% exclusion of dividends and a 95% exemption of capital gains from the CIT base, subject to specific conditions (i.e. only 5% of dividends and capital gains are subject to the 24% CIT rate, resulting in an effective 1.2% tax rate).

New quantitative limits introduced by the 2026 Budget Law restrict these regimes to shareholdings that meet the following thresholds, effective 1 January 2026:

- at least 5% of the investee's share capital; or
- a tax basis of at least EUR 500,000.

Impact on the dividend exemption regime

If neither threshold is met, dividends are fully taxable at the 24% CIT rate. Application is based on the date of the distribution resolution: the new rules apply to distributions resolved on or after 1 January 2026, regardless of when the underlying profits were earned.

Impact on the PEX regime

The qualitative requirements (minimum holding period, classification as a fixed financial asset, non-privileged-tax-jurisdiction residence, and effective business activity) remain unchanged.

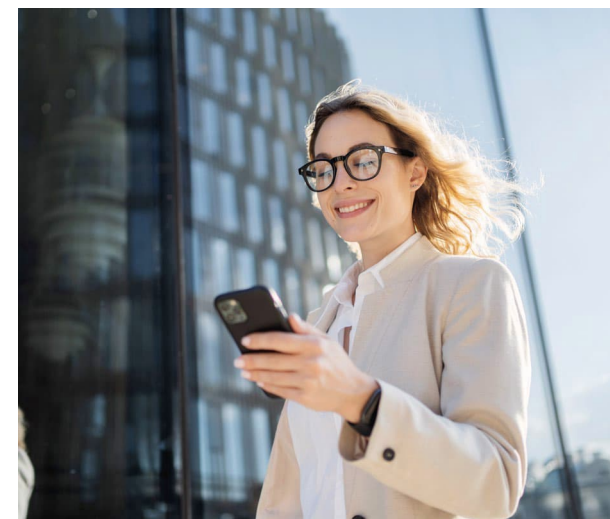
If the quantitative thresholds are not met, capital gains are fully taxable at the 24% CIT rate, even if the qualitative conditions are satisfied. The new rules apply to shareholdings acquired on or after 1 January 2026. Shareholdings already held on that date are grandfathered and may continue to apply to the previous regime.

Outbound EU/EEA dividends

The same thresholds also apply for the reduced 1.2% withholding tax on dividends paid to EU/EEA corporate shareholders.

PwC observation:

MNEs with minority shareholdings in Italian entities that do not fulfill the conditions to qualify for dividend exemption and the PEX regime should consider consolidating their ownership in order to prevent higher taxes on Italian dividend distributions or disposals of their shareholdings.



義大利 超額折舊

2026 年預算法針對投資於符合資格的有形及無形資產（例如：促進企業技術與數位轉型的資產，以及利用可再生能源自產能源的廠房），引進新的稅務可扣除成本加成制度（新的超額折舊制度，取代現行「轉型 4.0」及「轉型 5.0」租稅抵減優惠）。

投資於符合資格資產的新稅務可扣除成本加成，將適用於計算稅務可扣除折舊額及融資租賃付款。

具體而言，企業納稅義務人投資於在義大利境內生產設施的符合資格資產，其取得成本作為折舊及融資租賃扣除的計算基礎，將透過累進費率機制提高。加成比率如下：

- 投資金額 250 萬歐元以下：180%
- 投資金額介於 250 萬歐元至 1,000 萬歐元的部分：100%
- 投資金額介於 1,000 萬歐元至 2,000 萬歐元的部分：50%

優惠適用於 2026 年 1 月 1 日至 2028 年 9 月 30 日期間的投資。

欲適用超額折舊制度，符合資格的納稅義務人須透過電子方式提交符合資格投資的相關證明文件。

資誠觀點

新超額折舊制度大幅提升義大利對工業及數位投資的吸引力，加成比率最高達 180%，且適用期間延續至 2028 年。轉換為基於扣除的機制，為跨國企業集團提供更高的可預測性及更順暢的稅務規劃。正在評估在義大利擴張或現代化項目的投資人，應考慮加快資本支出，以充分利用這個強化版的優惠機制。



Italy

Hyper-Depreciation

The 2026 Budget Law introduces a new uplift of the tax- deductible cost of investments in tangible and intangible qualifying assets, e.g. assets enabling technological and digital transformation of businesses and plants for self-production of energy from renewable sources (new hyper-depreciation, which replaces the existing Transition 4.0. and 5.0. tax credit incentives).

The new uplift of the tax-deductible cost of investments in qualifying assets will apply for the purpose of determining tax- deductible depreciation quotas and finance lease payments.

In particular, for corporate taxpayers investing in qualifying assets allocated to production facilities located in Italy, the acquisition cost of such assets, used as the basis for calculating depreciation and finance lease deductions, will increase through a progressive rate mechanism. Specifically, the uplift will apply as follows:

- 180% for investments up to EUR 2.5 million;
- 100% for the portion between EUR 2.5 million and EUR 10 million;
- 50% for the portion between EUR 10 million and EUR 20 million.

The incentive applies to investments made from 1 January 2026 through 30 September 2028.

To access the hyper-depreciation regime, eligible taxpayers are required to submit, via electronic filing, specific communications and supporting certifications relating to the qualifying investments.

PwC observation:

The new hyper-depreciation regime significantly enhances Italy's attractiveness for industrial and digital investments, offering uplift rates of up to 180% and a multi-year window through 2028. The shift to a deduction-based mechanism provides greater predictability and smoother tax planning for MNEs. Investors evaluating expansion or modernization in Italy should consider accelerating capex to fully leverage this strengthened incentive framework.



澳洲 修正後的支柱二規則

澳洲已依據稅務（跨國企業—全球及國內最低稅負制）修正規則（2025年1號措施）完成支柱二規則的修正，包含一些細微調整，以確保澳洲的規則與OECD（Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development，經濟合作與發展組織，簡稱經合組織）發布的內容保持一致。修正內容包括：

- 釐清證券化實體須繳納徵稅不足支出原則（Undertaxed Profits Rule, UTPR）補充稅的有限情況；
- 新增權益投資納入選擇及相關合格穿透稅務利益規則；及
- 釐清受監管共同保險公司的投資實體透明選擇。

另就國內最低稅負制（Domestic Minimum Tax, DMT）條款進行細微修正，以確保有效管理全球反稅基侵蝕（Global Anti-Base Erosion, GloBE）稅。

資誠觀點

本修正規則旨在使澳洲立法與OECD GloBE規則一致，以確保澳洲取得合格地位。因此，本規則將追溯適用於2024年1月1日（含）以後開始的會計年度。本次修正不影響適用跨國企業集團的首次申報期限（仍維持為2026年6月30日）。



Australia

Amended Pillar Two Rules

Amendments have been made to Australia's Pillar Two Rules following the registration of Taxation (Multinational—Global and Domestic Minimum Tax) Amendment (2025 Measures No.1) Rules 2025 that contain minor changes to ensure that Australia's Rules are implemented consistently with that released by the OECD. This includes, among other things:

- clarifying the limited circumstances where Securitisation Entities would be liable to pay Undertaxed Profits Rules (UTPR) top-up tax;
- inserting an Equity Investment Inclusion Election and the related rules on Qualified Flow-through Tax Benefits; and
- clarifying the Investment Entity Transparency Election for Regulated Mutual Insurance Companies.

Minor amendments were also made to the Domestic Minimum Tax (DMT) provisions to ensure effective administration of the GloBE taxes.

PwC observation:

The Amending Rules are intended to align Australia's legislation with the OECD's GloBE Rules to ensure Australia achieves qualified status. Accordingly, the rules will apply retrospectively to fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2024. This amendment does not change the first filing deadline for Applicable MNE Groups, which remains 30 June 2026.



奧地利

收緊奧地利受控外國公司 / 轉換規則及集團內利息與權利金限制規則的低稅率門檻

2025 年 12 月 29 日，奧地利通過一項立法修正案，變更用於判定 CFC (Controlled Foreign Company, 受控外國公司) 及轉換規則 (低稅負公司的被動所得) 以及關係人利息或權利金支付扣除限制 (低稅負利息及權利金支付) 的低稅率門檻。本修正案引進統一的 15% 低稅率門檻，取代先前 CFC / 轉換規則的 12.5% 門檻及利息 / 權利金的 10% 門檻。如果一家外國公司在境外的實際稅負低於 15% (2025 年及以前為低於 12.5%)，即被視為低稅負公司。

資誠觀點

本修正案統一了公司所得稅法中低稅負的定義，並大幅收緊 CFC / 轉換規則 (第 10a 條第 3 項) 及低稅負集團內利息與權利金支付不得扣除規則 (第 12 條第 1 項第 10 款) 的適用範圍。

新門檻適用於 2025 年 12 月 31 日以後開始的會計年度。由於轉換規則並沒有過渡規定，2026 年 1 月 1 日或以後的任何分配，均須檢視相關利潤於產生年度是否已按 15% 的稅率課稅，即使這些年度早於 2026 年。

納稅義務人應重新評估先前與奧地利 CFC、轉換規則及集團內利息與權利金限制規則相關的分析。提高的門檻顯著擴大了受影響管轄區的範圍，包括賽普勒斯、愛爾蘭及美國，尤其是在利息及許可安排的方面。



Austria

Tightening of low-taxation thresholds for Austrian CFC/switch-over rules and intra-group interest and royalty limitation rules

On 29 December 2025, Austria introduced a legislative amendment that changes the thresholds used to determine low taxation for CFC and switch-over rules (passive income of low-taxed corporations) as well as for deduction limitations for interest or royalty payments to related parties (low-taxed interest and royalty payments). The amendment introduces a uniform low taxation threshold of 15%, replacing the previous thresholds of 12.5% (CFC/switch-over) and 10% (interest/royalties). A foreign corporation is now deemed low-taxed if its actual tax burden abroad is below 15% (below 12.5% through 2025).

PwC observation:

The amendment harmonizes the definition of low taxation across the Corporate Income Tax Act and significantly tightens the application of both CFC/switch-over rules (Sec. 10a para. 3) and the non-deductibility rules for low-taxed intra-group interest and royalty payments (Sec. 12 para. 1 subpara. 10).

The new threshold applies to financial years beginning after 31 December 2025. Because no transitional rule applies to switch-over rules, any distributions made on or after 1 January 2026 must be reviewed to confirm whether the underlying profits were taxed at 15% in their year of origin, even if those years predate 2026.

Taxpayers should reassess previous analyses related to Austrian CFC, switch-over, and intragroup interest and royalty limitation rules. The increased threshold notably expands the range of affected jurisdictions, including Cyprus, Ireland, and the United States, particularly for interest and licensing arrangements.



賽普勒斯

賽普勒斯稅制改革法案公布

最新動態

2025 年 12 月 22 日，賽普勒斯國會就多項稅制改革法案進行表決，旨在重塑稅制，使其更具彈性、公平性及效率，以因應現代經濟與社會需求，並強化稅務遵循。相關法律修正已於 2025 年 12 月 31 日刊登於政府公報，自 2026 年 1 月 1 日起生效。

重要性

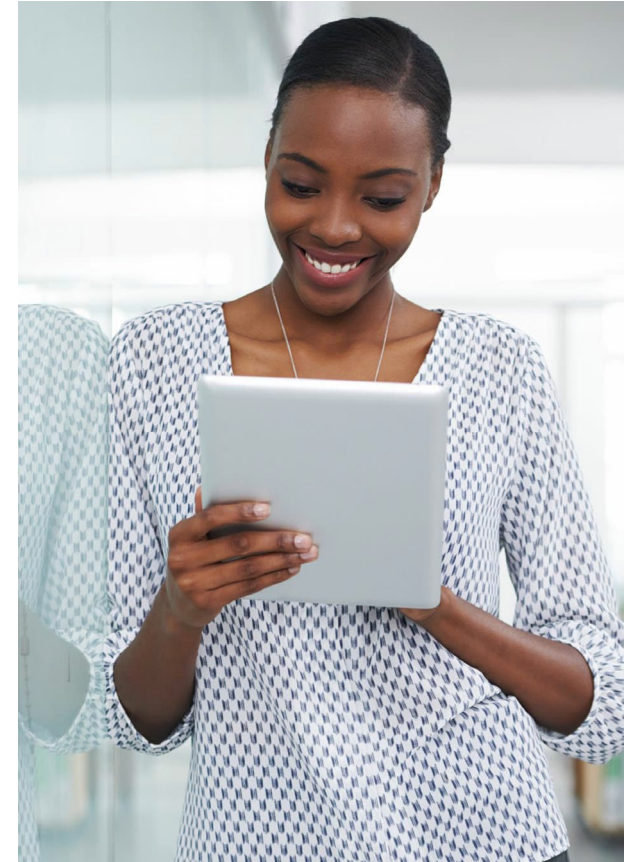
稅制改革法案包含多項國際稅的修正。

應考慮的行動

架構中含有賽普勒斯公司的跨國企業集團，應仔細檢視稅制改革法案中與國際稅務相關的條款，以確認這類修正是否及如何影響其營運，並規劃必要行動，確保完全且即時遵循新規定，同時維持稅務安排的效率。

資誠觀點

有關申報及繳納相關稅款的修正，透過將特定稅款罰則與申報掛鉤，簡化了相關流程。關於法定時效的修正則延長了該期限。



Cyprus

Cyprus tax reform bills published

What happened?

As an update to a [previous newsletter](#), on 22 December 2025, the Cyprus Parliament voted on various tax reform bills that aim to reshape the tax system so that it caters with greater flexibility, fairness, and efficiency to modern economic and social demands, as well as improved tax compliance. The relevant law amendments were published in the Government Gazette on 31 December 2025 with an effective date 1 January 2026.

Why is it relevant?

The tax reform bills include a number of international tax amendments.

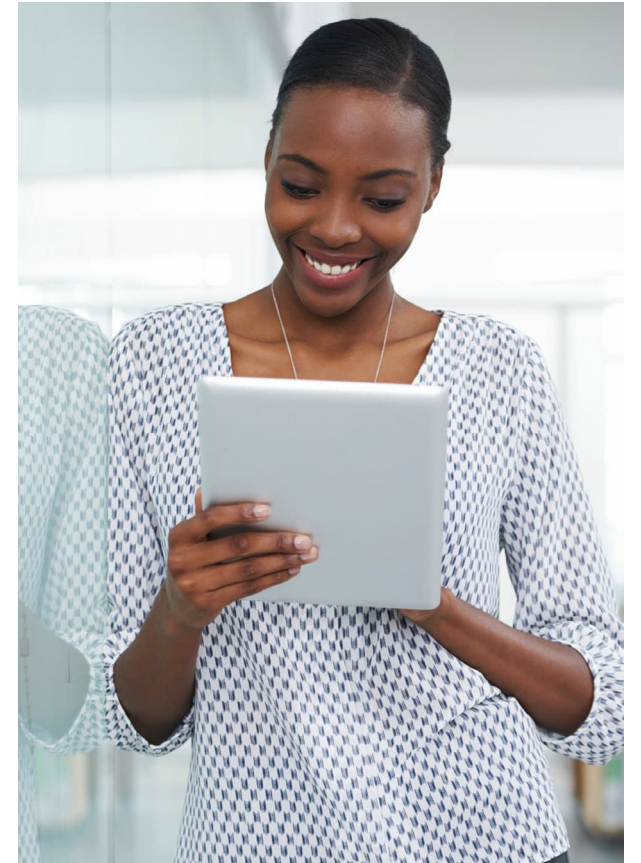
Actions to consider

Multinational corporations with Cyprus companies in their structures should carefully examine the international-tax relevant provisions of the tax reform bills to ascertain whether and to what extent the amendments introduced affect their operations and plan any necessary actions to ensure full and timely compliance with the new rules while maintaining the efficient arrangement of their tax affairs.

For additional information, please see our [PwC Tax Insight](#).

PwC observation:

The amendments relating to submission of tax returns and payment of respective liabilities simplify the processes through aligning certain tax payment penalties with those for return submissions. The statute of limitation amendment provides for a longer timeline.



香港

香港發布加密資產申報架構及共同申報準則2.0的諮詢文件

OECD 透過頒布修正版共同申報準則 (CRS, Common Reporting Standard) 2.0及加密資產申報架構 (CARF, Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework) ，建立全球標準，旨在透過自動交換資訊，強化加密資產的稅務透明度並打擊逃稅行為。CRS 2.0 擴大申報資料項目以因應新興風險，而 CARF 則聚焦於加密資產交易，填補數位資產領域的透明度缺口。

香港長期以來使其 CRS 架構與 OECD 標準一致，實施盡職調查及申報要求。財經事務及庫務局與稅務局近期就香港即將實施的 CARF 及 CRS 2.0 法規展開公眾諮詢。利害關係人受邀於諮詢期間提供意見，諮詢期至 2026 年 2 月 6 日止。

鑒於這些架構已透過國際共識定案，香港沒有偏離的裁量空間。

因此，諮詢文件聚焦於仍有選擇空間的領域，主要考量重點包括：

- 針對申報金融機構及申報加密資產服務提供者引入強制登記要求；
- 強化罰則制度及紀錄保存要求，這兩套制度基本上一致。

另外，諮詢文件確認了 CARF 擬於 2027 年 1 月 1 日起推行、CRS 2.0 強化措施擬於 2028 年 1 月 1 日起推行，以及新提議的登記期限。

香港在推行前審慎進行 CARF 及 CRS 2.0 諮詢，顯示其致力於強化稅務透明度並負責任地發展金融生態系統。香港已充分考慮 OECD 同行檢視的回饋意見，力求強化其本地遵循架構。這樣的積極作為受到歡迎，並期待與業界的深化合作。

<https://www.pwchk.com/en/hk-tax-news/2025q4/hongkongtax-news-dec2025-12.pdf>

資誠觀點

CRS 2.0 及 CARF 共同解決並填補傳統金融工具與加密資產間的透明度缺口。香港擬採納 CARF 及 CRS 2.0，旨在與全球打擊加密資產領域逃稅的努力保持一致。諮詢文件為採納 CARF 及 CRS 2.0 訂定了明確時程，為申報金融機構及申報加密資產服務提供者提供了亟需的確定性。利害關係人亦可考慮提交意見，以確保在實施立法中解決實務問題，並維持有利於香港數位資產產業成長的監管環境。

Hong Kong

Hong Kong releases consultation paper on CARF and CRS 2.0

The OECD, through the promulgation of the amended Common Reporting Standard (CRS 2.0) and the Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework (CARF), has established global standards aimed at enhancing tax transparency and combating evasion in respect of crypto-assets through automatic exchange of information. CRS 2.0 expands reporting data points to address emerging risks, while CARF focuses on crypto-asset transactions, closing transparency gaps in the digital asset space.

Hong Kong has long aligned its CRS framework with OECD standards, implementing due diligence and reporting requirements. The Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau and Inland Revenue Department have recently launched a public consultation on the upcoming implementation of CARF and CRS 2.0 regulations in Hong Kong. Stakeholders were invited to provide feedback during the consultation period, which ends 6 February 2026.

As these frameworks have been finalised through international consensus, Hong Kong has no discretion to diverge from them.

The consultation paper therefore concentrates on areas where choices remain, and the key points for consideration include:

- The introduction of mandatory registration requirements for reporting financial institutions and reporting crypto-asset service providers;
- Enhanced penalty regime and record-keeping requirements which are broadly aligned across both regimes.

In addition, the consultation paper confirms the proposed timeframe for the rollout of CARF from 1 January 2027, and CRS 2.0 enhancements from 1 January 2028, as well as the newly proposed registration deadlines.

Hong Kong's thoughtful CARF and CRS 2.0 consultation ahead of rollout signals commitment to enhancing tax transparency and growing its financial ecosystem responsibly. Feedback from the OECD peer review has been considered, as Hong Kong looks to enhance its local compliance framework. We welcome this proactive engagement and look forward to deeper collaboration across the industry.

<https://www.pwchk.com/en/hk-tax-news/2025q4/hongkongtax-news-dec2025-12.pdf>

PwC observation:

CRS 2.0 and CARF collectively address and close the transparency gap between conventional financial instruments and crypto assets. Hong Kong's proposed adoption of the CARF and CRS 2.0 is intended to align with global efforts to combat tax evasion in the crypto asset space. The consultation paper sets out clear timelines for the adoption of both CARF and CRS 2.0, providing much-needed certainty for reporting financial institutions and reporting crypto-asset service providers. Stakeholders may also consider making submissions to ensure that practical concerns are addressed in the implementing legislation and that the regulatory environment remains conducive to growth in Hong Kong's digital asset industry.

以色列

合格國內最低稅負制的最終立法生效

2025 年 12 月 31 日，以色列頒布立法，實施與 OECD 示範規則一致的合格國內最低稅負制 (Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax, QDMTT)。未來 OECD 規則、指南及逐條注釋的更新，以及以色列特定規則，將透過法規予以納入。正如先前宣布的那樣，以色列目前不規劃採納所得涵蓋原則 (Income Inclusion Rule, IIR) 及徵稅不足支出原則 (Undertaxed Profits Rule, UTPR)。

實施過程中需遵守多項規則，包括計算及申報要求。主要特點如下：

- 1. 生效日：**QDMTT 適用於 2026 年 1 月 1 日或以後開始的課稅年度。須於生效日起一年內向以色列稅務機關 (Israeli Tax Authority, ITA) 提交電子通知。
- 2. 計算方式：**以色列成員實體須按個別基礎計算並繳納補充稅，除非所有成員實體選擇按管轄區基礎計算並指定一個代表成員實體。成員實體間的補充稅分攤，一般依據各成員實體的 GloBE 所得或其他經核准的分攤方式。如果一群成員實體的補充稅係由各成員實體按個別基礎計算，則不適用實質性活動所得排除。
- 3. 當地會計準則：**在符合相關條件下，計算須依據以色列公認會計準則 (GAAP, Generally Accepted Accounting Principles)、美國 GAAP 或 國際財務報導準則 (IFRS, International Financial Reporting Standards)。如果條件未符合，則適用最終母公司的會計準則。
- 4. 股利扣繳稅：**支付予非以色列成員實體的股利扣繳稅，納入補充稅計算。
- 5. 幣別：**在符合特定條件下，計算以新謝克爾 (NIS, 以色列的貨幣單位)、美元或最終母公司合併財務報表使用的幣別進行。
- 6. QDMTT 申報書：**申報書須於相關課稅年度結束後的 15 個月內以電子方式提交。
- 7. 預繳稅款：**補充稅不須預繳。
- 8. 特殊申報期間：**集團得申請非曆年制的 12 個月申報期間。
- 9. 避風港：**包括過渡性國別報告避風港在內的避風港規定將在未來法規中引入，預計於 2026 年 7 月 1 日前發布。

資誠觀點

以參考方式納入 OECD GloBE 規則可能具有優勢，但也可能遺漏某些領域。擁有多個以色列實體的集團可能更傾向於按管轄區（而非個別）進行 GloBE 計算，但這應個案評估。過渡性國別報告避風港規定尚未生效，但預計於 2026 年 7 月 1 日前引入。

Israel

Final QDMTT legislation enacted

On 31 December 31 2025 Israel enacted legislation implementing a QDMTT aligned with the OECD Model Rules. Future updates to the OECD Rules, Guidance and Commentary, and Israel-specific rules, will be incorporated through Regulations. As previously announced, Israel is not planning to adopt the IIR and UTPR at this stage.

Several implementation rules apply, including calculation and reporting requirements. Key features include:

1. **Commencement Date:** The QDMTT applies to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026. An electronic notification must be submitted to the Israeli Tax Authority (ITA) within one year of this Commencement Date.
2. **Computation Method:** An Israeli Constituent Entity (CE) must compute and pay top-up tax on a stand-alone basis unless all CEs elect to calculate it on a jurisdictional basis and designate a representative CE. The allocation of top-up tax between CEs is generally based on each CE's GloBE income or another approved allocation method. Where the top-up tax for a group of CEs is computed by each CE on a stand-alone basis, the Substance Based Income Exclusion (SBIE) will not apply.
3. **Local Accounting Standard:** Subject to meeting the relevant conditions, the calculations must be based on Israeli GAAP, US GAAP or IFRS. If the conditions are not met, the accounting standard of the UPE applies.
4. **Dividend Withholding Tax:** Withholding taxes on dividends paid to non- Israeli CEs are included in the top-up tax computation.
5. **Currency:** Subject to specific conditions, the computations are performed in NIS, USD, or the currency used in the UPE's consolidated financial statements.
6. **QDMTT Return:** Returns must be filed electronically within 15 months after the end of the relevant tax year.
7. **Tax Advance Payments:** No advanced payments are required for the top-up tax.
8. **8. Special Reporting Period:** Groups may request a non-calendar 12-month reporting period.
9. **Safe Harbours:** Safe Harbours, including the Transitional CbCR Safe Harbour, will be introduced in future Regulations and are expected by 1 July 2026.

PwC observation:

Incorporating the OECD GloBE rules by reference may have advantages, but may leave certain areas unaddressed. Groups with multiple Israeli entities may prefer to perform the GloBE calculation on a jurisdictional basis (rather than on a stand-alone basis), but this should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. The Transitional CbCR Safe Harbour has not yet been enacted, but is expected to be introduced by 1 July 2026.

維德角

2026 年國家預算公布：全球最低稅負制、公司所得稅率調降及維持租稅優惠

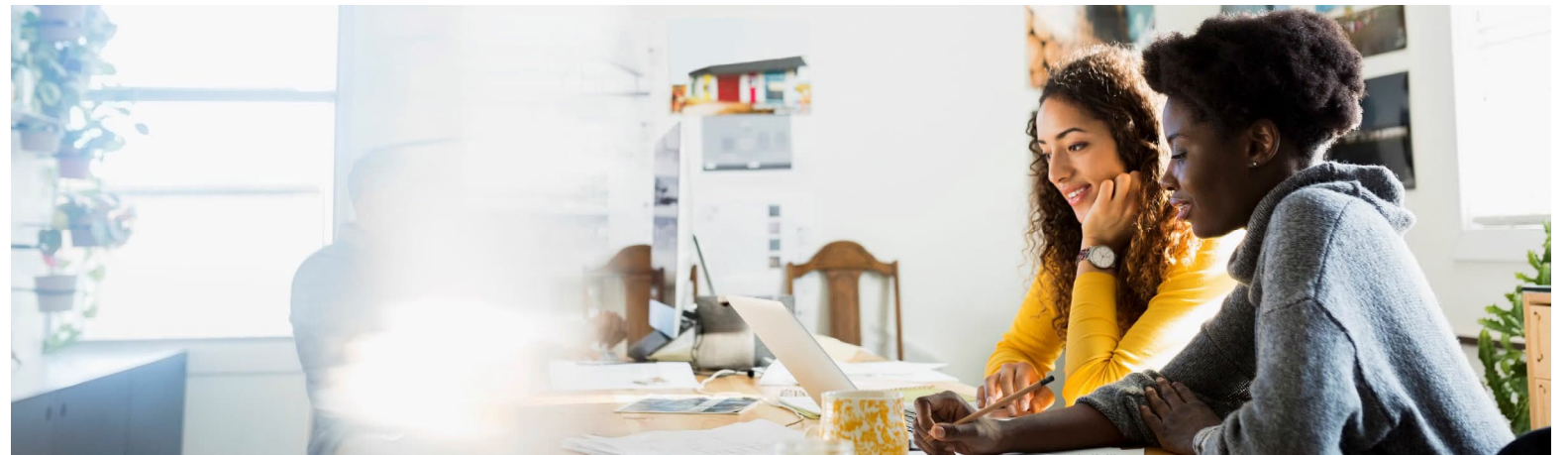
維德角已頒布 2026 年國家預算，確認了一系列廣泛的稅務措施，以及先前預告的全球最低稅負架構下的 QDMTT。這個預算已經第 69/X/2025 號法核准，並於 2025 年 12 月 31 日刊登在官方公報，相關措施自 2026 年 1 月 1 日起生效。

在公司稅方面，一般公司所得稅稅率由 21% 調降至 20%。預算引入了合格全球最低稅負，稅率為 15%，適用於跨國企業集團或大型國內集團的成員實體，這類集團在過去四個會計年度中至少有兩年的合併營收達 7.5 億歐元以上，稅款依相關實體的有效稅率計算。

預算還保留了廣泛的公司租稅優惠，包括研發、資訊通信技術新創公司、利潤再投資、企業融資及返國移民等優惠。

資誠觀點

在維德角營運的跨國企業及大型國內集團，應依據新的 15% QDMTT 評估其在維德角實體的有效稅率狀況、調整內部資料及系統以配合最低稅負的計算，並評估與現行優惠措施的交互影響。亦應為公司所得稅率調降及其相關影響做好準備。



Cabo Verde

2026 State Budget Now Published: Global Minimum Tax, CIT Rate Cut, and maintenance of tax incentives

Cabo Verde has enacted its 2026 State Budget, confirming a broad package of tax measures alongside the previously signposted QDMTT under the global minimum tax framework. The Budget was approved by Law No. 69/X/2025 and published in the Official Gazette on 31 December 2025, with measures effective 1 January 2026.

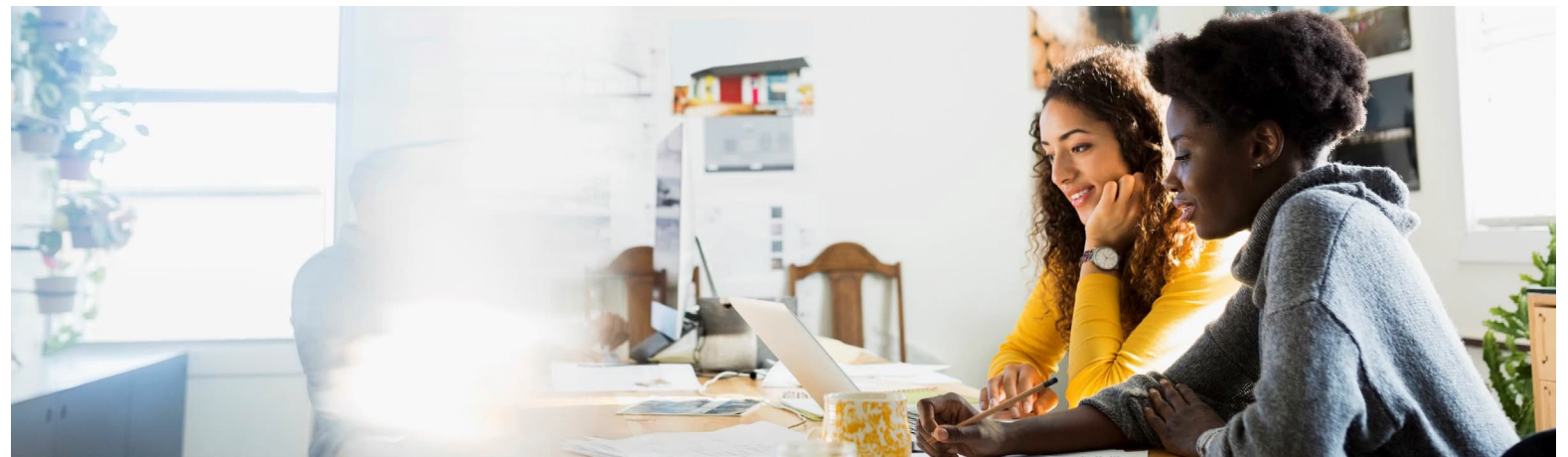
In corporate taxation, the general corporate income tax (CIT) rate is reduced from 21% to 20%. The Budget introduced a qualified global minimum tax of 15%, applicable to constituent entities of MNEs or large national groups with consolidated revenues of at least EUR 750 million in at least two of the four preceding fiscal years, with the tax computed by reference to the relevant entities' ETRs.

The Budget also maintains a wide suite of corporate tax incentives, including R&D, ICT start-ups, profit reinvestment, corporate financing, and returning emigrants.

For more details, read [PwC Cabo Verde's Tax Flash](#).

PwC observation:

Multinational and large domestic groups operating in Cabo Verde should evaluate their ETR positions for Cabo Verde entities under the new 15% QDMTT, align internal data and systems for minimum tax computations, and assess interactions with existing incentives. They should also prepare for the CIT rate cut and respective impacts.



日本

日本稅務更新：2026 年稅制改革提案

2025 年 12 月 19 日，日本發布 2026 年稅制改革提案，內容包括投資獎勵措施、國際稅務及支柱二、跨境電子商務措施，以及影響跨國企業的新關係人的文據要求。

2026 年稅制改革提案聚焦於持續建構強健經濟，同時因應日本當前的高通膨問題。電子商務產業的跨國企業可能對低價商品相關的消費稅提案感興趣，而計劃在日本進行資本投資者則可能受惠於部分擬議的租稅優惠。

資誠觀點

2026 年稅制改革提案對跨國企業的影響可能不如往年的稅改那麼重大。然而，仍有一些條款值得注意並評估其影響。建議納稅義務人就提案詳情諮詢其稅務顧問，以了解更多關於提案以及2026年3月正式生效的法律細則。



Japan

Japan Tax Update – 2026 Tax Reform Proposals

On 19 December 2025 Japan released its [2026 Tax Reform Proposals](#), including investment incentives, international tax and Pillar Two changes, cross-border e-commerce measures, and new related-party documentation requirements affecting multinationals.

The 2026 Tax Reform Proposals are focused on continuing to build a strong economy, while at the same time addressing Japan's current high inflation. Multinational enterprises in the e-commerce industry may be interested in consumption tax proposals related to low-value goods, while those contemplating capital investments in Japan may benefit from some of the proposed tax incentives.

PwC observation:

The 2026 Tax Reform Proposals may not have as significant an impact for multinational enterprises as the tax reforms of prior years. However, there are still certain provisions to note and assess for impact. Taxpayers are advised to consult with their tax advisors for further details of the Proposals, and of the laws themselves once enacted in March 2026.

Link for more information: [2026 Tax Reform Proposals](#)



奈及利亞

奈及利亞新的所得稅法

2026 年 1 月 1 日，奈及利亞四部新的稅法生效。這些法律包括奈及利亞稅法 (Nigeria Tax Act, NTA)、奈及利亞稅務管理法(Nigeria Tax Administration Act, NTAA)、奈及利亞稅務局法 (Nigeria Revenue Service Act, NRSA) 及聯合稅務委員會法 (Joint Revenue Board Act, JRBA)，統稱「法案」。

法案全面改革奈及利亞稅制，以推動經濟成長、增加稅收、改善營商環境，並強化各級政府的有效稅務管理。

重點摘要

主要立法 (NTA) 將所有現行所得及利得稅法整併為一部綜合法律，並對奈及利亞所得稅制進行了廣泛的修正。部分內容如下：

「奈及利亞公司」的新定義： NTA 擴大「奈及利亞公司」的定義，不僅包括在奈及利亞設立的公司，亦包括實際管理或控制地在奈及利亞的公司。

因此，實際管理或控制地在奈及利亞境內的外國設立公司，將就其全球所得在奈及利亞課稅 (但須遵守租稅協定) 。

公司所得稅與資本利得稅的簡化： 原 10% 的資本利得稅率，現已調整為 30%，與公司所得稅率一致。本修正旨在簡化奈及利亞的稅務管理，並減少套利行為。

引進「發展稅」： NTA 引入「發展稅」，等於奈及利亞公司應稅利潤 (即扣除稅務折舊及虧損前的稅務利潤) 的 4%。發展稅將取代高等教育稅 (目前按應稅利潤的 3% 課徵)，以及部分公司應繳納的其他附帶稅捐。

引進最低有效稅率： NTA 規定奈及利亞公司須繳納 15% 的最低有效稅率，適用於：

- 集團營收至少達 7.5 億歐元的跨國企業集團成員實體；或
- 年度合計營收達 500 億奈拉 (約 3,300 萬美元，奈拉為奈及利亞的貨幣) 以上者。

如果奈及利亞母公司的外國子公司稅負低於最低有效稅率，這個母公司亦須繳納補充稅。享有出口加工區 / 自由貿易區等優惠的公司並未排除適用。有效稅率定義為「已繳納的涵蓋稅款占淨所得的百分比，淨所得是指經查核財務報表中的稅前利潤，但不包括已完稅的投資收益及未實現損益」。OECD 支柱二架構同時考量了當期及遞延所得稅，這可能導致在奈及利亞營運的跨國企業產生申報差異。

奈及利亞

奈及利亞新的所得稅法(續)

非居民公司的最低稅負： NTA 規定，於奈及利亞有應稅機構的非居民公司 (NRC) 的利潤，不得低於以其合併「利潤率」乘以其源自奈及利亞總所得的金額。NTA將這個利潤率定義為息稅前利潤，實質上不允許扣除利息成本。

儘管如此，非居民公司應繳的稅款水平不得低於：

- 源自奈及利亞總所得的 4%，或
- 適用於應稅所得的扣繳稅率。

觀察：這類規定實質上為非居民公司設定了最低稅負，須仔細分析。例如，合併利潤率包含來自其他國家的貢獻。鑒於公司在各營運國家的業績取決於當地經濟環境及業務相關的特定因素，因此，以此作為確定在奈及利亞有應稅機構的非居民公司的最低應課稅利潤的基礎，可能並非理想。

引入「受控外國公司」規則： NTA 對奈及利亞公司控制的外國公司的未分配利潤課稅，前提是這個外國子公司的利潤原可以在不損害這個外國公司業務的情況下進行分配。

間接轉讓奈及利亞公司股份的資本利得稅： 如果出售導致奈及利亞公司的所有權結構變化，或位於奈及利亞資產的所有權或權益變化，那麼間接轉讓奈及利亞公司的所有權，將在奈及利亞課徵資本利得稅。

在這項變化下，奈及利亞子公司的外國最終股東，須考量在奈及利亞境外處分股份所涉及的奈及利亞資本利得稅問題。

資誠觀點

稅制改革法律現已頒布並全面生效。納稅義務人應立即檢視新規定、評估其對營運及遵循的影響，並相應更新內部流程、系統及文據。及早進行評估和規劃對於確保新架構下的順利過渡及持續遵循至關重要。

Nigeria

New Income Tax Laws in Nigeria

Four new tax laws became effective in Nigeria on 1 January 2026. These laws include the Nigeria Tax Act (NTA), The Nigeria Tax Administration Act (NTAA), The Nigeria Revenue Service Act (NRSA) and the Joint Revenue Board Act (JRBA), collectively referred to as ‘the Acts.’

The Acts comprehensively overhaul the Nigerian tax system to drive economic growth, increase revenue generation, improve the business environment, and enhance effective tax administration across the different levels of government.

Highlights

The primary legislation (the NTA) consolidates all existing income and gains tax acts in consolidated law. It introduces wide-ranging changes to Nigeria’s income tax regime. Some of these changes are below:

New definition of ‘Nigerian company’:

The NTA expands the definition of a ‘Nigerian company’ to include not only companies incorporated in Nigeria, but also those whose central or effective place of management or control is in Nigeria.

As a result, foreign-incorporated companies that are centrally and/or effectively managed or controlled from within Nigeria will now be subject to tax in Nigeria on their global income (subject to treaty considerations).

Streamlining of Companies Income Tax (CIT) and Capital Gains Tax (CGT):

The CGT rate, which was previously 10%, has now been streamlined with the CIT rate at 30%. This amendment seeks to simplify tax administration in Nigeria and reduce arbitrage.

Introduction of a ‘Development Levy’:

The NTA introduces a ‘Development Levy,’ equal to 4% of a Nigerian company’s assessable profits (i.e., tax profits before deducting tax depreciation and losses). This levy will replace the Tertiary Education Tax (which currently applies at 3% of assessable profits), together with other ancillary taxes and levies payable by some companies.

Introduction of a Minimum Effective Tax Rate:

The NTA provides for a minimum effective tax rate (ETR) of 15% to be payable by Nigerian companies that:

- are constituent entities of multinational groups with group turnover of at least £750 million (it appears that the currency should actually be Euros and not Pounds); or
- have aggregate annual turnover of NGN 50 billion (about USD33m) and above.

A Nigerian parent company also must pay top-up tax if its foreign subsidiary's tax is lower than the minimum ETR. Companies enjoying incentives such as those operating in Export Processing Zones/Free Trade Zones are not excluded. ETR is defined as “covered taxes (paid) as a percentage of net income, with net income being profits before tax as reported in the audited financial statements excluding franked investment income and unrealised gains or losses.” The OECD’s Pillar Two framework considers both current and deferred tax and this may lead to reporting differences for multinationals with operations in Nigeria.

Nigeria

New Income Tax Laws in Nigeria (continued)

Introduction of a minimum tax for non-resident companies:

The NTA provides that the profits of non-resident companies (NRCs) that have a taxable presence in Nigeria cannot be lower than the sum arrived at by applying its consolidated 'profit margin' to its total income generated from Nigeria. The Act defines this profit margin as earnings before interest and tax (EBIT), effectively disallowing the deduction of interest costs.

Notwithstanding, the tax payable by NRCs cannot be less than

- 4% of total income from Nigeria, or
- the withholding tax (WHT) rate applicable to the taxable income.

Observation: These provisions effectively introduce a minimum tax for NRCs and need to be carefully analysed. For example, the consolidated profit margin includes contributions from other countries. Given that an entity's performance in the countries where it operates depends on the economic environment and other specific factors relating to its business in those countries, it may not be ideal to use this as a basis to determine the minimum profits that should be attributable to NRCs with a taxable presence in Nigeria.

Introduction of 'Controlled Foreign Company' rules:

The NTA taxes undistributed profits of foreign companies controlled by Nigerian companies, where the foreign subsidiary's profits could have been distributed without harming the foreign company's business.

CGT on indirect transfers of shares in Nigerian companies:

The indirect transfer of ownership in a Nigerian company will be subject to CGT in Nigeria if the sale results in a change in the ownership structure of a Nigerian company, or a change in ownership or interest in assets located in Nigeria.

With this change, foreign ultimate shareholders of Nigerian subsidiaries must consider the Nigerian CGT implications of share disposals outside Nigeria.

PwC observation:

The tax reform laws have now been enacted and are fully effective. Taxpayers should review the new provisions without delay, assess their operational and compliance impacts, and update internal processes, systems, and documentation accordingly. Early evaluation and planning will be essential to ensure smooth transition and ongoing compliance under the new framework.

南韓 南韓引進國內最低補充稅

南韓近期提出的政府法案引入了國內最低補充稅 (domestic minimum top-up tax, DMTT) 制度，自 2026 年 1 月 1 日或以後開始的會計年度生效。法案最終版本將在內閣會議定稿後，於 2026 年 2 月底公告。



資誠觀點

南韓引入國內最低補充稅 (DMTT) 制度，自 2026 年 1 月 1 日或以後開始的會計年度起生效，標誌著南韓稅務架構與支柱二接軌邁出了重要一步。依據修正後的國際租稅事務協調法(Law for Coordination of International Tax Affairs, LCITA)，擬議規則在調整後涵蓋稅款的計算方面大致遵循 GloBE 制度，惟有重要的 QDMTT 特定排除規定，特別是關於將特定外國稅款分攤予國內成員實體的規定。法案亦就國內成員實體間的 DMTT 分攤提供彈性，允許採用法定或指定分攤方式，並引進詳細的申報及繳納遵循要求。法案的最終版本將於內閣會議定稿後，於 2026 年 2 月底公告。

作為跨國企業集團一部分於南韓營運的公司，應評估 DMTT 對其集團架構及稅務立場的影響。主要行動項目包括：(1) 檢視現行稅務及會計流程，以確保依據新規則準確辨識及排除外國來源的涵蓋稅款；(2) 評估最符合集團營運及稅務規劃目標的法定或指定 DMTT 分攤方式；(3) 為更嚴格的遵循義務做好準備，包括即時編製及提交 DMTT 申報書及佐證文件；及 (4) 與集團內相關利害關係人溝通，建立明確的 DMTT 分攤協議及文據內部作業程序。及早準備對於管理遵循風險及優化集團在新制度下的整體稅務立場至關重要。

South Korea

Introduction of domestic minimum top-up tax (DMTT) in South Korea

South Korea's recent government bill introduces a domestic minimum top-up tax (DMTT) regime, effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The final version of the Bill will be proclaimed at the end of February 2026 after being finalized in a cabinet meeting.

For more information, please see our [PwC Insight](#).



PwC observation:

The introduction of the domestic minimum top-up tax (DMTT) regime in Korea, effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2026, marks a significant step in aligning Korea's tax framework with Pillar Two. The proposed rules under the amended Law for Coordination of International Tax Affairs (LCITA) closely follow the GloBE regime for the calculation of adjusted covered taxes, but with important QDMTT-specific exclusions, particularly regarding the allocation of certain foreign taxes to domestic constituent entities (CEs). The Bill also provides flexibility in the allocation of DMTT among domestic CEs, allowing for either a statutory or designated allocation method, and introduces detailed compliance requirements for filing and payment. The final version of the Bill will be proclaimed at the end of February 2026 after being finalized in a cabinet meeting.

Given these developments, companies operating in Korea as part of multinational groups should assess the DMTT's impact on their group structure and tax positions. Key action items include: (1) reviewing current tax and accounting processes to ensure accurate identification and exclusion of foreign-sourced covered taxes as required under the new rules; (2) evaluating which DMTT allocation method—statutory or designated—best aligns with the group's operational and tax planning objectives; (3) preparing for enhanced compliance obligations, including the timely preparation and submission of DMTT returns and supporting documentation; and (4) engaging with relevant stakeholders within the group to establish clear internal protocols for DMTT allocation agreements and documentation. Early preparation will be critical to manage compliance risks and optimize the group's overall tax position under the new regime.

要聞

Administrative

行政

澳洲

澳洲 IIR/UTPR 及澳洲 DMT 的申報豁免

適用澳洲支柱二規則的跨國企業集團正積極準備履行首次遵循義務，首份澳洲支柱二申報書應於 2026 年 6 月 30 日前提交。澳洲稅務局 (Australian Taxation Office, ATO) 亦積極推進指導工作，發布多項新資料，其中包括豁免申報澳洲 IIR/UTPR 及澳洲 DMT 的 2025 年稅務管理決定，列出了跨國企業集團成員不須提交下列申報書的具體情形：

- 澳洲國內最低稅負 (DMT, Domestic Minimum Tax) 申報書，及 / 或
- 澳洲 IIR/UTPR 申報書。

概括而言，如果依法這個實體於澳洲不產生任何 IIR 或 UTPR 稅負，則可適用申報豁免。例如澳洲稅務合併集團或多重合併集團 (multiple entry consolidated, MEC) 的子公司、特定外國居民實體、證券化工具及符合資格的穿透實體。

重要的是，全球資訊申報書 (Global Information Return, GIR) 或境外申報通知 (Foreign Lodgment Notification, FLN) 並沒有申報豁免。這類申報書仍須依規定提交。

資誠觀點

申報豁免資格須逐年評估，因集團架構、居民身分、避風港選擇、稅務合併成員資格的變動，或其他管轄區適用合格 IIR 的情形，均可能影響結果。

如果適用豁免，實體應保留工作底稿，證明其如何符合法規中所列的各項豁免條件，因澳洲稅務局可能會要求提供佐證資料。

對於仍在適用範圍內的實體，澳洲稅務局預計將於 2026 年 6 月 30 日期限前發布全球及國內最低稅負申報書的最終格式。集團應立即開始設計資料蒐集流程並準備申報書草稿範本。



Australia

Exemptions from lodging Australian IIR/UTPR and Australian DMT Tax Returns

Multinational enterprise (MNE) groups within the scope of Australia's Pillar Two rules are actively preparing to meet their first compliance obligations, with initial Australian Pillar Two tax returns due by 30 June 2026. The Australian Taxation Office (ATO) has also advanced its guidance efforts, issuing several new materials. This includes the [Taxation Administration \(Exemptions from Requirement to Lodge Australian IIR/UTPR Tax Return and Australian DMT Tax Return\) Determination 2025](#), which sets out circumstances in which MNE group members are not required to lodge:

- an Australian Domestic Minimum Tax (DMT) return, and/or
- an Australian Income Inclusion Rule/Undertaxed Profits Rule (IIR/UTPR) return.

Broadly, a lodgment exemption will apply where the law could not give rise to any IIR or UTPR tax liability for the entity in Australia. Examples include subsidiaries of an Australian tax consolidated or multiple entry consolidated (MEC) group, certain foreign-resident entities, securitisation vehicles and eligible flow-through entities.

Importantly, there are no lodgment exemptions for the Global Information Return (GIR) or Foreign Lodgment Notification (FLN). These must still be lodged as required

PwC observation:

Eligibility for lodgment exemptions must be assessed each fiscal year, as changes in group structure, residency, safe-harbour elections, tax consolidation membership, or other jurisdictions' application of a Qualified IIR may affect the outcome.

Where an exemption applies, entities should retain working papers demonstrating how each exemption condition set out in the Determination was met, as the ATO may request supporting evidence.

For entities that remain in scope, the ATO is expected to release the final format for the combined global and domestic minimum tax return ahead of the 30 June 2026 deadline. Groups should begin designing data-collection processes and preparing draft return templates now.

For further information about Australian Pillar Two lodgment obligations, refer to this [Tax Alert](#).



澳洲

澳洲的全球及國內最低稅負申報義務之過渡措施

摘要：澳洲稅務局已最終確定實務遵循指南(PCG 2025/4)，概述了澳洲支柱二申報義務的過渡性罰則執行措施。特別是，在 2026 年 12 月 31 日(含)以前開始且於 2028 年 6 月 30 日(含)以前結束的會計年度過渡期間，澳洲稅務局將採用與 OECD 一致的過渡性罰則減免架構。包括對能證明已善意努力並採取合理措施以理解並履行申報義務的跨國企業集團，採取「軟著陸」罰則處理方式。

稅務局指南亦彙整適用範圍內的跨國企業集團應提交的表格及通知。

資誠觀點

澳洲首批支柱二申報義務將於不到六個月內(2026 年 6 月 30 日前)屆期，澳洲稅務局的指南提供了重要的澄清及務實的遵循方法。雖然遲延申報的罰則可能很高，但澳洲稅務局已確認，如果納稅義務人能證明其善意行事並採取了合理的措施遵循，那麼遲延申報罰則將可豁免。然而，納稅義務人須做好準備，證明其已努力合規，並在出現問題時主動與澳洲稅務局溝通。

無論跨國企業集團總部設於澳洲或海外，澳洲稅務局對「採取合理措施」的期待，均為一致。這項期待也適用於跨國企業集團稅務部門如何管理各澳洲集團實體的稅務義務。

跨國企業集團應立即檢視並強化其系統、流程及治理架構，以符合即將到來的要求，並取得澳洲稅務局過渡性遵循措施的適用資格。制定明確的工作計畫亦有助於因應澳洲稅務局對納稅義務人日益增長的期待。



Australia

Australia's Global and domestic minimum tax lodgment obligations – transitional approach

Summary: The ATO has finalized [Practical Compliance Guideline \(PCG\) 2025/4](#) outlining its transitional approach to penalty enforcement for Australia's Pillar Two lodgment obligations. In particular, during the transition period for fiscal years commencing on or before 31 December 2026 and ending on or before 30 June 2028, the ATO will adopt a transitional, OECD-aligned penalty relief framework. This includes a 'soft-landing' approach to penalties where MNE Groups can demonstrate good-faith efforts and reasonable measures to understand and meet their lodgment obligations.

The ATO's guidance also summarizes the required forms and notifications required for in-scope MNE Groups.

PwC observation:

With the first Pillar Two lodgment obligations in Australia due in less than six months (by 30 June 2026), the ATO's guidance provides important clarity and a pragmatic compliance approach. While penalties for late lodgment may be significant, the ATO has confirmed that full remission of penalties for late lodgment will apply where taxpayers show they acted in good faith and took reasonable measures to comply. However, taxpayers must be prepared to demonstrate their efforts and to engage proactively with the ATO if issues arise.

The ATO's expectation around 'taking reasonable measures' is the same regardless of whether MNE Groups have their headquarters in Australia or overseas. This expectation extends to how the MNE Group's tax function manages the obligations of each Australian Group Entity.

MNE groups should review and strengthen their systems, processes, and governance frameworks now to meet upcoming requirements and position themselves to benefit from the ATO's transitional compliance approach. Establishing a clear workplan will also help address the ATO's increasing expectations of taxpayers over time.



澳洲 公開國別報告的最新進展

澳洲的公開國別 (public country-by-country, CBC) 報告制度，適用於 2024 年 7 月 1 日 (含) 以後開始的申報期間，要求特定大型集團公開揭露其在澳洲、特定國家及全球其他地區營運的特定稅務及財務資訊。近期行政方面的進展包括：

- 澳洲稅務局發布的2025/2 號實務聲明之法律管理，表述了澳洲稅務局對稅務專員 (Commissioner) 在授予公開國別報告豁免裁量權的行政管理作法。豁免僅在特殊情況下才會授予。
- 澳洲稅務局關於編製公開國別報告的指南草案，包括指南草案及 XML 格式。

資誠觀點

會計年度截止日為 2025 年 6 月 30 日的集團，首份公開國別報告應於 2026 年 6 月 30 日前提交予澳洲稅務局。不遵循可導致重大罰則 (最高達 825,000 澳幣)，所以跨國企業須判斷其是否落入適用範圍，並應做好相應準備。豁免情況極為罕見，且須有充分的證據佐證。集團在準備首次公開國別報告提交時，應及早與澳洲稅務局溝通並審慎準備文據。



Australia

Update on public country-by-country reporting

Australia's public country-by-country (CBC) reporting regime, effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2024, requires certain large groups to publicly disclose selected tax and financial information for Australia, specified countries, and their remaining global operations. Recent administrative developments include:

ATO Practice Statement (PS) Law Administration (LA) 2025/2, which sets out the ATO's administrative approach to the Commissioner of Taxation's discretion for granting exemptions from public CBC reporting. Exceptions will be granted only in exceptional circumstances. This Tax Alert summarizes the earlier draft guidance, which is substantively the same as the final.

ATO draft guidance on preparing the public CBC report, including draft instructions and the XML Schema. For further information refer to this Tax Alert.

PwC observation:

The first public CBC report is due to the ATO by 30 June 2026 for groups with a 30 June 2025 year-end. Non-compliance can result in significant penalties (up to AUD 825,000), underscoring the need for multinational to determine whether they fall within scope, and if so, prepare accordingly. Exemptions will be rare and must be supported by strong, evidence-based justification. Early engagement with the ATO and carefully prepared documentation will be essential as groups prepare their inaugural public CBC submissions.



盧森堡

盧森堡開放支柱二登記及稅務申報

2026 年 1 月 6 日，盧森堡主管機關開放了支柱二的登記及稅務申報程序。在盧森堡，登記及首次申報應於首個支柱二年度結束後 18 個月內完成（即自 2024 年起適用的曆年制集團，期限為 2026 年 6 月 30 日）。

資誠觀點

支柱二實體須以逐一實體的方式透過盧森堡的線上平台（MyGuichet，這個平台也用於用於其他稅務申報）登記。

登記程序允許集團進行特定選擇，例如為全球資訊申報書 (GIR) 指定集團申報實體，及指定盧森堡 QDMTT 及 UTPR 的繳款實體（IIR 不可指定）。選擇 GIR 申報實體時，應考量所選管轄區是否：

- 已實施支柱二規則、
- 參與全球資訊申報書 (GIR) 的自動資訊交換，例如依歐盟 DAC 9 (Directive on Administrative Cooperation 9, 行政合作指令 9) 規則或 OECD 多邊主管機關協議進行的資訊交換 (MCAA, Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement) 進行的資訊交換，及
- 對資訊交換提供充分保障。

盧森堡於 2025 年底實施了 DAC 9 資訊交換，並於 2025 年 6 月簽署了 MCAA。

如果登記的支柱二資訊發生變化（例如新增申報實體、公司解散或遷移），盧森堡實體須提交更正申報或在盧森堡註銷支柱二登記。截止日期為變化發生的集團會計年度結束後 15 個月內。

遲延、缺漏或錯誤登記，每項違規處以 5,000 歐元的罰款。

盧森堡亦公布 GIR 申報及盧森堡應繳補充稅（QDMTT、IIR、UTPR）的申報程序。補充稅申報書（top-up tax declaration）是對盧森堡實體應繳補充稅的自行評估。補充稅申報書不包含 QDMTT 資訊，例如調整後的涵蓋稅款或支柱二所得等，盧森堡實體的 QDMTT 資訊預計將包含在 GIR 中。

重點摘要：自 2024 年 1 月 1 日起適用的曆年制集團，盧森堡實體的登記及支柱二遵循申報期限為 2026 年 6 月 30 日。集團應考量登記程序中可用的選擇；錯過這類選擇可能大幅增加支柱二遵循流程的複雜性。

盧森堡可被選為 GIR 申報管轄區，透過歐盟 DAC 9 規則及 MCAA 確保廣泛的資訊交換。盧森堡實體的 QDMTT 將納入 GIR，惟可能須另行提交補充稅申報書以申報盧森堡應繳的 QDMTT、IIR 或 UTPR 稅款。

Luxembourg

Luxembourg opens Pillar Two registration and tax declarations for in-scope entities

On 6 January 2026 the Luxembourg authorities opened the registration and tax filing process for Pillar Two purposes. In Luxembourg, registrations and first filings are due within 18 months after the close of the first Pillar Two year (i.e., by 30 June 2026 for calendar year-groups in scope since 2024).

PwC observation:

Pillar Two entities are expected to register on an entity-by-entity basis in Luxembourg through the online MyGuichet platform, which is used for other tax reporting in Luxembourg. The registration process allows groups to make certain elections, such as designating a group filing entity for the GIR and designating a paying 'umbrella entity' for Luxembourg QDMTT and UTPR purposes (no designation can be made for IIR). When selecting a GIR filing entity, it is important to consider whether the chosen jurisdiction:

- has implemented Pillar Two rules,
- participates in automatic information exchange for the GloBE Information Return (GIR), e.g., under EU DAC 9 rules or the OECD Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA), and
- provides adequate safeguards for information dissemination.

Luxembourg implemented DAC 9 exchange of information at the end of 2025 and signed the MCAA in June 2025.

If the registered Pillar Two information changes (e.g., a new filing entity, dissolution or migration of a company), Luxembourg entities must either make a corrective filing or deregister for Pillar Two purposes in Luxembourg. The deadline would be 15 months after the end of the group fiscal year during which the change occurred.

Late, missing or incorrect registrations are subject to a lump-sum penalty of €5,000 per infringement.

Luxembourg also published procedures for filing the GIR and declaring any top-up tax due in Luxembourg (QDMTT, IIR, UTPR). The top-up tax declaration is a self-assessment of top-up tax to be paid by the Luxembourg entities. The form does not contain QDMTT information such as adjusted covered taxes or Pillar Two income, and the QDMTT information for Luxembourg entities is expected to form part of the GIR.

For further details, please refer to the insight of PwC Luxembourg: <https://www.pwc.lu/en/newsletter/2026/luxembourg-opens-pillar-2-registration-for-in-scope-entities.html>

Key takeaways

Registration and Pillar Two compliance filings for Luxembourg entities have a 30 June 2026 deadline for calendar-year groups in scope since 1 January 2024. Groups should consider the elections available during the registration process; missing those elections could substantially complicate the Pillar Two compliance process.

Luxembourg could be chosen as a GIR filing jurisdiction, with broad exchange of information guaranteed through EU DAC 9 rules and the MCAA. The QDMTT for Luxembourg entities will be included in the GIR, though an additional top-up tax return could be due to declare QDMTT, IIR or UTPR taxes due in Luxembourg.

新加坡

支柱二登記程序與指南

2025 年 12 月 31 日，新加坡稅務局 (Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore, IRAS) 發布跨國企業補充稅 (Multinational Enterprise Top-up Tax, MTT) 及國內補充稅 (Domestic Top-up Tax, DTT) 線上登記程序指南。同時發布的還有「2024 年跨國企業 (最低稅負) 法下跨國企業集團登記表」，但線上提交要到 2026 年 5 月起才會開始接受，確切日期將另行公告。

另外，2026 年 1 月 7 日，IRAS 發布第二版支柱二電子稅務指南。值得注意的變化包括：

- 紀錄保存期間將延長至長達 10 年，以配合立法下的特定回溯規定 (例如遞延所得稅負債的追繳)。這可能會增加受影響跨國企業集團的遵循負擔。
- 「年度營收」係指最終母公司合併財務報表中的合併集團營收。分列於不同項目的營收應予彙總。對於銷貨成本及其他營業費用、淨投資利得、非常或非經常性收入 / 利得等項目應進行適當調整。
- 為確保判斷是否達到相關歐元計算門檻的一致性，會計年度非 12 月底且最終母公司報表幣別非歐元的跨國企業集團，在將金額換算為歐元時，應適用前一會計年度 12 月的平均匯率。

IRAS 亦修正了關於外國來源所得免稅的電子稅務指南，以釐清在評估是否符合相關免稅資格條件時，支柱二稅款的處理方式。

資誠觀點

視其會計年度截止日而定，跨國企業集團須自 2026 年 5 月起向 IRAS 通知其依據 2024 年跨國企業 (最低稅負) 法的登記義務。這標誌著適用範圍內的集團於新稅制下遵循程序的開始。

雖然登記表單相對簡單，但須彙整許多資料，並就諸如成員實體狀態、指定當地申報實體等事項作出決定。跨國企業集團應及早啟動資訊彙整程序，以免錯過通知截止日期。



Singapore

Pillar Two registration process and guidance

On 31 December 2025, the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore (IRAS) published guidance on the online registration process for Multinational Enterprise Top-up Tax (MTT) and Domestic Top-up Tax (DTT). The 'Form for Registration of MNE Group under the Multinational Enterprise (Minimum Tax) Act 2024' has also been issued, although online submission will only be accepted beginning in May 2026, with the exact date to be communicated soon.

In addition, on 7 January 2026, the IRAS issued the second edition of its Pillar Two e-Tax Guide. Among the notable changes:

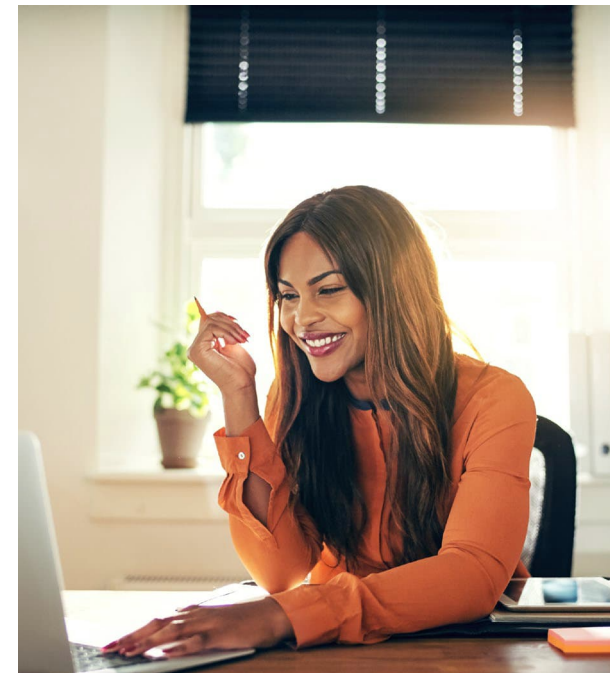
- There will be extended record-keeping periods of up to 10 years to cater to certain look-back provisions under the legislation (e.g. recapturing deferred tax liabilities). This potentially increases the compliance burden for affected MNE groups.
- In a clarification, 'annual revenue' refers to the consolidated group revenue in the UPE's consolidated financial statements. Revenue split across different line items should be aggregated. Appropriate adjustments should be made for items such as cost of sales and other operating expenses, net investment gains, and extraordinary or non-recurring income/gains.
- For consistency in determining whether the relevant Euro-denominated thresholds are met, MNE groups with non-December year ends whose UPE presentation currency is not in Euros should apply the average exchange rate for the month of December of the previous financial year when converting amounts into Euros.

The IRAS also revised its e-Tax Guide on the tax exemption for foreign income to clarify the treatment of Pillar Two taxes when assessing whether the relevant qualifying conditions for tax exemption are met.

PwC observation:

Depending on their financial year-end, MNE Groups will have to notify the IRAS of their liability to register under the Multinational Enterprise (Minimum Tax) Act 2024 beginning in May 2026. This marks the beginning of the compliance process for in-scope groups under the new tax regime.

While the registration form is straightforward, many data points must be collated and decisions made on matters such as the status of the constituent entities, which one will be the designated local filing entity, etc. MNE Groups should start the information collation process early to avoid missing the notification deadline.



要聞

Judicial

司法

印度

納稅義務人向非居民母公司支付的股利，適用租稅協定的優惠股利分配稅

孟買高等法院撤銷了預先核釋委員會的裁決，並判定印度公司就分配予其英國母公司的股利所繳納的股利分配稅 (dividend distribution tax, DDT)，適用印度 - 英國租稅協定第 11 條規定的 10% 優惠稅率。法院重申，依據 1961 年所得稅法第 90(2) 條，適用租稅協定的規定優先於與之相抵觸的國內法，且印度稅法的單方面修正不得限縮租稅協定的利益。

另外，法院認定 DDT 本質上係對股東股利所得課徵的稅款；只是為了行政管理的便利，將課稅責任及徵收方式移轉給了分配公司。據此，法院認為任何超過 10% 租稅協定上限的 DDT 徵收，均違反印度憲法第 265 條。

資誠觀點

孟買高等法院的判決釐清，依據印度 - 英國租稅協定，印度公司支付予英國股東的 DDT 將適用較低的租稅協定股利稅率。法院強調，重點在於所得的性質（股利），且依所得稅法第 90(2) 條得適用較有利的租稅協定規定。判決亦強調國內法變更不得凌駕於租稅協定之上，且租稅協定應依誠信原則解釋，並符合其預期目的。

雖然 DDT 已自 2020-21 會計年度起廢除，但這個判決對於涉及先前年度的進行中訴訟及潛在退稅申請具有重大意義。印度公司如果曾依所得稅法第 115-O 條規定的較高國內稅率繳納了 DDT，而其外國股東依適用租稅協定有資格適用較低股利稅率，現在，這些公司可能擁有法律依據來請求退還超額繳納的 DDT。惟這類行動須視個案事實、相關租稅協定條款，以及時效與程序規定而定。納稅義務人應仔細評估其特定情況。



India

DDT paid on dividends by taxpayer to non-resident parent company subject to concessional DTAA rate

The Bombay High Court set aside a ruling of the Board for Advance Rulings and held that dividend distribution tax (DDT) paid by an Indian company on dividends distributed to its UK parent is subject to the concessional 10% tax rate prescribed under Article 11 of the India-UK tax treaty. The court reaffirmed that, pursuant to Section 90(2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act), the provisions of an applicable tax treaty prevail over conflicting domestic law, and that unilateral amendments to Indian tax legislation cannot curtail or diminish tax treaty benefits.

Furthermore, the court held that the DDT is, in essence, a tax on the dividend income of shareholders; only the incidence and mode of collection have been shifted to the distributing company for administrative convenience. Accordingly, the court held that any DDT collected in excess of the 10% tax treaty cap would be contrary to Article 265 of the Constitution of India.

For more information see our [PwC Insights](#).

PwC observation:

The Bombay High Court decision clarifies that under the India-UK tax treaty, the lower tax treaty rate for dividends will apply to the DDT paid by Indian companies to UK shareholders. The court emphasised that what matters is the nature of the income (dividend) and that the more beneficial provisions of the tax treaty can be considered under section 90(2) of the Act. The decision also highlights that changes in domestic law do not override tax treaty obligations and that tax treaties should be interpreted in good faith and in line with their intended purpose.

Although the DDT was abolished from financial year 2020–21 onwards, this decision holds significant implications for ongoing litigations and potential refund claims relating to earlier years. Indian companies that paid DDT at the higher domestic rate prescribed under section 115-O of the Act, while their foreign shareholders were eligible for lower dividend tax rates under the applicable tax treaties, may now have a legal foundation to seek refunds of excess DDT paid. Such action would be subject to the facts of each case, the provisions of the relevant tax treaty, as well as the limitation and procedural rules. Taxpayers should carefully assess their specific circumstances.



印度

依印度－新加坡租稅協定，法律顧問服務除非符合 90 天標準，否則不構成服務常設機構或虛擬服務常設機構

德里高等法院於近期判決中認定，納稅義務人（一家新加坡法律顧問公司）依印度－新加坡避免雙重課稅協定（以下簡稱租稅協定）第 5(6)(a) 條在印度不構成服務常設機構 (permanent establishment, PE) 或虛擬服務常設機構。法院確認，只有實際在印度境內的員工在印度境內提供的服務天數才能計入服務常設機構 90 天的門檻。另外，法院駁回了稅務機關主張於沒有實際在場的情況下，自印度境外遠端（虛擬）提供的服務也可構成虛擬服務常設機構的論點。法院認為，租稅協定並未設想或承認虛擬服務常設機構的概念。

資誠觀點

德里高等法院重申，根據印度－新加坡租稅協定，只有實際在印度境內由員工親身在場提供服務的天數，才與判定是否存在服務常設機構相關。基於遠端或數位服務提供而沒有實際在場的虛擬服務常設機構概念，在現行的租稅協定架構下不被認可。國內法的單方面修正（如顯著經濟存在概念）或國際評釋的少數觀點，不得凌駕於租稅協定的明文規定之上。



India

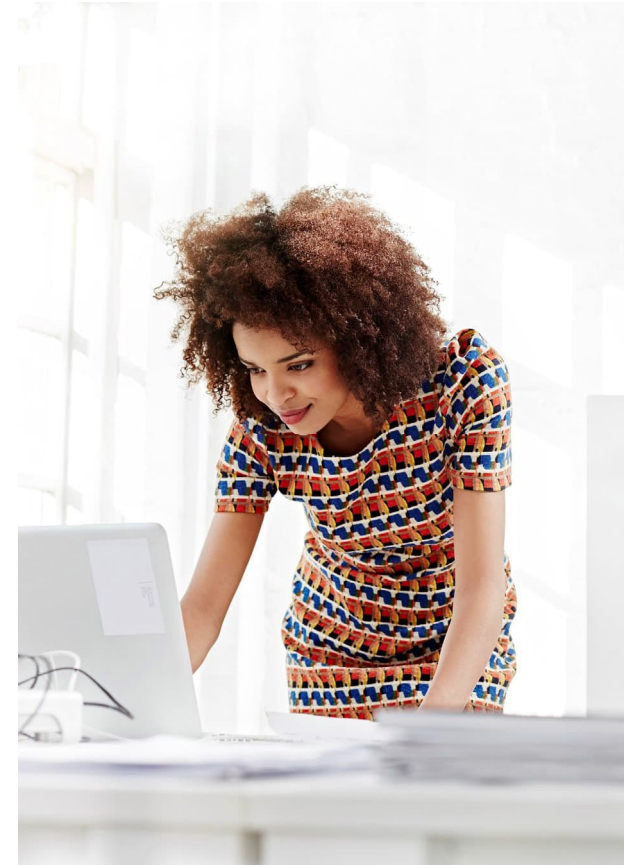
Legal advisory services do not give rise to a service PE or a virtual service PE in India under the India–Singapore tax treaty unless 90-day criteria is satisfied – Delhi High Court

The Delhi High Court, in a recent judgement, held that the taxpayer, a Singapore-based legal advisory firm, did not constitute a service permanent establishment (PE) or a virtual service PE in India under Article 5(6)(a) of the India-Singapore Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (tax treaty). The court affirmed that only days of actual service rendered in India by employees physically present in India are to be counted towards the 90-day threshold for service PE. Furthermore, the court rejected the Revenue's argument that services rendered remotely (virtually) from outside India could create a virtual service PE in the absence of physical presence. The court held that the tax treaty does not envisage or recognise the concept of a virtual service PE.

For more information see our [PwC Insights](#).

PwC observation:

The Delhi High Court has reaffirmed that, under the India-Singapore tax treaty, only days of actual service rendered in India by employees physically present in India are relevant for determining the existence of a service PE. The concept of a virtual service PE, based on remote or digital service delivery without physical presence, is not recognised under the current tax treaty framework. Unilateral amendments to domestic law (such as the concept of Significant Economic Presence) or minority views in international commentary cannot override the express language of a tax treaty.



印度 僅有稅務居民證明不足以主張協定優惠

最高法院認定，預先核釋機關正確地駁回了一項初步看來係以規避所得稅為目的而設計的交易之預先核釋申請。

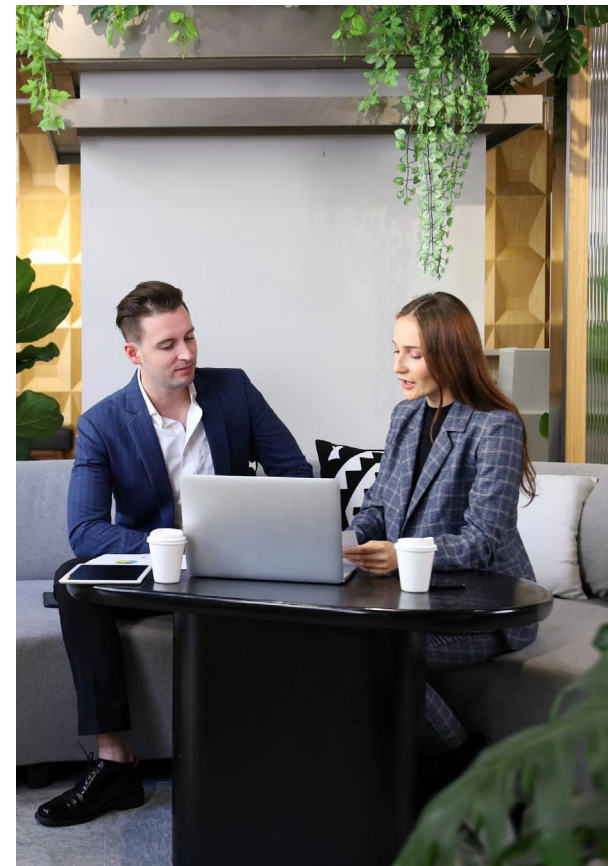
本案涉及模里西斯實體出售一家新加坡公司股份所獲利得的課稅問題，這個新加坡公司的主要價值源自印度資產。新加坡公司股份是在 2017 年 4 月 1 日前購入，並在該日之後出售。

最高法院裁定，除非稅務機關或法院就此進行調查，否則稅務居民證明 (tax residency certificate, TRC) 對任何機關或法院並沒有拘束力。另外，最高法院認定，自 2017 年 4 月 1 日起生效的一般反避稅規則 (general anti-avoidance rules, GAAR) 條款，得適用於 2017 年 4 月 1 日前進行的投資，但稅務利益是在這個日期後取得的交易，前提是這個交易涉及任何避稅的安排。

法院亦認為，司法反避稅規則 (judicial anti-avoidance rules, JAAR) 概念與 GAAR 條款並行運作，並授權印度主管機關在涉及協定濫用或導管架構的情況下，拒絕給予避免雙重課稅協定(Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements, DTAA) 的利益。

資誠觀點

這個判決提高了適用 DTAA 優惠的門檻。其確立了僅持有 TRC 不足以主張 DTAA 利益。納稅義務人須準備好證明其於母國管轄區的稅務居民身分、有效控制與管理，以及商業實質。最高法院已澄清，GAAR 條款得援引適用於構成「安排」一部分的任何產生所得交易，不論相關「投資」是否於 2017 年 4 月 1 日前進行，也無論利益是否在截止日後取得。另外，最高法院認定 JAAR 概念持續與 GAAR 並行運作。



India

Tax Residency Certificate alone is not sufficient to claim treaty relief

The Supreme Court has held that the Authority for Advance Ruling correctly rejected the application for advance ruling for a transaction which is designed prima facie for the avoidance of income tax.

The case involved taxability of gains earned by Mauritius entities from the sale of shares of a Singapore company, deriving substantial value from assets in India. The shares of the Singapore company were purchased prior to 1 April 2017 and sold after that date.

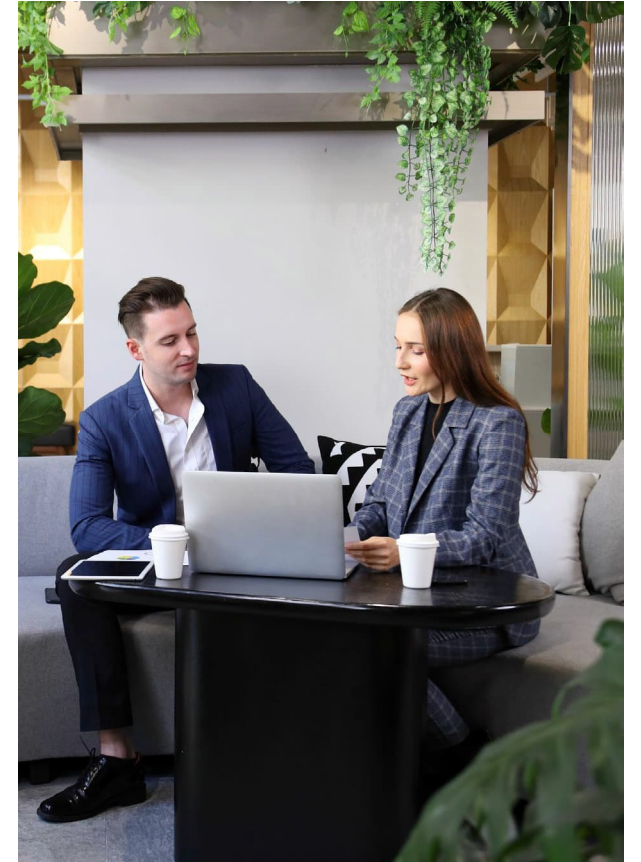
The Supreme Court order states that a tax residency certificate (TRC) is not binding on any authority or court unless the authority or court enquires into the same. Furthermore, the Supreme Court held that the provisions of general anti-avoidance rules (GAAR) that are effective after 1 April 2017 can apply to a transaction where investment was made prior to 1 April 2017 but tax benefit was obtained after the aforesaid date if it involved any arrangement for tax avoidance.

The Court also held that the concept of judicial anti-avoidance rules (JAAR) operates in parallel with the GAAR provisions and empowers Indian authorities to deny benefits of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) in cases involving treaty abuse or conduit structures.

For more information, see our [PwC Insight](#).

PwC observation:

This decision raises the threshold for availing of relief under the DTAA. It lays down that mere possession of a TRC will not be sufficient to claim DTAA benefits. Taxpayers must be prepared to demonstrate tax residency, effective control and management, and commercial substance in the home jurisdiction. The Supreme Court has clarified that the GAAR provisions can be invoked to any income-earning transaction forming part of an 'arrangement,' regardless of whether the underlying 'investment' was made prior to 1 April 2017 and if the benefit was obtained after the cut-off date. Furthermore, the Supreme Court has held that the concept of JAAR continues to operate in parallel with GAAR.



法國

適用於信用機構的附加價值貢獻稅捐不符合母子公司指令

歐洲法院 (ECJ, European Court of Justice) 於 Banca Mediolanum 案 (2025 年 8 月 1 日 · C-92/24 至 C-94/24) 的判例規定 · 設立於歐盟成員國的公司 · 就來自歐盟子公司的股利所負擔的非公司稅課稅 · 不得超過母子公司指令(2011/96/EU) 所允許的 5% 固定比例。

本案例中 · 一家法國銀行申請退回其就歐盟子公司的股利繳納的 CVAE (contribution on added value, 附加價值貢獻稅捐) · 理由是這些股利已在公司所得稅下適用 5% 加回 (Add-back) · 將其納入 CVAE 稅基將導致股利被超額課稅 · 違反了歐盟法律 · 巴黎行政上訴法院於 2025 年 12 月 9 日判決中確認 · 在這個情況下股利須自 CVAE 稅基中排除。

資誠觀點

處於類似情況的納稅義務人 · 應分析就先前年度提出退稅申請的機會 · 並相應調整未來的 CVAE 計算。



France

Non-conformity with the Parent Subsidiary Directive of the CVAE applicable to credit institutions

Case law of the European Court of Justice (ECJ) in Banca Mediolanum (1 August 2025 C-92/24 to C-94/24) provides that a company established in an EU Member State cannot be subject to non-corporate taxation on dividends from EU subsidiaries beyond the 5% lump sum allowed under the Parent Subsidiary Directive (2011/96/EU).

In the case at hand, a French bank sought a refund of CVAE (contribution on added value) paid on dividends received from EU subsidiaries, arguing that these dividends are already subject to the 5% addback under corporate income tax and that including them in the CVAE base results in excess taxation of the dividends received, which is contrary to EU law. In a 9 December 2025 decision, the Paris Administrative Court of Appeal confirmed that dividends must be excluded from the CVAE basis in this situation.

PwC observation:

Taxpayers in a similar situation should analyze the opportunity to file claims for prior years and adjust future CVAE calculations accordingly.



新加坡

子公司準所有權人因出售控股公司所為擔保及承諾而收取的款項，非屬受僱所得

於 *UZF and another v The Comptroller of Income Tax* [2025] SGITBR 4 案中，所得稅審查委員會裁定，納稅義務人依據買賣協議收取的款項非屬受僱所得，而係不須課稅的資本收入。

納稅義務人為一家新加坡公司的關鍵員工。依據控股公司股份的出售，納稅義務人須向買方提供特定擔保及承諾，並因此收取一系列款項，其中部分款項的計算取決於新加坡公司未來績效。另外，納稅義務人亦與新加坡公司簽訂了新的僱傭契約。稅務專員認為這類收入源自於納稅義務人與新加坡公司的僱傭關係，並對這些收入核定課稅。

然而，所得稅審查委員會認定這類收入係納稅義務人以新加坡公司準所有權人的身分提供擔保及承諾的對價。

資誠觀點

聲稱取得資本利得的納稅義務人，經常會受到新加坡稅務機關的審查及質疑。確定適當的稅務處理方式，特別是在像本案這樣複雜的情況下，需要對事實進行充分的考量，且提供適當的佐證文據至關重要。



Singapore

Payments received by quasi-owners of a subsidiary for warranties and undertakings given pursuant to the sale of the holding company held not to be employment income

In the case of *UZF and another v The Comptroller of Income Tax* [2025] SGITBR 4, the Income Tax Board of Review ruled that payments received by the taxpayers pursuant to a sale and purchase agreement are not employment income, but capital receipts which are not taxable.

The taxpayers were key employees of a Singapore company. Pursuant to the sale of shares in the holding company, the taxpayers were required to provide certain warranties and undertakings to the buyer for which they received a series of payments, the calculation of which included amounts that would be subject to the future performance of the Singapore company. They also entered into new employment agreements with the Singapore company. The Comptroller of Income Tax assessed the receipts to tax on the basis that they arose from the taxpayers' employment with the Singapore company.

The Board however found that the receipts were for the warranties and undertakings given by the taxpayers in their capacity as quasi-owners of the Singapore company.

PwC observation:

Taxpayers purporting to earn a capital gain are frequently subject to scrutiny and challenge by the Singapore tax authority. Determination of the appropriate tax treatment, particularly in complicated situations such as in the case is fact-sensitive, and proper supporting documentation of the facts is critical.



要聞

Treaties

租稅協定

秘魯 秘魯－英國租稅協定生效

秘魯在官方公報 (El Peruano) 上刊登了秘魯共和國與大不列顛及北愛爾蘭聯合王國消除所得及資本利得稅雙重課稅暨防杜逃漏稅公約的文本，確認協定將於 2026 年 1 月 21 日生效。

據此，協定條款將依據協定的「生效日」規則開始適用（一般而言，秘魯自生效後次年的 1 月 1 日起，即 2027 年 1 月 1 日；英國依英國法令的生效日規定，自生效後開始的相關課稅年度 / 會計年度起）。

資誠觀點

租稅協定對於涉及英國 - 秘魯跨境資金流動（股利、利息、權利金、資本利得及服務）的集團尤為相關，且包含與後 BEPS（Base Erosion and Profit Shifting，稅基侵蝕與利潤移轉）協定慣例一致的反濫用主要目的測試協定利益資格規則。這提高了在中間控股 / 融資 / 授權架構中證明商業合理性及經濟實質的實務重要性，特別是納稅義務人主張協定優惠稅率時。



Peru

Peru - UK tax treaty enters into force

Peru has published in its Official Gazette (El Peruano) the text of the Convention between the Republic of Peru and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the elimination of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and on capital gains and the prevention of tax evasion and avoidance, confirming that the treaty will enter into force on 21 January 2026.

As a result, the treaty's provisions will begin applying based on the treaty's 'effective date' rules (generally: Peru from 1 January of the year following entry into force (i.e., 1 January 2027); the United Kingdom from the relevant tax years/financial years beginning after entry into force, per the UK order's effective-date mechanics).

PwC observation:

The treaty is particularly relevant for groups with UK-Peru cross-border flows (dividends, interest, royalties, capital gains and services characterization), and it includes an anti-abuse Principal Purpose Test entitlement-to-benefits rule consistent with post- BEPS treaty practice. This increases the practical importance of demonstrating commercial rationale and economic substance in intermediate holding/financing/licensing structures, especially where taxpayers claim treaty rate reductions.



新加坡 新加坡與丹麥金融帳戶資訊自動交換協議終止

依據 OECD 共同申報準則，就金融帳戶資訊自動交換所簽署的丹麥 - 新加坡主管機關協議，已自 2026 年 1 月 1 日起終止。

資誠觀點

新加坡已於 2024 年 11 月 26 日簽署了金融帳戶資訊自動交換多邊主管機關協議補充協議，且與丹麥的交換關係仍然有效，故資訊交換將持續在這個機制下進行，而不是透過雙邊協議進行。



Singapore

Singapore's agreement with Denmark on the automatic exchange of financial account information terminated

The Denmark-Singapore competent authority agreement on the automatic exchange of financial account information in accordance with the OECD common reporting standard was terminated with effect from 1 January 2026.

PwC observation:

Singapore has signed the Addendum to the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information on 26 November 2024 and the exchange relationship with Denmark remains activated so the exchange of information will continue to take place under that mechanism instead of the bilateral agreement.



澳洲 協定的最新進展——克羅埃西亞、烏克蘭及葡萄牙

澳洲於 2025 年底與克羅埃西亞及烏克蘭分別簽署新的租稅協定。這些新協定降低了相關國家間股利、利息及權利金的扣繳稅率，旨在以更高的確定性及更低的遵循成本促進跨境貿易與投資。

澳洲與葡萄牙於 2023 年 11 月 30 日簽署的租稅協定，目前正在澳洲國會審議中。

資誠觀點

涉及澳洲與克羅埃西亞、烏克蘭或葡萄牙交易的納稅義務人，應密切關注相關協定的立法進程。這些協定尚未生效，須待兩國均完成國內立法程序且協定正式生效後，方開始適用。



Australia

Treaty updates – Croatia, Ukraine and Portugal

Australia signed new tax treaties with both Croatia and Ukraine in late 2025. These new treaties reduce withholding tax rates on dividends, interest, and royalty payments made between the relevant countries and are designed to encourage cross-border trade and investment with more certainty and lower compliance costs.

The tax treaty signed between Australia and Portugal on 30 November 2023 is currently before the Australian Parliament.

PwC observation:

Taxpayers conducting transactions involving Australia and Croatia, Ukraine, or Portugal should monitor the legislative progress of the relevant treaties. The treaties are not yet effective, as they will only apply once both countries complete their domestic legislative processes and the agreements enter into force.



Glossary

Acronym	Definition
ATAD	Anti-Tax Avoidance Directive
BEPS	Base Erosion and Profit Shifting
CFC	controlled foreign corporation
CIT	corporate income tax
DAC6	EU Council Directive 2018/822/EU on cross-border tax arrangements
DST	digital services tax
DTT	double tax treaty
ETR	effective tax rate

Acronym	Definition
EU	European Union
MNE	Multinational enterprise
NID	notional interest deduction
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PE	permanent establishment
R&D	Research & Development
VAT	value added tax
WHT	withholding tax



歡迎掃描QRcode 成為資誠會員

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資誠稅務一點通系列影片已上線

資誠每月定期提供兩岸及國際租稅相關訊息另外也有定期更新的全球防疫稅務影片，請您持續關注最新資訊並請與我們諮詢相關業務。

- 兩岸與國際租稅Update (川普2.0：OECD Pillar 2的新走向)：<https://youtu.be/PEvZEGCIRVI>
- 台灣稅務與投資法規Update-12月號 (因應美國關稅之財政支持措施、網紅課稅新規)：https://youtu.be/WCAB-fSWr_s

2025 資誠前瞻研訓院線上講堂 (8月)：

美國關稅政策解析及因應策略綜覽：<https://youtu.be/5LpjwLhyQGc>

2025年美國稅改-現況及展望：<https://youtu.be/OnZ6joRyixo>

全球最低稅負制最新發展及合規策略：<https://youtu.be/jWHLHYLte6zl>

東南亞稅務法令更新及因應：越南×泰國×馬來西亞×印尼×印度：<https://youtu.be/Wbnw42feYfA>

台灣稅務法令更新及因應：https://youtu.be/XMe_M0hgXGo

兩岸稅務法令更新及因應：<https://youtu.be/SPwkw2baOtA>

台灣資本市場資訊揭露新里程：<https://youtu.be/qUW8fP0ZEns>

碳費與自主減量計畫：<https://youtu.be/labjBfrSCI>

會計暨審計法令更新：<https://youtu.be/Nv74tu5nCHI>

智財法令新近發展：<https://youtu.be/qkafLgk3Pwl>

勞動法令新近發展：<https://youtu.be/vF37LQZd6nQ>

中華產業國際租稅學會 敬邀加入會員

本會為依法設立、非以營利為目的的社會團體，以建構產業稅務專業人士的交流平台，研究產業稅務問題，促進公平合理課稅為宗旨。在台灣稅務界，本會成已為稅務專業的意見領袖，產、官、學界的主要諮詢機構。

本會除例行會員集會，相互交換國際稅務新知與經驗交流外，每月提供會員最新國際、國內及大陸之稅務新規，每年舉辦國際與兩岸租稅專題研討會，邀請兩岸稅務機關首長及稅務官員蒞會演講、座談及研討，與業界會員雙向溝通，共同分享最新租稅相關議題。

歡迎兩岸財稅法學者、專家及在工商界服務的稅務專業精英加入本會會員，入會相關事宜可到學會網站(連結如下)。

<http://www.industries-tax.org.tw>



與我們專業國際租稅團隊聯絡：

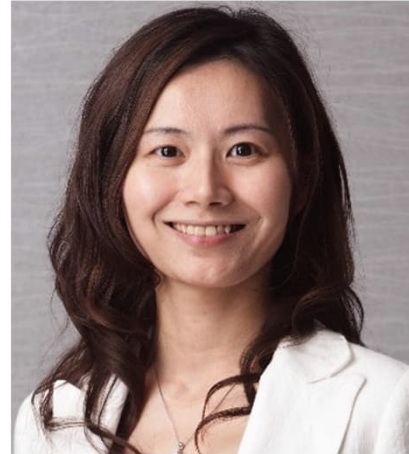


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