

Draft Order laid before the House of Commons under section 788(10) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 and section 173(7) of the Finance Act 2006, for approval by resolution of that House.

DRAFT STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2008 No.

CAPITAL GAINS TAX

CORPORATION TAX

INCOME TAX

**The Double Taxation Relief and International Tax Enforcement
(Taxes on Income and Capital) (Moldova) Order 2008**

Made - - - - - 2008

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the *** day of ***

Present,

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

A draft of this Order was laid before the House of Commons in accordance with section 788(10) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988(a) and section 173(7) of the Finance Act 2006(b) and approved by a resolution of that House.

Accordingly, Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers conferred upon Her by section 788(1) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 and section 173(1) of the Finance Act 2006, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, orders as follows—

Citation

1. This Order may be cited as the Double Taxation Relief and International Tax Enforcement (Taxes on Income and Capital) (Moldova) Order 2008.

Double taxation arrangements to have effect

2. It is declared that—

(a) 1988 c. 1: section 788 was extended by section 277 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 (c. 12). It has also been amended. The relevant amendments are as follows: Subsection (1) was amended by section 88(1) of the Finance Act 2002 (c. 23). Subsection (10) was substituted by section 176 of the Finance Act 2006 (c. 25).
(b) 2006 c. 25.

- (a) the arrangements specified in the Convention set out in Part 1 of the Schedule to this Order and in the Protocol set out in Part 2 of that Schedule have been made with the Government of the Republic of Moldova with a view to affording relief from double taxation in relation to income tax, corporation tax and capital gains tax and taxes of a similar character imposed by the laws of the Republic of Moldova;
- (b) those arrangements include provisions with respect to the exchange of information foreseeably relevant to the administration, enforcement or recovery of the taxes, and debts relating to the taxes, covered by the arrangements including, in particular, provisions about the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to those taxes; and
- (c) it is expedient that those arrangements should have effect.

Clerk of the Privy Council

PART 1**CONVENTION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME AND ON CAPITAL**

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Moldova;

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 administrative-territorial units, 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.

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

- (a) in Moldova:
 - (i) the income tax, and
 - (ii) the tax on immovable property;
(hereinafter referred to as “Moldovan tax”);
- (b) in the United Kingdom:
 - (i) the income tax;
 - (ii) the corporation tax, and
 - (iii) the capital gains tax;
(hereinafter referred to as “United Kingdom tax”).

(4) The Convention shall also apply 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 terms “a Contracting State” and “the other Contracting State” mean the Republic of Moldova or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the context requires;
 - (b) the term “Moldova” means the Republic of Moldova and, when used in a geographical sense, means its territory within its borders, consisting of soil, sub-soil, waters and aerial space above soil and waters, over which the Republic of Moldova exercises its absolute and exclusive sovereignty and jurisdiction, in accordance with its internal legislation and international law;
 - (c) the term “United Kingdom” means Great Britain and Northern Ireland, including any area outside the territorial sea of the United Kingdom designated under its laws concerning the Continental Shelf and in accordance with international law as an area within which the rights of the United Kingdom with respect to the sea bed and sub-soil and their natural resources may be exercised;
 - (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 or aircraft operated by an enterprise of a Contracting State, except when the ship or aircraft is operated solely between places in the other Contracting State;
 - (i) the term “competent authority” means:
 - (i) in Moldova, the Minister of Finance or his authorised representative;
 - (ii) in the United Kingdom, the Commissioners for Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs or their authorised representative;
 - (j) the term “national” means:
 - (i) in relation to Moldova, any individual possessing the nationality of Moldova; and any legal person, partnership or association deriving its status as such from the laws in force in Moldova;
 - (ii) in relation to the United Kingdom, any British citizen, or any British subject not possessing the citizenship of any other Commonwealth country or territory, provided he has the right of abode in the United Kingdom; and any legal person, partnership, association or other entity deriving its status as such from the laws in force in the United Kingdom;
 - (k) the term “business” includes the performance of professional services and of other activities of an independent character;
 - (l) the term “pension scheme” means any plan, scheme, fund, trust or other arrangement established in a Contracting State which is:
 - (i) generally exempt from income taxation in that State; and
 - (ii) operated principally to administer or provide pension or retirement benefits or to earn income for the benefit of one or more such arrangements.
- (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 registration, place of incorporation, place of management or any other criterion of a similar nature, and also includes that State and any administrative-territorial unit, 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 or capital gains from sources in that State or capital situated therein.

(2) The term “resident of a Contracting State” includes:

- (a) a pension scheme established in that State; and
- (b) an organisation that is established and is operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, cultural, or educational purposes (or for more than one of those purposes) and that is a resident of that State according to its laws, notwithstanding that all or part of its income or gains may be exempt from tax under the domestic law of that State.

(3) 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 does not have 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.

(4) Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 a person other than an individual is a resident of both Contracting States, then the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall determine by mutual agreement the Contracting State of which that person shall be deemed to be a resident for the purposes of this Convention. In the absence of a mutual agreement by the competent authorities of the Contracting States, the person shall not be considered a resident of either Contracting State for the purposes of claiming any benefits provided by the Convention, except those provided by Article 22, Article 24 and Article 25.

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;

- (f) a mine, an oil or gas well, a quarry or any other place of extraction of natural resources.
- (3) The term “permanent establishment” also encompasses:
- (a) a building site, a construction, assembly or installation project or supervisory activities in connection therewith, but only if such site, project or activities last more than nine months in any twelve-month period;
 - (b) the furnishing of services, including consultancy services, by an enterprise through employees or other personnel engaged by the enterprise for such purpose, but only if activities of that nature continue (for the same or a connected project) within a Contracting State for a period or periods aggregating more than six months within any twelve-month period.
- (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 sub-paragraphs 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 the provisions of paragraph 6 apply – is acting on behalf of an enterprise and has, and habitually exercises, in a Contracting State an authority to conclude contracts on behalf 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.
- (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. However, no such deduction shall be allowed in respect of amounts, if any, paid (otherwise than towards reimbursement of actual expenses) by the permanent establishment to the head office of the enterprise or any of its other offices, by way of royalties, fees or other similar payments in return for the use of patents or other rights, or by way of commission, for specific services performed or for management, or, except in the case of a banking enterprise, by way of interest on moneys lent to the permanent establishment. Likewise, no account shall be taken, in the determination of the profits of a permanent establishment, for amounts charged (otherwise than towards reimbursement of actual expenses), by the permanent establishment to the head office of the enterprise or any of its other offices, by way of royalties, fees or other similar payments in return for the use of patents or other rights, or by way of commission for specific services performed or for management, or, except in the case of a banking enterprise, by way of interest on moneys lent to the head office of the enterprise or any of its other offices.

(4) Insofar as it has been customary in a Contracting State to determine according to its law 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 of this Article, 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

Shipping and air transport

(1) Profits of an enterprise of a Contracting State from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic shall be taxable only in that State.

(2) For the purposes of this Article, profits from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic include:

- (a) profits from the rental on a bareboat basis of ships or aircraft; and
- (b) profits from the use, maintenance or rental of containers (including trailers and related equipment for the transport of containers) used for the transport of goods or merchandise; where such rental or such use, maintenance or rental, as the case may be, is incidental to the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic.

(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, but only to so much of the profits so derived as is attributable to the participant in proportion to its share in the joint operation.

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, where 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:

- (a) shall be exempt from tax in the Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident if the beneficial owner of the dividends is:
 - (i) a company which is a resident of the other Contracting State and holds, directly or indirectly, at least 50 per cent of the capital of the company paying the dividends and has invested at least £1 million (or the equivalent amount in any other currency) in the capital of the company paying the dividends at the date of payment of the dividends; or

- (ii) a pension scheme;
- (b) except as provided in sub-paragraph a), 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:
- (i) 5 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends if the beneficial owner is a company which holds, directly or indirectly, at least 20 per cent of the capital of the company paying the dividends;
 - (ii) 10 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends in all other cases.

The provisions of 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, or other rights, not being debt-claims, participating in profits, as well as any other item 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 that 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 that other State.

(6) No relief shall be available under this Article if it was the main purpose or one of the main purposes of any person concerned with the creation or assignment of the shares or other rights in respect of which the dividend is paid to take advantage of this Article by means of that creation or assignment.

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.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2, interest referred to in paragraph 1 shall be taxable only in the Contracting State of which the recipient is a resident if the beneficial owner of the interest is a resident of that State and:

- (a) is that State, an administrative-territorial unit, a political subdivision or a local authority thereof or the Central Bank; or
- (b) if the interest is paid by the State in which the interest arises or by an administrative-territorial unit, a political subdivision, a local authority or a statutory body thereof; or
- (c) if the interest is paid in respect of a loan, debt-claim or credit that is owed to, or made, provided, guaranteed or insured by, that State or an administrative-territorial unit, a political subdivision, a local authority or an export financing agency thereof; or

- (d) is a financial institution; or
- (e) if the interest is paid with respect to indebtedness arising as a consequence of the sale on credit of any industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.

(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. The term shall not include any item which is treated as a dividend under the provisions of Article 10.

(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 Contracting State in which the permanent establishment is situated.

(7) Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner of the interest or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the interest paid exceeds, for whatever reason, the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the beneficial owner of the interest 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.

(8) No relief shall be available under this Article if it was the main purpose or one of the main purposes of any person concerned with the creation or assignment of the debt-claim in respect of which the interest is paid to take advantage of this Article by means of that creation or assignment.

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 the royalties.

(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, and films or tapes for radio or television broadcasting), any patent, trade mark, design or model, plan, secret formula or process, or other like right or property, or for information (know-how) concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.

(4) The provisions of paragraphs 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 Contracting State in which the permanent establishment is situated.

(6) Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner of the royalties or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the royalties paid exceeds, for whatever reason, the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the beneficial owner of the royalties 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.

(7) No relief shall be available under this Article if it was the main purpose or one of the main purposes of any person concerned with the creation or assignment of the rights in respect of which the royalties are paid to take advantage of this Article by means of that creation or assignment.

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 derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of:

(a) shares, other than shares in which there is substantial and regular trading on a Stock Exchange, deriving their value or the greater part of their value directly or indirectly from immovable property situated in the other Contracting State, or

(b) an interest in a partnership or trust the assets of which consist principally of immovable property situated in the other Contracting State, or of shares referred to in sub-paragraph a),

may be taxed in that other State.

(3) 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.

(4) Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of ships or aircraft operated in international traffic or movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships or aircraft shall be taxable only in that 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.

(6) The provisions of paragraph 5 shall not affect the right of a Contracting State to levy according to its law a tax chargeable in respect of gains from the alienation of any property on a person who is, and has been at any time during the previous six fiscal years, a resident of that State or on a person who is a resident of that State at any time during the fiscal year in which the property is alienated.

ARTICLE 14

Income from employment

(1) Subject to the provisions of Articles 15, 17 and 18, 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 or aircraft operated in international traffic by an enterprise of a Contracting State may be taxed in that State.

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 of a company which is a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

ARTICLE 16

Artistes and sportspersons

(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 sportsperson, 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 sportsperson in his capacity as such accrues not to the entertainer or sportsperson 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 sportsperson are exercised.

ARTICLE 17

Pensions

(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 18, pensions and other similar remuneration paid (including annuities paid as part of a pension arrangement) to an individual who is a resident of a Contracting State, shall be taxable only in that State.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, a lump sum payment derived from a pension scheme established in a Contracting State and beneficially owned by a resident of the other Contracting State shall be taxable only in the first-mentioned State.

(3) Contributions made by or on behalf of an individual who exercises employment or self-employment in a Contracting State to a pension scheme that is recognised for tax purposes in the other Contracting State shall, for the purposes of:

- (a) determining the individual's tax payable in the first-mentioned State; and
- (b) determining the profits of his employer which may be taxed in the first-mentioned State; be treated in that State in the same way and subject to the same conditions and limitations as contributions made to a pension scheme that is recognised for tax purposes in that first-mentioned State, to the extent that they are not so treated by the other Contracting State.

(4) The provisions of paragraph 3 shall apply only if:

- (a) the individual was not a resident of that State, and was participating in the pension scheme (or in another similar pension scheme for which the first-mentioned pension scheme was substituted), immediately before he began to exercise employment or self-employment in that State; and

- (b) the pension scheme is accepted by the competent authority of that State as generally corresponding to a pension scheme recognised as such for tax purposes by that State.

(5) For the purposes of this Article, a pension scheme is recognised for tax purposes in a Contracting State if the contributions to the scheme would qualify for tax relief in that State and if payments made to the scheme by the individual's employer are not deemed in that State to be taxable income of the individual.

ARTICLE 18

Government service

(1) (a) Salaries, wages and other similar remuneration paid by a Contracting State or an administrative territorial unit, a political subdivision or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State, administrative territorial unit, political subdivision or local 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 an administrative territorial unit, a political subdivision or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State, administrative territorial unit, political subdivision or local 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 an administrative-territorial unit, a political subdivision or a local authority thereof.

ARTICLE 19

Students

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 the first-mentioned State, provided that such payments arise from sources outside that State.

ARTICLE 20

Other income

(1) Items of income beneficially owned by a resident of a Contracting State, wherever arising, which are not dealt with in the foregoing Articles of this Convention, other than income paid out of trusts or the estates of deceased persons in the course of administration, 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 beneficial owner 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.

(3) Where, by reason of a special relationship between the resident referred to in paragraph 1 and some other person, or between both of them and some third person, the amount of the income referred to in that paragraph exceeds the amount (if any) which would have been agreed upon between them in the absence of such a relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such a case, the excess part of the income shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other applicable provisions of this Convention.

(4) No relief shall be available under this Article if it was the main purpose or one of the main purposes of any person concerned with the creation or assignment of the rights in respect of which the income is paid to take advantage of this Article by means of that creation or assignment.

ARTICLE 21

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 and aircraft operated by an enterprise of a Contracting State in international traffic and by movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships and aircraft, shall be taxable only in that State.

(4) Capital represented by shares or other corporate rights in a company, the property of which consists directly or indirectly principally of immovable property situated in a Contracting State may be taxed in that State.

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

ARTICLE 22

Elimination of double taxation

(1) In Moldova, double taxation shall be eliminated as follows:

- (a) Where a resident of Moldova derives income or owns capital which, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, may be taxed in the United Kingdom, then Moldova shall allow:
 - (i) as a deduction from the tax on the income of that resident, an amount equal to the income tax paid in the United Kingdom;
 - (ii) as a deduction from the tax on the capital of that resident, an amount equal to the tax on capital paid in the United Kingdom.

Such deduction in either case shall not, however, exceed that part of the income tax or tax on capital, 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 the United Kingdom.

- (b) Where, in accordance with any provision of the Convention income derived or capital owned by a resident of Moldova is exempt from tax in Moldova, Moldova 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.

(2) In the United Kingdom, double taxation shall be eliminated as follows:

Subject to the provisions of the law of the United Kingdom regarding the allowance as a credit against United Kingdom tax of tax payable in a territory outside the United Kingdom (which shall not affect the general principle hereof):

- (a) Moldovan tax payable under the laws of Moldova and in accordance with this Convention, whether directly or by deduction, on profits, income or chargeable gains from sources within Moldova (excluding in the case of a dividend, tax payable in respect of the profits out of which the dividend is paid) shall be allowed as a credit against any United Kingdom tax computed by reference to the same profits, income or chargeable gains by reference to which the Moldovan tax is computed;
 - (b) in the case of a dividend paid by a company which is a resident of Moldova to a company which is a resident of the United Kingdom and which controls directly or indirectly at least 10 per cent of the voting power in the company paying the dividend, the credit shall take into account (in addition to any Moldovan tax for which credit may be allowed under the provisions of sub-paragraph (a)) the Moldovan tax payable by the company in respect of the profits out of which such dividend is paid.
- (3) For the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 2, profits, income and capital gains owned by a resident of a Contracting State which may be taxed in the other Contracting State in accordance with this Convention shall be deemed to arise from sources in that other State.
- (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2:
- (a) where gains may be taxed by a Contracting State by reason only of paragraph 6 of Article 13, that State and not the other Contracting State shall eliminate double taxation in accordance with the methods set out in this Article as if the gains arose from sources in that other State;
 - (b) where gains may be taxed by a Contracting State by reason of paragraphs 1, 2 or 3 of Article 13, the other Contracting State and not the first-mentioned State shall eliminate double taxation in accordance with the methods set out in this Article.

ARTICLE 23

Miscellaneous provisions

- (1) Where under any provision of this Convention any income or gains are relieved from tax in a Contracting State and, under the law in force in the other Contracting State a person, in respect of that income or those gains, is subject to tax by reference to the amount thereof which is remitted to or received in that other State and not by reference to the full amount thereof, then the relief to be allowed under this Convention in the first-mentioned State shall apply only to so much of the income or gains as is taxed in the other State.
- (2) An item of income, profit or gain derived through a person that is fiscally transparent under the laws of either Contracting State shall be considered to be derived by a resident of a Contracting State to the extent that the item is treated for the purposes of the taxation law of such Contracting State as the income, profit or gain of a resident.

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.
- (2) 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.
- (3) Except where the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 9, paragraph 6 of Article 10, paragraph 7 or 8 of Article 11, paragraph 6 or 7 of Article 12, or paragraph 3 or 4 of Article 20

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.

(4) 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.

(5) Nothing contained in this Article shall be construed as obliging either Contracting State to grant to individuals not resident in that State any of the personal allowances, reliefs and reductions for tax purposes which are granted to individuals so resident or to its nationals.

(6) The provisions of this Article shall apply to the taxes which are the subject of this Convention.

ARTICLE 25

Mutual agreement procedure

(1) Where a resident of a Contracting State 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 this Convention or, if later, within six years from the end of the taxable year or chargeable period in respect of which that taxation is imposed or proposed.

(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 provisions of this Convention. Any agreement reached shall be implemented notwithstanding any time limits or other procedural limitations in the domestic law of the Contracting States, except such limitations as apply for the purposes of giving effect to such an agreement.

(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.

(4) The competent authorities of the Contracting States may communicate with each other directly 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 administrative-territorial units, political subdivisions or local authorities, insofar as the taxation there under is not contrary to the Convention, in particular, to prevent fraud and to facilitate the administration of statutory provisions against legal avoidance. 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.

(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.

(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 or permanent missions and consular posts

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

ARTICLE 28

Entry into force

Each of the Contracting States shall notify the other, through diplomatic channels, of the completion of the procedures required by its law for the bringing into force of this Convention. This Convention shall enter into force on the date of the later of these notifications and shall thereupon have effect:

- (a) in Moldova:
 - (i) in respect of taxes withheld at source, on income derived on or after 1st January of the calendar year next following the year in which this Convention enters into force;
 - (ii) in respect of other taxes on income and on capital, to taxes chargeable for any tax year beginning on or after 1st January of the calendar year next following the year in which this Convention enters into force; and
- (b) in the United Kingdom:
 - (i) in respect of income tax and capital gains tax, for any year of assessment beginning on or after 6th April next following the date on which this Convention enters into force;

- (ii) in respect of corporation tax, for any financial year beginning on or after 1st April next following the date on which this Convention enters into force.

ARTICLE 29

Termination

This Convention shall remain in force until terminated by one of the Contracting States. Either Contracting State may terminate the Convention, through diplomatic channels, by giving notice of termination at least six months before the end of any calendar year beginning after a 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 Moldova:
 - (i) in respect of taxes withheld at source, on income derived on or after 1st January of the calendar year next following the year in which the notice of termination is given;
 - (ii) in respect of other taxes on income and on capital, to taxes chargeable for any tax year beginning on or after 1st January of the calendar year next following the year in which the notice of termination is given; and
- (b) in the United Kingdom:
 - (i) in respect of income tax and capital gains tax, for any year of assessment beginning on or after 6th April next following the date on which the notice of termination is given;
 - (ii) in respect of corporation tax, for any financial year beginning on or after 1st April next following the date on which the notice of termination is given.

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

DONE at London on 8th November, 2007 in two originals in the English and Moldovan languages, both texts being equally authoritative.

For the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

Meg Munn

For the Government of the Republic of Moldova:

V Ostalep

PART 2

PROTOCOL

At the signing of the Convention between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Moldova for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income and on capital, both sides have agreed upon the following provisions, which shall form an integral part of the Convention:

(1) In the case of Moldova, the term “capital” all through this Convention shall mean “property”, except in the following Articles:

- Article 9, paragraph 1;
- Article 10, paragraph 2; and
- Article 24, paragraph 4.

(2) With reference to Article 7 of the Convention:

Where a resident of a Contracting State is a member of a partnership established under the laws of the other Contracting State, nothing in the Convention shall prevent the first-mentioned State from taxing that resident on his share of any income, profits or gains of that partnership.

(3) Having regard to the rate of tax levied on company profits (income) in both Contracting States, it is agreed that the two Governments shall consult each other regarding the terms, operation and application of the Convention, no later than five years after the entry into force of the Convention, with a view to ensuring that it is not misused and continues to serve the purposes of the avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal evasion.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorised thereto, have signed this Protocol.

DONE at London on 8th November, 2007 in two originals in the English and Moldovan languages, both texts being equally authoritative.

For the Government of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland:

Meg Munn

For the Government of the
Republic of Moldova:

V Ostalep

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order)

A Convention dealing with the avoidance of double taxation and fiscal evasion between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Moldova (“the Convention”) is set out in the Schedule to this Order.

Article 2 makes a declaration as to the effect and content of arrangements set out in the Convention contained in Part 1 of the Schedule to the Order and in the Protocol contained in Part 2 of that Schedule and that it is expedient that those arrangements should have effect.

A detailed explanation of the Convention can be found in the Explanatory Memorandum published with the Convention and which may be accessed on the web site of the Office of Public Sector Information at <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/stat.htm>

The Convention will enter into force on the date of the later of the notifications by each country of the completion of its legislative procedures.

It will take effect in the Republic of Moldova—

- in respect of taxes withheld at source, on income derived on or after 1st January of the calendar year next following the year in which this Convention enters into force; and
- in respect of other taxes on income and on capital, to taxes chargeable for any tax year beginning on or after 1st January of the calendar year next following the year in which this Convention enters into force.

It will take effect in the United Kingdom—

- in respect of income tax and capital gains tax, for any year of assessment beginning on or after 6th April next following the date on which this Convention enters into force; and
- in respect of corporation tax, for any financial year beginning on or after 1st April next following the date on which this Convention enters into force (see Article 28 of the Convention).

The date of entry into force will, in due course, be published in the *London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes*.

A full regulatory impact assessment has not been produced for this instrument as no impact on the private or voluntary sectors is foreseen.

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