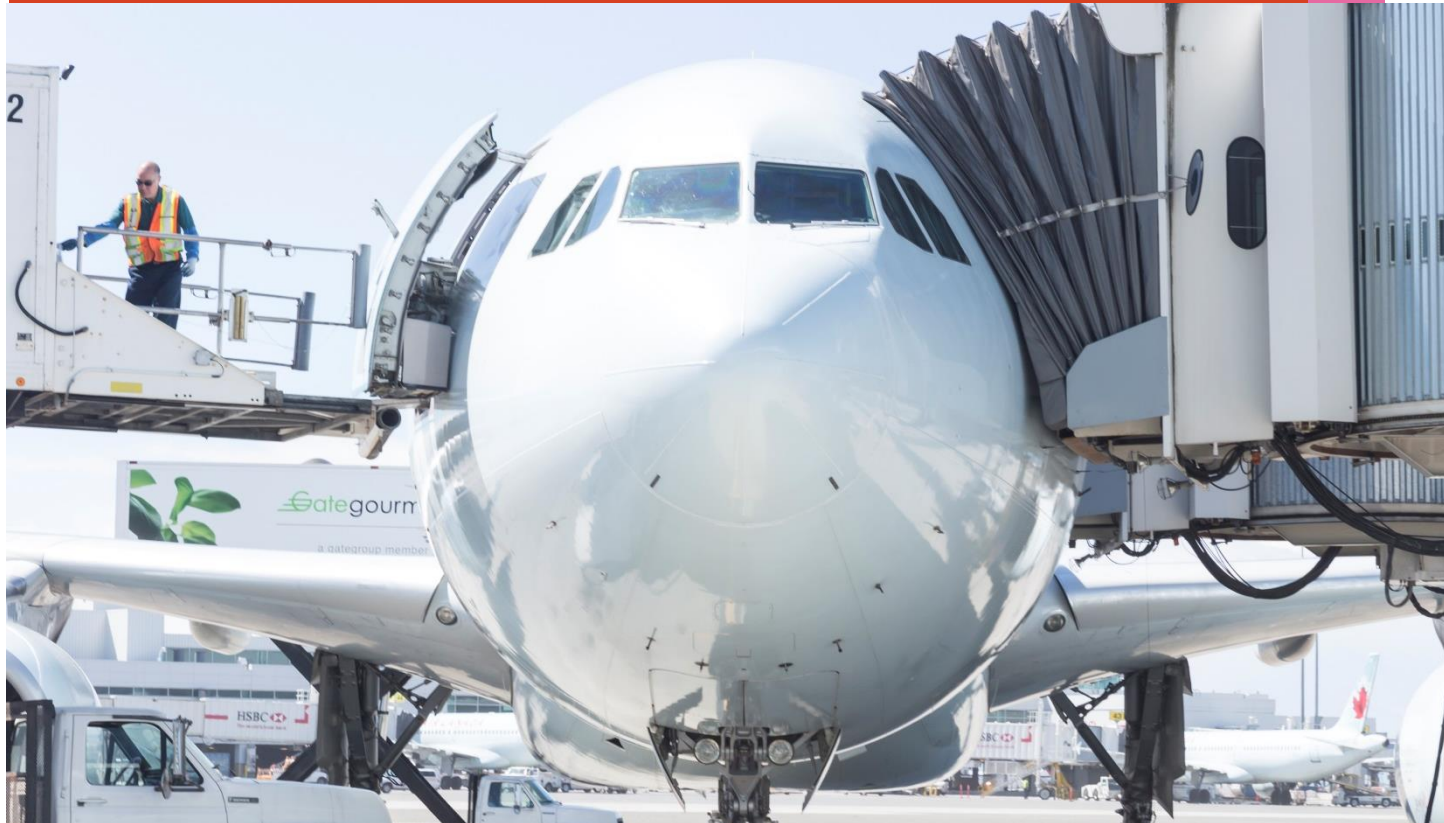


Introduction to Hong Kong's Aircraft Leasing Regime

8 May 2017

Strictly Private
and Confidential



Agenda

1. Existing Hong Kong Tax Regime for Aircraft Leasing Business 1
2. Proposed Dedicated Tax Regime for Aircraft Leasing Business 4
3. Q&A 12

Section 1

Existing Hong Kong Tax Regime for Aircraft Leasing Business

Issues in the current Hong Kong tax regime

- Higher tax rate — 16.5% as against Ireland — 12.5% and Singapore — 5 or 10%
- No depreciation allowance if leased to non-Hong Kong — Hong Kong based aircraft operator
- Relatively limited tax treaty network — 37 countries* compared to Ireland — 72 countries and Singapore — 84* countries

* Including those which have been signed but yet entered into force

Effective tax rate under existing Hong Kong tax regime

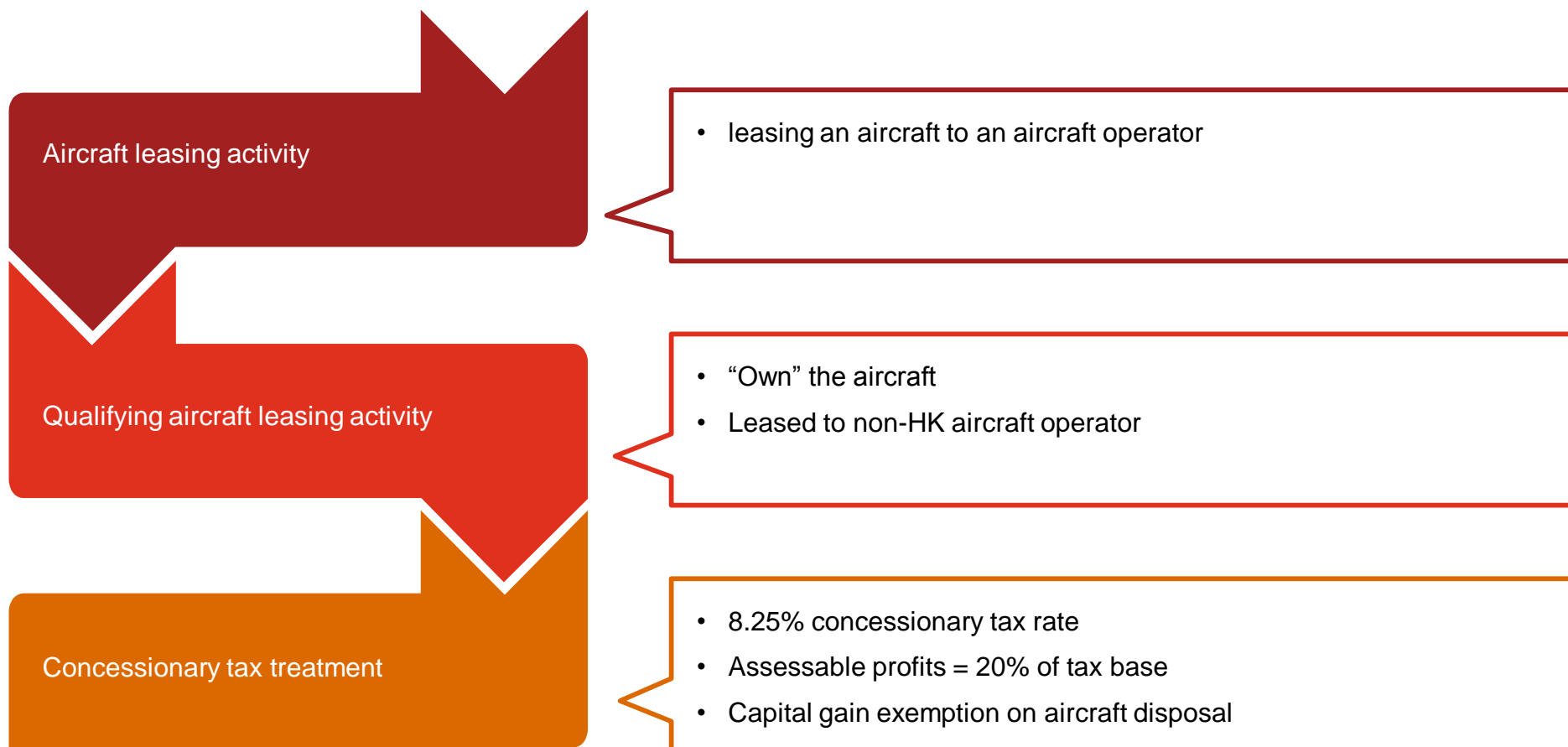
Key Assumptions ¹ :		Applicable tax rates	
Estimated cost	US\$44m	Corporation tax rate	16.50%
Lease Term	12 years	WHT on lease rentals ²	5%
Annual lease rentals	US\$4,489,552	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The key assumptions used for the calculations are based on a typical narrowbody aircraft The withholding tax rate is based on the double taxation arrangement with Mainland China The models in the presentation are for illustration purposes only 	
Estimated Useful Life	25 years		
Lease rate factor	0.85		
Estimated residual value	US\$22.88m		
Estimated residual value	52%		
Estimated funding costs	5%		
Debt: Equity	75 : 25		
Lessee based in Mainland China		Lessor based in Hong Kong	
Consolidated lease related costs	US\$	Consolidated Profits and Loss Account (over the lease term)	US\$
Withholding Tax on lease rentals	2,835,506	Gross Rentals	53,874,622
Lease Rentals Payable	53,874,622	Accounting Depreciation	(21,120,000)
Total costs to the Lessee	56,710,128	Interest Expenses	(12,504,186)
		Profits before Tax	20,250,437
		Corporate Tax @ 16.50%	(6,826,122)
		Profits after Tax	13,424,314
		Effective tax rate	33.71%

Section 2

Proposed Dedicated Tax Regime for Aircraft Leasing Business

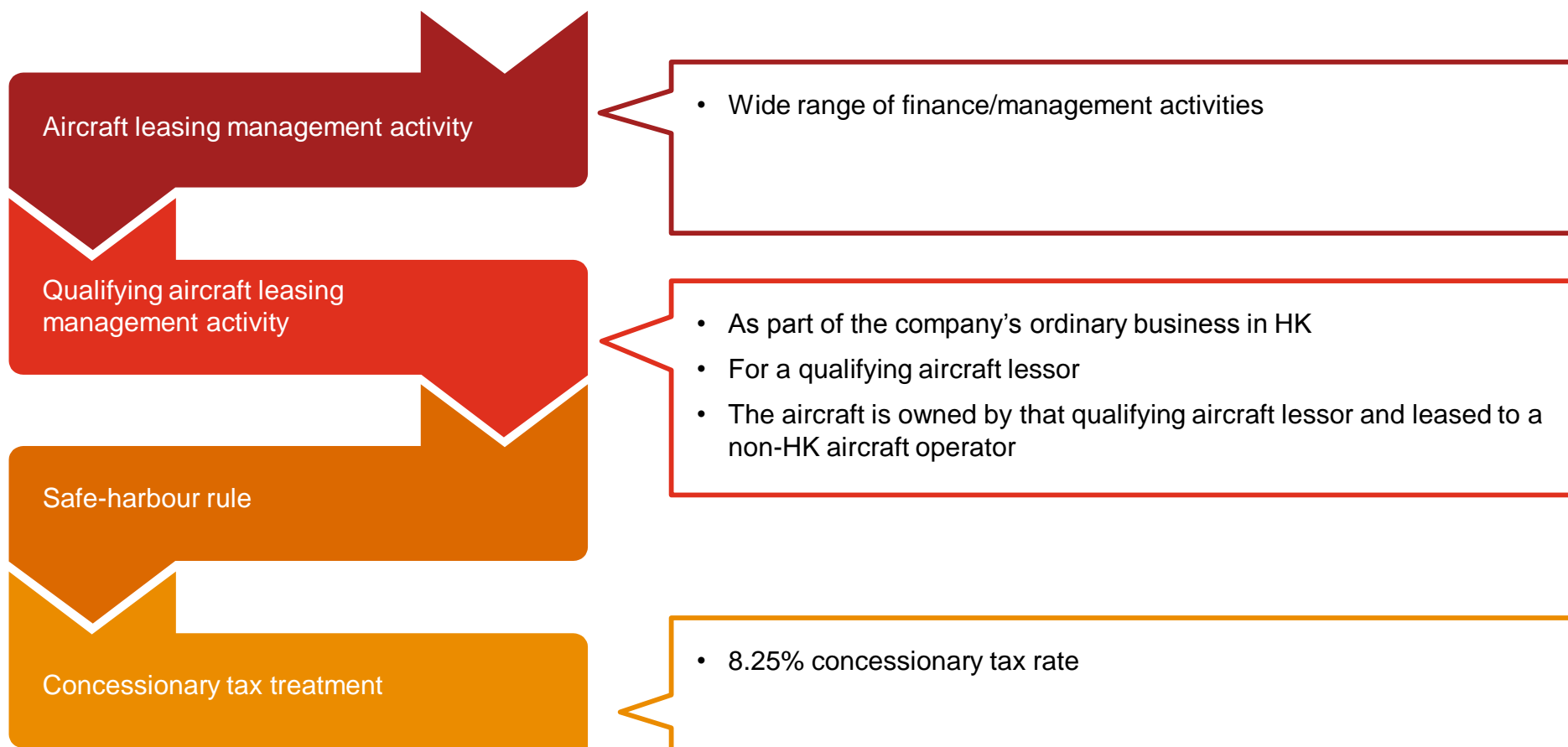
Qualifying aircraft lessors

- Not an aircraft operator;
- “Separate entity approach”; **and**
- Central management and control & profit-generating activities in HK (the “substance requirement”)



Qualifying aircraft leasing managers

- Not an aircraft operator
- “Separate entity approach” (or “safe-harbor rule” or Commissioner’s determination)
- Central management and control & profit-generating activities in HK (the “substance requirement”)



Specified aircraft lease management activities:

- setting up or managing a special purpose vehicle (SPV) company for (i) owning aircraft and (ii) providing guarantee to the aircraft leasing business of the company;
- arranging for the purchase or leasing of aircraft, or managing of the aircraft leasing business;
- arranging for the operation, repair and maintenance, insurance, storage, scraping and modification of aircraft;
- arranging for examining or evaluating the residual value of aircraft and the relevant equipment;
- evaluating the situation of aviation market and promoting aircraft leasing business;
- provision of financing to airline companies for acquiring the ownership of aircraft from qualifying aircraft lessors;
- providing guarantees for the residual value of aircraft or purchasing arrangements under negotiation; or
- Other related activities

Various anti-avoidance provisions:

Sums that are deductible for profits tax purposes do not qualify for the half rate **in general**

Election in writing and irrevocable

Transactions must be on an arm's length basis

Provisions to prevent corporations to opt in when deriving profits and opt out when incurring losses

Provisions to avoid round-tripping arrangements where one of the main purposes is for obtaining tax benefit

Some key observations on the concessionary tax regime:



Definitions of the terms “own” and “lease”

- “Own” includes to hold as “a lessee under a funding lease”, “a bailee under a hire-purchase agreement” or “a buyer under a conditional sale agreement”.
- “Lease” means a dry lease that is not a funding lease (essentially a finance lease in accordance with the accounting standards), hire-purchase agreement or conditional sale agreement, except where the Commissioner is in the opinion that the aircraft concerned would reasonably be expected NOT to pass to the lessee, bailee or buyer.



Many of the typical financing and leasing arrangements that are currently used by aircraft lessors should fall under the new regime

Some key observations on the concessionary tax regime:



Access to treaty benefits

- A network of 37 tax treaties and expanding:
 - WHT reduction or exemption on aircraft rentals
 - Some HK treaties are more favourable than other aircraft leasing hubs – e.g. China, Japan & Russia



Substance requirement

- HK aircraft lessors (often a SPV) will need to plan carefully:
 - Meet the substance requirement
 - Qualify as HK tax resident to enjoy treaty benefits

Other issues and legislative timeline



New deeming provision (S.15(1)(n))

- Sums received by or accrued to a corporation arising through or from the carrying on in HK of an aircraft leasing business or aircraft leasing management business → deemed as taxable
 - Applies to all aircraft lessors, not just qualifying aircraft lessors
 - Place where the aircraft is used or registered not determinative of the source



Legislation timeline and effective dates

- Introduction to the Legislative Council on 22 Mar 2017
 - Concessionary tax regime: YoA 2017/18
 - Deeming provision: commencement date of the Amendment Ordinance

Section 3

Q&A

Thank you!

The information contained in this presentation is of a general nature only. It is not meant to be comprehensive and does not constitute the rendering of legal, tax or other professional advice or service by PricewaterhouseCoopers Ltd or any other entity within the PwC network. PwC has no obligation to update the information as law and practices change. The application and impact of laws can vary widely based on the specific facts involved. Before taking any action, please ensure that you obtain advice specific to your circumstances from your usual PwC client service team or your other advisers.

The materials contained in this presentation were assembled in May 2017 and were based on information available at that time.

© 2017 PricewaterhouseCoopers Limited. All rights reserved. PwC refers to the PwC network and/or one or more of its member firms, each of which is a separate legal entity. Please see www.pwc.com/structure for further details. HK-20170502-7-C1