

Jurisdiction's name:	Saudi Arabia
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Information on Residency for tax purposes
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Section I – Criteria for Individuals to be considered a tax resident

Please list the domestic legal provisions that determine whether an Individual is to be considered a tax resident of that jurisdictions. Such legal provisions may be articles of the relevant tax code (with hyperlinks to the provisions themselves, where possible), as well as any further regulations specifying the residency criteria (if available, with hyperlinks).

This section should ideally also provide further guidance for Individuals to determine whether they are a resident for tax purposes in the jurisdiction, presented either in narrative form or by means of hyperlinks to the relevant sections of the government or tax authority website or publications.

Answer:

(a) A natural person is considered a resident in the Kingdom for a taxable year if he meets any of the two following conditions:

(1) He has a permanent place of residence in the Kingdom and resides in the Kingdom for a total period of not less than thirty (30) days in the taxable year.

(2) He resides in the Kingdom for a period of not less than one hundred eighty three (183) days in the taxable year.

For purposes of this paragraph, residence in the Kingdom for part of a day is considered residence for the whole day, except in case of a person in transit between two points outside the Kingdom.

Section II – Criteria for Entities to be considered a tax resident

Please list the domestic legal provisions that determine whether an Entity is to be considered a tax resident of that jurisdiction. Such legal provisions may be articles of the relevant tax code, as well as any further regulations specifying the residency criteria. Ideally, also a list of domestic Entity types that are in principle considered tax residents of the jurisdiction should be included (if available, with hyperlinks).

This section should ideally also provide further guidance for the different types of Entities to determine whether they are a resident for tax purposes in the jurisdiction. It can be presented either in narrative form or by means of hyperlinks to the relevant sections of the government or tax authority website or publications.

Answer:

(b) A company is considered resident in the Kingdom during the taxable year if it meets any of the following conditions:

(1) It is formed in accordance with the Companies Law.

(2) Its central management is located in the Kingdom.

Section III – Entity types that are as a rule not considered tax residents

This item should ideally provide a list of entity types that are considered fiscally transparent by the jurisdiction or are considered to have no tax residence by the jurisdiction based on other criteria, including a particular legal status or tax regime (such as trusts, foundations, partnerships, investment funds etc.), but are considered to have a nexus with the jurisdiction, in particular due to the fact that the entity was incorporated or is organised under the laws of the jurisdiction or has its place of effective management within the jurisdiction. Jurisdictions may wish to complement this section with further guidance on their domestic rules on the topic, either in narrative form or by inserting relevant hyperlinks.

Answer:

The entities, which the criteria in section III , do not apply to them.

Section IV – Contact point for further information

Please provide the contact details of the competent service within their tax authority, which can be contacted in case of further questions on tax residency.

Answer: PIA@gazt.gov.sa

(EU Member States can furthermore refer to the Taxes in Europe Data Base maintained by the European Union, which contains a wide range of information on all taxes in the EU Member States, including on tax residency.)