Papua New Guinea

A. Progress in the implementation of the minimum standard

Papua New Guinea has ten tax agreements in force, as reported in its response to the Peer Review questionnaire. None of those agreements comply with the minimum standard.

Papua New Guinea signed the MLI in 2019 and listed its non-compliant agreements. The agreements modified by the MLI come into compliance with the minimum standard once the provisions of the MLI take effect.

Papua New Guinea is implementing the minimum standard through the inclusion of the preamble statement and the PPT.¹³⁵

B. Conclusion

Recommendation

It is recommended that Papua New Guinea completes the steps to have the MLI take effect with respect to its agreements listed under the MLI as those agreements will only be modified by the MLI (and come into compliance with the minimum standard) once the provisions of the MLI take effect.

Summary of the jurisdiction response - Papua New Guinea

	1.Treaty partners	2. Compliance with the standard	3. Signature of a complying instrument	4. Minimum standard provision used
1	Australia	No	Yes MLI	PPT
2	Canada	No	Yes MLI	PPT
3	China (People's Republic of)	No	Yes MLI	PPT
4	Fiji*	No	Yes MLI	PPT
5	Indonesia	No	No	PPT
6	Korea	No	Yes MLI	PPT
7	Malaysia	No	Yes MLI	PPT
8	New Zealand	No	Yes MLI	PPT
9	Singapore	No	Yes MLI	PPT
10	United Kingdom	No	Yes MLI	PPT

¹³⁵ For its agreements listed under the MLI, Papua New Guinea is implementing the preamble statement (Article 6 of the MLI) and the PPT (Article 7 of the MLI).



From:

Prevention of Tax Treaty Abuse – Fourth Peer Review Report on Treaty Shopping

Inclusive Framework on BEPS: Action 6

Access the complete publication at:

https://doi.org/10.1787/3dc05e6a-en

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2022), "Papua New Guinea", in *Prevention of Tax Treaty Abuse – Fourth Peer Review Report on Treaty Shopping : Inclusive Framework on BEPS: Action 6*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1787/d2da69a2-en

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document, as well as any data and map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area. Extracts from publications may be subject to additional disclaimers, which are set out in the complete version of the publication, available at the link provided.

The use of this work, whether digital or print, is governed by the Terms and Conditions to be found at http://www.oecd.org/termsandconditions.

