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Ljubljana, dne 21. oktobra 2013

EVA 2013-1811-0178

GENERALNI SEKRETARIAT VLADE
REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE

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ZADEVA: Zakon o ratifikaciji Konvencije med Republiko Slovenijo in Republiko Kosovo o izogibanju dvojnega obdavčevanja in preprečevanju davčnih utaj v zvezi z davki od dohodka in premoženja – predlog za obravnavo

1. Predlog sklepov vlade:

Vlada Republike Slovenije je na podlagi tretjega odstavka 75. člena Zakona o zunanjih zadevah (Uradni list RS, št. 113/03 - uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 20/06 – ZNOMCMO, 76/08, 108/09 in 80/10 - ZUTD) in drugega odstavka 2. člena Zakona o Vladi Republike Slovenije (Uradni list RS, št. 24/05 - uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 109/08, 38/10 – ZUKN in 8/12) na ... seji dne ... sprejela naslednji sklep:

Vlada Republike Slovenije je določila besedilo Predloga Zakona o ratifikaciji Konvencije med Republiko Slovenijo in Republiko Kosovo o izogibanju dvojnega obdavčevanja in preprečevanju davčnih utaj v zvezi z davki od dohodka in premoženja,

sklenjene v Ljubljani 26. junija 2013, in ga predloži Državnemu zboru Republike Slovenije.

Sklep prejme:

- Ministrstvo za zunanje zadeve,
- Ministrstvo za finance.

Priloga:

- predlog zakona z obrazložitvijo.

2.a Osebe, odgovorne za strokovno pripravo in usklajenost gradiva:

- Borut Mahnič, generalni direktor Direktorata za mednarodno pravo in zaščito interesov v Ministrstvu za zunanje zadeve,
- Mihael Zupančič, vodja Sektorja za mednarodno pravo v Ministrstvu za zunanje zadeve.

2.b Predstavniki vlade, ki bodo sodelovali pri delu Državnega zbora:

- Karl Erjavec, minister za zunanje zadeve,
- dr. Uroš Čufer, minister za finance,
- Bogdan Benko, državni sekretar v Ministrstvu za zunanje zadeve,
- mag. Mateja Vraničar, državna sekretarka v Ministrstvu za finance,
- Borut Mahnič, generalni direktor Direktorata za mednarodno pravo in zaščito interesov v Ministrstvu za zunanje zadeve,

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mag. Irena Popovič, generalna direktorica Direktorata za sistem davčnih, carinskih in drugih javnih prihodkov v Ministrstvu za finance - Mihael Zupančič, vodja Sektorja za mednarodno pravo v Ministrstvu za zunanje zadeve. 		
3. Gradivo se sme objaviti na svetovnem spletu:		DA
4.a Predlog za obravnavo predloga zakona po nujnem oziroma skrajšanem postopku v Državnem zboru RS z obrazložitvijo razlogov:		
/		
4.b Predlog za skrajšanje poslovnih rokov z obrazložitvijo razlogov:		
/		
5. Kratek povzetek gradiva		
<p>Mednarodna dvojna obdavčitev, ki je posledica prekrivanja davčnih zakonodaj različnih držav, zavira mednarodno gospodarsko sodelovanje. Njen nastanek je najbolje preprečiti s sklepanjem dvostranskih konvencij o izogibanju dvojnega obdavčevanja, ki so danes običajen način mednarodnega dogovarjanja o izogibanju dvojnega obdavčevanja in preprečevanju davčnih utaj. S konvencijami se odpravljajo davčne ovire pri trgovanju in investiranju med državami, ki konvencijo sklenejo, ter zmanjšuje možnost davčnih utaj. Konvencija prek različnih mehanizmov omogoča odpravo dvojnega obdavčevanja, povečuje varnost davčnih zavezancev, preprečuje davčne utaje in davčno diskriminacijo ter omogoča izmenjavo informacij za davčne namene in reševanje davčnih sporov.</p> <p>Bistveni elementi konvencije so: področje uporabe konvencije, opredelitev izrazov, obdavčevanje dohodka, metode za odpravo dvojne obdavčitve, posebne določbe in določbe o začetku in prenehanju veljavnosti.</p>		
6. Presoja posledic		
a)	na javnofinančna sredstva v višini, večji od 40 000 EUR v tekočem in naslednjih treh letih	NE
b)	na usklajenost slovenskega pravnega reda s pravnim redom Evropske unije	NE
c)	administrativne posledice	NE
č)	na gospodarstvo, posebej na mala in srednja podjetja ter konkurenčnost podjetij	NE
d)	na okolje, kar vključuje tudi prostorske in varstvene vidike	NE
e)	na socialno področje	NE
f)	na dokumenta razvojnega načrtovanja: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - na nacionalne dokumente razvojnega načrtovanja, - na razvojne politike na ravni programov po strukturi razvojne klasifikacije programskega proračuna - na razvojne dokumente Evropske unije in mednarodnih organizacij 	NE
7.a Predstavitev ocene finančnih posledic, višjih od 40 000 EUR		

I. Ocena finančnih posledic, ki niso načrtovane v sprejetem proračunu				
	Tekoče leto (t)	t+1	t+2	t+3
Predvideno povečanje (+) ali zmanjšanje (-) prihodkov državnega proračuna				
Predvideno povečanje (+) ali zmanjšanje (-) prihodkov občinskih proračunov				
Predvideno povečanje (+) ali zmanjšanje (-) odhodkov državnega proračuna				
Predvideno povečanje (+) ali zmanjšanje (-) odhodkov občinskih proračunov				
Predvideno povečanje (+) ali zmanjšanje (-) obveznosti za druga javna finančna sredstva				
II. Finančne posledice za državni proračun				
II.a. Pravice porabe za izvedbo predlaganih rešitev so zagotovljene:				
Ime proračunskega uporabnika	Šifra ukrepa, projekta/Naziv ukrepa, projekta	Šifra PP /Naziv PP	Znesek za tekoče leto (t)	Znesek za t+1
SKUPAJ:				
II.b. Manjkajoče pravice porabe se bodo zagotovile s prerazporeditvijo iz:				
Ime proračunskega uporabnika	Šifra ukrepa, projekta/Naziv ukrepa, projekta	Šifra PP /Naziv PP	Znesek za tekoče leto (t)	Znesek za t+1
SKUPAJ:				
II.c. Načrtovana nadomestitev zmanjšanih prihodkov oz. povečanih odhodkov proračuna:				
Novi prihodki		Znesek za tekoče leto (t)	Znesek za t+1	

SKUPAJ:		
7.b Predstavitev ocene finančnih posledic, nižjih od 40 000 EUR		
Gradivo nima finančnih posledic.		
8. Predstavitev sodelovanja javnosti		
Gradivo je bilo predhodno objavljeno na spletni strani predlagatelja		NE
9. Predstavitev medresorskega usklajevanja		
Gradivo je bilo poslano v medresorsko usklajevanje: - Službi Vlade Republike Slovenije za zakonodajo.		
Datum pošiljanja:		
Gradivo je usklajeno:	v celoti	
10. Gradivo je lektorirano		DA
11. Zahteva predlagatelja za		
a)	obravnavo neusklajenega gradiva	NE
b)	za nujnost obravnave	NE
c)	obravnavo gradiva brez sodelovanja javnosti	NE
12. Pri pripravi gradiva so bile upoštevane zahteve iz Resolucije o normativni dejavnosti		/
13. Gradivo je uvrščeno v delovni program vlade		NE
14. Gradivo je pripravljeno na podlagi sklepa vlade št. ... z dne ...		
Karl Erjavec MINISTER		

PREDLOG

EVA 2013-1811-0178

**ZAKON O RATIFIKACIJI
KONVENCIJE MED REPUBLIKO SLOVENIJO IN
REPUBLIKO KOSOVO O IZOGIBANJU DVOJNEGA
OBDAVČEVANJA IN PREPREČEVANJU DAVČNIH
UTAJ V ZVEZI Z DAVKI OD
DOHODKA IN PREMOŽENJA**

1. člen

Ratificira se Konvencija med Republiko Slovenijo in Republiko Kosovo o izogibanju dvojnega obdavčevanja in preprečevanju davčnih utaj v zvezi z davki od dohodka in premoženja, podpisana v Ljubljani 26. junija 2013.

2. člen

Konvencija se v izvirniku v slovenskem in angleškem jeziku glasi*:

* Besedilo konvencije v albanskem jeziku je na vpogled v Sektorju za mednarodno pravo Ministrstva za zunanje zadeve.

KONVENCIJA
MED
REPUBLIKO SLOVENIJO
IN
REPUBLIKO KOSOVO
O IZOGIBANJU DVOJNEGA OBDAVČEVANJA
IN PREPREČEVANJU DAVČNIH UTAJ
V ZVEZI Z DAVKI OD DOHODKA IN PREMOŽENJA

Republika Slovenija in Republika Kosovo sta se v želji, da bi sklenili konvencijo o izogibanju dvojnega obdavčevanja in preprečevanju davčnih utaj v zvezi z davki od dohodka in premoženja,

sporazumeli:

1. ČLEN

OSEBE, ZA KATERE SE UPORABLJA KONVENCIJA

Ta konvencija se uporablja za osebe, ki so rezidenti ene ali obeh držav pogodbenic.

2. ČLEN

DAVKI, ZA KATERE SE UPORABLJA KONVENCIJA

1. Ta konvencija se uporablja za davke od dohodka in premoženja, ki se uvedejo v imenu države pogodbenice ali njenih političnih enot ali lokalnih oblasti, ne glede na način njihove uvedbe.

2. Za davke od dohodka in premoženja se štejejo vsi davki, uvedeni na celoten dohodek, celotno premoženje ali sestavine dohodka ali premoženja, vključno z davki od dobička iz odtujitve premičnin ali nepremičnin, davki na skupne zneske mezd ali plač, ki jih plačujejo podjetja, ter davki na zvišanje vrednosti kapitala.

3. Obstoječi davki, za katere se uporablja ta konvencija, so zlasti:

a) v Sloveniji:

- (i) davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb,
- (ii) dohodnina,
- (iii) davek od premoženja

(v nadaljnjem besedilu: "slovenski davek");

b) na Kosovu:

- (i) davek od dohodkov fizičnih oseb,
- (ii) davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb,
- (iii) premoženjski davek

(v nadaljnjem besedilu: "kosovski davek").

4. Konvencija se uporablja tudi za enake ali vsebinsko podobne davke, ki se po dnevu podpisa konvencije uvedejo poleg obstoječih davkov ali namesto njih. Pristojna organa držav pogodbenic drug drugega uradno obvestita o vseh bistvenih spremembah njunih davčnih zakonodaj.

3. ČLEN

OPREDELITEV TEMELJNIH POJMOV

1. V tej konvenciji, razen če sobesedilo ne zahteva drugače:
 - a) izraz "Slovenija" pomeni Republiko Slovenijo, in kadar se uporablja v geografskem pomenu, ozemlje Slovenije in tista morska območja, na katerih lahko Slovenija izvaja svoje suverene pravice ali jurisdikcijo v skladu s svojo notranjo zakonodajo in mednarodnim pravom;
 - b) izraz "Kosovo" pomeni Republiko Kosovo, vključno z vsem ozemljem in zračnim prostorom nad njim, na katerih ima jurisdikcijo ali suverene pravice raziskovanja, izkoriščanja in ohranjanja naravnih virov v skladu z mednarodnim pravom;
 - c) izraza "država pogodbenica" in "druga država pogodbenica" pomenita Slovenijo ali Kosovo, kakor zahteva sobesedilo;
 - d) izraz "oseba" vključuje posameznika, družbo in katero koli drugo telo, ki združuje več oseb;
 - e) izraz "družba" pomeni katero koli korporacijo ali kateri koli subjekt, ki se za davčne namene obravnava kot korporacija;
 - f) izraz "podjetje" se uporablja za kakršno koli poslovanje;
 - g) izraza "podjetje države pogodbenice" in "podjetje druge države pogodbenice" pomenita podjetje, ki ga upravlja rezident države pogodbenice, in podjetje, ki ga upravlja rezident druge države pogodbenice;
 - h) izraz "mednarodni promet" pomeni prevoz z ladjo, zrakoplovom ali vozilom za cestni prevoz, ki ga opravlja podjetje s sedežem dejanske uprave v državi pogodbenici, razen če se z ladjo, zrakoplovom ali vozilom za cestni prevoz ne opravljajo prevozi samo med kraji v drugi državi pogodbenici;
 - i) izraz "pristojni organ" pomeni:
 - (i) v Sloveniji: Ministrstvo za finance Republike Slovenije ali njegovega pooblaščenega predstavnika;
 - (ii) na Kosovu: Ministrstvo za finance Republike Kosovo ali njegovega pooblaščenega predstavnika;
 - j) izraz "državljan" v zvezi z državo pogodbenico pomeni:
 - (i) posameznika, ki ima državljanstvo te države pogodbenice;
 - (ii) pravno osebo, partnerstvo ali združenje, katerega status izhaja iz veljavne zakonodaje v tej državi pogodbenici;
 - k) izraz "poslovanje" vključuje opravljanje poklicnih storitev in drugih samostojnih dejavnosti.

2. Kadar država pogodbenica uporabi to konvencijo, ima kateri koli izraz, ki v njej ni opredeljen, razen če sobesedilo ne zahteva drugače, pomen, ki ga ima takrat po pravu te države za namene davkov, za katere se konvencija uporablja, pri čemer kateri koli pomen po veljavni davčni zakonodaji te države prevlada nad pomenom izraza po drugi zakonodaji te države.

4. ČLEN

REZIDENT

1. V tej konvenciji izraz "rezident države pogodbenice" pomeni osebo, ki mora po zakonodaji te države plačevati davke zaradi svojega stalnega prebivališča, prebivališča, sedeža uprave ali katerega koli drugega podobnega merila, in vključuje tudi to državo in katero koli njeno politično enoto ali lokalno oblast. Ta izraz pa ne vključuje osebe, ki mora plačevati davke v tej državi samo v zvezi z dohodki iz virov v tej državi ali od premoženja v njej.

2. Kadar je zaradi določb prvega odstavka posameznik rezident obeh držav pogodbenic, se njegov status določi tako:

- a) šteje se samo za rezidenta države, v kateri ima na voljo stalni dom; če ima stalni dom na voljo v obeh državah, se šteje samo za rezidenta države, s katero ima tesnejše osebne in ekonomske stike (središče življenjskih interesov);
- b) če ni mogoče opredeliti države, v kateri ima središče življenjskih interesov, ali če nima v nobeni od obeh držav na voljo stalnega doma, se šteje samo za rezidenta države, v kateri ima običajno bivališče;
- c) če ima običajno bivališče v obeh državah ali v nobeni od njiju, se šteje samo za rezidenta države, katere državljan je;
- d) če je državljan obeh držav ali nobene od njiju, pristojna organa držav pogodbenic vprašanje rešita s skupnim dogovorom.

3. Kadar je zaradi določb prvega odstavka oseba, ki ni posameznik, rezident obeh držav pogodbenic, se šteje samo za rezidenta države, v kateri je njen sedež dejanske uprave.

5. ČLEN

STALNA POSLOVNA ENOTA

1. V tej konvenciji izraz "stalna poslovna enota" pomeni stalno mesto poslovanja, prek katerega v celoti ali delno potekajo posli podjetja.

2. Izraz "stalna poslovna enota" vključuje zlasti:

- a) sedež uprave,
- b) podružnico,
- c) pisarno,
- d) tovarno,
- e) delavnico in

f) rudnik, nahajališče nafte ali plina, kamnolom ali kateri koli drug kraj pridobivanja naravnih virov.

3. Gradbišče ali projekt gradnje ali postavitve je stalna poslovna enota, samo če obstaja ali poteka več kot 12 mesecev.

4. Ne glede na prejšnje določbe tega člena se šteje, da izraz "stalna poslovna enota" ne vključuje:

- a) uporabe prostorov samo za skladiščenje, razstavljanje ali dostavo dobrin ali blaga, ki pripada podjetju;
- b) vzdrževanja zaloge dobrin ali blaga, ki pripada podjetju, samo za skladiščenje, razstavljanje ali dostavo;
- c) vzdrževanja zaloge dobrin ali blaga, ki pripada podjetju, samo za predelavo, ki jo opravi drugo podjetje;
- d) vzdrževanja stalnega mesta poslovanja samo za nakup dobrin ali blaga za podjetje ali zbiranje informacij za podjetje;
- e) vzdrževanja stalnega mesta poslovanja samo za opravljanje kakršne koli druge pripravljalne ali pomožne dejavnosti za podjetje;
- f) vzdrževanja stalnega mesta poslovanja samo za kakršno koli kombinacijo dejavnosti, omenjenih v pododstavkih od a do e, če je celotna dejavnost stalnega mesta poslovanja, ki je posledica te kombinacije, pripravljalna ali pomožna.

5. Ne glede na določbe prvega in drugega odstavka se, kadar oseba, ki ni zastopnik z neodvisnim statusom, za katerega se uporablja šesti odstavek, deluje v imenu podjetja ter ima in običajno uporablja v državi pogodbenici pooblastilo za sklepanje pogodb v imenu podjetja, za to podjetje šteje, da ima stalno poslovno enoto v tej državi v zvezi z kakršnimi koli dejavnostmi, ki jih ta oseba prevzame za podjetje, razen če dejavnosti te osebe niso omejene na tiste iz četrtega odstavka, zaradi katerih se to stalno mesto poslovanja po določbah navedenega odstavka ne bi štelo za stalno poslovno enoto, če bi se opravljale prek stalnega mesta poslovanja.

6. Ne šteje se, da ima podjetje stalno poslovno enoto v državi pogodbenici samo zato, ker posluje v tej državi prek posrednika, splošnega komisionarja ali katerega koli drugega zastopnika z neodvisnim statusom, če te osebe delujejo v okviru svojega rednega poslovanja. Kadar pa so dejavnosti takega zastopnika v celoti ali skoraj v celoti namenjene temu podjetju ter se med podjetjem in zastopnikom v njunih komercialnih ali finančnih odnosih vzpostavijo ali določijo pogoji, drugačni od tistih, ki bi se vzpostavili med neodvisnimi podjetji, se ta ne šteje za zastopnika z neodvisnim statusom v smislu tega odstavka.

7. Dejstvo, da družba, ki je rezident države pogodbenice, nadzoruje družbo ali je pod nadzorom družbe, ki je rezident druge države pogodbenice, ali posluje v tej drugi državi (prek stalne poslovne enote ali drugače), še ne pomeni, da je ena od družb stalna poslovna enota druge.

6. ČLEN

DOHODEK IZ NEPREMIČNIN

1. Dohodek rezidenta države pogodbenice iz nepremičnin (vključno z dohodkom iz kmetijstva ali gozdarstva), ki so v drugi državi pogodbenici, se lahko obdavči v tej drugi državi.
2. Izraz "nepremičnine" pomeni enako kakor po pravu države pogodbenice, v kateri so te nepremičnine. Izraz vedno vključuje premoženje, ki je sestavni del nepremičnin, živino in opremo, ki se uporablja v kmetijstvu in gozdarstvu, pravice, za katere se uporabljajo določbe splošnega prava v zvezi z zemljiško lastnino, užitek na nepremičninah in pravice do spremenljivih ali stalnih plačil kot nadomestilo za izkoriščanje ali pravico do izkoriščanja nahajališč rude, virov in drugega naravnega bogastva; ladje in zrakoplovi se ne štejejo za nepremičnine.
3. Določbe prvega odstavka se uporabljajo za dohodek, ki se ustvari z neposredno uporabo, dajanjem v najem ali katero koli drugo obliko uporabe nepremičnine.
4. Določbe prvega in tretjega odstavka se uporabljajo tudi za dohodek iz nepremičnin podjetja.

7. ČLEN

POSLOVNI DOBIČEK

1. Dobiček podjetja države pogodbenice se obdavči samo v tej državi, razen če podjetje ne posluje v drugi državi pogodbenici prek stalne poslovne enote v njej. Če podjetje posluje, kakor je omenjeno, se lahko dobiček podjetja obdavči v drugi državi, vendar samo toliko dobička, kolikor se pripiše tej stalni poslovni enoti.
2. Kadar podjetje države pogodbenice posluje v drugi državi pogodbenici prek stalne poslovne enote v njej, se ob upoštevanju določb tretjega odstavka v vsaki državi pogodbenici tej stalni poslovni enoti pripiše dobiček, za katerega bi se lahko pričakovalo, da bi ga imela, če bi bila različno in ločeno podjetje, ki opravlja enake ali podobne dejavnosti pod enakimi ali podobnimi pogoji ter povsem neodvisno posluje s podjetjem, katerega stalna poslovna enota je.
3. Pri ugotavljanju dobička stalne poslovne enote je dovoljeno odšteti stroške, ki nastanejo za namene stalne poslovne enote, vključno s poslovnimi in splošnimi upravnimi stroški, ki so nastali v državi, v kateri je stalna poslovna enota, ali drugje.
4. Če se v državi pogodbenici dobiček, ki se pripiše stalni poslovni enoti, običajno ugotavlja na podlagi porazdelitve vsega dobička podjetja na njegove dele, nič v drugem odstavku tej državi pogodbenici ne preprečuje ugotavljati obdavčljivega dobička s tako običajno porazdelitvijo; sprejeta metoda porazdelitve pa mora biti taka, da je rezultat v skladu z načeli tega člena.
5. Stalni poslovni enoti se ne pripiše dobiček samo zato, ker nakupuje dobrine ali blago za podjetje.

6. Za namene prejšnjih odstavkov se dobiček, ki se pripiše stalni poslovni enoti, vsako leto ugotavlja po enaki metodi, razen če ni upravičenega in zadostnega razloga za nasprotno.

7. Kadar dobiček vključuje dohodkovne postavke, ki so posebej obravnavane v drugih členih te konvencije, določbe tega člena ne vplivajo na določbe tistih členov.

8. ČLEN

MEDNARODNI PREVOZ

1. Dobiček iz opravljanja ladijskih, zračnih ali cestnih prevozov v mednarodnem prometu se obdavči samo v državi pogodbenici, v kateri je sedež dejanske uprave podjetja.

2. Če je sedež dejanske uprave ladjarskega podjetja na ladji, se šteje, da je v državi pogodbenici, v kateri je matično пристanišče ladje, če ni takega matičnega pristanišča, pa v državi pogodbenici, katere rezident je ladijski prevoznik.

3. Določbe prvega odstavka se uporabljajo tudi za dobiček iz udeležbe v interesnem združenju, mešanem podjetju ali mednarodni prevoznici agenciji.

9. ČLEN

POVEZANA PODJETJA

1. Kadar:

- a) je podjetje države pogodbenice neposredno ali posredno udeleženo pri upravljanju, nadzoru ali v kapitalu podjetja druge države pogodbenice ali
- b) so iste osebe neposredno ali posredno udeležene pri upravljanju, nadzoru ali v kapitalu podjetja države pogodbenice in podjetja druge države pogodbenice

in se v obeh primerih med podjetjema v njunih komercialnih ali finančnih odnosih vzpostavijo ali določijo pogoji, drugačni od tistih, ki bi se vzpostavili med neodvisnimi podjetji, se lahko kakršen koli dobiček, ki bi prirasel enemu od podjetij, če takih pogojev ne bi bilo, vendar prav zaradi takih pogojev ni prirasel, vključi v dobiček tega podjetja in ustrezno obdavči.

2. Kadar država pogodbenica v dobiček podjetja te države vključuje – in ustrezno obdavči – dobiček, za katerega je bilo že obdavčeno podjetje druge države pogodbenice v tej drugi državi, in je tako vključeni dobiček dobiček, ki bi prirasel podjetju prve omenjene države, če bi bili pogoji, ki se vzpostavijo med podjetjema, taki, kakor če bi jih vzpostavili neodvisni podjetji, ta druga država ustrezno prilagodi znesek davka, ki se v tej državi obračuna od tega dobička, če meni, da je prilagoditev upravičena. Pri določanju take prilagoditve je treba upoštevati druge določbe te konvencije, pristojna organa držav pogodbenic pa se po potrebi med seboj posvetujeta.

10. ČLEN

DIVIDENDE

1. Dividende, ki jih družba, ki je rezident države pogodbenice, plača rezidentu druge države pogodbenice, se lahko obdavčijo v tej drugi državi.

2. Take dividende pa se lahko obdavčijo tudi v državi pogodbenici, katere rezident je družba, ki dividende plačuje, in v skladu z zakonodajo te države, če pa je upravičeni lastnik dividend rezident druge države pogodbenice, tako obračunani davek ne sme presegati:

- a) 5 odstotkov bruto zneska dividend, če je upravičeni lastnik družba (razen osebne družbe), ki ima v neposredni lasti najmanj 10 odstotkov kapitala družbe, ki plačuje dividende;
- b) 10 odstotkov bruto zneska dividend v vseh drugih primerih.

Pristojna organa držav pogodbenic s skupnim dogovorom uredita način uporabe teh omejitev.

Ta odstavek ne vpliva na obdavčenje družbe v zvezi z dobičkom, iz katerega se plačajo dividende.

3. Izraz "dividende", kakor je uporabljen v tem členu, pomeni dohodek iz delnic, ustanoviteljskih delnic ali drugih pravic do udeležbe pri dobičku, ki niso terjatve, in tudi dohodek iz drugih korporacijskih pravic, ki se davčno obravnava enako kakor dohodek iz delnic po zakonodaji države, katere rezident je družba, ki dividende deli.

4. Določbe prvega in drugega odstavka se ne uporabljajo, če upravičeni lastnik dividend, ki je rezident države pogodbenice, posluje v drugi državi pogodbenici, katere rezident je družba, ki dividende plačuje, prek stalne poslovne enote v njej in je delež, v zvezi s katerim se dividende plačajo, dejansko povezan s tako stalno poslovno enoto. V tem primeru se uporabljajo določbe 7. člena.

5. Kadar dobiček ali dohodek družbe, ki je rezident države pogodbenice, izhaja iz druge države pogodbenice, ta druga država ne sme uvesti nobenega davka na dividende, ki jih plača družba, razen če se te dividende plačajo rezidentu te druge države ali če je delež, v zvezi s katerim se te dividende plačajo, dejansko povezan s stalno poslovno enoto v tej drugi državi, niti ne sme uvesti davka od nerazdeljenega dobička družbe na nerazdeljeni dobiček družbe, tudi če so plačane dividende ali nerazdeljeni dobiček v celoti ali delno sestavljeni iz dobička ali dohodka, ki nastane v tej drugi državi.

11. ČLEN

OBRESTI

1. Obresti, ki nastanejo v državi pogodbenici in se plačajo rezidentu druge države pogodbenice, se lahko obdavčijo v tej drugi državi.

2. Take obresti pa se lahko obdavčijo tudi v državi pogodbenici, v kateri nastanejo, in v skladu z zakonodajo te države, če pa je upravičeni lastnik obresti rezident druge

države pogodbenice, tako obračunani davek ne sme presegati 5 odstotkov bruto zneska obresti. Pristojna organa držav pogodbenic s skupnim dogovorom uredita način uporabe te omejitve.

3. Ne glede na določbe drugega odstavka so obresti, ki nastanejo v državi pogodbenici, oproščene davka v tej državi, če:

- a) je plačnik obresti vlada te države pogodbenice ali njena politična enota, lokalna oblast ali centralna banka;
- b) se obresti plačajo vladi druge države pogodbenice ali njeni politični enoti, lokalni oblasti ali centralni banki;
- c) se obresti plačajo za posojilo, ki ga je dala, odobrila, zanj dala poroštvo ali ga zavarovala ustanova druge države pogodbenice za račun te države, če je pooblaščen po posebnem notranjem zakonu o zavarovanju in financiranju mednarodnih poslov.

4. Izraz "obresti", kakor je uporabljen v tem členu, pomeni dohodek iz vseh vrst terjatev ne glede na to, ali so zavarovane s hipoteko, in ne glede na to, ali dajejo pravico do udeležbe pri dolžnikovem dobičku, zlasti dohodek iz državnih vrednostnih papirjev ter dohodek iz obveznic ali zadolžnic, vključno s premijami in nagradami od takih vrednostnih papirjev, obveznic ali zadolžnic. Kazni zaradi zamude pri plačilu se za namen tega člena ne štejejo za obresti.

5. Določbe prvega, drugega in tretjega odstavka se ne uporabljajo, če upravičeni lastnik obresti, ki je rezident države pogodbenice, posluje v drugi državi pogodbenici, v kateri obresti nastanejo, prek stalne poslovne enote v njej in je terjatev, v zvezi s katero se obresti plačajo, dejansko povezana s tako stalno poslovno enoto. V tem primeru se uporabljajo določbe 7. člena.

6. Šteje se, da obresti nastanejo v državi pogodbenici, kadar je plačnik rezident te države. Kadar pa ima oseba, ki plačuje obresti, ne glede na to, ali je rezident države pogodbenice, v državi pogodbenici stalno poslovno enoto, v zvezi s katero je nastala zadolženost, za katero se plačajo obresti, ter take obresti krije stalna poslovna enota, se šteje, da take obresti nastanejo v državi, v kateri je stalna poslovna enota.

7. Kadar zaradi posebnega odnosa med plačnikom in upravičenim lastnikom ali med njima in drugo osebo znesek obresti glede na terjatev, za katero se plačajo, presega znesek, za katerega bi se sporazumela plačnik in upravičeni lastnik, če takega razmerja ne bi bilo, se določbe tega člena uporabljajo samo za nazadnje omenjeni znesek. V tem primeru se presežni del plačil še naprej obdavčuje v skladu z zakonodajo vsake države pogodbenice, pri čemer je treba upoštevati druge določbe te konvencije.

12. ČLEN

LICENČNINE IN AVTORSKI HONORARJI

1. Licenčnine in avtorski honorarji, ki nastanejo v državi pogodbenici in se plačajo rezidentu druge države pogodbenice, se lahko obdavčijo v tej drugi državi.

2. Take licenčnine in avtorski honorarji pa se lahko obdavčijo tudi v državi pogodbenici, v kateri nastanejo, in v skladu z zakonodajo te države, če pa je upravičeni

lastnik licenčnin in avtorskih honorarjev rezident druge države pogodbenice, tako obračunani davek ne sme presegati 5 odstotkov bruto zneska licenčnin in avtorskih honorarjev. Pristojna organa držav pogodbenic s skupnim dogovorom uredita način uporabe te omejitve.

3. Izraz "licenčnine in avtorski honorarji", kakor je uporabljen v tem členu, pomeni vse vrste plačil, prejetih kot povračilo za uporabo ali pravico do uporabe kakršnih koli avtorskih pravic za literarno, umetniško ali znanstveno delo, vključno s kinematografskimi filmi, katerega koli patenta, blagovne znamke, vzorca ali modela, načrta, tajne formule ali postopka ali za informacije o industrijskih, komercialnih ali znanstvenih izkušnjah.

4. Določbe prvega in drugega odstavka se ne uporabljajo, če upravičeni lastnik licenčnin in avtorskih honorarjev, ki je rezident države pogodbenice, posluje v drugi državi pogodbenici, v kateri licenčnine in avtorski honorarji nastanejo, prek stalne poslovne enote v njej in je pravica ali premoženje, v zvezi s katerim se licenčnine in avtorski honorarji plačajo, dejansko povezano s tako stalno poslovno enoto. V tem primeru se uporabljajo določbe 7. člena.

5. Šteje se, da licenčnine in avtorski honorarji nastanejo v državi pogodbenici, kadar je plačnik rezident te države. Kadar pa ima oseba, ki plačuje licenčnine in avtorske honorarje, ne glede na to, ali je rezident države pogodbenice, v državi pogodbenici stalno poslovno enoto, v zvezi s katero je nastala obveznost za plačilo licenčnin in avtorskih honorarjev, ter take licenčnine in avtorske honorarje krije taka stalna poslovna enota, se šteje, da so take licenčnine in avtorski honorarji nastali v državi, v kateri je stalna poslovna enota.

6. Kadar zaradi posebnega razmerja med plačnikom in upravičenim lastnikom ali med njima in drugo osebo znesek licenčnin in avtorskih honorarjev glede na uporabo, pravico ali informacijo, za katero se plačujejo, presega znesek, za katerega bi se sporazumela plačnik in upravičeni lastnik, če takega razmerja ne bi bilo, se določbe tega člena uporabljajo samo za nazadnje omenjeni znesek. V tem primeru se presežni del izplačil še naprej obdavčuje v skladu z zakonodajo vsake države pogodbenice, pri čemer je treba upoštevati druge določbe te konvencije.

13. ČLEN

KAPITALSKI DOBIČKI

1. Dobiček, ki ga rezident države pogodbenice doseže z odtujitvijo nepremičnin, ki so navedene v 6. členu in so v drugi državi pogodbenici, se lahko obdavči v tej drugi državi.

2. Dobiček iz odtujitve premičnin, ki so del poslovnega premoženja stalne poslovne enote, ki jo ima podjetje države pogodbenice v drugi državi pogodbenici, vključno z dobičkom iz odtujitve take stalne poslovne enote (same ali s celotnim podjetjem), se lahko obdavči v tej drugi državi.

3. Dobiček iz odtujitve ladij, zrakoplovov ali vozil za cestni prevoz, s katerimi se opravljajo prevozi v mednarodnem prometu, ali premičnin, ki se nanašajo na opravljanje prevozov s takimi ladjami, zrakoplovi ali vozili za cestni prevoz, se obdavči samo v državi pogodbenici, v kateri je sedež dejanske uprave podjetja.

4. Dobiček, ki ga rezident države pogodbenice doseže z odtujitvijo delnic ali kakršnih koli primerljivih deležev, katerih več kot 50 odstotkov vrednosti izhaja neposredno ali posredno iz nepremičnin, ki so v drugi državi pogodbenici, se lahko obdavči v tej drugi državi.

5. Dobiček iz odtujitve premoženja, ki ni navedeno v prvem, drugem, tretjem in četrtem odstavku, se obdavči samo v državi pogodbenici, katere rezident je oseba, ki odtuji premoženje.

14. ČLEN

DOHODEK IZ ZAPOSLOTITVE

1. Ob upoštevanju določb 15., 17., 18. in 19. člena se plače, mezde in drugi podobni prejemki, ki jih dobi rezident države pogodbenice iz zaposlitve, obdavčijo samo v tej državi, razen če se zaposlitev ne izvaja v drugi državi pogodbenici. Če se zaposlitev izvaja tako, se lahko tako dobljeni prejemki obdavčijo v tej drugi državi.

2. Ne glede na določbe prvega odstavka se prejemek, ki ga dobi rezident države pogodbenice iz zaposlitve, ki se izvaja v drugi državi pogodbenici, obdavči samo v prvi omenjeni državi, če:

- a) je prejemnik navzoč v drugi državi v obdobju ali obdobjih, ki skupno ne presegajo 183 dni v katerem koli dvanajstmesečnem obdobju, ki se začne ali konča v posameznem davčnem letu, in
- b) prejemek plača delodajalec, ki ni rezident druge države, ali se plača v njegovem imenu ter
- c) prejemka ne krije stalna poslovna enota, ki jo ima delodajalec v drugi državi.

3. Ne glede na prejšnje določbe tega člena se lahko prejemek, ki izhaja iz zaposlitve na ladji, zrakoplovu ali vozilu za cestni prevoz, s katerim se opravljajo prevozi v mednarodnem prometu, obdavči v državi pogodbenici, v kateri je sedež dejanske uprave podjetja.

15. ČLEN

PREJEMKI DIREKTORJEV

Prejemki direktorjev in druga podobna plačila, ki jih dobi rezident države pogodbenice kot član upravnega odbora ali podobnega organa družbe, ki je rezident druge države pogodbenice, se lahko obdavčijo v tej drugi državi.

16. ČLEN

UMETNIKI IN ŠPORTNIKI

1. Ne glede na določbe 7. in 14. člena se lahko dohodek, ki ga dobi rezident države pogodbenice kot nastopajoči izvajalec, kakor je gledališki, filmski, radijski ali televizijski umetnik ali glasbenik, ali kot športnik iz teh svojih dejavnosti, ki jih opravlja v drugi državi pogodbenici, obdavči v tej drugi državi.

2. Kadar dohodek iz osebnih dejavnosti, ki jih opravlja nastopajoči izvajalec ali športnik kot tak, ne priraste nastopajočemu izvajalcu ali športniku, temveč drugi osebi, se ta dohodek kljub določbam 7. in 14. člena lahko obdavči v državi pogodbenici, v kateri je nastopil izvajalec ali športnik.

3. Določbe prvega in drugega odstavka se ne uporabljajo za dohodek iz dejavnosti, ki jih umetniki ali športniki opravljajo v državi pogodbenici, če se gostovanje v tej državi v celoti ali pretežno krije iz javnih sredstev ene ali obeh držav pogodbenic ali njihovih političnih enot ali lokalnih oblasti. V tem primeru se dohodek obdavči samo v državi pogodbenici, katere rezident je umetnik ali športnik.

17. ČLEN

POKOJNINE

Ob upoštevanju določb drugega odstavka 18. člena se pokojnine in drugi podobni prejemki, ki se izplačujejo rezidentu države pogodbenice za preteklo zaposlitev, obdavčijo samo v tej državi.

18. ČLEN

DRŽAVNA SLUŽBA

1. a) Plače, mezde in drugi podobni prejemki, ki jih država pogodbenica ali njena politična enota ali lokalna oblast plačuje posamezniku za storitve, ki jih opravi za to državo ali enoto ali oblast, se obdavčijo samo v tej državi.

b) Take plače, mezde in drugi podobni prejemki pa se obdavčijo samo v drugi državi pogodbenici, če se storitve opravljajo v tej državi in je posameznik rezident te države, ki:

- (i) je državljan te države ali
- (ii) ni postal rezident te države samo zaradi opravljanja storitev.

2. a) Ne glede na določbe prvega odstavka se pokojnine in drugi podobni prejemki, ki jih plačuje država pogodbenica ali njena politična enota ali lokalna oblast ali se plačujejo iz njihovih skladov posamezniku za storitve, opravljene za to državo ali enoto ali oblast, obdavčijo samo v tej državi.

b) Take pokojnine in drugi podobni prejemki pa se obdavčijo samo v drugi državi pogodbenici, če je posameznik rezident in državljan te države.

3. Za plače, mezde, pokojnine in druge podobne prejemke za storitve, opravljene v zvezi s posli države pogodbenice ali njene politične enote ali lokalne oblasti, se uporabljajo določbe 14., 15., 16. in 17. člena.

19. ČLEN

PROFESORJI IN RAZISKOVALCI

1. Rezident države pogodbenice, ki je na povabilo univerze, višje ali visoke šole, šole ali druge podobne ustanove, ki je v drugi državi pogodbenici in jo priznava vlada te druge države pogodbenice, začasno navzoč v tej drugi državi samo zaradi poučevanja ali raziskovanja ali obojega v izobraževalni ustanovi, je za največ dve leti od prvega prihoda v to drugo državo pogodbenico oproščen davka v tej drugi državi pogodbenici za prejemke za tako poučevanje ali raziskovanje. Posameznik je upravičen do ugodnosti iz tega člena le enkrat.

2. Oprostitev po prvem odstavku se ne prizna za katere koli prejemke za raziskovanje, če se tako raziskovanje ne izvaja v javno korist, ampak v zasebno korist določene osebe ali oseb.

20. ČLEN

ŠTUDENTI

1. Plačila, ki jih za svoje vzdrževanje, izobraževanje ali usposabljanje prejme študent ali oseba na praksi, ki je ali je bila tik pred obiskom države pogodbenice rezident druge države pogodbenice in je v prvi omenjeni državi navzoča samo zaradi svojega izobraževanja ali usposabljanja, se ne obdavčijo v tej državi, če ta plačila izhajajo iz virov zunaj te države.

2. Pri nagradah, štipendijah in drugih podobnih prejemkih ter prejemkih iz zaposlitve, ki niso zajeti v prvem odstavku, je študent ali oseba na praksi iz prvega odstavka upravičena tudi do enakih davčnih oprostitev, olajšav ali odbitkov med izobraževanjem ali usposabljanjem kakor rezidenti države pogodbenice, v kateri je na obisku.

21. ČLEN

DRUGI DOHODKI

1. Deli dohodka rezidenta države pogodbenice, ki nastanejo kjer koli in niso obravnavani v prejšnjih členih te konvencije, se obdavčijo samo v tej državi.

2. Določbe prvega odstavka se ne uporabljajo za dohodek, ki ni dohodek iz nepremičnin, kakor so opredeljene v drugem odstavku 6. člena, če prejemnik takega dohodka, ki je rezident države pogodbenice, posluje v drugi državi pogodbenici prek stalne poslovne enote v njej in je pravica ali premoženje, v zvezi s katerim se plača dohodek, dejansko povezano s tako stalno poslovno enoto. V tem primeru se uporabljajo določbe 7. člena.

22. ČLEN

PREMOŽENJE

1. Premoženje v obliki nepremičnin iz 6. člena, ki je v lasti rezidenta države pogodbenice in je v drugi državi pogodbenici, se lahko obdavči v tej drugi državi.
2. Premoženje v obliki premičnin, ki so del poslovnega premoženja stalne poslovne enote, ki jo ima podjetje države pogodbenice v drugi državi pogodbenici, se lahko obdavči v tej drugi državi.
3. Premoženje v obliki ladij, zrakoplovov in vozil za cestni prevoz, s katerimi se opravljajo prevozi v mednarodnem prometu, in premičnin v zvezi z opravljanjem prevozov s takimi ladjami, zrakoplovi in vozili za cestni prevoz se obdavči samo v državi pogodbenici, v kateri je sedež dejanske uprave podjetja.
4. Vse drugo premoženje rezidenta države pogodbenice se obdavči samo v tej državi.

23. ČLEN

ODPRAVA DVOJNEGA OBDAVČEVANJA

1. Kadar rezident države pogodbenice pridobi dohodek ali ima v lasti premoženje, ki se v skladu z določbami te konvencije lahko obdavči v drugi pogodbenici, prva omenjena pogodbenica dovoli:
 - a) kot odbitek od davka od dohodka tega rezidenta znesek, ki je enak davku od dohodka, plačanemu v tej drugi državi;
 - b) kot odbitek od davka od premoženja tega rezidenta znesek, ki je enak davku od premoženja, plačanemu v tej drugi državi.

Tak odbitek pa v nobenem primeru ne sme presegati tistega dela pred odbitkom izračunanega davka od dohodka ali premoženja, ki se nanaša, odvisno od primera, na dohodek ali premoženje, ki se lahko obdavči v tej drugi državi.

2. Kadar je v skladu s katero koli določbo te konvencije dohodek, ki ga doseže rezident države pogodbenice, ali premoženje, ki ga ima v lasti, oproščeno davka v tej državi, lahko ta država pri izračunu davka od preostalega dohodka ali premoženja tega rezidenta kljub temu upošteva oproščeni dohodek ali premoženje.

24. ČLEN

ENAKO OBRAVNAVANJE

1. Državljeni države pogodbenice ne smejo biti v drugi državi pogodbenici zavezani kakršnemu koli obdavčevanju ali kakršni koli zahtevi v zvezi s tem, ki je drugačna ali bolj obremenjujoča, kakor so ali so lahko obdavčevanje in s tem povezane zahteve za državljane te druge države v enakih okoliščinah, še zlasti glede rezidentstva. Ta določba se ne glede na določbe 1. člena uporablja tudi za osebe, ki niso rezidenti ene ali obeh držav pogodbenic.
2. Osebe brez državljanstva, ki so rezidenti države pogodbenice, ne smejo biti v nobeni državi pogodbenici zavezane kakršnemu koli obdavčevanju ali kakršni koli zahtevi v zvezi s tem, ki je drugačna ali bolj obremenjujoča, kakor so ali so lahko

obdavčevanje in s tem povezane zahteve za državljane te države v enakih okoliščinah, še zlasti glede rezidentstva.

3. Obdavčevanje stalne poslovne enote, ki jo ima podjetje države pogodbenice v drugi državi pogodbenici, v tej drugi državi ne sme biti manj ugodno, kakor je obdavčevanje podjetij te druge države, ki opravljajo enake dejavnosti. Ta določba se ne razlaga kot zavezujoča za državo pogodbenico, da prizna rezidentom druge države pogodbenice kakršne koli osebne olajšave, druge olajšave in znižanja za davčne namene zaradi osebnega stanja ali družinskih obveznosti, ki jih priznava svojim rezidentom.

4. Razen kadar se uporabljajo določbe prvega odstavka 9. člena, sedmega odstavka 11. člena ali šestega odstavka 12. člena, se obresti, licenčnine in avtorski honorarji ter druga izplačila, ki jih plača podjetje države pogodbenice rezidentu druge države pogodbenice, pri ugotavljanju obdavčljivega dobička takega podjetja odbijejo pod enakimi pogoji, kakor če bi bili plačani rezidentu prve omenjene države. Podobno se tudi kakršni koli dolgovi podjetja države pogodbenice do rezidenta druge države pogodbenice pri ugotavljanju obdavčljivega premoženja takega podjetja odbijejo pod enakimi pogoji, kakor če bi bili pogodbeno dogovorjeni z rezidentom prve omenjene države.

5. Podjetja države pogodbenice, katerih kapital je v celoti ali delno, neposredno ali posredno v lasti ali pod nadzorom enega ali več rezidentov druge države pogodbenice, ne smejo biti v prvi omenjeni državi zavezana kakršnemu koli obdavčevanju ali kakršni koli zahtevi v zvezi s tem, ki je drugačna ali bolj obremenjujoča, kakor so ali so lahko obdavčevanje in s tem povezane zahteve do podobnih podjetij prve omenjene države.

6. Določbe tega člena se ne glede na določbe 2. člena uporabljajo za davke vseh vrst in opisov.

25. ČLEN

POSTOPEK SKUPNEGA DOGOVARJANJA

1. Kadar oseba meni, da imajo ali bodo imela dejanja ene ali obeh držav pogodbenic zanj za posledico obdavčenje, ki ni v skladu z določbami te konvencije, lahko ne glede na pravna sredstva, ki ji jih omogoča domače pravo teh držav, predloži zadevo pristojnemu organu države pogodbenice, katere rezident je, ali če se njen primer nanaša na prvi odstavek 24. člena, tiste države pogodbenice, katere državljan je. Zadeva mora biti predložena v treh letih od prvega uradnega obvestila o dejanju, ki je imelo za posledico obdavčenje, ki ni v skladu z določbami konvencije.

2. Če pristojni organ meni, da je pritožba upravičena in če sam ne more najti zadovoljive rešitve, si prizadeva rešiti primer s skupnim dogovorom s pristojnim organom druge države pogodbenice, da bi se izognili obdavčenju, ki ni v skladu s konvencijo. Vsak dosežen dogovor se izvaja ne glede na roke v domačem pravu držav pogodbenic.

3. Pristojna organa držav pogodbenic si prizadevata s skupnim dogovorom rešiti kakršne koli težave ali dvome, ki nastanejo pri razlagi ali uporabi konvencije. Prav tako se lahko posvetujeta o odpravi dvojnega obdavčevanja v primerih, ki jih konvencija ne predvideva.

4. Da bi pristojna organa držav pogodbenic dosegla dogovor v skladu s prejšnjimi odstavki, se lahko dogovarjata neposredno, vključno v skupni komisiji, ki jo sestavljata sama ali njuni predstavniki.

26. ČLEN

IZMENJAVA INFORMACIJ

1. Pristojna organa držav pogodbenic si izmenjavata informacije, ki so predvidoma pomembne za izvajanje določb te konvencije ali za izvajanje ali uveljavljanje domače zakonodaje glede davkov vseh vrst in opisov, ki se uvedejo v imenu držav pogodbenic ali njihovih političnih enot ali lokalnih oblasti, če obdavčevanje na njihovi podlagi ni v nasprotju s konvencijo. Izmenjava informacij ni omejena s 1. in 2. členom.

2. Vsaka informacija, ki jo država pogodbenica prejme na podlagi prvega odstavka, se obravnava kot tajnost enako kakor informacije, pridobljene po domači zakonodaji te države, in se razkrije samo osebam ali organom (vključno s sodišči in upravnimi organi), udeleženi pri odmeri ali pobiranju davkov, izterjavi ali pregonu ali pri odločanju o pritožbah glede davkov iz prvega odstavka ali pri nadzoru nad omenjenim. Te osebe ali organi uporabljajo informacije samo v te namene. Informacije lahko razkrijejo v javnih sodnih postopkih ali sodnih odločbah. Ne glede na to se lahko informacija, ki jo pridobi država pogodbenica, uporablja za druge namene, kadar se v take druge namene lahko uporablja po zakonodaji obeh držav in če pristojni organ države, ki informacijo daje, tako uporabo dovoli.

3. Določbe prvega in drugega odstavka se v nobenem primeru ne razlagajo, kakor da nalagajo državi pogodbenici obveznost, da:

- a) izvaja upravne ukrepe, ki niso v skladu z zakonodajo in upravno prakso te ali druge države pogodbenice;
- b) predloži informacije, ki jih ni mogoče dobiti na podlagi zakonodaje ali po običajni upravni poti te ali druge države pogodbenice;
- c) predloži informacije, ki bi razkrile kakršno koli trgovinsko, poslovno, industrijsko, komercialno ali poklicno skrivnost ali trgovinski postopek, ali informacije, katerih razkritje bi bilo v nasprotju z javnim redom.

4. Če država pogodbenica zahteva informacije v skladu s tem členom, druga država pogodbenica sprejme ukrepe za pridobitev zahtevanih informacij, tudi če jih ta druga država morda ne potrebuje za svoje davčne namene. Za obveznost iz prejšnjega stavka veljajo omejitve iz tretjega odstavka, toda v nobenem primeru se take omejitve ne razlagajo tako, kakor da država pogodbenica lahko zavrne predložitev informacij samo zato, ker sama zanje nima interesa.

5. V nobenem primeru se določbe tretjega odstavka ne razlagajo tako, kakor da država pogodbenica lahko zavrne predložitev informacij samo zato, ker jih hrani banka, druga finančna institucija, pooblaščenec ali oseba, ki deluje kot zastopnik ali fiduciar, ali zato, ker so povezane z lastniškimi deleži v neki osebi.

27. ČLEN

ČLANI DIPLOMATSKIH PREDSTAVNIŠTEV IN KONZULATOV

Nič v tej konvenciji ne vpliva na davčne privilegije članov diplomatskih predstavništav ali konzulatov po splošnih pravilih mednarodnega prava ali določbah posebnih sporazumov.

28. ČLEN

ZAČETEK VELJAVNOSTI

1. Državi pogodbenici se po diplomatski poti pisno obvestita, da so končani postopki, ki se po njuni zakonodaji zahtevajo za začetek veljavnosti te konvencije. Konvencija začne veljati z dnem prejema zadnjega uradnega obvestila.

2. Ta konvencija se uporablja:

- a) v zvezi z davki, odtegnjenimi pri viru, za dohodek, dosežen 1. januarja ali po njem v koledarskem letu po letu, v katerem začne veljati konvencija;
- b) v zvezi z drugimi davki od dohodka in davki od premoženja, za davke, obračunane za katero koli davčno leto, ki se začne 1. januarja ali po njem v koledarskem letu po letu, v katerem začne veljati konvencija.

29. ČLEN

PRENEHANJE VELJAVNOSTI

Ta konvencija velja, dokler je država pogodbenica ne odpove. Vsaka država pogodbenica lahko odpove konvencijo po diplomatski poti s pisnim obvestilom o odpovedi najmanj šest mesecev pred koncem katerega koli koledarskega leta po petih letih od dneva začetka veljavnosti konvencije. V tem primeru se konvencija preneha uporabljati:

- a) v zvezi z davki, odtegnjenimi pri viru, za dohodek, dosežen 1. januarja ali po njem v koledarskem letu po letu, v katerem je dano obvestilo o odpovedi;
- b) v zvezi z drugimi davki od dohodka in davki od premoženja, za davke, obračunane za katero koli davčno leto, ki se začne 1. januarja ali po njem v koledarskem letu po letu, v katerem je dano obvestilo o odpovedi.

V DOKAZ NAVEDENEGA sta podpisana, ki sta bila za to pravilno pooblaščenca, podpisala to konvencijo.

SKLENJENO v dveh izvodih v Ljubljani dne 26. junija 2013 v slovenskem, albanskem in angleškem jeziku, pri čemer so vsa besedila enako verodostojna. Pri razlikah med besedili prevlada angleško besedilo.

Za
Republiko Slovenijo:

Uroš Čufer l.r.

Za
Republiko Kosovo:

Enver Hoxhaj l.r.

**CONVENTION
BETWEEN
THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
AND
THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO
FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION
AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION
WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME AND ON CAPITAL**

The Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Kosovo, desiring to conclude a Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

PERSONS COVERED

This Convention shall apply to persons who are residents of one or both of the Contracting States.

ARTICLE 2

TAXES COVERED

1. This Convention shall apply to taxes on income and on capital imposed on behalf of a Contracting State or of its political subdivisions or local authorities, irrespective of the manner in which they are levied.

2. There shall be regarded as taxes on income and on capital all taxes imposed on total income, on total capital, or on elements of income or of capital, including taxes on gains from the alienation of movable or immovable property, taxes on the total amounts of wages or salaries paid by enterprises, as well as taxes on capital appreciation.

3. The existing taxes to which the Convention shall apply are in particular:

a) in Slovenia:

- (i) the tax on income of legal persons;
- (ii) the tax on income of individuals;
- (iii) the tax on property;

(hereinafter referred to as "Slovenian tax");

b) in Kosovo:

- (i) the personal income tax;
- (ii) the corporate income tax;
- (iii) the property tax;

(hereinafter referred to as "Kosovo tax").

4. The Convention shall apply also to any identical or substantially similar taxes that are imposed after the date of signature of the Convention in addition to, or in place of, the existing taxes. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall notify each other of any significant changes that have been made in their taxation laws.

ARTICLE 3

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

1. For the purposes of this Convention, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - a) the term "Slovenia" means the Republic of Slovenia and, when used in a geographical sense, means the territory of Slovenia as well as those maritime areas over which Slovenia may exercise sovereign or jurisdictional rights in accordance with its internal legislation and international law;
 - b) the term "Kosovo" means the Republic of Kosovo, including all the land territory and air space above it, over which it has jurisdiction or sovereign rights for the purpose of exploration, exploitation, and conservation of natural resources pursuant to international law;
 - c) the terms "a Contracting State" and "the other Contracting State" mean Slovenia or Kosovo, as the context requires;
 - d) the term "person" includes an individual, a company and any other body of persons;
 - e) the term "company" means any body corporate or any entity that is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;
 - f) the term "enterprise" applies to the carrying on of any business;
 - g) the terms "enterprise of a Contracting State" and "enterprise of the other Contracting State" mean respectively an enterprise carried on by a resident of a Contracting State and an enterprise carried on by a resident of the other Contracting State;
 - h) the term "international traffic" means any transport by a ship, aircraft or road transport vehicle operated by an enterprise that has its place of effective management in a Contracting State, except when the ship, aircraft or road transport vehicle is operated solely between places in the other Contracting State;
 - i) the term "competent authority" means:
 - (i) in Slovenia: the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Slovenia or its authorised representative;
 - (ii) in Kosovo: the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kosovo or its authorised representative;
 - j) the term "national", in relation to a Contracting State, means:
 - (i) any individual possessing the nationality of that Contracting State;
 - (ii) any legal person, partnership or association deriving its status as such from the laws in force in that Contracting State;
 - k) the term "business" includes the performance of professional services and of other activities of an independent character.

2. As regards the application of the Convention at any time by a Contracting State, any term not defined therein shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning that it has at that time under the law of that State for the purposes of the taxes to which the Convention applies, any meaning under the applicable tax laws of that State prevailing over a meaning given to the term under other laws of that State.

ARTICLE 4

RESIDENT

1. For the purposes of 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 management or any other criterion of a similar nature, and also includes that State and any political subdivision or local authority thereof. This term, however, does not include any person who is liable to tax in that State in respect only of income from sources in that State or capital situated therein.

2. Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 an individual is a resident of both Contracting States, then his status shall be determined as follows:

- a) he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State in which he has a permanent home available to him; if he has a permanent home available to him in both States, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State with which his personal and economic relations are closer (centre of vital interests);
- b) if the State in which he has his centre of vital interests cannot be determined, or if he has not a permanent home available to him in either State, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State in which he has an habitual abode;
- c) if he has an habitual abode in both States or in neither of them, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State of which he is a national;
- d) if he is a national of both States or of neither of them, the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall settle the question by mutual agreement.

3. Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 a person other than an individual is a resident of both Contracting States, then it shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State in which its place of effective management is situated.

ARTICLE 5

PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT

1. For the purposes of this Convention, the term "permanent establishment" means a fixed place of business through which the business of an enterprise is wholly or partly carried on.

2. The term "permanent establishment" includes especially:

- a) a place of management;
- b) a branch;
- c) an office;
- d) a factory;
- e) a workshop, and

- f) a mine, an oil or gas well, a quarry or any other place of extraction of natural resources.

3. A building site or construction or installation project constitutes a permanent establishment only if it lasts more than twelve months.

4. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, the term "permanent establishment" shall be deemed not to include:

- a) the use of facilities solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise;
- b) the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery;
- c) the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of processing by another enterprise;
- d) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of purchasing goods or merchandise or of collecting information, for the enterprise;
- e) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of carrying on, for the enterprise, any other activity of a preparatory or auxiliary character;
- f) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for any combination of activities mentioned in subparagraphs a) to e), provided that the overall activity of the fixed place of business resulting from this combination is of a preparatory or auxiliary character.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, where a person – other than an agent of an independent status to whom paragraph 6 applies – is acting on behalf of an enterprise and has, and habitually exercises, in a Contracting State an authority to conclude contracts in the name of the enterprise, that enterprise shall be deemed to have a permanent establishment in that State in respect of any activities which that person undertakes for the enterprise, unless the activities of such person are limited to those mentioned in paragraph 4 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.

6. An enterprise shall not be deemed to have a permanent establishment in a Contracting State merely because it carries on business in that State through a broker, general commission agent or any other agent of an independent status, provided that such persons are acting in the ordinary course of their business. However, when the activities of such an agent are devoted wholly or almost wholly on behalf of that enterprise, and conditions are made or imposed between that enterprise and the agent in their commercial and financial relations which differ from those which would have been made between independent enterprises, he will not be considered an agent of an independent status within the meaning of this paragraph.

7. 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.

ARTICLE 6

INCOME FROM IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

1. Income derived by a resident of a Contracting State from immovable property (including income from agriculture or forestry) situated in the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.
2. The term "immovable property" shall have the meaning which it has under the law of the Contracting State in which the property in question is situated. The term shall in any case include property accessory to immovable property, livestock and equipment used in agriculture and forestry, rights to which the provisions of general law respecting landed property apply, usufruct of immovable property and rights to variable or fixed payments as consideration for the working of, or the right to work, mineral deposits, sources and other natural resources; ships and aircraft shall not be regarded as immovable property.
3. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall apply to income derived from the direct use, letting, or use in any other form of immovable property.
4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 3 shall also apply to the income from immovable property of an enterprise.

ARTICLE 7

BUSINESS PROFITS

1. The profits of an enterprise of a Contracting State shall be taxable only in that State unless the enterprise carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein. If the enterprise carries on business as aforesaid, the profits of the enterprise may be taxed in the other State but only so much of them as is attributable to that permanent establishment.
2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, where an enterprise of a Contracting State carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein, there shall in each Contracting State be attributed to that permanent establishment the profits which it might be expected to make if it were a distinct and separate enterprise engaged in the same or similar activities under the same or similar conditions and dealing wholly independently with the enterprise of which it is a permanent establishment.
3. In determining the profits of a permanent establishment, there shall be allowed as deductions expenses which are incurred for the purposes of the permanent establishment, including executive and general administrative expenses so incurred, whether in the State in which the permanent establishment is situated or elsewhere.
4. Insofar as it has been customary in a Contracting State to determine the profits to be attributed to a permanent establishment on the basis of an apportionment of the total profits of the enterprise to its various parts, nothing in paragraph 2 shall preclude that Contracting State from determining the profits to be taxed by such an apportionment as may be customary; the method of apportionment adopted shall,

however, be such that the result shall be in accordance with the principles contained in this Article.

5. No profits shall be attributed to a permanent establishment by reason of the mere purchase by that permanent establishment of goods or merchandise for the enterprise.

6. For the purposes of the preceding paragraphs, the profits to be attributed to the permanent establishment shall be determined by the same method year by year unless there is good and sufficient reason to the contrary.

7. Where profits include items of income which are dealt with separately in other Articles of this Convention, then the provisions of those Articles shall not be affected by the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE 8

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT

1. Profits from the operation of ships, aircraft or road transport vehicle in international traffic shall be taxable only in the Contracting State in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.

2. If the place of effective management of a shipping enterprise is aboard a ship, then it shall be deemed to be situated in the Contracting State in which the home harbour of the ship is situated, or, if there is no such home harbour, in the Contracting State of which the operator of the ship is a resident.

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall also apply to profits from the participation in a pool, a joint business or an international operating agency.

ARTICLE 9

ASSOCIATED ENTERPRISES

1. Where

- a) an enterprise of a Contracting State participates directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of the other Contracting State, or
- b) the same persons participate directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of a Contracting State and an enterprise of the other Contracting State,

and in either case conditions are made or imposed between the two enterprises in their commercial or financial relations which differ from those which would be made between independent enterprises, then any profits which would, but for those conditions, have accrued to one of the enterprises, but, by reason of those conditions, have not so accrued, may be included in the profits of that enterprise and taxed accordingly.

2. Where a Contracting State includes in the profits of an enterprise of that State – and taxes accordingly – profits on which an enterprise 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 enterprise of the first-mentioned State if the conditions made between the two enterprises had been those which would have been made between independent enterprises, then that other State shall make an appropriate adjustment to the amount of the tax charged therein on those profits if that other State considers the adjustment justified. In determining such adjustment, due regard shall be had to the other provisions of this Convention and the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall if necessary consult each other.

ARTICLE 10

DIVIDENDS

1. Dividends paid by a company which is a resident of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

2. However, such dividends may also be taxed in the Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident and according to the laws of that State, but if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed:

- a) 5 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends if the beneficial owner is a company (other than a partnership) which holds directly at least 10 per cent of the capital of the company paying the dividends;
- b) 10 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends in all other cases.

The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of these limitations.

This paragraph shall not affect the taxation of the company in respect of the profits out of which the dividends are paid.

3. The term "dividends" as used in this Article means income from shares, founders' shares or other rights, not being debt-claims, participating in profits, as well as income from other corporate rights which is subjected to the same taxation treatment as income from shares by the laws of the State of which the company making the distribution is a resident.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the dividends, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident through a permanent establishment situated therein and the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.

5. Where a company which is a resident of a Contracting State derives profits or income from the other Contracting State, that other State may not impose any tax on the dividends paid by the company, except insofar as such dividends are paid to a resident of that other State or insofar as the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with a permanent establishment situated in that other State, nor subject the company's undistributed profits to a tax on the company's undistributed profits, even if the dividends paid or the undistributed profits consist wholly or partly of profits or income arising in such other State.

ARTICLE 11

INTEREST

1. Interest arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.
2. However, such interest may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which it arises and according to the laws of that State, but if the beneficial owner of the interest is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed 5 per cent of the gross amount of the interest. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of this limitation.
3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2, interest arising in a Contracting State shall be exempt from tax in that State if:
 - a) the payer of the interest is the Government of that Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority or Central Bank thereof;
 - b) the interest is paid to the Government of the other Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority or Central Bank thereof;
 - c) the interest is paid in respect of a loan made, approved, guaranteed or insured by the institution of the other Contracting State on account of that State as authorized in accordance with special domestic law on insurance and financing of international business transactions.
4. The term "interest" as used in this Article means income from debt-claims of every kind, whether or not secured by mortgage and whether or not carrying a right to participate in the debtor's profits, and in particular, income from government securities and income from bonds or debentures, including premiums and prizes attaching to such securities, bonds or debentures. Penalty charges for late payment shall not be regarded as interest for the purpose of this Article.
5. The provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the interest, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the interest arises through a permanent establishment situated therein and the debt-claim in respect of which the interest is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.
6. Interest shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is a resident of that State. Where, however, the person paying the interest, whether he is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment in connection with which the indebtedness on which the interest is paid was incurred, and such interest is borne by such permanent establishment, then such interest shall be deemed to arise in the State in which the permanent establishment is situated.
7. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the interest, having regard to the debt-claim for which it is paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the beneficial owner in the absence of such

relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Convention.

ARTICLE 12

ROYALTIES

1. Royalties arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

2. However, such royalties may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which they arise and according to the laws of that State, but if the beneficial owner of the royalties is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed 5 per cent of the gross amount of such royalties. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of this limitation.

3. The term "royalties" as used in this Article means payments of any kind received as a consideration for the use of, or the right to use, any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work including cinematograph films, any patent, trade mark, design or model, plan, secret formula or process, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.

4. The provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the royalties, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the royalties arise through a permanent establishment situated therein and the right or property in respect of which the royalties are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.

5. Royalties shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is a resident of that State. Where, however, the person paying the royalties, whether he is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment in connection with which the liability to pay the royalties was incurred, and such royalties are borne by such permanent establishment, then such royalties shall be deemed to arise in the State in which the permanent establishment is situated.

6. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the royalties, having regard to the use, right or information for which they are paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the beneficial owner in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Convention.

ARTICLE 13

CAPITAL GAINS

1. Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of immovable property referred to in Article 6 and situated in the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.
2. Gains from the alienation of movable property forming part of the business property of a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State, including such gains from the alienation of such a permanent establishment (alone or with the whole enterprise), may be taxed in that other State.
3. Gains from the alienation of ships, aircraft or road transport vehicle operated in international traffic or movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships, aircraft or road transport vehicle, shall be taxable only in the Contracting State in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.
4. Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of shares or of an comparable interest of any kind deriving more than 50 per cent of their value directly or indirectly from immovable property situated in the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.
5. Gains from the alienation of any property, other than that referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4, shall be taxable only in the Contracting State of which the alienator is a resident.

ARTICLE 14

INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 15, 17, 18 and 19, salaries, wages and other similar remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of an employment shall be taxable only in that State unless the employment is exercised in the other Contracting State. If the employment is so exercised, such remuneration as is derived therefrom may be taxed in that other State.
2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of an employment exercised in the other Contracting State shall be taxable only in the first-mentioned State if:
 - a) the recipient is present in the other State for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate 183 days in any twelve month period commencing or ending in the fiscal year concerned, 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 by a permanent establishment which the employer has in the other State.
3. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, remuneration derived in respect of an employment exercised aboard a ship, aircraft or road transport vehicle

operated in international traffic may be taxed in the Contracting State in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.

ARTICLE 15

DIRECTORS' FEES

Directors' fees and other similar payments derived by a resident of a Contracting State in his capacity as a member of the board of directors or of a similar organ of a company which is a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

ARTICLE 16

ARTISTES AND SPORTSMEN

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7 and 14, income derived by a resident of a Contracting State as an entertainer, such as a theatre, motion picture, radio or television artiste, or a musician, or as a sportsman, from his personal activities as such exercised in the other Contracting State, may be taxed in that other State.

2. Where income in respect of personal activities exercised by an entertainer or a sportsman in his capacity as such accrues not to the entertainer or sportsman himself but to another person, that income may, notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7 and 14, be taxed in the Contracting State in which the activities of the entertainer or sportsman are exercised.

3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to income derived from activities performed in a Contracting State by artistes or sportsmen if the visit to that State is wholly or mainly supported by public funds of one or both of the Contracting States or political subdivision or local authority thereof. In such a case, the income shall be taxable only in the Contracting State in which the artiste or sportsman is a resident.

ARTICLE 17

PENSIONS

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 18, pensions and other similar remuneration paid to a resident of a Contracting State in consideration of past employment shall be taxable only in that State.

ARTICLE 18

GOVERNMENT SERVICE

1. a) Salaries, wages and other similar remuneration paid by a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision or authority shall be taxable only in that State.

- b) However, such salaries, wages and other similar remuneration shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the services are rendered in that State and the individual 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 rendering the services.
- 2. a) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, pensions and other similar remuneration paid by, or out of funds created by, a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision or authority shall be taxable only in that State.
 - b) However, such pensions and other similar remuneration shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the individual is a resident of, and a national of, that State.
- 3. The provisions of Articles 14, 15, 16 and 17 shall apply to salaries, wages, pensions, and other similar remuneration in respect of services rendered in connection with a business carried on by a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof.

ARTICLE 19

PROFESORS AND RESEARCHERS

- 1. A resident of the Contracting State who, at the invitation of a university, college, school or other similar institution, situated in the other Contracting State and recognized by the Government of that other Contracting State, is temporarily present in that other Contracting State solely for the purpose of teaching, or engaging in research, or both, at the educational institution shall, for a period not exceeding two years from the date of his first arrival in that other Contracting State, be exempt from tax in that other Contracting State on his remuneration for such teaching or research. An individual shall be entitled to the benefits of this Article only once.
- 2. No exemption shall be granted under paragraph 1 with respect to any remuneration for research if such research is undertaken not in the public interest but for the private benefit of a specific person or persons.

ARTICLE 20

STUDENTS

- 1. Payments which a student or business apprentice who is or was immediately before visiting a Contracting State a resident of the other Contracting State and who is present in the first-mentioned State solely for the purpose of his education or training receives for the purpose of his maintenance, education or training shall not be taxed in that State, provided that such payments arise from sources outside that State.

2. In respect of grants, scholarships and other similar remuneration and remuneration from employment not covered by paragraph 1, a student or business apprentice referred to in paragraph 1 shall, in addition, be entitled during such education or training to the same exemptions, reliefs or reductions in respect of taxes available to residents of the Contracting State which he is visiting.

ARTICLE 21

OTHER INCOME

1. Items of income of a resident of a Contracting State, wherever arising, not dealt with in the foregoing Articles of this Convention shall be taxable only in that State.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply to income, other than income from immovable property as defined in paragraph 2 of Article 6, if the recipient of such income, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein and the right or property in respect of which the income is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.

ARTICLE 22

CAPITAL

1. Capital represented by immovable property referred to in Article 6, owned by a resident of a Contracting State and situated in the other Contracting State, may be taxed in that other State.

2. Capital represented by movable property forming part of the business property of a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

3. Capital represented by ships, aircraft and road transport vehicle operated in international traffic, and by movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships, aircraft and road transport vehicle, shall be taxable only in the Contracting State in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.

4. All other elements of capital of a resident of a Contracting State shall be taxable only in that State.

ARTICLE 23

ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION

1. Where a resident of Contracting State derives income or owns capital which, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, may be taxed in other Contracting State, the first-mentioned State shall allow:

- a) as a deduction from the tax on the income of that resident, an amount equal to the income tax paid in that other State;

- b) as a deduction from the tax on the capital of that resident, an amount equal to the capital tax paid in that other State.

Such deduction in either case shall not, however, exceed that part of the income tax or capital tax, as computed before the deduction is given, which is attributable, as the case may be, to the income or the capital which may be taxed in that other State.

2. Where in accordance with any provision of the Convention income derived or capital owned by a resident of a Contracting State is exempt from tax in that State, such State may nevertheless, in calculating the amount of tax on the remaining income or capital of such resident, take into account the exempted income or capital.

ARTICLE 24

NON-DISCRIMINATION

1. Nationals of a Contracting State shall not be subjected in the other Contracting State to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith, which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which nationals of that other State in the same circumstances, in particular with respect to residence, are or may be subjected. This provision shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 1, also apply to persons who are not residents of one or both of the Contracting States.

2. Stateless persons who are residents of a Contracting State shall not be subjected in either Contracting State to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith, which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which nationals of the State concerned in the same circumstances, in particular with respect to residence, are or may be subjected.

3. The taxation on a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State shall not be less favourably levied in that other State than the taxation levied on enterprises of that other State carrying on the same activities. This provision shall not be construed as obliging a Contracting State to grant to residents of the other Contracting State any personal allowances, reliefs and reductions for taxation purposes on account of civil status or family responsibilities which it grants to its own residents.

4. Except where the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 9, paragraph 7 of Article 11, or paragraph 6 of Article 12, apply, interest, royalties and other disbursements paid by an enterprise of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State shall, for the purpose of determining the taxable profits of such enterprise, be deductible under the same conditions as if they had been paid to a resident of the first-mentioned State. Similarly, any debts of an enterprise of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State shall, for the purpose of determining the taxable capital of such enterprise, be deductible under the same conditions as if they had been contracted to a resident of the first-mentioned State.

5. Enterprises of a Contracting State, the capital of which is wholly or partly owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by one or more residents of the other Contracting State, shall not be subjected in the first-mentioned State to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which other similar enterprises of the first-mentioned State are or may be subjected.

6. The provisions of this Article shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 2, apply to taxes of every kind and description.

ARTICLE 25

MUTUAL AGREEMENT PROCEDURE

1. Where a person considers that the actions of one or both of the Contracting States result or will result for him in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, he may, irrespective of the remedies provided by the domestic law 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, to that of the Contracting State of which he is a national. The case must be presented within three years from the first notification of the action resulting in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.

2. The competent authority shall endeavour, if the objection appears to it to be justified and if it is not itself able to arrive at a satisfactory 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 which is not in accordance with the Convention. Any agreement reached shall be implemented notwithstanding any time limits in the domestic law of the Contracting States.

3. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall endeavour to resolve by mutual agreement any difficulties or doubts arising as to the interpretation or 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, including through a joint commission consisting of themselves or their representatives, for the purpose of reaching an agreement in the sense of the preceding paragraphs.

ARTICLE 26

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

1. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall exchange such information as is foreseeably relevant for carrying out the provisions of this Convention or to the administration or enforcement of the domestic laws concerning taxes of every kind and description imposed on behalf of the Contracting States, or of their political subdivisions or local authorities, insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the Convention. The exchange of information is not restricted by Articles 1 and 2.

2. Any information received under paragraph 1 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) concerned with the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, the determination of appeals in relation to the taxes referred to in paragraph 1, or the oversight of the above. 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. Notwithstanding the foregoing, information received by a Contracting State may be used for other purposes when such information may be used for such other purposes under the laws of both States and the competent authority of the supplying State authorises such use.

3. In no case shall the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 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 (*ordre public*).

4. If information is requested by a Contracting State in accordance with this Article, the other Contracting State shall use its information gathering measures to obtain the requested information, even though that other State may not need such information for its own tax purposes. The obligation contained in the preceding sentence is subject to the limitations of paragraph 3 but in no case shall such limitations be construed to permit a Contracting State to decline to supply information solely because it has no domestic interest in such information.

5. In no case shall the provisions of paragraph 3 be construed to permit a Contracting State to decline to supply information solely because the information is held by a bank, other financial institution, nominee or person acting in an agency or a fiduciary capacity or because it relates to ownership interests in a person.

ARTICLE 27

MEMBERS OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS AND CONSULAR POSTS

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

ARTICLE 28

ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. The Contracting States shall notify each other in writing, through diplomatic channels, that the procedures required by its law for the entry into force of this Convention have been satisfied. The Convention shall enter into force on the date of receipt of the last notification.

2. This Convention shall be applicable:

- a) in respect of taxes withheld at source, to income derived on or after 1 January of the calendar year next following the year in which the Convention enters into force;

- b) in respect of other taxes on income, and taxes on capital, to taxes chargeable for any taxable year beginning on or after 1 January of the calendar year next following the year in which the Convention enters into force.

ARTICLE 29

TERMINATION

This Convention shall remain in force until terminated by a Contracting State. Either Contracting State may terminate the Convention, through diplomatic channels, by giving written notice of termination at least six months before the end of any calendar year following after the period of five years from the date on which the Convention enters into force. In such event, the Convention shall cease to have effect:

- a) in respect of taxes withheld at source, to income derived on or after 1 January of the calendar year next following the year in which the notice is given;
- b) in respect of other taxes on income, and taxes on capital, to taxes chargeable for any taxable year beginning on or after 1 January of the calendar year next following the year in which the notice is given.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.

DONE in duplicate at Ljubljana this 26th day of June 2013, in the Slovenian, Albanian and English languages, all texts being equally authentic. In case of divergence between any of the texts, the English text shall prevail.

For the
Republic of Slovenia:

Uroš Čufer (s)

For the
Republic of Kosovo:

Enver Hoxhaj (s)

3. člen

Za izvajanje konvencije skrbi ministrstvo, pristojno za finance.

4. člen

Ta zakon začne veljati petnajsti dan po objavi v Uradnem listu Republike Slovenije – Mednarodne pogodbe.

OBRAZLOŽITEV

Mednarodna dvojna obdavčitev, ki je posledica prekrivanja davčnih zakonodaj različnih držav, zavira mednarodno gospodarsko sodelovanje. Njen nastanek je najbolje preprečiti s sklepanjem dvostranskih konvencij o izogibanju dvojnega obdavčevanja, ki so danes običajen način mednarodnega dogovarjanja o izogibanju dvojnega obdavčevanja in preprečevanju davčnih utaj. S konvencijami se odpravljajo davčne ovire pri trgovanju in investiranju med državami, ki konvencijo sklenejo, ter zmanjšuje možnost davčnih utaj. Konvencija prek različnih mehanizmov omogoča odpravo dvojnega obdavčevanja, povečuje varnost davčnih zavezancev, preprečuje davčne utaje in davčno diskriminacijo ter omogoča izmenjavo informacij za davčne namene in reševanje davčnih sporov.

Osnutek konvencije o izogibanju dvojnega obdavčevanja dohodka, na podlagi katerega se Slovenija pogaja za sklenitev tovrstnih konvencij, je bil pripravljen na podlagi Vzorčne OECD konvencije o izogibanju dvojnega obdavčevanja in preprečevanju davčnih utaj v zvezi z davki od dohodka in premoženja ter stališč, ki jih je Republika Slovenija podala k posameznim členom vzorčne konvencije.

Bistveni elementi konvencije so: področje uporabe konvencije, opredelitev izrazov, obdavčevanje dohodka in premoženja, metode za odpravo dvojne obdavčitve, posebne določbe in določbe o začetku in prenehanju veljavnosti.

Za izpolnitev konvencije ni potrebno zagotoviti dodatnih finančnih sredstev iz proračuna.

Sklenitev konvencije ne zahteva izdaje novih ali spremembe veljavnih predpisov.

Konvencija ni predmet usklajevanja s pravnim redom Evropske unije.