
Inland Revenue (Amendment) (Tax Concessions for Certain Shipping-related Activities) Ordinance 2022

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HONG KONG SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

ORDINANCE NO. 10 OF 2022



John LEE Ka-chiu
Chief Executive
21 July 2022

An Ordinance to amend the Inland Revenue Ordinance to give profits tax concessions to certain ship agents, ship managers and ship brokers; to make technical drafting amendments to Division 2 of Part 4 of the Ordinance; and to make related and miscellaneous amendments.

[22 July 2022]

Enacted by the Legislative Council.

1. Short title

This Ordinance may be cited as the Inland Revenue (Amendment) (Tax Concessions for Certain Shipping-related Activities) Ordinance 2022.

2. Inland Revenue Ordinance amended

The Inland Revenue Ordinance (Cap. 112) is amended as set out in sections 3 to 13 and the Schedule.

3. Section 14 amended (charge of profits tax)

Section 14(5)—

Repeal

“or 14T(5)(b)”

Substitute

“, 14T(5)(b), 14ZD(7)(b), 14ZM(7)(b) or 14ZV(7)(b)”.

4. Part 4, Division 2, Subdivisions 6, 7 and 8 added

Part 4, Division 2, after Subdivision 5—

Add

“Subdivision 6—Ship Agency

14ZC. Interpretation of Subdivision 6 of Division 2 of Part 4

(1) In this Subdivision—

qualifying ship agency activity (合資格船舶代理活動)—see subsection (3);

qualifying ship agent (合資格船舶代理商)—see section 14ZD(4);

ship agency activity (船舶代理活動)—see section 2 of Schedule 17FB.

(2) Also, Part 1 of Schedule 17FB contains interpretation provisions that apply to this Subdivision in accordance with their terms.

(3) A ship agency activity carried out by a corporation is a qualifying ship agency activity if the activity is carried out in the ordinary course of the corporation’s business carried on in Hong Kong.

(4) A note located in the text of this Subdivision is provided for information only and has no legislative effect.

14ZD. Concession for qualifying ship agent

- (1) For the purposes of this Part and subject to subsections (7) and (9), the assessable profits of a corporation that is a qualifying ship agent for a year of assessment are chargeable to tax under this Part at—
 - (a) to the extent to which those profits are assessable profits derived from its qualifying ship agency activity—
 - (i) that is carried out for its associated qualifying ship lessor; or
 - (ii) that is carried out—
 - (A) for its associated qualifying ship leasing manager; and
 - (B) in respect of that manager’s qualifying ship leasing management activity carried out for that manager’s associated qualifying ship lessor—
the rate specified in Schedule 8C; or
 - (b) to the extent to which those profits are assessable profits derived from its qualifying ship agency activity other than one mentioned in paragraph (a)—one-half of the rate specified in Schedule 8.
- (2) In ascertaining the assessable profits of a corporation for the purposes of subsection (1), there are to be excluded, to the extent specified in subsection (3), any profits derived by the corporation from its qualifying ship agency activity that is carried out—
 - (a) for its connected person that is a ship operator; and

- (b) in respect of any activity carried out by the connected person in the operation of a ship.
- (3) The extent specified for subsection (2) is the extent to which the activity mentioned in paragraph (b) of that subsection generates income—
 - (a) that is a sum falling within paragraph (a) or (b) of the definition of *exempt sums* in section 23B(12); or
 - (b) that is not—
 - (i) a sum falling within paragraph (a) of the definition of *relevant sums* in that section; or
 - (ii) a sum derived from, attributable to, or in respect of, any charter hire as described in paragraph (b) of the definition of *relevant sums* in that section.
- (4) A corporation is a qualifying ship agent for a year of assessment if, for the year of assessment—
 - (a) it satisfies the conditions specified in subsection (5);
 - (b) it satisfies the safe harbour rule under section 14ZE; or
 - (c) it has obtained the Commissioner's determination under section 14ZF(1).
- (5) The conditions specified for subsection (4)(a) are—
 - (a) that the corporation has carried out in Hong Kong one or more qualifying ship agency activities; and

- (b) that the corporation has not carried out in Hong Kong any activity other than a qualifying ship agency activity,
during the basis period for the year of assessment.
- (6) For the purposes of subsection (5)(b), in determining whether a corporation has carried out any activity other than a qualifying ship agency activity, only activities that generate income to the corporation are to be taken into account.
- (7) Subsection (1) applies to a corporation for a year of assessment only if—
- (a) during the basis period for the year of assessment—
- (i) the central management and control of the corporation is exercised in Hong Kong;
- (ii) the activities that produce its qualifying profits for the year are—
- (A) carried out in Hong Kong by the corporation; or
- (B) arranged by the corporation to be carried out in Hong Kong; and
- (iii) those activities are not carried out by a permanent establishment of the corporation outside Hong Kong; and
- (b) the corporation has elected in writing that subsection (1) applies to it.

Note—

See also section 14ZG.

- (8) An election under subsection (7)(b), once made, is irrevocable.

- (9) If subsection (1) does not apply to a corporation for a year of assessment (*cessation year*) while it did for the previous year of assessment—
- (a) the election made by the corporation under subsection (7)(b) ceases to be effective; and
 - (b) despite anything in this section, subsection (1) is not to apply to the corporation for the year of assessment that follows the cessation year.
- (10) In this section—
- qualifying profits*** (合資格利潤), in relation to a corporation, means the assessable profits of the corporation that fall within subsection (1) (as read together with subsection (2)).

14ZE. Safe harbour rule—qualifying ship agent

- (1) For the purposes of section 14ZD(4)(b), a corporation satisfies the safe harbour rule for a year of assessment (*subject year*) if—
- (a) the corporation falls within the 1-year safe harbour under subsection (2); or
 - (b) the corporation falls within the multiple-year safe harbour under subsection (3).
- (2) A corporation falls within the 1-year safe harbour if, for the subject year—
- (a) its SAP percentage is not lower than the profits percentage prescribed in section 3 of Schedule 17FB; and
 - (b) its SAA percentage is not lower than the asset percentage prescribed in section 4 of that Schedule.

- (3) A corporation falls within the multiple-year safe harbour if, for the specified years—
 - (a) its average SAP percentage is not lower than the profits percentage prescribed in section 3 of Schedule 17FB; and
 - (b) its average SAA percentage is not lower than the asset percentage prescribed in section 4 of that Schedule.
- (4) In this section, a reference to the specified years for a corporation is a reference to—
 - (a) if the corporation has carried on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong for less than 2 consecutive years of assessment immediately before the subject year—the subject year and the preceding year of assessment (*the 2 years*); or
 - (b) if the corporation has carried on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong for 2 or more consecutive years of assessment immediately before the subject year—the subject year and the preceding 2 years of assessment (*the 3 years*).
- (5) The SAP percentage of a corporation for a year of assessment is calculated in accordance with the following formula—

$$\frac{\text{SAP}}{\text{P}}$$

where: SAP means the aggregate amount of the ship agency profits of the corporation during the basis period for the year of assessment; and

P means the aggregate amount of profits accruing to the corporation from all sources (whether in Hong Kong or not) during the basis period for the year of assessment.

- (6) The SAA percentage of a corporation for a year of assessment is calculated in accordance with the following formula—

$$\frac{\text{SAA}}{\text{A}}$$

where: SAA means the aggregate value of the ship agency assets of the corporation as at the end of the basis period for the year of assessment; and

A means the aggregate value of all assets (whether in Hong Kong or not) of the corporation as at the end of the basis period for the year of assessment.

- (7) For the purposes of subsection (6), in computing the aggregate value of the ship agency assets of a corporation, if a ship agency asset is used partly to carry out a qualifying ship agency activity and partly for another purpose, only the part of the value of the asset that is proportionate to the extent to which the asset is used to carry out a qualifying ship agency activity is to be taken into account.
- (8) A reference to the average SAP percentage of a corporation for the specified years is a reference to the percentage arrived at by—

- (a) if subsection (4)(a) applies—dividing the sum of the SAP percentages of the corporation for the 2 years by 2; or
 - (b) if subsection (4)(b) applies—dividing the sum of the SAP percentages of the corporation for the 3 years by 3.
- (9) A reference to the average SAA percentage of a corporation for the specified years is a reference to the percentage arrived at by—
- (a) if subsection (4)(a) applies—dividing the sum of the SAA percentages of the corporation for the 2 years by 2; or
 - (b) if subsection (4)(b) applies—dividing the sum of the SAA percentages of the corporation for the 3 years by 3.
- (10) In this section—
- ship agency asset*** (船舶代理資產), in relation to a corporation, means an asset of the corporation used by it to carry out one or more qualifying ship agency activities;
- ship agency profits*** (船舶代理利潤), in relation to a corporation, means any profits of the corporation that are derived from one or more qualifying ship agency activities.

14ZF. Commissioner’s determination—qualifying ship agent

- (1) For the purposes of section 14ZD(4)(c), the Commissioner may, on application by a corporation, determine that the corporation is a qualifying ship agent for a year of assessment.

- (2) A corporation may apply for the Commissioner's determination under subsection (1) only if, for the year of assessment, the corporation satisfies neither of the following—
 - (a) the conditions specified in section 14ZD(5);
 - (b) the safe harbour rule under section 14ZE.
- (3) The Commissioner may make a determination under subsection (1) only if the Commissioner is of the opinion that the corporation would, in its ordinary course of business, have satisfied the conditions specified in section 14ZD(5), or the safe harbour rule under section 14ZE, for the year of assessment.

14ZG. Carrying out of activities in Hong Kong—qualifying ship agent

- (1) For the purposes of section 14ZD(7)(a)(ii), an activity producing the assessable profits of a corporation that fall within section 14ZD(1) (as read together with section 14ZD(2)) for a year of assessment is not considered to be carried out in Hong Kong by the corporation, or arranged by the corporation to be carried out in Hong Kong, during the basis period for the year of assessment unless the prescribed requirements are met.
- (2) To avoid doubt, the fact that the prescribed requirements are not met for the purposes of subsection (1) does not imply that the assessable profits mentioned in that subsection do not arise in, or are not derived from, Hong Kong.
- (3) In this section—

prescribed requirements (訂明要求) means the requirements prescribed in section 5 of Schedule 17FB.

14ZH. Losses sustained by qualifying ship agent

- (1) Any loss sustained by a corporation from a qualifying ship agency activity in a year of assessment is, to the extent specified in subsection (2), not available for set off against any of its assessable profits for the year of assessment or any subsequent year of assessment if the activity is carried out—
 - (a) for its connected person that is a ship operator; and
 - (b) in respect of any activity carried out by the connected person in the operation of a ship.
- (2) The extent specified for subsection (1) is the extent to which the activity mentioned in paragraph (b) of that subsection generates income—
 - (a) that is a sum falling within paragraph (a) or (b) of the definition of *exempt sums* in section 23B(12); or
 - (b) that is not—
 - (i) a sum falling within paragraph (a) of the definition of *relevant sums* in that section; or
 - (ii) a sum derived from, attributable to, or in respect of, any charter hire as described in paragraph (b) of the definition of *relevant sums* in that section.
- (3) If section 14ZD(1)(a) applies to a corporation for a year of assessment for which the rate of profits tax specified in Schedule 8C is 0%, any loss sustained by the corporation from a qualifying ship agency activity—

- (a) that is carried out for its associated qualifying ship lessor; or
- (b) that is carried out—
 - (i) for its associated qualifying ship leasing manager; and
 - (ii) in respect of that manager’s qualifying ship leasing management activity carried out for that manager’s associated qualifying ship lessor,

in the year of assessment is not available for set off against any of its assessable profits for the year of assessment or any subsequent year of assessment.

14ZI. Anti-avoidance provisions relating to arm’s length principle—qualifying ship agent

- (1) Subsection (2) applies if—
 - (a) conditions are made or imposed between a corporation that is a qualifying ship agent and a person who is an associate of the corporation, in their commercial or financial relations in connection with a qualifying ship agency activity; and
 - (b) the conditions differ from those that would be made or imposed if the person were not such an associate.
- (2) Any profits that, but for the conditions referred to in subsection (1)(a), would have accrued to the corporation or the person and, by reason of those conditions, have not so accrued, are to be included in the profits of the corporation or the person and taxed in accordance with this Part.

14ZJ. Anti-avoidance provisions relating to arrangement to obtain tax benefit—qualifying ship agent

(1) If—

- (a) a corporation that is a qualifying ship agent enters into an arrangement; and
- (b) the Commissioner is satisfied that the main purpose, or one of the main purposes, of the corporation in entering into the arrangement is—
 - (i) to obtain a tax benefit (whether for the corporation or another person) in relation to a liability to pay profits tax under this Ordinance; or
 - (ii) to obtain a tax benefit (whether for the corporation or another person) under a tax treaty that is contrary to the purpose of the treaty,

section 14ZD(1) does not apply in relation to any assessable profits accrued to the corporation during a basis period relevant to the arrangement.

- (2) For the purposes of this section, the basis period of a year of assessment is relevant to an arrangement if, in the Commissioner's opinion, the arrangement has effect during that basis period.

14ZK. Power to amend Part 2 of Schedule 17FB

The Commissioner may by order published in the Gazette amend Part 2 of Schedule 17FB.

Subdivision 7—Ship Management

14ZL. Interpretation of Subdivision 7 of Division 2 of Part 4

(1) In this Subdivision—

qualifying ship management activity (合資格船舶管理活動)—see subsection (3);

qualifying ship manager (合資格船舶管理商)—see section 14ZM(4);

ship management activity (船舶管理活動)—see section 6(1) of Schedule 17FB.

(2) Also, Part 1 of Schedule 17FB contains interpretation provisions that apply to this Subdivision in accordance with their terms.

(3) A ship management activity carried out by a corporation is a qualifying ship management activity if the activity is carried out in the ordinary course of the corporation's business carried on in Hong Kong.

(4) A note located in the text of this Subdivision is provided for information only and has no legislative effect.

14ZM. Concession for qualifying ship manager

(1) For the purposes of this Part and subject to subsections (7) and (9), the assessable profits of a corporation that is a qualifying ship manager for a year of assessment are chargeable to tax under this Part at—

(a) to the extent to which those profits are assessable profits derived from its qualifying ship management activity—

- (i) that is carried out for its associated qualifying ship lessor; or
 - (ii) that is carried out—
 - (A) for its associated qualifying ship leasing manager; and
 - (B) in respect of that leasing manager's qualifying ship leasing management activity carried out for that leasing manager's associated qualifying ship lessor—
the rate specified in Schedule 8C; or
 - (b) to the extent to which those profits are assessable profits derived from its qualifying ship management activity other than one mentioned in paragraph (a)—one-half of the rate specified in Schedule 8.
- (2) In ascertaining the assessable profits of a corporation for the purposes of subsection (1), there are to be excluded, to the extent specified in subsection (3), any profits derived by the corporation from its qualifying ship management activity that is carried out—
- (a) for its connected person that is a ship operator; and
 - (b) in respect of any activity carried out by the connected person in the operation of a ship.
- (3) The extent specified for subsection (2) is the extent to which the activity mentioned in paragraph (b) of that subsection generates income—

-
- (a) that is a sum falling within paragraph (a) or (b) of the definition of *exempt sums* in section 23B(12); or
 - (b) that is not—
 - (i) a sum falling within paragraph (a) of the definition of *relevant sums* in that section; or
 - (ii) a sum derived from, attributable to, or in respect of, any charter hire as described in paragraph (b) of the definition of *relevant sums* in that section.
- (4) A corporation is a qualifying ship manager for a year of assessment if, for the year of assessment—
- (a) it satisfies the conditions specified in subsection (5);
 - (b) it satisfies the safe harbour rule under section 14ZN; or
 - (c) it has obtained the Commissioner's determination under section 14ZO(1).
- (5) The conditions specified for subsection (4)(a) are—
- (a) that the corporation has carried out in Hong Kong 2 or more qualifying ship management activities; and
 - (b) that the corporation has not carried out in Hong Kong any activity other than a qualifying ship management activity,
- during the basis period for the year of assessment.

- (6) For the purposes of subsection (5)(b), in determining whether a corporation has carried out any activity other than a qualifying ship management activity, only activities that generate income to the corporation are to be taken into account.
- (7) Subsection (1) applies to a corporation for a year of assessment only if—
 - (a) during the basis period for the year of assessment—
 - (i) the central management and control of the corporation is exercised in Hong Kong;
 - (ii) the activities that produce its qualifying profits for the year are—
 - (A) carried out in Hong Kong by the corporation; or
 - (B) arranged by the corporation to be carried out in Hong Kong; and
 - (iii) those activities are not carried out by a permanent establishment of the corporation outside Hong Kong; and
 - (b) the corporation has elected in writing that subsection (1) applies to it.

Note—

See also section 14ZP.

- (8) An election under subsection (7)(b), once made, is irrevocable.
- (9) If subsection (1) does not apply to a corporation for a year of assessment (*cessation year*) while it did for the previous year of assessment—

- (a) the election made by the corporation under subsection (7)(b) ceases to be effective; and
- (b) despite anything in this section, subsection (1) is not to apply to the corporation for the year of assessment that follows the cessation year.

(10) In this section—

qualifying profits (合資格利潤), in relation to a corporation, means the assessable profits of the corporation that fall within subsection (1) (as read together with subsection (2)).

14ZN. Safe harbour rule—qualifying ship manager

- (1) For the purposes of section 14ZM(4)(b), a corporation satisfies the safe harbour rule for a year of assessment (***subject year***) if—
 - (a) the corporation falls within the 1-year safe harbour under subsection (2); or
 - (b) the corporation falls within the multiple-year safe harbour under subsection (3).
- (2) A corporation falls within the 1-year safe harbour if, for the subject year—
 - (a) its SMP percentage is not lower than the profits percentage prescribed in section 7 of Schedule 17FB; and
 - (b) its SMA percentage is not lower than the asset percentage prescribed in section 8 of that Schedule.
- (3) A corporation falls within the multiple-year safe harbour if, for the specified years—

- (a) its average SMP percentage is not lower than the profits percentage prescribed in section 7 of Schedule 17FB; and
 - (b) its average SMA percentage is not lower than the asset percentage prescribed in section 8 of that Schedule.
- (4) In this section, a reference to the specified years for a corporation is a reference to—
- (a) if the corporation has carried on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong for less than 2 consecutive years of assessment immediately before the subject year—the subject year and the preceding year of assessment (*the 2 years*); or
 - (b) if the corporation has carried on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong for 2 or more consecutive years of assessment immediately before the subject year—the subject year and the preceding 2 years of assessment (*the 3 years*).
- (5) The SMP percentage of a corporation for a year of assessment is calculated in accordance with the following formula—

$$\frac{\text{SMP}}{\text{P}}$$

where: SMP means the aggregate amount of the ship management profits of the corporation during the basis period for the year of assessment; and

P means the aggregate amount of profits accruing to the corporation from all sources (whether in Hong Kong or not) during the basis period for the year of assessment.

- (6) The SMA percentage of a corporation for a year of assessment is calculated in accordance with the following formula—

$$\frac{\text{SMA}}{\text{A}}$$

where: SMA means the aggregate value of the ship management assets of the corporation as at the end of the basis period for the year of assessment; and

A means the aggregate value of all assets (whether in Hong Kong or not) of the corporation as at the end of the basis period for the year of assessment.

- (7) For the purposes of subsection (6), in computing the aggregate value of the ship management assets of a corporation, if a ship management asset is used partly to carry out a qualifying ship management activity and partly for another purpose, only the part of the value of the asset that is proportionate to the extent to which the asset is used to carry out a qualifying ship management activity is to be taken into account.
- (8) A reference to the average SMP percentage of a corporation for the specified years is a reference to the percentage arrived at by—

- (a) if subsection (4)(a) applies—dividing the sum of the SMP percentages of the corporation for the 2 years by 2; or
 - (b) if subsection (4)(b) applies—dividing the sum of the SMP percentages of the corporation for the 3 years by 3.
- (9) A reference to the average SMA percentage of a corporation for the specified years is a reference to the percentage arrived at by—
- (a) if subsection (4)(a) applies—dividing the sum of the SMA percentages of the corporation for the 2 years by 2; or
 - (b) if subsection (4)(b) applies—dividing the sum of the SMA percentages of the corporation for the 3 years by 3.
- (10) In this section—

ship management asset (船舶管理資產), in relation to a corporation, means an asset of the corporation used by it to carry out 2 or more qualifying ship management activities;

ship management profits (船舶管理利潤), in relation to a corporation, means any profits of the corporation that are derived from 2 or more qualifying ship management activities.

14ZO. Commissioner’s determination—qualifying ship manager

- (1) For the purposes of section 14ZM(4)(c), the Commissioner may, on application by a corporation, determine that the corporation is a qualifying ship manager for a year of assessment.

- (2) A corporation may apply for the Commissioner's determination under subsection (1) only if, for the year of assessment, the corporation satisfies neither of the following—
 - (a) the conditions specified in section 14ZM(5);
 - (b) the safe harbour rule under section 14ZN.
- (3) The Commissioner may make a determination under subsection (1) only if the Commissioner is of the opinion that the corporation would, in its ordinary course of business, have satisfied the conditions specified in section 14ZM(5), or the safe harbour rule under section 14ZN, for the year of assessment.

14ZP. Carrying out of activities in Hong Kong—qualifying ship manager

- (1) For the purposes of section 14ZM(7)(a)(ii), an activity producing the assessable profits of a corporation that fall within section 14ZM(1) (as read together with section 14ZM(2)) for a year of assessment is not considered to be carried out in Hong Kong by the corporation, or arranged by the corporation to be carried out in Hong Kong, during the basis period for the year of assessment unless the prescribed requirements are met.
- (2) To avoid doubt, the fact that the prescribed requirements are not met for the purposes of subsection (1) does not imply that the assessable profits mentioned in that subsection do not arise in, or are not derived from, Hong Kong.
- (3) In this section—

prescribed requirements (訂明要求) means the requirements prescribed in section 9 of Schedule 17FB.

14ZQ. Losses sustained by qualifying ship manager

- (1) Any loss sustained by a corporation from a qualifying ship management activity in a year of assessment is, to the extent specified in subsection (2), not available for set off against any of its assessable profits for the year of assessment or any subsequent year of assessment if the activity is carried out—
 - (a) for its connected person that is a ship operator; and
 - (b) in respect of any activity carried out by the connected person in the operation of a ship.
- (2) The extent specified for subsection (1) is the extent to which the activity mentioned in paragraph (b) of that subsection generates income—
 - (a) that is a sum falling within paragraph (a) or (b) of the definition of *exempt sums* in section 23B(12); or
 - (b) that is not—
 - (i) a sum falling within paragraph (a) of the definition of *relevant sums* in that section; or
 - (ii) a sum derived from, attributable to, or in respect of, any charter hire as described in paragraph (b) of the definition of *relevant sums* in that section.
- (3) If section 14ZM(1)(a) applies to a corporation for a year of assessment for which the rate of profits tax specified in Schedule 8C is 0%, any loss sustained by the corporation from a qualifying ship management activity—

- (a) that is carried out for its associated qualifying ship lessor; or
- (b) that is carried out—
 - (i) for its associated qualifying ship leasing manager; and
 - (ii) in respect of that manager's qualifying ship leasing management activity carried out for that manager's associated qualifying ship lessor,

in the year of assessment is not available for set off against any of its assessable profits for the year of assessment or any subsequent year of assessment.

14ZR. Anti-avoidance provisions relating to arm's length principle—qualifying ship manager

- (1) Subsection (2) applies if—
 - (a) conditions are made or imposed between a corporation that is a qualifying ship manager and a person who is an associate of the corporation, in their commercial or financial relations in connection with a qualifying ship management activity; and
 - (b) the conditions differ from those that would be made or imposed if the person were not such an associate.
- (2) Any profits that, but for the conditions referred to in subsection (1)(a), would have accrued to the corporation or the person and, by reason of those conditions, have not so accrued, are to be included in the profits of the corporation or the person and taxed in accordance with this Part.

14ZS. Anti-avoidance provisions relating to arrangement to obtain tax benefit—qualifying ship manager

(1) If—

- (a) a corporation that is a qualifying ship manager enters into an arrangement; and
- (b) the Commissioner is satisfied that the main purpose, or one of the main purposes, of the corporation in entering into the arrangement is—
 - (i) to obtain a tax benefit (whether for the corporation or another person) in relation to a liability to pay profits tax under this Ordinance; or
 - (ii) to obtain a tax benefit (whether for the corporation or another person) under a tax treaty that is contrary to the purpose of the treaty,

section 14ZM(1) does not apply in relation to any assessable profits accrued to the corporation during a basis period relevant to the arrangement.

- (2) For the purposes of this section, the basis period of a year of assessment is relevant to an arrangement if, in the Commissioner's opinion, the arrangement has effect during that basis period.

14ZT. Power to amend Part 3 of Schedule 17FB

The Commissioner may by order published in the Gazette amend Part 3 of Schedule 17FB.

Subdivision 8—Ship Broking

14ZU. Interpretation of Subdivision 8 of Division 2 of Part 4

(1) In this Subdivision—

qualifying ship broker (合資格船舶經紀商)—see section 14ZV(4);

qualifying ship broking activity (合資格船舶經紀活動)—see subsection (3);

ship broking activity (船舶經紀活動)—see section 10(1) of Schedule 17FB.

(2) Also, Part 1 of Schedule 17FB contains interpretation provisions that apply to this Subdivision in accordance with their terms.

(3) A ship broking activity carried out by a corporation is a qualifying ship broking activity if the activity is carried out in the ordinary course of the corporation's business carried on in Hong Kong.

(4) A note located in the text of this Subdivision is provided for information only and has no legislative effect.

14ZV. Concession for qualifying ship broker

(1) For the purposes of this Part and subject to subsections (7) and (9), the assessable profits of a corporation that is a qualifying ship broker for a year of assessment are chargeable to tax under this Part at—

(a) to the extent to which those profits are assessable profits derived from its qualifying ship broking activity—

- (i) that is carried out for its associated qualifying ship lessor; or
 - (ii) that is carried out—
 - (A) for its associated qualifying ship leasing manager; and
 - (B) in respect of that manager's qualifying ship leasing management activity carried out for that manager's associated qualifying ship lessor—
the rate specified in Schedule 8C; or
 - (b) to the extent to which those profits are assessable profits derived from its qualifying ship broking activity other than one mentioned in paragraph (a)—one-half of the rate specified in Schedule 8.
- (2) In ascertaining the assessable profits of a corporation for the purposes of subsection (1), there are to be excluded, to the extent specified in subsection (3), any profits derived by the corporation from its qualifying ship broking activity that is carried out—
- (a) for its connected person that is a ship operator; and
 - (b) in respect of any activity carried out by the connected person in the operation of a ship.
- (3) The extent specified for subsection (2) is the extent to which the activity mentioned in paragraph (b) of that subsection generates income—
- (a) that is a sum falling within paragraph (a) or (b) of the definition of *exempt sums* in section 23B(12); or
 - (b) that is not—

- (i) a sum falling within paragraph (a) of the definition of *relevant sums* in that section; or
 - (ii) a sum derived from, attributable to, or in respect of, any charter hire as described in paragraph (b) of the definition of *relevant sums* in that section.
- (4) A corporation is a qualifying ship broker for a year of assessment if, for the year of assessment—
 - (a) it satisfies the conditions specified in subsection (5);
 - (b) it satisfies the safe harbour rule under section 14ZW; or
 - (c) it has obtained the Commissioner's determination under section 14ZX(1).
- (5) The conditions specified for subsection (4)(a) are—
 - (a) that the corporation has carried out in Hong Kong one or more qualifying ship broking activities; and
 - (b) that the corporation has not carried out in Hong Kong any activity other than a qualifying ship broking activity,
during the basis period for the year of assessment.
- (6) For the purposes of subsection (5)(b), in determining whether a corporation has carried out any activity other than a qualifying ship broking activity, only activities that generate income to the corporation are to be taken into account.
- (7) Subsection (1) applies to a corporation for a year of assessment only if—

- (a) during the basis period for the year of assessment—
 - (i) the central management and control of the corporation is exercised in Hong Kong;
 - (ii) the activities that produce its qualifying profits for the year are—
 - (A) carried out in Hong Kong by the corporation; or
 - (B) arranged by the corporation to be carried out in Hong Kong; and
 - (iii) those activities are not carried out by a permanent establishment of the corporation outside Hong Kong; and
- (b) the corporation has elected in writing that subsection (1) applies to it.

Note—

See also section 14ZY.

- (8) An election under subsection (7)(b), once made, is irrevocable.
- (9) If subsection (1) does not apply to a corporation for a year of assessment (*cessation year*) while it did for the previous year of assessment—
 - (a) the election made by the corporation under subsection (7)(b) ceases to be effective; and
 - (b) despite anything in this section, subsection (1) is not to apply to the corporation for the year of assessment that follows the cessation year.
- (10) In this section—

qualifying profits (合資格利潤), in relation to a corporation, means the assessable profits of the corporation that fall within subsection (1) (as read together with subsection (2)).

14ZW. Safe harbour rule—qualifying ship broker

- (1) For the purposes of section 14ZV(4)(b), a corporation satisfies the safe harbour rule for a year of assessment (*subject year*) if—
 - (a) the corporation falls within the 1-year safe harbour under subsection (2); or
 - (b) the corporation falls within the multiple-year safe harbour under subsection (3).
- (2) A corporation falls within the 1-year safe harbour if, for the subject year—
 - (a) its SBP percentage is not lower than the profits percentage prescribed in section 11 of Schedule 17FB; and
 - (b) its SBA percentage is not lower than the asset percentage prescribed in section 12 of that Schedule.
- (3) A corporation falls within the multiple-year safe harbour if, for the specified years—
 - (a) its average SBP percentage is not lower than the profits percentage prescribed in section 11 of Schedule 17FB; and
 - (b) its average SBA percentage is not lower than the asset percentage prescribed in section 12 of that Schedule.
- (4) In this section, a reference to the specified years for a corporation is a reference to—

- (a) if the corporation has carried on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong for less than 2 consecutive years of assessment immediately before the subject year—the subject year and the preceding year of assessment (*the 2 years*); or
 - (b) if the corporation has carried on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong for 2 or more consecutive years of assessment immediately before the subject year—the subject year and the preceding 2 years of assessment (*the 3 years*).
- (5) The SBP percentage of a corporation for a year of assessment is calculated in accordance with the following formula—

$$\frac{\text{SBP}}{\text{P}}$$

where: SBP means the aggregate amount of the ship broking profits of the corporation during the basis period for the year of assessment; and

P means the aggregate amount of profits accruing to the corporation from all sources (whether in Hong Kong or not) during the basis period for the year of assessment.

- (6) The SBA percentage of a corporation for a year of assessment is calculated in accordance with the following formula—

$$\frac{\text{SBA}}{\text{A}}$$

where: SBA means the aggregate value of the ship broking assets of the corporation as at the end of the basis period for the year of assessment; and

A means the aggregate value of all assets (whether in Hong Kong or not) of the corporation as at the end of the basis period for the year of assessment.

- (7) For the purposes of subsection (6), in computing the aggregate value of the ship broking assets of a corporation, if a ship broking asset is used partly to carry out a qualifying ship broking activity and partly for another purpose, only the part of the value of the asset that is proportionate to the extent to which the asset is used to carry out a qualifying ship broking activity is to be taken into account.
- (8) A reference to the average SBP percentage of a corporation for the specified years is a reference to the percentage arrived at by—
 - (a) if subsection (4)(a) applies—dividing the sum of the SBP percentages of the corporation for the 2 years by 2; or
 - (b) if subsection (4)(b) applies—dividing the sum of the SBP percentages of the corporation for the 3 years by 3.
- (9) A reference to the average SBA percentage of a corporation for the specified years is a reference to the percentage arrived at by—

- (a) if subsection (4)(a) applies—dividing the sum of the SBA percentages of the corporation for the 2 years by 2; or
 - (b) if subsection (4)(b) applies—dividing the sum of the SBA percentages of the corporation for the 3 years by 3.
- (10) In this section—

ship broking asset (船舶經紀資產), in relation to a corporation, means an asset of the corporation used by it to carry out one or more qualifying ship broking activities;

ship broking profits (船舶經紀利潤), in relation to a corporation, means any profits of the corporation that are derived from one or more qualifying ship broking activities.

14ZX. Commissioner’s determination—qualifying ship broker

- (1) For the purposes of section 14ZV(4)(c), the Commissioner may, on application by a corporation, determine that the corporation is a qualifying ship broker for a year of assessment.
- (2) A corporation may apply for the Commissioner’s determination under subsection (1) only if, for the year of assessment, the corporation satisfies neither of the following—
 - (a) the conditions specified in section 14ZV(5);
 - (b) the safe harbour rule under section 14ZW.
- (3) The Commissioner may make a determination under subsection (1) only if the Commissioner is of the opinion that the corporation would, in its ordinary course of business, have satisfied the conditions

specified in section 14ZV(5), or the safe harbour rule under section 14ZW, for the year of assessment.

14ZY. Carrying out of activities in Hong Kong—qualifying ship broker

- (1) For the purposes of section 14ZV(7)(a)(ii), an activity producing the assessable profits of a corporation that fall within section 14ZV(1) (as read together with section 14ZV(2)) for a year of assessment is not considered to be carried out in Hong Kong by the corporation, or arranged by the corporation to be carried out in Hong Kong, during the basis period for the year of assessment unless the prescribed requirements are met.
- (2) To avoid doubt, the fact that the prescribed requirements are not met for the purposes of subsection (1) does not imply that the assessable profits mentioned in that subsection do not arise in, or are not derived from, Hong Kong.
- (3) In this section—
prescribed requirements (訂明要求) means the requirements prescribed in section 13 of Schedule 17FB.

14ZZ. Losses sustained by qualifying ship broker

- (1) Any loss sustained by a corporation from a qualifying ship broking activity in a year of assessment is, to the extent specified in subsection (2), not available for set off against any of its assessable profits for the year of assessment or any subsequent year of assessment if the activity is carried out—
 - (a) for its connected person that is a ship operator;and

- (b) in respect of any activity carried out by the connected person in the operation of a ship.
- (2) The extent specified for subsection (1) is the extent to which the activity mentioned in paragraph (b) of that subsection generates income—
 - (a) that is a sum falling within paragraph (a) or (b) of the definition of *exempt sums* in section 23B(12); or
 - (b) that is not—
 - (i) a sum falling within paragraph (a) of the definition of *relevant sums* in that section; or
 - (ii) a sum derived from, attributable to, or in respect of, any charter hire as described in paragraph (b) of the definition of *relevant sums* in that section.
- (3) If section 14ZV(1)(a) applies to a corporation for a year of assessment for which the rate of profits tax specified in Schedule 8C is 0%, any loss sustained by the corporation from a qualifying ship broking activity—
 - (a) that is carried out for its associated qualifying ship lessor; or
 - (b) that is carried out—
 - (i) for its associated qualifying ship leasing manager; and
 - (ii) in respect of that manager's qualifying ship leasing management activity carried out for that manager's associated qualifying ship lessor,

in the year of assessment is not available for set off against any of its assessable profits for the year of assessment or any subsequent year of assessment.

14ZZA. Anti-avoidance provisions relating to arm's length principle—qualifying ship broker

- (1) Subsection (2) applies if—
 - (a) conditions are made or imposed between a corporation that is a qualifying ship broker and a person who is an associate of the corporation, in their commercial or financial relations in connection with a qualifying ship broking activity; and
 - (b) the conditions differ from those that would be made or imposed if the person were not such an associate.
- (2) Any profits that, but for the conditions referred to in subsection (1)(a), would have accrued to the corporation or the person and, by reason of those conditions, have not so accrued, are to be included in the profits of the corporation or the person and taxed in accordance with this Part.

14ZZB. Anti-avoidance provisions relating to arrangement to obtain tax benefit—qualifying ship broker

- (1) If—
 - (a) a corporation that is a qualifying ship broker enters into an arrangement; and
 - (b) the Commissioner is satisfied that the main purpose, or one of the main purposes, of the corporation in entering into the arrangement is—

- (i) to obtain a tax benefit (whether for the corporation or another person) in relation to a liability to pay profits tax under this Ordinance; or
- (ii) to obtain a tax benefit (whether for the corporation or another person) under a tax treaty that is contrary to the purpose of the treaty,

section 14ZV(1) does not apply in relation to any assessable profits accrued to the corporation during a basis period relevant to the arrangement.

- (2) For the purposes of this section, the basis period of a year of assessment is relevant to an arrangement if, in the Commissioner's opinion, the arrangement has effect during that basis period.

14ZZC. Power to amend Part 4 of Schedule 17FB

The Commissioner may by order published in the Gazette amend Part 4 of Schedule 17FB.”.

5. Section 16 amended (ascertainment of chargeable profits)

- (1) Section 16(1A)(c) and (1B)—

Repeal

“or 14T(1)”

Substitute

“, 14T(1), 14ZD(1), 14ZM(1) or 14ZV(1)”.

- (2) Section 16(1D)—

Repeal

“or 14T(1)”

Substitute

“, 14T(1), 14ZD(1), 14ZM(1) or 14ZV(1)”.

(3) Section 16(1D), after “section 14G(1)”—

Add

“or 14O(1) or section 1(1) of Schedule 17FB (whichever is applicable)”.

6. Section 19CA amended (treatment of unabsorbed losses under sections 19CAB and 19CAC: interpretation)

(1) Section 19CA, definition of *concession provision*, paragraph (g)—

Repeal

“or”.

(2) Section 19CA, definition of *concession provision*, after paragraph (g)—

Add

- “(ga) section 14ZD(1);
- (gb) section 14ZM(1);
- (gc) section 14ZV(1); or”.

7. Section 63H amended (amount of provisional profits tax)

Section 63H(1D)—

Repeal

“or 14T(5)(b)”

Substitute

“, 14T(5)(b), 14ZD(7)(b), 14ZM(7)(b) or 14ZV(7)(b)”.

8. Section 89 amended (transitional provisions)

(1) Section 89, Chinese text, heading—

Repeal

“性”.

(2) Section 89—

Add

“(28) Schedule 53 sets out a transitional provision that has effect for the purposes of amendments to this Ordinance made by the Inland Revenue (Amendment) (Tax Concessions for Certain Shipping-related Activities) Ordinance 2022 (10 of 2022).”.

9. Section 100 amended (reduction of taxes)

Section 100(2)(a)—

Repeal

“and 14T”

Substitute

“, 14T, 14ZD, 14ZM and 14ZV”.

10. Schedule 8 amended (rate of profits tax in respect of a corporation)

Schedule 8, after “14T,—

Add

“14ZD, 14ZM, 14ZV,”.

11. Schedule 8C amended (rate of profits tax for qualifying ship lessor or qualifying ship leasing manager)

(1) Schedule 8C, heading—

Repeal

“or Qualifying Ship Leasing Manager”

Substitute

“, Qualifying Ship Leasing Manager, etc.”.

(2) Schedule 8C—

Repeal

“& 14X]”

Substitute

“, 14X, 14ZD, 14ZH, 14ZM, 14ZQ, 14ZV & 14ZZ]”.

12. Schedule 17FB added

After Schedule 17FA—

Add

“Schedule 17FB

[ss. 14ZC, 14ZE, 14ZG,
14ZK, 14ZL, 14ZN,
14ZP, 14ZT, 14ZU, 14ZW,
14ZY, 14ZZC & 16]

Tax Concessions for Ship Agency Activities, Ship Management Activities and Ship Broking Activities

Part 1

General Interpretation Provisions

1. Interpretation of Schedule 17FB and Subdivisions 6, 7 and 8 of Division 2 of Part 4

(1) In this Schedule and Subdivisions 6, 7 and 8 of Division 2 of Part 4—

associate (相聯者), in relation to a corporation, means—

- (a) a person who has control over the corporation;
- (b) a partner of a person mentioned in paragraph (a);
- (c) if a person mentioned in paragraph (a) is a natural person—a relative of the person;
- (d) if a partner mentioned in paragraph (b) is a natural person—a relative of the partner;
- (e) a director or principal officer of—
 - (i) the corporation; or
 - (ii) an associated corporation of the corporation;

- (f) a relative of a director (if the director is a natural person) or principal officer mentioned in paragraph (e);
- (g) a partner of the corporation;
- (h) if a partner of the corporation is a natural person—a relative of the partner;
- (i) a partnership in which the corporation is a partner; or
- (j) an associated corporation of the corporation;

associated corporation (相聯法團), in relation to a corporation, means—

- (a) another corporation over which the corporation has control;
- (b) another corporation that has control over the corporation; or
- (c) another corporation that is under the control of the same person as is the corporation;

associated qualifying ship leasing manager (相聯合資格船舶租賃管理商) means an associated corporation that is a qualifying ship leasing manager;

associated qualifying ship lessor (相聯合資格船舶出租商) means an associated corporation that is a qualifying ship lessor;

connected person (有關連者), in relation to a corporation, means—

- (a) an associated corporation of the corporation;
- (b) a person (other than a corporation)—
 - (i) over whom the corporation has control;
 - (ii) who has control over the corporation; or

- (iii) who is under the control of the same person as is the corporation; or
- (c) a partnership in which the corporation or its associate is a partner;

control (控制), in relation to the definitions of *associate*, *associated corporation* and *connected person*—see subsection (2);

operation (營運), in relation to a ship, includes the use or possession of the ship;

permanent establishment (常設機構)—

- (a) means a branch, management or other place of business; but
- (b) does not include an agency unless the agent has, and habitually exercises, a general authority to negotiate and conclude contracts on behalf of a principal;

principal officer (主要職員), in relation to a corporation, means—

- (a) a person employed by the corporation who, either alone or jointly with one or more other persons, is responsible under the immediate authority of the directors of the corporation for the conduct of the business of the corporation; or
- (b) a person employed by the corporation who, under the immediate authority of a director of the corporation or a person to whom paragraph (a) applies, exercises managerial functions in respect of the corporation;

qualifying ship leasing management activity (合資格船舶租賃管理活動) means a qualifying ship leasing

management activity within the meaning of section 14O(7);

qualifying ship leasing manager (合資格船舶租賃管理商) means a qualifying ship leasing manager within the meaning of section 14T(2);

qualifying ship lessor (合資格船舶出租商) means a qualifying ship lessor within the meaning of section 14P(2);

relative (親屬), in relation to a person, means the spouse, parent, child, brother or sister of the person, and, in deducing such a relationship—

- (a) an adopted child is to be regarded as a child of both the natural parents and any adopting parent; and
- (b) a step child is to be regarded as a child of both the natural parents and any step parent;

ship (船舶) means a vessel of any description capable of navigating in water and—

- (a) includes—
 - (i) a barge or lighter;
 - (ii) an air-cushion vehicle; and
 - (iii) a dynamically supported craft as defined by section 2 of the Shipping and Port Control Ordinance (Cap. 313); and
- (b) does not include—
 - (i) a junk as defined by section 2 of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance (Cap. 281);
 - (ii) a vessel propelled by oars; or
 - (iii) a vessel solely for military use;

ship leasing manager (船舶租賃管理商) has the meaning given by section 14O(1);

ship lessor (船舶出租商) has the meaning given by section 14O(1);

ship operation business (船舶營運業務)—

- (a) means a business of operating ships as an owner or a charterer for providing services for the carriage by ships of passengers, cargo or mail; but
- (b) does not include dealing in ships or agency business in connection with sea transport;

ship operator (船舶營運商) means a person carrying on a ship operation business;

ship owner (船舶擁有人) means the following person who is not a ship operator or ship lessor—

- (a) a person registered as the owner of a ship, or in the absence of registration, a person owning a ship; or
- (b) a demise charterer of a ship;

tax benefit (稅務利益) means an avoidance, postponement or reduction of a liability to pay tax;

tax treaty (稅收協定) means an arrangement made between 2 or more jurisdictions (whether including Hong Kong or otherwise) with a view to affording relief from double taxation.

(2) For the purposes of the definitions of **associate**, **associated corporation** and **connected person** in subsection (1)—

- (a) a person has control over a corporation if the person has the power to secure—

- (i) by means of the holding of shares or the possession of voting power in or in relation to that or any other corporation; or
 - (ii) by virtue of any powers conferred by the articles of association or other document regulating that or any other corporation, that the affairs of the first-mentioned corporation are conducted in accordance with the wishes of that person; and
- (b) a person (*first person*) has control over another person (other than a corporation) (*second person*) if the second person is accustomed or under an obligation (whether express or implied, and whether or not enforceable or intended to be enforceable by legal proceedings) to act, in relation to the investment or business affairs of the second person, in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of the first person.

Part 2

Ship Agency Activity

2. Meaning of *ship agency activity*

In Subdivision 6 of Division 2 of Part 4—

ship agency activity (船舶代理活動), in relation to a person, means an activity carried out by the person on behalf of a ship lessor, ship leasing manager, ship operator or ship owner (collectively *principal*) in respect of the principal's ships, masters and crews, cargoes or customers.

3. Prescribed profits percentage for section 14ZE

The profits percentage prescribed for the purposes of section 14ZE is 75%.

4. Prescribed asset percentage for section 14ZE

The asset percentage prescribed for the purposes of section 14ZE is 75%.

5. Prescribed requirements for qualifying ship agency activity

The requirements prescribed for the purposes of the definition of *prescribed requirements* in section 14ZG(3) are—

- (a) that during the basis period for the year of assessment concerned, the average number of full-time employees in Hong Kong who carry out the activity concerned and have the qualifications necessary for doing so is—
 - (i) adequate in the Commissioner's opinion; and
 - (ii) in any event not less than one; and
- (b) that the total amount of operating expenditure incurred in Hong Kong for the activity during the basis period for that year of assessment is—
 - (i) adequate in the Commissioner's opinion; and
 - (ii) in any event not less than \$1,000,000.

Part 3

Ship Management Activity

6. Meaning of *ship management activity*

- (1) In this section and Subdivision 7 of Division 2 of Part 4—

ship management activity (船舶管理活動), in relation to a person, means any of the following activities carried out by the person for a ship lessor, ship leasing manager, ship operator or ship owner—

- (a) arranging for or supervising the dry-docking, repair, overhaul, alteration, upkeep, maintenance or lay-up of a ship;
- (b) arranging for the operation, crewing, voyage monitoring, certification, storage or scrapping of a ship;
- (c) ensuring through procurement contracts the adequacy of supplies, provisions, spares, stores and lubricating oil for a ship;
- (d) liaising with relevant authorities or other bodies on safety or manning requirements, or other similar requirements, for a ship;
- (e) appointing a surveyor or any other technical consultant for a ship;
- (f) appointing another person as a ship manager or ship agent, or engaging a stevedore, for a ship;
- (g) supervising the sale (including the physical delivery on sale) of a ship;
- (h) arranging for the provision of bunkers for a ship;

- (i) arranging for the sampling and testing of bunkers for a ship;
- (j) ensuring that organizational, flag state, local port state and international requirements applicable to a ship are complied with (including auditing such requirements);
- (k) supervising the general efficiency of a ship;
- (l) handling crew-related matters such as the provision of a qualified crew, the appointment of a crew manager, the provision of crew training, or the arrangement of crew insurance or payroll, for a ship;
- (m) arranging for the transportation of the crew of a ship (including such transportation for their repatriation) or related logistics;
- (n) supervising crew efficiency for a ship;
- (o) ensuring that requirements concerning medical examinations and the possession of medical certificates applicable to the crew of a ship are complied with;
- (p) awarding contracts, entering into alliances, or deciding on pooling, in respect of a ship;
- (q) securing the engagement of a ship by a ship operator for the carriage of cargoes;
- (r) planning a ship's route and freight tonnage, including the issuance of voyage instructions;
- (s) collecting or arranging for the collection of—
 - (i) the freight of a ship; or
 - (ii) the charter hire for a ship, or any other payment in exchange for a ship's use;

- (t) arranging for or providing post-fixtured services for a ship, including—
 - (i) voyage estimating; and
 - (ii) accounting in respect of, or calculating—
 - (A) hire;
 - (B) freight;
 - (C) demurrage; or
 - (D) dispatch moneys, due from or to charterers;
- (u) arranging for surveys of a ship;
- (v) making a purchase or sale of a ship, or a decision regarding its ownership;
- (w) deciding on a ship's flag and registry;
- (x) sourcing for or deciding on financing for the acquisition of a ship;
- (y) arranging for the insurance for a ship or handling relevant insurance claims;
- (z) advising on or supervising the construction, conversion or registration of a ship, including the approval of plans for a ship, based on a ship owner's requirements;
- (za) arranging for, advising on or undertaking any work requiring technical expertise (including basic design and front end engineering work) for a ship;
- (zb) arranging for or providing marine-related consultancy or technology services for a ship (including ones concerning the environmental, technological and vessel performance aspects);

- (zc) arranging for port agency services or security services for a ship;
- (zd) managing any risks ancillary or incidental to any activity mentioned in any other paragraph of this definition.

(2) In paragraph (f) of the definition of *ship management activity* in subsection (1)—

ship agent (船舶代理商) means a person carrying on a business of carrying out ship agency activities as defined by section 2 of this Schedule;

ship manager (船舶管理商) means a person carrying on a business of carrying out ship management activities.

7. Prescribed profits percentage for section 14ZN

The profits percentage prescribed for the purposes of section 14ZN is 75%.

8. Prescribed asset percentage for section 14ZN

The asset percentage prescribed for the purposes of section 14ZN is 75%.

9. Prescribed requirements for qualifying ship management activity

The requirements prescribed for the purposes of the definition of *prescribed requirements* in section 14ZP(3) are—

- (a) that during the basis period for the year of assessment concerned, the average number of full-time employees in Hong Kong who carry out the activity concerned and have the qualifications necessary for doing so is—

- (i) adequate in the Commissioner's opinion; and
- (ii) in any event not less than one; and
- (b) that the total amount of operating expenditure incurred in Hong Kong for the activity during the basis period for that year of assessment is—
 - (i) adequate in the Commissioner's opinion; and
 - (ii) in any event not less than \$1,000,000.

Part 4

Ship Broking Activity

10. Meaning of *ship broking activity*

(1) In Subdivision 8 of Division 2 of Part 4—

ship broking activity (船舶經紀活動), in relation to a corporation, means any of the following activities carried out by the corporation for a ship lessor, ship leasing manager, ship operator or ship owner—

- (a) the broking of sale and purchase of ships;
- (b) the matching of ship owners (who intend to build new ships) to shipyards based on the ship owners' requirements;
- (c) the matching of ships to—
 - (i) cargoes; or
 - (ii) ship owners or ship charterers;
- (d) the valuation of ships;

- (e) providing any research, consultancy or advisory service for, or in connection with, an activity mentioned in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) (*specified activity*) that is carried out by the corporation.
- (2) For the purposes of paragraph (e) of the definition of *ship broking activity* in subsection (1), any research, consultancy or advisory service provided by a corporation for, or in connection with, a specified activity that is carried out by the corporation during the basis period for the year of assessment concerned is taken to be not so provided if the condition specified in subsection (3) is met.
- (3) The condition specified for subsection (2) is that the total fees and commissions derived by the corporation from the provision of the service exceed 20% of the aggregate fees and commissions derived by the corporation from the carrying out of all specified activities that are carried out during that basis period.

11. Prescribed profits percentage for section 14ZW

The profits percentage prescribed for the purposes of section 14ZW is 75%.

12. Prescribed asset percentage for section 14ZW

The asset percentage prescribed for the purposes of section 14ZW is 75%.

13. Prescribed requirements for qualifying ship broking activity

The requirements prescribed for the purposes of the definition of *prescribed requirements* in section 14ZY(3) are—

- (a) that during the basis period for the year of assessment concerned, the average number of full-time employees in Hong Kong who carry out the activity concerned and have the qualifications necessary for doing so is—
 - (i) adequate in the Commissioner’s opinion; and
 - (ii) in any event not less than one; and
- (b) that the total amount of operating expenditure incurred in Hong Kong for the activity during the basis period for that year of assessment is—
 - (i) adequate in the Commissioner’s opinion; and
 - (ii) in any event not less than \$1,000,000.”.

13. Schedule 53 added

The Ordinance—

Add

“Schedule 53

[s. 89(28)]

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(Amendment) (Tax Concessions for Certain
Shipping-related Activities) Ordinance 2022
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1. In calculating the qualifying profits in relation to a corporation for the purposes of section 14ZD(1), 14ZM(1) or 14ZV(1), sums received by or accrued to the

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corporation before 1 April 2022 are not to be taken into
account.”.

Schedule

[s. 2]

Technical Drafting Amendments to Division 2 of Part 4 of Inland Revenue Ordinance and Related Amendments

1. Section 2 amended (interpretation)

(1) Section 2(1), definition of *lease*—

Repeal

“the aircraft leasing tax concessions provisions, the ship leasing tax concessions provisions”

Substitute

“Subdivisions 4 and 5 of Division 2 of Part 4”.

(2) Section 2(1)—

(a) definition of *aircraft lease tax concessions provisions*;

(b) definition of *ship lease tax concessions provisions*—

Repeal the definitions.

2. Section 14G amended (aircraft leasing tax concessions: interpretation)

(1) Section 14G, heading—

Repeal

“Aircraft leasing tax concessions: interpretation”

Substitute

“Interpretation of Subdivision 4 of Division 2 of Part 4”.

(2) Section 14G(1)—

Repeal

“the aircraft leasing tax concessions provisions”

Substitute

“this Subdivision”.

3. Section 14H heading amended (aircraft leasing tax concessions: concession for qualifying aircraft lessor)

Section 14H, heading—

Repeal

“Aircraft leasing tax concessions: concession”

Substitute

“Concession”.

4. Section 14I heading amended (aircraft leasing tax concessions: calculation of net lease payments)

Section 14I, heading—

Repeal

“Aircraft leasing tax concessions: calculation”

Substitute

“Calculation”.

5. Section 14J heading amended (aircraft leasing tax concessions: concession for qualifying aircraft leasing manager)

Section 14J, heading—

Repeal

“Aircraft leasing tax concessions: concession”

Substitute

“Concession”.

6. Section 14K heading amended (aircraft leasing tax concessions: safe harbour rule)

Section 14K, heading—

Repeal

“Aircraft leasing tax concessions: safe harbour rule”

Substitute

“Safe harbour rule—aircraft leasing”.

7. Section 14L heading amended (aircraft leasing tax concessions: Commissioner’s determination)

Section 14L, heading—

Repeal

“Aircraft leasing tax concessions: Commissioner’s determination”

Substitute

“Commissioner’s determination—aircraft leasing”.

8. Section 14M amended (aircraft leasing tax concessions: anti-avoidance provisions)

(1) Section 14M, heading—

Repeal

“Aircraft leasing tax concessions: anti-avoidance provisions”

Substitute

“Anti-avoidance provisions—aircraft leasing”.

(2) Section 14M(5)—

Repeal

“the aircraft leasing tax concessions provisions are”

Substitute

“this Subdivision is”.

9. Section 14N heading amended (aircraft leasing tax concessions: power to amend Schedule 17F)

Section 14N, heading—

Repeal

“Aircraft leasing tax concessions: power”

Substitute

“Power”.

10. Section 14O amended (ship leasing tax concessions: interpretation)

(1) Section 14O, heading—

Repeal

“Ship leasing tax concessions: interpretation”

Substitute

“Interpretation of Subdivision 5 of Division 2 of Part 4”.

(2) Section 14O(1) and (8)—

Repeal

“the ship leasing tax concessions provisions”

Substitute

“this Subdivision”.

11. Section 14P heading amended (ship leasing tax concessions: concession for qualifying ship lessor)

Section 14P, heading—

Repeal

“Ship leasing tax concessions: concession”

Substitute

“Concession”.

12. Section 14Q heading amended (ship leasing tax concessions: allowance for capital expenditure on ship)

Section 14Q, heading—

Repeal

“Ship leasing tax concessions: allowance”

Substitute

“Allowance”.

13. Section 14R heading amended (ship leasing tax concessions: calculation of net lease payments for operating leases)

Section 14R, heading—

Repeal

“Ship leasing tax concessions: calculation”

Substitute

“Calculation”.

14. Section 14S heading amended (ship leasing tax concessions: calculation of net payments of finance charges or interest for funding leases)

Section 14S, heading—

Repeal

“Ship leasing tax concessions: calculation”

Substitute

“Calculation”.

15. Section 14T heading amended (ship leasing tax concessions: concession for qualifying ship leasing manager)

Section 14T, heading—

Repeal

“Ship leasing tax concessions: concession”

Substitute

“Concession”.

16. Section 14U heading amended (ship leasing tax concessions: safe harbour rule)

Section 14U, heading—

Repeal

“Ship leasing tax concessions: safe harbour rule”

Substitute

“Safe harbour rule—ship leasing”.

17. Section 14V heading amended (ship leasing tax concessions: Commissioner’s determination)

Section 14V, heading—

Repeal

“Ship leasing tax concessions: Commissioner’s determination”

Substitute

“Commissioner’s determination—ship leasing”.

18. Section 14W heading amended (ship leasing tax concessions: carrying out of activities in Hong Kong)

Section 14W, heading—

Repeal

“Ship leasing tax concessions: carrying out of activities in Hong Kong”

Substitute

“Carrying out of activities in Hong Kong—ship leasing”.

- 19. Section 14X heading amended (ship leasing tax concessions: losses sustained by qualifying ship lessor or qualifying ship leasing manager)**

Section 14X, heading—

Repeal

“Ship leasing tax concessions: losses”

Substitute

“Losses”.

- 20. Section 14Y heading amended (ship leasing tax concessions: anti-avoidance provisions relating to arm’s length principle)**

Section 14Y, heading—

Repeal

“Ship leasing tax concessions: anti-avoidance provisions relating to arm’s length principle”

Substitute

“Anti-avoidance provisions relating to arm’s length principle—ship leasing”.

- 21. Section 14Z amended (ship leasing tax concessions: anti-avoidance provisions relating to release of ownership obligation)**

(1) Section 14Z, heading—

Repeal

“Ship leasing tax concessions: anti-avoidance provisions relating to release of ownership obligation”

Substitute

“Anti-avoidance provisions relating to release of ownership obligation—ship leasing”.

(2) Section 14Z—

Repeal

“the ship leasing tax concessions provisions are”

Substitute

“this Subdivision is”.

22. Section 14ZA heading amended (ship leasing tax concessions: anti-avoidance provisions relating to arrangement to obtain tax benefit)

Section 14ZA, heading—

Repeal

“Ship leasing tax concessions: anti-avoidance provisions relating to arrangement to obtain tax benefit”

Substitute

“Anti-avoidance provisions relating to arrangement to obtain tax benefit—ship leasing”.

23. Section 14ZB heading amended (ship leasing tax concessions: power to amend Schedule 17FA)

Section 14ZB, heading—

Repeal

“Ship leasing tax concessions: power”

Substitute

“Power”.

24. Schedule 17F amended (aircraft leasing tax concessions)

(1) Schedule 17F, section 1(1)—

Repeal

“the aircraft leasing tax concessions provisions”

Substitute

“Subdivision 4 of Division 2 of Part 4”.

(2) Schedule 17F, section 1(4)—

Repeal

“the aircraft leasing tax concessions provisions have the same meaning as in those provisions”

Substitute

“Subdivision 4 of Division 2 of Part 4 have the same meaning as in that Subdivision”.

25. Schedule 17FA amended (ship leasing tax concessions)

(1) Schedule 17FA, section 1(1)—

Repeal

“the ship leasing tax concessions provisions”

Substitute

“Subdivision 5 of Division 2 of Part 4”.

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(2) Schedule 17FA, section 1(4)—

Repeal

“the ship leasing tax concessions provisions have the same meaning as in those provisions”

Substitute

“Subdivision 5 of Division 2 of Part 4 have the same meaning as in that Subdivision”.