

TAX CONVENTION WITH THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE UNDER ARTICLE 30: 1 JANUARY 1990

TABLE OF ARTICLES

Article 1-----	Personal Scope
Article 2-----	Taxes Covered
Article 3-----	General Definitions
Article 4-----	Fiscal Residence
Article 5-----	Permanent Establishment
Article 6-----	Income from Immovable (Real) Property
Article 7-----	Source of Income
Article 8-----	Business Profits
Article 9-----	Shipping and Air Transport
Article 10-----	Related Persons
Article 11-----	Dividends
Article 12-----	Interest
Article 13-----	Royalties
Article 14-----	Capital Gains
Article 15-----	Independent Personal Services
Article 16-----	Dependent Personal Services
Article 17-----	Artistes and Athletes
Article 18-----	Government Service
Article 19-----	Students and Trainees
Article 20-----	Teachers and Researchers
Article 21-----	Private Pensions and Annuities
Article 22-----	Social Security Payments
Article 23-----	Relief from Double Taxation
Article 24-----	Non-discrimination
Article 25-----	Mutual Agreement Procedure
Article 26-----	Exchange of Information
Article 27-----	Diplomatic and Consular Officers
Article 28-----	General Rules of Taxation
Article 29-----	Assistance in Collection
Article 30-----	Entry into Force
Article 31-----	Termination
Letter of Submittal-----	of 28 July, 1988
Letter of Transmittal-----	of 5 August, 1988
Protocol 1-----	of 11 July, 1988
Notes of Exchange-----	of 11 July, 1988
Protocol 2-----	of 24 July, 1996
Letter of Submittal (Protocol 2)-----	of 30 August, 1996
Letter of Transmittal (Protocol 2)-----	of 4 September, 1996
The "Saving Clause"-----	Paragraph 3 of Article 28

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE CONVENTION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION  
AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON  
INCOME, TOGETHER WITH A RELATED PROTOCOL AND EXCHANGE OF NOTES,  
SIGNED AT JAKARTA ON JULY 11, 1988

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, July 28, 1988

The PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

THE PRESIDENT: I have the honor to submit to you, with a view to its transmission to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification, the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income, together with a related Protocol and exchange of notes, signed at Jakarta on July 11, 1988.

This is the first income tax agreement between the United States and Indonesia and is based on model income tax conventions published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (1977), the United Nations (1980) and the United States (1981), with adaptations to reflect the tax laws and treaty policies of the two countries. The Convention was to have been signed in April 1974. However, signature of the convention was postponed pending agreement on a territorial definition of "Indonesia" in Article 3, paragraph 1(a). This problem was finally resolved by means of an agreed interpretation of Article 3(1)(a), in an exchange of notes, confirming the understanding that the United States recognizes the Indonesian archipelago and Indonesia respects international transit rights therein.

The Convention provides that business profits derived by a resident of the United States or Indonesia may be taxed by the other country only to the extent attributable to a fixed place of business (a "permanent establishment") in that other country, and then on a net basis. Profits

from international shipping and aircraft operations are exempt from tax at source reciprocally.

The rate of tax at source on dividends, branch profits, interest and royalties is limited in general to 15 percent of the gross amount, with exemption at source on interest paid to the other government or its agencies and instrumentalities, and a maximum rate of 10 percent on payments for the rental of certain equipment.

The Convention further provides that individuals who are residents of one country may be taxed by the other country on their income for personal services if they stay in the other country for 120 days or more in a twelve-month period or meet certain other conditions. Special provisions apply to entertainers, and special exemptions are provided for visiting students and teachers. Rules are also provided for the taxation of pensions and other income flowing from one country to the other.

The Convention assures nondiscriminatory taxation and relief from double taxation and should, therefore, encourage investment in Indonesia and enhance the role of the private sector in Indonesian economic development. It also provides for exchanges of information and cooperation between the tax authorities of the two countries to avoid double taxation and prevent fiscal evasion. Special rules prevent abuse of the benefits of the Convention by residents of third countries.

The Protocol contains certain clarifications concerning taxation of income from the operation of ships and aircraft, the definition of "permanent establishment," and tax on interest payments.

A technical memorandum explaining in detail the provisions of the Convention is being prepared by the Department of the Treasury and will be submitted separately to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Department of the Treasury, with the cooperation of the Department of State, was primarily responsible for the negotiation of the Convention and the Protocol; and the Department of State was primarily responsible for negotiating the understanding reflected in the related exchange of notes. They have the approval of both Departments.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. SHULTZ.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

THE WHITE HOUSE, *August 5, 1988.*

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I transmit herewith, for Senate advice and consent to ratification, the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income, together with a related Protocol and exchange of notes, signed at Jakarta on

July 11, 1988. I also transmit for the information of the Senate the report of the Department of State with respect thereto.

The Convention is the first tax treaty to be negotiated between the United States and Indonesia. It is based on model income tax conventions of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the United Nations, and the United States, with changes to reflect the tax laws and policies of the two countries.

It is most desirable that this Convention, together with the related Protocol and exchange of notes, be considered by the Senate as soon as possible and that the Senate give advice and consent to ratification.

RONALD REAGAN.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION  
OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, desiring to conclude a convention for the avoidance of double taxation of income and the prevention of fiscal evasion, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1  
Personal Scope

This Convention is applicable to persons who are residents of one or both of the Contracting States.

ARTICLE 2  
Taxes Covered

- (1) The existing taxes which are the subject of this Convention are:
  - (a) In the case of Indonesia, the income tax (pajak penghasilan 1984),
  - (b) and to the extent provided in such income tax, the company tax (pajak perseroan 1925), and the tax on interest, dividends, and royalties (pajak atas bunga, dividen dan royalty 1970).
  - (b) In the case of the United States, the income taxes imposed by the Internal Revenue Code (but excluding the accumulated earnings tax, the personal holding company tax, and social security taxes).
- (2) The Convention shall also apply to any identical or substantially similar taxes which are

subsequently imposed in addition to, or in place of, the existing taxes.

### ARTICLE 3 General Definitions

(1) For purposes of this Convention only, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) The term "Indonesia" comprises the territory of the Republic of Indonesia and the adjacent seas which the Republic of Indonesia has sovereignty, sovereign rights or jurisdictions in accordance with the provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

(b) The term "United States" means the United States of America. When used in a geographical sense, the term "United States" means the States thereof, the District of Columbia and those parts of the continental shelf and adjacent seas over which the United States has sovereignty, sovereign rights or other rights in accordance with international law.

(c) The term "one of the Contracting States" or "the other Contracting State" means Indonesia or the United States, as the context requires.

(d) The term "person" includes an individual, a partnership, a company, an estate, a trust, or any body of persons.

(e) The term "company" means any body corporate or any entity which is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes.

(f) The term "competent authority" means:

(i) In the case of Indonesia, the Minister of Finance or his authorized representative, and

(ii) In the case of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury or his authorized representative.

(g) The term "Indonesian tax" means tax imposed by Indonesia to which this Convention applies by virtue of Article 2 (Taxes Covered) and the term "United States tax" means tax imposed by the United States to which this Convention applies by virtue of Article 2 (Taxes Covered).

(h) The term "international traffic" means any transport by a ship or aircraft, except where such transport is solely between places in the other Contracting State.

(2) Any other term used in this Convention and not defined in this Convention shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning which it has under the laws of the Contracting State whose tax is being determined. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, if the meaning of such a term under the laws of one of the Contracting States is different from the meaning of the term under the laws of the other Contracting State, or if the meaning of such a term is not readily determinable under the laws of one of the Contracting States, the competent authorities of the Contracting States may, in order to prevent double taxation or to further any other purpose of this Convention, establish a common meaning of the term for the purposes of the Convention.

### ARTICLE 4 Fiscal Residence

(1) In this Convention, the term "resident of a Contracting State" means any person who under the laws of that State is liable to tax therein by reason of his domicile, residence, place of incorporation, place of management or any other criterion of a similar nature. For purposes of United States tax, in the case of a partnership, estate, or trust, the term applies only to the extent that the income derived by such person is subject to United States tax as the income of a resident, either in its hands or in the hands of its partners or beneficiaries.

(2) Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph (1) an individual is a resident of both Contracting States:

(a) he shall be deemed to be a resident of that Contracting State in which he maintains his permanent home. If he has a permanent home in both Contracting States or in neither of the Contracting States, he shall be deemed to be a resident of that Contracting State with which his personal and economic relations are closest (center of vital interests);

(b) if the Contracting State in which he has his center of vital interests cannot be determined, he shall be deemed to be a resident of that Contracting State in which he has a habitual abode;

(c) if he has a habitual abode in both Contracting States or in neither of the Contracting States, he shall be deemed to be a resident of the Contracting State of which he is a citizen; and

(d) if he is a citizen of both Contracting States or of neither Contracting State, the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall settle the question by mutual agreement.

For purposes of this paragraph, a permanent home is the place where an individual dwells with his family.

(3) An individual who is deemed to be a resident of one of the Contracting States and not a resident of the other Contracting State by reason of the provisions of paragraph (2) shall be deemed to be a resident only of the first-mentioned Contracting State for all purposes of this Convention, including Article 28 (General Rules of Taxation).

(4) Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph (1) a company is a resident of both Contracting States, when it shall be deemed to be a resident of the State in which it is organized or incorporated.

## ARTICLE 5 Permanent Establishment

(1) For the purpose of this Convention, the term "permanent establishment" means a fixed place of business through which the business of a resident of one of the Contracting States is wholly or partly carried on.

(2) The term "permanent establishment" includes but is not limited to:

- (a) a place of management;
- (b) a branch;
- (c) an office;
- (d) a factory;
- (e) a workshop;
- (f) a farm or plantation;
- (g) a warehouse;
- (h) a mine, oil or gas well, quarry, or other place of extraction of natural resources;

- (i) a building site or construction or assembly or installation project, or supervisory activities in connection therewith, or an installation or drilling rig or ship used for the exploration or exploitation of natural resources, which exists or continues for more than 120 days;

- (j) the furnishing of services, including consultancy services, through employees or other personnel engaged for such purposes, but only where activities of that nature continue (for the same or a connected project) for more than 120 days within any consecutive 12-month period, provided that a permanent establishment shall not exist in any taxable year in which such services are rendered in that State for a period or periods aggregating less than 30 days in that taxable year.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), a permanent establishment shall not be deemed to exist by reason of one or more of the following:

- (a) the use of facilities solely for the purpose of storage or display of goods or merchandise belonging to the resident;
- (b) the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the resident solely for the purpose of processing by play;
- (c) the maintenance of a stock of good or merchandise belonging to the resident solely for the purpose of processing by another person;
- (d) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of purchasing goods or merchandise, or for collecting information, for the resident; or
- (e) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of advertising, for the supply of information, for scientific research, or for similar activities which have a preparatory or auxiliary character, for the resident.

(4) A person acting in one of the Contracting States on behalf of a resident of the other Contracting State, other than an agent of an independent status to whom paragraph (5) applies, shall be deemed to be a permanent establishment in the first-mentioned Contracting State if such person-

- (a) has and habitually exercises in the first-mentioned Contracting State, an authority to conclude contracts on behalf of that resident, unless the activities of such person are limited to those mentioned in paragraph (3) which, if exercised through a fixed place of business, would not make this fixed place of business a permanent establishment under the provisions, of that paragraph; or

- (b) has no such authority, but habitually maintains in the first-mentioned State a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the resident from which he regularly fills orders or makes deliveries on behalf of that resident and additional activities conducted in

that State on behalf of the resident have contributed to the sale of such goods or merchandise.

(5) A resident of one of the Contracting States shall not be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the other Contracting State merely because such resident carries on business in that other Contracting State through a broker, general commission agent, or any other agent of an independent status, where such broker or agent is acting in the ordinary course of his business.

(6) The fact that a company which is a resident of a Contracting State controls or is controlled by a company which is a resident of the other Contracting State or which carries on business in that other State (whether through a permanent establishment or otherwise) shall not of itself constitute either company a permanent establishment of the other.

(7) An insurance company which is a resident of one of the Contracting States, shall, except with regard to reinsurance, be considered as having a permanent establishment in the other Contracting State if, through a person other than one described in paragraph (5), such company receives premiums from or insures risks in the territory of that other Contracting State.

## ARTICLE 6

### Income from Immovable (Real) Property

(1) Income from immovable property, including income in respect of the operation of mines, oil or gas wells, quarries, or other natural resources and gains derived from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of such property or of the right giving rise to such income, may be taxed by the Contracting State in which such immovable property, mines, oil or gas wells, quarries, or other natural resources are situated. For purposes of this Convention, interest on indebtedness secured by immovable property or secured by a right giving rise to income in respect of the operation of mines, quarries, or other natural resources shall not be regarded as income from immovable property.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall apply to income derived from the usufruct, direct use, letting, or use in any other form of immovable property.

(3) The provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) shall also apply to the income from immovable property of an enterprise and to income from immovable property used for the performance of independent personal services.

## ARTICLE 7

### Source of Income

For purposes of this Convention:

(1) Dividends paid by a resident of a Contracting State shall be treated as income from sources within that State.



(2) Interest shall be treated as income from sources within a Contracting State only if paid by such Contracting State, a political subdivision or a local authority thereof, or by a resident of that Contracting State. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, if the person paying the interest (whether or not such person is a resident of one of the Contracting States) has a permanent establishment in one of the Contracting States and such interest is borne by such permanent establishment, such interest shall be deemed to be from sources within the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment is situated.

(3) Royalties described in paragraph (3) of Article 13 (Royalties) for the use of, or the right to use, property or rights described in such paragraph within a Contracting State shall be treated as income from sources within such Contracting State.

(4) Income from immovable property including income in respect to the operation of mines, oil wells, quarries, or other natural resources (including gains derived from the sale of such property or the right giving rise to such income) shall be treated as income from sources within a Contracting State only if such property is situated in that Contracting State.

(5) Income from the rental of tangible personal (movable) property, other than ships or aircraft or containers used in international traffic, shall be treated as income from sources within a Contracting State only if such property is situated in that Contracting State.

(6) Income received by an individual for his performance of labor or personal services, whether as an employee or in an independent capacity, shall be treated as income from sources within a Contracting State only to the extent that such services are performed in that Contracting State. Income from personal services performed aboard ships or aircraft operated by a resident of one of the Contracting States in international traffic shall be treated as income from sources within that Contracting State if rendered by a member of the regular complement of the ship or aircraft. For purposes of this paragraph, income from labor or personal services includes pensions (as defined in paragraph (4) of Article 21 (Private Pensions and Annuities)) paid in respect of such services. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this paragraph, remuneration described in Article 22 (Social Security Payments) shall be treated as income from sources within a Contracting State only if paid by or from the public funds of that Contracting State or a political subdivision or local authority thereof.

(7) Income from the sale, exchange or other disposition of property described in paragraph (1) (a) and (b) of Article 14 (Capital Gains) shall be treated as income from sources within Indonesia or the United States, as the case may be.

(8) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) through (6), business profits which are attributable to a permanent establishment which the recipient, a resident of one of the Contracting States, has in the other Contracting State, including income derived from immovable property and natural resources and dividends, interest, royalties (as defined in paragraph (3) of Article 13 (Royalties)) and capital gains shall be treated as income from sources within that other Contracting State, but only if the property or rights giving rise to such income, dividends, interest, royalties, or capital gains are effectively connected with such permanent establishment.

(9) The source of any item of income to which paragraphs (1) through (8) are not applicable shall be determined by each of the Contracting States in accordance with its own law. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, if the source of any item of income under the laws of one Contracting State is different from the source of such item of income under the laws of the other Contracting State or if the source of such income is not readily determinable under the laws of one of the Contracting States, the competent authorities of the Contracting States may, in order to prevent double taxation or further any other purpose of this Convention, establish a common source of the item of income for purposes of this Convention.

## ARTICLE 8 Business Profits

(1) Business profits of a resident of one of the Contracting States shall be exempt from tax by the other Contracting State unless such resident carries on business in that other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein. If such resident carries on business as aforesaid, tax may be imposed by that other Contracting State on the business profits of such resident but only on so much of such profits as are attributable to the permanent establishment or are derived from sources within such other Contracting State from sales of goods or merchandise of the same kind as those sold, or from other business transactions of the same kinds as those effected, through the permanent establishment.

(2) Where a resident of one of the Contracting States carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein, there shall in each Contracting State be attributed to the permanent establishment the business profits which would be attributable to such permanent establishment if such permanent establishment were an independent entity engaged in the same or similar activities under the same or similar conditions and dealing wholly independently with the resident of which it is a permanent establishment.

(3) In the determination of the business profits of a permanent establishment, there shall be allowed as deductions expenses which are reasonably connected with such profits, including executive and general administrative expenses, whether incurred in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment is situated or elsewhere. However, no such deduction shall be allowed in respect of amounts, if any, paid (otherwise than towards reimbursement of actual expenses) by the permanent establishment to the head office of the enterprise or any of its other offices, by way of royalties, fees or other similar payments in return for the use of patents or other rights, or by way of commission for specific services performed or for management, or by way of interest on moneys lent to the permanent establishment. Likewise, no account shall be taken, in the determination of the profits of a permanent establishment, for amounts charged (otherwise than towards reimbursement of actual expenses), by the permanent establishment to the head office of the enterprise or any of its other offices, by way of royalties, fees or other similar payments in return for the use of patents or other rights or by way of commission for specific services performed or for management or by way of interest on moneys lent to the head office of the enterprise or any of its other offices.

(4) No profits shall be attributed to a permanent establishment of a resident of one of the

Contracting States in the other Contracting State merely by reason of the purchase of goods or merchandise by that permanent establishment, or by the resident of which it is a permanent establishment, for the account of that resident.

(5) Where business profits include items of income which are dealt with separately in other articles of this Convention, the provisions of those articles shall, except as otherwise provided therein, supersede the provisions of this Article.

## ARTICLE 9 Shipping and Air Transport

(1) Notwithstanding Article 8 (Business Profits), a resident of a Contracting State shall be exempt from taxation by the other Contracting State with respect to income derived by that resident from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), income from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic includes:

- (a) income from the rental of ships or aircraft in international traffic on a full basis;
- (b) income from the rental of aircraft on a bareboat basis if the aircraft is operated in international traffic;
- (c) income from the rental of ships on a bareboat basis if the ship is operated in international traffic and the lessee is not a resident of the other Contracting State or a permanent establishment in that other State; and
- (d) income from the use or maintenance of containers (and related equipment for the transport of containers) used in international traffic if such income is incidental to the income described in paragraph (1).

(3) Notwithstanding Article 14 (Capital Gains), gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of ships or aircraft operated in international traffic or containers (and related equipment for the transport of containers) used in international traffic shall be taxable only in that State.

## ARTICLE 10 Related Persons

(1) Where a resident of one of the Contracting States and any other person are related and where such related persons make arrangements or impose conditions between themselves which are different from those which would be made between independent persons, any income, deductions, credits, or allowances which would, but for those arrangements or conditions, have been taken into account in computing the income (or loss) of, or the tax payable by, one of such persons, may be taken into account in computing the amount of the income subject to tax and the taxes payable by such person.

(2) A person is related to another person if either person participates directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of the other, or if any third person or persons participates directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of both. For this purpose, the term "control" includes any kind of control, whether or not legally enforceable, and however exercised or exercisable.

(3) Where a Contracting State includes in the profits of a resident of that State, and taxes accordingly, profits on which a resident of the other Contracting State has been charged to tax in that other State, and the profits so included are profits which would have accrued to the resident of the first-mentioned State if the conditions made between the two residents had been those which would have been made between independent persons, then that other State shall make an appropriate adjustment to the amount of the tax charged therein on those profits. In determining such adjustment, due regard shall be paid to the other provisions of this Convention and the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall if necessary consult each other.

## ARTICLE 11

### Dividends

(1) Dividends derived from sources within one of the Contracting States by a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed by both Contracting States.

(2) However, if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax charged by the first-mentioned State may not exceed 15 percent of the gross amount of the dividends actually distributed.

(3) Paragraph (2) shall not apply if the recipient of the dividends, being a resident of one of the Contracting States, has a permanent establishment or fixed base in the other Contracting State and the shares with respect to which the dividends are paid are effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such a case the provisions of Article 8 (Business Profits) or Article 15 (Independent Personal Services) shall apply.

(4) Where a company which is a resident of a Contracting State has a permanent establishment in the other Contracting State, that other State may impose an additional tax in accordance with its law on the profits attributable to the permanent establishment (after deducting therefrom the company tax and other taxes on income imposed thereon in that other State) and on interest payments allocable to the permanent establishment, but the additional tax so charged shall not exceed 15 percent.

(5) The rate of tax referred to in paragraph (4) of this Article shall not affect the rate of any such additional tax contained in any production sharing contracts and contracts of work (or any other similar contracts) relating to oil and gas or other mineral products negotiated by the Government of Indonesia, its instrumentality, its relevant State oil company or any other entity thereof with a person who is a resident of the United States.

## ARTICLE 12

### Interest

(1) Interest derived from sources within one of the Contracting States by a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed by both Contracting States.

(2) The rate of tax imposed by one of the Contracting States on interest derived from sources within that Contracting State and beneficially owned by a resident of the other Contracting State shall not exceed 15 percent of the gross amount of such interest.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), interest derived from sources within one of the Contracting States by the other Contracting State or any agency or instrumentality of that other State not subject to tax by that State on its income shall be exempt from tax in the first-mentioned State.

(4) Paragraph (2) shall not apply if the recipient of the interest, being a resident of one of the Contracting States, has a permanent establishment or fixed base in the other Contracting State and the indebtedness giving rise to the interest is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such a case the provisions of Article 8 (Business Profits) or Article 15 (Independent Personal Services) shall apply.

(5) Where any amount designated as interest paid to any related person exceeds an amount which would have been paid to an unrelated person, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to so much of the interest as would have been paid to an unrelated person. In such a case the excess payment may be taxed by each Contracting State according to its own law, including the provisions of this Convention where applicable.

(6) The term "interest" as used in this Convention means income from bonds, debentures, Government securities, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness, whether or not secured by a mortgage or other securities and whether or not carrying a right to participate in profits, and debt-claims of every kind, as well as all other income which, under the taxation law of the Contracting State in which the income has its source, is assimilated to income from money lent.

## ARTICLE 13

### Royalties

(1) Royalties derived from sources within one of the Contracting States by a resident of other Contracting State may be taxed by both Contracting States.

(2) The rate of tax imposed by a Contracting State on royalties derived from sources within that Contracting State and beneficially owned by a resident of the other Contracting State shall not exceed 15 percent of the gross amount of royalties described in paragraph 3(a) and 10 percent of the gross amount of royalties described in paragraph 3(b).

- (3) (a) The term "royalties" as used in this Article means payments of any kind made as consideration for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic, or scientific works (including copyrights or motion pictures and films, tapes or other means of reproduction used for radio or television broadcasting), patents, designs, models, plans, secret processes or formula, trademarks, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience. It also includes gains derived from the sale, exchange, or other dispositions of any such property or rights to the extent that the amounts realized on such sale, exchange or other disposition for consideration are contingent on the productivity, use, or disposition of such property or rights.
- (b) The term "royalties" as used in this Article also includes payments by a resident of one of the Contracting States for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment, but not including ships, aircraft or containers the income from which is exempt from tax by the other Contracting State under Article 9 (Shipping and Air Transport).

(4) Paragraph (2) shall not apply if the recipient of the royalty, being a resident of one of the Contracting States, has in the other Contracting State a permanent establishment or fixed base and the property or rights giving rise to the royalty is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such a case the provisions of Article 8 (Business Profits) or Article 15 (Independent Personal Services) shall apply.

(5) Where any amount designated as a royalty paid to any related person exceeds an amount which would have been paid to an unrelated person, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to so much of the royalty as would have been paid to an unrelated person. In such a case the excess payment may be taxed by each Contracting State according to its own law, including the provisions of this Convention where applicable.

#### ARTICLE 14 Capital Gains

(1) Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of property described in Article 6 (Income from Immovable (Real) Property) and situated in the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State. The term "property described in Article 6 (Income from Immovable (Real) Property) situated within the other Contracting State" includes-

- (a) Where Indonesia is the other Contracting State, an interest in real property situated in Indonesia; and
- (c) Where the United States is the other Contracting State, a United States real property interest.

(2) A resident of one of the Contracting States shall be except from tax by the other Contracting State of gains derived from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of capital assets other than assets described in paragraph (1) unless-

- (a) The recipient of the gain has a permanent establishment or fixed base in the other Contracting State and the property giving rise to the gain is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base, in which case the provisions of Article

8 (Business Profits) or Article 15 (Independent Personal Services) shall apply; or  
(b) The recipient of the gain is an individual and is present in the other Contracting State for a period or periods aggregating 120 days or more during the taxable year.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (2), gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the deemed alienation of assets described in paragraph 2 (i) of Article 5 (Permanent Establishment) and used for the exploration for or exploitation of oil and gas resources shall be taxable only in that State.

#### ARTICLE 15 Independent Personal Services

(1) Income derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of professional services or other activities of an independent character shall be taxable only in that State except in the following circumstances, when such income may also be taxed in the other Contracting State:

(a) If he has a fixed base regularly available to him in the other Contracting State for the purpose of performing his activities; in that case, only so much of the income as is attributable to that fixed base may be taxed in that other Contracting State; or

(b) If his stay in the other Contracting State is for a period or periods amounting to or exceeding in the aggregate 120 days in any consecutive 12-month period; in that case, only so much of the income as is derived from his activities performed in that other State may be taxed in that other State.

(2) The term "professional services" includes especially independent scientific, literary, artistic, educational or teaching activities as well as the independent activities of physicians, lawyers, engineers, architects, dentists and accountants.

#### ARTICLE 16 Dependent Personal Services

(1) Wages, salaries, and similar remuneration derived by an individual who is a resident of one of the Contracting States from labor or personal services performed as an employee, including income from services performed by an officer of a corporation or company, may be taxed by that Contracting State. Except as provided by paragraph (2), such remuneration derived from sources within the other Contracting State may also be taxed by that other Contracting State.

(2) Remuneration described in paragraph (1) derived by an individual who is a resident of one of the Contracting States shall be exempt from tax by the other Contracting State if-

(a) he is present in that other Contracting State for a period or periods aggregating less than 120 days in any consecutive 12-month period; and

(b) the remuneration is paid by or on behalf of an employer who is not a resident of the other State; and

(c) the remuneration is not borne as such or reimbursed by a permanent establishment which the employer has in that other Contracting State.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (2), remuneration derived by an individual from the performance of labor or personal services as an employee aboard ships or aircraft operated by a resident of one of the Contracting States in international traffic shall be exempt from tax by the other Contracting State if such individual is a member of the regular complement of the ship or aircraft.

## ARTICLE 17 Artistes and Athletes

(1) Notwithstanding Articles 15 (Independent Personal Services) and 16 (Dependent Personal Services), income derived by public entertainers, such as theatre, motion picture, radio or television artistes, and musicians, and by athletes, from their personal activities as such may be taxed in the Contracting State in which those activities are exercised if the gross amount of such remuneration, including expenses reimbursed to him or borne on his behalf, exceeds in the aggregate 2,000 United States dollars or its equivalent in Indonesian rupiahs in any consecutive 12-month period.

(2) Where income in respect of personal activities exercised by an entertainer or an athlete in his capacity as such accrues not to the entertainer or athlete himself but is diverted to another person, that income may, notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 8 (Business Profits) and 15 (Independent Personal Services), be taxed in the Contracting State in which the activities of the entertainer or athlete are exercised.

(3) The provisions of paragraph (1) and (2) shall not apply to remuneration or profits derived from activities exercised in a Contracting State if the visit to that State is substantially supported or sponsored by the other Contracting State and is certified by the competent authority of the sending State to qualify under this provision.

## ARTICLE 18 Government Service

(1) (a) Remuneration, other than a pension, paid by a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof to any individual in respect to services rendered to that State or political subdivision or local authority thereof shall be taxable only in that State.

(b) However, such remuneration shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the services are rendered in that State and the recipient is a resident of that State who:

- (i) is a national of that State; or
- (ii) did not become a resident of that State solely for the purpose of performing the services.



(2) Any pension paid by, or out of funds created by, a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof to any individual in respect of services rendered to that State or political subdivision or local authority thereof shall be taxable only in that State.

(3) The provisions of Articles 15 (Independent Personal Services), 16 (Dependent Personal Services), and 21 (Private Pensions and Annuities) shall apply to remuneration or pensions in respect of services rendered in connection with any trade or business carried on by a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof.

## ARTICLE 19 Students and Trainees

(1) (a) An individual who is a resident of a Contracting State immediately before making a visit to the other Contracting State and is temporarily present in the other State solely:

(i) as a student at a recognized university, college, school or other similar recognized educational institution in that other State; or

(ii) as a recipient of a grant, allowance or award for the primary purpose of study, research or training from the Government of either state or from a scientific, educational, religious or charitable organization or under a technical assistance program entered into by the Government of either State;

shall be exempt from tax in that other State for a period not exceeding five years from his date of arrival in that other State on amounts described in subparagraph (b).

(b) The amounts referred to in subparagraph (a) are:

(i) all remittances from abroad for the purposes of his maintenance, education, study, research, or training;

(ii) the amount of such grant, allowance or award; and

(iii) any remuneration not exceeding two thousand United States dollars or its equivalent in Indonesian rupiahs per year in respect of services in that other State, provided the services are performed in connection with his study, research or training or are necessary for the purposes of his maintenance.

(2) An individual who is a resident of a Contracting State immediately before making a visit to the other Contracting State and is temporarily present in the other State solely as a business or technical apprentice shall be exempt from tax in that other State for a period not exceeding twelve consecutive months on his income from personal services in an aggregate amount not in excess of 7,500 United States dollars or its equivalent in Indonesian rupiahs.

## ARTICLE 20 Teachers and Researchers

(1) An individual who is a resident of a Contracting State immediately before making a visit to the other Contracting State, and who, at the invitation of a university, college, school or other

similar educational institution, visits that other State solely for the purpose of teaching or research or both at such educational institution shall be exempt from tax in that other State on any remuneration for such teaching or research for a period not exceeding two years from his date of arrival in that other State. An individual shall be entitled to the benefits of this paragraph only once.

(2) This Article shall not apply to income from research if such research is undertaken primarily for the private benefit of a specific person or persons.

## ARTICLE 21 Private Pensions and Annuities

(1) Except as provided in Article 18 (Government Service), pensions and other similar remuneration in consideration of past employment derived from sources within one of the Contracting States by a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed by both Contracting States. If the beneficial owner of pensions and other similar remuneration is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged may not exceed 15 percent of the gross amount thereof.

(2) Annuities paid to an individual who is a resident of one of the Contracting States shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.

(3) Alimony and child support payments made by an individual who is a resident of one of the Contracting States to an individual who is a resident of the other Contracting State shall be exempt from tax in that other Contracting State.

(4) The term "pensions and other similar remuneration", as used in this Article, means payments made by reason of retirement or death in consideration for services rendered, or by way of compensation for injuries received in connection with past employment.

(5) The term "annuities", as used in this Article, means a stated sum paid periodically at stated times during life, or during a specified number of years, under an obligation to make the payments in return for adequate and full consideration (other than services rendered).

(6) The term "alimony", as used in this Article, means periodic payments made pursuant to a decree of divorce, separate maintenance agreement, or support or separation agreement.

## ARTICLE 22 Social Security Payments

Social security payments and similar benefits paid out of public funds by one of the Contracting States to an individual who is a resident of the other Contracting State or a citizen of the United States shall be taxable only in the first-mentioned Contracting State. This Article shall not apply to payments described in Article 18 (Government Service).

ARTICLE 23  
Relief from Double Taxation

Double taxation of income shall be avoided in the following manner:

(1) In accordance with the provisions and subject to the limitations of the law of the United States, as in force from time to time, the United States shall allow to a citizen or resident of the United States as a credit against the United States tax the appropriate amount of Indonesian tax. Such appropriate amount shall be based upon the amount of tax paid to Indonesia, but the credit shall not exceed the limitations provided by United States law for the taxable year. For the purpose of applying the United States credit in relation to taxes paid to Indonesia, the rules set forth in Article 7 (Source of Income) shall be applied to determine the source of income, subject to such source rules in domestic law as apply solely for the purposes of limiting the foreign tax credit.

(2) In accordance with the provisions and subject to the limitations of the law of Indonesia, as in force from time to time, Indonesia shall allow to a resident of Indonesia as a credit against Indonesian tax the appropriate amount of income taxes paid to the United States. Such appropriate amount shall be based upon the amount of tax paid to the United States but shall not exceed the limitations provided by Indonesian law for the taxable year. For the purpose of applying the Indonesian credit in relation to taxes paid to the United States, the rules set forth in Article 7 (Source of Income) shall be applied to determine the source of income.

ARTICLE 24  
Non-discrimination

(1) A citizen of one of the Contracting States who is a resident of the other Contracting State shall not be subjected in that other Contracting State to more burdensome taxes or connected requirements than a citizen of that other Contracting State who is a resident therefore under the same conditions or circumstances.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (4) of Article 11 (Dividends), a permanent establishment which a resident of one of the Contracting States has in the other Contracting State shall not be subject in that other Contracting State to more burdensome taxes or connected requirements than a resident of that other Contracting State carrying on the same activities. This paragraph shall not be construed as obliging a Contracting State to grant to individual residents of the other Contracting State any personal allowances, reliefs, or deductions for taxation purposes on account of civil status or family responsibilities which it grants to its own individual residents.

(3) A corporation of one of the Contracting States, the capital of which is wholly or partly owned or controlled by one or more residents of the other Contracting State, shall not be subjected in the first-mentioned Contracting State to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which a corporation of the first-mentioned Contracting State carrying on the same activities, the

capital of which is wholly owned or controlled by one or more residents of the first-mentioned Contracting State, is or may be subjected.

(4) Except where the provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 10 (Related Persons), paragraph (5) of Article 12 (Interest), or paragraph (5) of Article 13 (Royalties) apply, interest, royalties, and other disbursements paid by a resident of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State shall, for the purposes of determining the taxable profits of the first-mentioned resident, be deductible under the same conditions (including rules governing the allowable debt to equity ratio) as if they had been paid to a resident of the first-mentioned State. Similarly, any debts of a resident of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State shall, for the purpose of determining the taxable capital of the first-mentioned resident, be deductible under the same conditions (including rules governing the allowable debt to equity ratio) as if they had been contracted to a resident of the first-mentioned State.

(5) For the purposes of this Article, the Convention shall apply, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 2 (Taxes Covered), to taxes of every kind imposed by a Contracting State.

## ARTICLE 25 Mutual Agreement Procedure

(1) Where a resident of a Contracting State considers that the actions of one or both of the Contracting States result or will result for him in taxation not in accordance with this Convention, he may, notwithstanding the remedies provided by the national laws of those States, present his case to the competent authority of the Contracting State of which he is a resident or, if his case comes under paragraph (1) of Article 24 (Non-discrimination), to that of the Contracting State of which he is a national. The case must be presented within three years of the first notification of that action. Where a combination of decisions or actions taken in both Contracting States results in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, the three years begins to run only from the first notification of the most recent action or decision.

(2) The competent authority shall endeavor, if the objection appears to it to be justified and it is not itself able to arrive at an appropriate solution, to resolve the case by mutual agreement with the competent authority of the other Contracting State, with a view to the avoidance of taxation not in accordance with the Convention. Any agreement reached shall be implemented notwithstanding any time limits or other procedural limitations in the domestic law of the Contracting States.

(3) The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall endeavor to resolve by mutual agreement any difficulties arising as to the application of the Convention. They may also consult together for the elimination of double taxation in cases not provided for in the Convention.

(4) The competent authorities of the Contracting States may communicate with each other directly for the purpose of reaching an agreement in the sense of this Article. When it seems advisable for the purpose of reaching agreement, the competent authorities may meet together for

an oral exchange of opinions.

ARTICLE 26  
Exchange of Information

(1) The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall exchange such information as is necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Convention or of the domestic laws of the Contracting States concerning taxes covered by the Convention insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the Convention. The exchange of information is not restricted by Article 1 (Personal Scope). Any information received by a Contracting State shall be treated as secret in the same manner as information obtained under the domestic laws of that State and shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities (including courts and administrative bodies) involved in the assessment, collection, or administration of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, or the determination of appeals in relation to, the taxes covered by the Convention. Such persons or authorities shall use the information only for such purposes. They may disclose the information in public court proceedings or in judicial decisions.

(2) In no case shall the provisions of paragraph (1) be construed so as to impose on a Contracting State the obligation-

- (a) to carry out administrative measures at variance with the laws and administrative practice of that or of the other Contracting State;
- (b) to supply information which is not obtainable under the laws or in the normal course of the administration of that or of the other Contracting State;
- (c) to supply information which would disclose any trade, business, industrial, commercial, or professional secret or trade process, or information the disclosure of which would be contrary to public policy.

(3) If information is requested by a Contracting State in accordance with this Article, the other Contracting State shall obtain the information to which the request relates in the same manner and to the same extent as if the tax of the first-mentioned State were the tax of that other State and were being imposed by that other State. If specifically requested by the competent authority of a Contracting State, the competent authority of the other Contracting State shall provide information under this Article in the form of depositions of witnesses and authenticated copies of unedited original documents (including books, papers, statements, records, accounts, and writings), to the same extent such depositions and documents can be obtained under the laws and administrative practices of that other State with respect to its own taxes.

(4) The exchange of information shall be either on a routine basis or on request with reference to particular case. The competent authorities of the Contracting States may agree on the list of information which shall be furnished on a routine basis.

(5) The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall notify each other of the publication by their respective Contracting States of any material concerning the application of this Convention, whether in the form of legislation, regulations, rulings, or judicial decisions by transmitting in the ensuing calendar year the texts of any such materials adopted in the course of

any given calendar year.

(6) For the purposes of this Article, the Convention shall apply, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 2 (Taxes Covered), to taxes of every kind imposed by a Contracting State.

ARTICLE 27  
Diplomatic and Consular Officers

Nothing in this Convention shall affect the fiscal privileges of diplomatic and consular officials under the general rules of international law or under the provisions of special agreements.

ARTICLE 28  
General Rules of Taxation

(1) A resident of one of the Contracting States may be taxed by the other Contracting State on any income from sources within that other Contracting State and only on such income, subject to any limitations set forth in this Convention. For this purpose, the rules set forth in Article 7 (Source of Income) shall be applied to determine the source of income.

(2) The provisions of this Convention shall not be construed to restrict in any manner any exclusion, exemption, deduction, credit, or other allowance now or hereafter accorded-

- (a) by the laws of one of the Contracting States in the determination of the tax imposed by that Contracting State, or
- (b) by any other agreement between the Contracting States.

(3) Notwithstanding any provisions of this Convention except paragraph (4), a Contracting State may tax a citizen or resident of that Contracting State as if this Convention had not come into effect. For this purpose the term "citizen" shall include a former citizen whose loss of citizenship had as one of the principal purposes the avoidance of tax but only for a period of ten years following such loss.

(4) The provisions of paragraph (3) shall not affect:

- (a) the benefits conferred by a Contracting State under paragraph (3) of Article 10 (Related Persons), paragraph (3) of Article 21 (Private Pensions and Annuities), Articles 22 (Social Security Payments), 23 (Relief from Double Taxation), 24 (Nondiscrimination), and 25 (Mutual Agreement Procedure); and
- (b) The benefits conferred by a Contracting State under Articles 18 (Government Service), 19 (Students and Trainees), 20 (Teachers and Researchers), and 27 (Diplomatic and Consular Officers), upon individuals who are neither citizens of, nor have immigrant status in, that Contracting State.

(5) The competent authorities of the Contracting States may each prescribe regulations

necessary to carry out the provisions of this Convention.

(6) Except as provided in paragraph (7), a person (other than an individual) which is a resident of a Contracting State shall not be entitled under this Convention to relief from taxation in the other Contracting State unless:

(a) more than 50 percent of the beneficial interest in such person (or in the case of a company, more than 50 percent of the number of shares of each class of the company's shares) is owned, directly or indirectly, by any combination of one or more of:

- (i) individuals who are residents of the United States;
- (ii) citizens of the United States;
- (iii) individuals who are residents of Indonesia;
- (iv) companies as described in paragraph 7(a); and
- (v) the Contracting States; and

(b) the income of such person is not used in substantial part, directly or indirectly, to meet liabilities (including liabilities for interest or royalties) to persons other than those enumerated in subparagraphs (a) (i) through (v).

(7) The provisions of paragraph (6) shall not apply if:

(a) the person is a company in whose principal class of shares there is substantial and regular trading on a recognized stock exchange; or

(b) the establishment, acquisition and maintenance of such person and the conduct of its operations did not have as a principal purpose the purpose of obtaining benefits under the Convention.

(8) For the purposes of paragraph 7(a), the term "a recognized stock exchange" means:

(a) the NASDAQ System owned by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., and any stock exchange registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a national securities exchange for the purposes of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(b) the Jakarta stock exchange; and

(c) any other stock exchange agreed upon by the competent authorities of the Contracting States.

## ARTICLE 29

### Assistance in Collection

(1) Each of the Contracting States shall endeavor to collect on behalf of the other Contracting State such taxes imposed by that other Contracting State as will ensure that any exemption or reduced rate of tax granted under this Convention by that other Contracting State shall not be enjoyed by persons not entitled to such benefits. The competent authorities of the Contracting States may consult together for the purposes of giving effect to this Article.

(2) In no case shall this Article be construed so as to impose upon a Contracting State the obligation to carry out administrative measures at variance with the regulations and practices of either Contracting State or which would be contrary to the first-mentioned Contracting State's

sovereignty, security, or public policy.

ARTICLE 30  
Entry into Force

This Convention shall be subject to ratification and instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible. It shall enter into force one month after the date of exchange of the instruments of ratification. The provisions shall for the first time have effect with respect to taxes withheld at source in accordance with Articles 11 (Dividends), 12 (Interest), and 13 (Royalties), for amounts paid or credited on or after the first day of the second month next following the date on which the Convention enters into force, and with respect to other taxes for calendar years or taxable years beginning on or after January 1 of the year in which this Convention enters into force.

ARTICLE 31  
Termination

This Convention shall remain in force until terminated by one of the Contracting States. Either Contracting State may terminate the Convention at any time after 5 years from the date on which the Convention enters into force provided that at least 6 months' prior notice of termination has been given through diplomatic channels. In such event, the Convention shall cease to have force and effect as respects income of calendar years or taxable years beginning or, in the case of taxes payable at the source, payment made on or after January 1 next following the expiration of the 6-month period.

DONE at Jakarta, in duplicate, in the English language, this *11th* day of *July*, 1988.

For the Government of the United States of America:

GEORGE P. SHULTZ.

For the Government of the Republic of Indonesia:

ALI ALATAS.

PROTOCOL 1

At the moment of signing the Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion, the undersigned have agreed upon the following understandings: It is agreed that the provisions of this Convention do not prejudice the legal rights of residents of a Contracting State concerning the taxation by the other Contracting State of income from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic with respect to taxable years beginning before January 1 of the year in which this Convention enters into force.

*Ad Article 5, paragraph 3*



It is agreed that for purposes of this paragraph the term "permanent establishment" shall not be deemed to include the use of facilities or the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise for the purpose of occasional delivery of such goods or merchandise.

*Ad Article 11, paragraph 4*

It is agreed that the tax on interest payments permitted by this paragraph will apply, in the case of the United States, to the excess, if any, of interest deducted in determining the profits of the permanent establishment over the actual payments of interest by the permanent establishment. A permanent establishment may deduct an allocable portion of the interest expense of the home office. Where that deduction exceeds the amount of interest actually paid by the permanent establishment, the excess deduction is treated as if it were remitted to the home office subject to the additional tax under this paragraph.

DONE at Jakarta, in duplicate, in the English language, this *11th* day of *July*, 1988.

For the Government of the United States of America:

GEORGE P. SHULTZ.

For the Government of the Republic of Indonesia:

ALI ALATAS.

NOTES OF EXCHANGE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, July 11, 1988.*

His Excellency ALI ALATAS,  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia.*

EXCELLENCY, I have the honor to refer to the Convention Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income, which was signed today.

In signing this Convention, it is the understanding of the Government of the United States of America that:

The United States recognizes the archipelagic States principles as applied by Indonesia on the understanding that they are applied in accordance with the provisions of Part IV of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and that Indonesia respects international rights and obligations pertaining to transit of the Indonesian archipelagic waters in accordance with international law as reflected in that Part.

The confirmation of this understanding by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia will

constitute the agreed interpretation of Article 3(1)(a) of the Convention.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

GEORGE P. SHULTZ.

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA, CITY OF JAKARTA,  
EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *ss*:

I certify that this document is a true and faithful copy of the original and that it has been carefully examined by me, compared with the said original, and found to agree with it.

ANN SHERIDAN,  
*Consul of the  
United States of America.*

JULY 11, 1988.

MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,  
*Jakarta, July 11, 1988.*

H.E. GEORGE P. SHULTZ,  
*Secretary of State of the United States of America.*

EXCELLENCY, The Government of the Republic of Indonesia confirms the understanding of the Government of the United States of America that:

“In signing this Convention, it is the understanding of the Government of the United States of America that:

The United States recognizes the archipelagic States principles as applied by Indonesia on the understanding that they are applied in accordance with the provisions of Part IV of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and that Indonesia respects international rights and obligations pertaining to the transit of the Indonesian archipelagic waters in accordance with international law as reflected in that Part.

The confirmation of this understanding by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia will constitute the agreed interpretation of Article 3(1)(a) of the Convention,

constitutes the agreed interpretation of Article 3(1)(a) of the Convention.”

Accept, Excellency the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

ALI ALATAS.

PROTOCOL 2

TAXATION PROTOCOL AMENDING CONVENTION WITH INDONESIA

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROTOCOL, SIGNED AT JAKARTA JULY 24, 1996, AMENDING THE CONVENTION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME, WITH A RELATED PROTOCOL AND EXCHANGE OF NOTES SIGNED AT JAKARTA ON JULY 11, 1988

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL (PROTOCOL 2)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, August 30, 1996.*

The PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

I have the honor to submit to you, with a view to its transmission to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification, a Protocol, signed at Jakarta July 24, 1996 ("the Protocol"), Amending the Convention Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income, with a Related Protocol and Exchange of Notes Signed at Jakarta on the 11th Day of July, 1988.

In many cases, the withholding rates in the existing Convention significantly exceed those found in Indonesia's other recent tax treaties as well as those in most U.S. tax treaties. The rates in the current Convention place U.S. businesses at a substantial disadvantage in Indonesia relative to competitors from a number of other countries. With the significant reduction in tax rates on income derived from direct investments, interest and royalties contained in the proposed Protocol, U.S. firms can better compete in Indonesia.

This Protocol reduces the withholding rates on direct-investment dividend, interest and

royalty income, which are generally 15 percent in the existing Convention, to 10 percent. (As amended by the proposed Protocol, the Convention would require at least a 25 percent ownership interest to qualify for this reduction in the tax rate. The withholding rate on dividends paid on portfolio investments (those representing less than 25 percent of ownership) remains at 15 percent in the proposed Protocol.)

Interest arising in one of the two Contracting States shall be taxable only in the other State to the extent that such interest is derived by:

- (i) the Government of the other State, including political subdivisions and local authorities thereof; or
- (ii) the Central Bank of the other State; or
- (iii) a financial institution owned or controlled by the Government of the other State, including political subdivisions and local authorities thereof.

The proposed Protocol is subject to ratification. It will enter into force upon the exchange of instruments of ratification and will have effect with respect to taxes withheld by the source country for payments made or credited on or after the first day of the second month following entry into force.

This Protocol will remain in force indefinitely unless the underlying Convention is terminated by one of the Contracting States. Either State may terminate the Convention by giving at least six months prior notice through diplomatic channels.

A technical memorandum explaining in detail the provisions of the Protocol will be prepared by the Department of the Treasury and will be submitted separately to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Department of the Treasury and the Department of State cooperated in the negotiation of the Protocol. It has the full approval of both Departments.

Respectfully submitted,

STROBE TALBOTT.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL (PROTOCOL 2)

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 4, 1996.*

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I transmit herewith for Senate advice and consent to ratification a Protocol, signed at Jakarta July 24, 1996, Amending the Convention Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income, with a Related Protocol and Exchange of Notes Signed at Jakarta on the 11th Day of July, 1988. Also transmitted for the information of the Senate is the report of the Department of State with respect

to the Protocol.

This Protocol reduces the rates of tax to be applied to various types of income earned by U.S. firms operating in Indonesia.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to this Protocol and give its advice and consent to ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

PROTOCOL AMENDING THE CONVENTION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION  
AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON  
INCOME, WITH A RELATED PROTOCOL AND EXCHANGE OF NOTES SIGNED AT  
JAKARTA ON THE 11TH DAY OF JULY, 1988

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, desiring to conclude a protocol to amend the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income, with a related protocol and exchange of notes signed at Jakarta on the 11th day of July, 1988, have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. Paragraph 2 of Article 11 of the Convention shall be deleted and replaced by the following:

"However, if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax charged by the first-mentioned State may not exceed:

- (a) 10% of the gross amount of the dividends if the beneficial owner is a company that owns directly at least 25% of the voting stock of the company paying the dividends;
- (b) 15% of the gross amount of the dividends in all other cases."

2. Paragraph 4 of Article 11 of the Convention shall be deleted and replaced by the following:

"Where a company which is a resident of a Contracting State has a permanent establishment in the other Contracting State, that other State may impose an additional tax in accordance with its law on the profits attributable to the permanent establishment (after deducting therefrom the company tax and other taxes on income imposed thereon in that other State) and on interest payments allocable to the permanent establishment, but the additional tax so charged shall not exceed 10%."

Article 2

Paragraph 2 and 3 of Article 12 of the Convention shall be deleted and replaced by the following:

"(2) The rate of tax imposed by one of the Contracting States on interest derived from sources within that Contracting State and beneficially owned by a resident of the other Contracting State shall not exceed 10% of the gross amount of such interest.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 2, interest arising in one of the two States shall be taxable only in the other State to the extent that such interest is derived by:

- (i) The Government of the other State, including political subdivisions and local authorities thereof; or
- (ii) the Central Bank of the other State; or
- (iii) a financial institution owned or controlled by the Government of the other State, including political subdivisions and local authorities thereof".

### Article 3

Paragraph 2 of Article 13 of the Convention shall be deleted and replaced by the following  
“(2) The rate of tax imposed by a Contracting State on royalties derived from sources within that Contracting State and beneficially owned by a resident of the other Contracting State shall not exceed 10% of the gross amount of royalties described in paragraph 3.”

### Article 4

This Protocol shall be an integral and inseparable part of the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income, with a related protocol and exchange of notes signed at Jakarta on the 11th day of July, 1988.

### Article 5

This Protocol shall be subject to ratification and instruments of ratification shall be exchanged as soon as possible. It shall enter into force on the date of exchange of the instruments of ratification. The provisions shall for the first time have effect for amounts paid or credited on or after the first day of the second month next following the date on which the Protocol enters into force.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Protocol.

DONE at Jakarta, in duplicate, in the English language, this *24th* day of *July*, 1996.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
(s) Warren Christopher

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
(s)

