

**CONVENTION BETWEEN**  
**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA AND**  
**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA**  
**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 Republic of Austria and the Government of the Republic of Cuba 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:

## **Chapter I SCOPE OF THE CONVENTION**

### 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 Austria:

- (i) the income tax (die Einkommensteuer);
  - (ii) the corporation tax (die Körperschaftsteuer);
  - (iii) the land tax (die Grundsteuer);
  - (iv) the tax on agricultural and forestry enterprises (die Abgabe von land- und forstwirtschaftlichen Betrieben);
  - (v) the tax on the value of vacant plots (die Abgabe vom Bodenwert bei unbebauten Grundstücken);
- (hereinafter referred to as "Austrian tax");

b) in Cuba:

- (i) the tax on profit (Impuesto sobre Utilidades);
  - (ii) the personal income tax (Impuesto sobre los Ingresos Personales);
  - (iii) the tax on the property or possession of certain goods (Impuesto sobre la Propiedad o Posesión de Determinados Bienes).
- (hereinafter referred to as "Cuban 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.

## **Chapter II DEFINITIONS**

### Article 3

#### **GENERAL DEFINITIONS**

(1) For the purposes of this Convention, unless the context otherwise requires:

- a) the term "Austria" means the Republic of Austria;
- b) the term "Cuba" means the Republic of Cuba, which territory is integrated by Isla de Cuba, Isla de la Juventud and other islands and islets, internal waters, the territorial sea and external areas to its territorial sea, in virtue of its internal legislation and in accordance with international law, extended its sovereignty or sovereignty and jurisdiction rights for purposes of exploration and exploitation of natural, biological and mineral resources of the superjacent watermass at the seabed and of the seabed and its subsoil;
- c) the term "person" includes an individual, a company and any other body of persons;
- d) the term "company" means any body corporate or any entity that is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;
- e) 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;
- f) the term "international traffic" means any transport by a ship or aircraft operated by an enterprise that has its place of effective management in a Contracting State, except when the ship or aircraft is operated solely between places in the other Contracting State;
- g) the term "competent authority" means:
  - (i) in Austria: the Federal Minister of Finance or his authorised representative;

(ii) in Cuba: the Minister of Finance and Prices or his authorised representative;

h) the term "national" means:

(i) in the case of Austria: any individual possessing the nationality of Austria;

(ii) in the case of Cuba: any individual who is a citizen of Cuba according to its law and who is permanently residing in Cuba; and

(iii) any legal person, partnership or association deriving its status according to laws in force in a Contracting State;

(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 from the preceding criteria it is not possible to determine the Contracting State in which the person is resident, the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall endeavour to 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) The term "permanent establishment" likewise encompasses:

- a) a building site or a construction, or installation project but only where such site, or project continue for a period of more than twelve months;
- b) the furnishing of services, including consultancy services, by an enterprise of a Contracting State through its employees or other personnel engaged by the enterprise for such purpose, provided that such activities continue for the same project or a connected project for a period of 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.

(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.

### **Chapter III TAXATION OF INCOME**

#### 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 and to income from immovable property used for the performance of independent personal services.

#### 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 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 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

### **SHIPPING AND AIR TRANSPORT**

(1) Profits from the operation of ships or aircraft 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. 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 25 per cent of the capital of the company paying the dividends;
- b) 15 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, "jouissance" shares or "jouissance" rights, mining shares, founders' shares or other rights, not being debt-claims, participating in profits, as well as income 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, or performs in that other State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, 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 in so far as such dividends are paid to a resident of that other State or in so far as the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with a permanent establishment or a fixed base 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 recipient is the beneficial owner of the interest the tax so charged shall not exceed 10 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, any such interest referred to in paragraph 1 shall be taxable only in the Contracting State of which the recipient is a resident, if such recipient is the beneficial owner of the interest and if such interest is paid:

- a) to the Government of the Republic of Austria or to the Government of the Republic of Cuba;
- b) on a loan of whatever kind granted, insured or guaranteed by a public institution for purposes of promoting export;
- c) in connection with the sale on credit of any industrial, commercial or scientific equipment;
- d) on any loan of whatever kind granted by a bank.

(4) However, income from rights or debt-claims carrying a right to participate in the profits, including the income derived by a sleeping partner from his participation as a sleeping partner or from participating loans and participating bonds, may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which it arises and according to the laws of that State.

(5) 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.

(6) 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, or performs in that other State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the debt-claim in respect of which the interest is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.

(7) 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 or a fixed base in connection with which the indebtedness on which the interest is paid was incurred, and such interest is borne by such permanent establishment or fixed base, then such interest shall be deemed to arise in the State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated.

(8) 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 beneficially owned by 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.

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, the copyright royalties paid in respect of the author's right and other similar remuneration for the production of literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work, arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State who is liable to tax on them, once the recipient of said royalties is the beneficial owner, shall be exempt from tax in the first-mentioned state.

(4) 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, or films or tapes used for radio or television broadcasting, any patent, trade mark, design or model, plan, secret formula or process, or for the use of, or the right to use industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.

(5) The provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 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, or performs in that other State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the right or property in respect of which the royalties are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.

(6) Royalties shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is a resident of that Contracting 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 or a fixed base in connection with which the liability to pay the royalties was incurred, and such royalties are borne by such permanent establishment or fixed base, then such royalties shall be deemed to arise in the State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base 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 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 or of movable property pertaining to a fixed base available to a resident of a Contracting State in the other Contracting State for the purpose of performing independent personal services, including such gains from the alienation of such a permanent establishment (alone or with the whole enterprise) or of such a fixed base, may be taxed in that other State.

(3) Gains 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 the Contracting State in which the place of management of the enterprise is situated.

(4) Gains from the alienation of any property other than that referred to in preceding paragraphs of this Article, shall be taxable only in the Contracting State of which the alienator is a resident.

### Article 14

#### **INDEPENDENT PERSONAL SERVICES**

(1) Income derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of professional services or other activities of an independent character shall be taxable only in that State unless he has a fixed base regularly available to him in the other Contracting State for the purpose of performing his activities. If he has such a fixed base, the income may be taxed in the other Contracting State but only so much of it as is attributable to that fixed base.

(2) The term "professional services" includes especially independent scientific, literary, artistic, educational or teaching activities as well as the independent activities of physicians, lawyers, engineers, architects, dentists and accountants.

Article 15**INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT**

(1) Subject to the provisions of Articles 16, 18, 19 and 21, 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 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, may be taxed in the Contracting State in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.

Article 16**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 17**ARTISTES AND SPORTSMEN**

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7, 14 and 15, 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, 14 and 15, be taxed in the Contracting State in which the activities of the entertainer or sportsman are exercised.

(3) Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to income derived by a resident of a Contracting State from activities exercised in the other Contracting State if the visit to that other State is supported wholly or mainly by public funds of the first-mentioned State, or takes place under a cultural or sportive agreement between the Governments of the Contracting States. In such case, the income shall be taxable only in the Contracting State of which the entertainer or sportsman is a resident.

Article 18**PENSIONS**

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 19, 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 19**GOVERNMENT SERVICE**

- (1) a) Salaries, wages and other similar remuneration, other than a pension, paid by a Contracting State or a political subdivision, a local authority or a statutory body thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision, authority or body 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) Any pension paid by, or out of funds created by, a Contracting State or a political subdivision, a local authority or a statutory body thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision, authority or body shall be taxable only in that State.

b) However, such pension 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 15, 16, 17 and 18 shall apply to salaries, wages and other similar remuneration, and to pensions, in respect of services rendered in connection with a business carried on by a Contracting State or a political subdivision, a local authority or a statutory body thereof.

#### Article 20

### **STUDENTS AND APPRENTICES**

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.

#### Article 21

### **TEACHERS AND RESEARCHERS**

(1) Remuneration which an individual 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 for the primary purpose of teaching or conducting research or both at a non profit university, college, school or high educational institution or scientific research institution, derives for the purpose of such teaching, or research or both shall

not be taxed in the first-mentioned State, for a period of two years from the date of his first arrival in the first- mentioned State.

(2) The provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to income from research if such research is undertaken not in the public interest but primarily for the private benefit of a specific person or persons.

## Article 22

### **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, or performs in that other State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the right or property in respect of which the income is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, items of income of a resident of a Contracting State not dealt with in the foregoing Articles of this Convention and arising in the other Contracting State may also be taxed in that other State.

(4) Income derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the other Contracting State under a legal claim to maintenance may not be taxed in the first-mentioned State if such income would be exempt from tax according to the laws of the other Contracting State.

## **Chapter IV TAXATION OF CAPITAL**

### Article 23

#### **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 or by movable property pertaining to a fixed base available to a resident of a Contracting State in the other Contracting State for the purpose of performing independent personal services, may be taxed in that other State.

(3) Capital represented by ships and aircraft operated in international traffic, and by movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships and aircraft, 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.

## **Chapter V METHODS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION**

### Article 24

#### **ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION**

Double taxation shall be eliminated as follows:

(1) In Austria:

- a) Where a resident of Austria derives income or owns capital which, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, may be taxed in Cuba, Austria shall, subject to the provisions of subparagraph b and paragraph 3, exempt such income or capital from tax.
- b) Where a resident of Austria derives items of income which, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 10, 11, 12 and paragraph 3 of Article 22, may be

taxed in Cuba, Austria shall allow as a deduction from the tax on the income of that resident an amount equal to the tax paid in Cuba. Such deduction shall not, however, exceed that part of the tax, as computed before the deduction is given, which is attributable to such items of income derived from Cuba.

- c) The provisions of subparagraph a shall not apply to income derived or capital owned by a resident of Austria where Cuba applies the provisions of this Convention to exempt such income or capital from tax or applies the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 10, 11 or 12 to such income.

(2) In Cuba:

- a) Where a resident of Cuba derives income or owns capital which, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, may be taxed in Austria, Cuba shall allow as a deduction of tax on the income and the capital of the resident in an amount equal to the tax paid in Austria.
- b) The amount of the credit, however, shall not exceed the amount on the Cuban tax on that income or that capital computed in accordance with the taxation laws and regulations of Cuba.

(3) Where, in accordance with any provision of this 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.

(4) Where a resident of Austria derives income which, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 10, 11, 12 and subparagraph 3 of Article 22 of this Convention, may be taxed in Cuba, Austria shall, notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph b of paragraph 1, allow as a deduction from the tax on the income of that resident an amount equal to the tax spared by Cuban laws for a similar tax, but has not been paid because of exemptions, allowances, deductions and other types of reliefs granted in Cuba. Such deduction shall not, however, exceed that part of the tax, as computed before the deduction is given, which is attributable to such items of income derived from Cuba.

## **Chapter VI SPECIAL PROVISIONS**

### Article 25

#### **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) 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 8 of Article 11, or paragraph 7 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 26

### **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. 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 27

### **EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION**

(1) The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall exchange such information as is necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Convention. Any information received 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, or the determination of appeals in relation to the taxes covered by the Convention. 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. Even in such cases the confidentiality of person-related data may be waived only insofar as this is necessary to safeguard predominantly legitimate interests of another person or predominantly public interests.

(2) In no case shall the provisions of paragraph 1 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*) or to the fundamental rights granted by a State, in particular in the area of data protection.

#### Article 28

### **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 29

### **ENTRY INTO FORCE**

(1) The Contracting States will notify each other through diplomatic channels and written notice that the respective procedures for entry into force have been complied in accordance with the domestic law.

(2) This Convention shall enter into force on the sixtieth day after the date of the latter of notes that is referred to the paragraph 1 and its provisions shall have effect in respect of taxes for any fiscal year beginning on or after the first day of January in the calendar year next following that in which this Convention has entered into force.

Article 30**TERMINATION**

This Convention shall remain in force until terminated by one of the Contracting States. Either of the Contracting States may give to the other Contracting State, through diplomatic channels, written notice of termination on or before the thirtieth day of June in any calendar year from the fifth year following that in which the Convention entered into force. In such event, this Convention shall cease to have effect in respects of taxes for any fiscal year beginning on or after the first day of January in the calendar year next following that in which the notice of termination is given.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Plenipotentiaries of the two Contracting States, duly authorised thereto, have signed this Convention.

DONE in duplicate in Vienna, on the 26<sup>th</sup> June 2003, in the German, Spanish and English languages, each text being equally authentic. In the case divergence of interpretation the English text shall prevail.

**For the Government of the  
Republic of Austria:**

**Dr. Alfred Finz**

**For the Government of the  
Republic of Cuba:**

**Marta LOMAS MORALES**



## PROTOCOL

At the moment of signing the Convention for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income and on capital, this day concluded between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Republic of Cuba, the undersigned have agreed that the following provisions shall form an integral part of the Convention.

(1) With reference to paragraph 1 of Article 4

In the case of Cuba concerning Cuban citizen the term resident refers to those possessing the Cuban citizenship in accordance with its domestic law and being permanent resident in the national territory.

(2) With reference to paragraph 3 of Article 10

In the case of Cuba, the term "dividends" also includes the profit derived from "cuenta en participación".

(3) With reference to paragraph 3 of Article 17

It is understood that paragraph 3 shall also apply to legal entities which carry on orchestras, theatres, ballet groups as well as to members of such cultural entities if such legal entities substantially are non-profit entities and if this is certified by the competent authority of the State of residence.

(4) With reference to paragraph 4 of Article 22

- a) For the purposes of paragraph 4 such remuneration shall also include remuneration for damage resulting from crimes, vaccinations or similar reasons.
- b) The income mentioned in this paragraph shall not be taken into consideration when applying the exemption with progression method.

(5) With reference to paragraph 4 of Article 24

The term "Cuban laws" means:

- The Fifth Final Provision, subparagraph a of Law 73 on the Taxation System of 4 August 1994;
- Articles 38,39 and 43 and the First Transitional Provision of Law 77 of 5 September 1995 (Foreign Investment Law);
- Articles 35 (1,2), 36 and 37 (1,2) of Decree-Law 165 of 3 June 1996 on Free Zones and Industrial Parks.

The competent authorities of the Contracting States may, by mutual agreement, settle that any amendments eventually introduced into the afore-mentioned Cuban laws fall under the scope of application of paragraph 4 of Article 24 of this Convention, provided that such amendments are of substantially similar nature to that envisaged in the afore-mentioned Cuban laws and do not damage the general principle stated in the said paragraph 4 of Article 24.

If a Convention concluded by Cuba with a third state after this Convention includes a time-limit of application or conditions less favourable for Cuba (even the non-inclusion of such a clause), Cuba agrees to immediately inform in writing, through diplomatic channels, and start negotiations with the Republic of Austria, with a view to grant to the Republic of Austria the same treatment as the one granted to that third state.

It is understood that paragraph 4 of Article 24 will not apply if the form of a transaction giving rise for the application of those provisions was mainly chosen with a view to avoid taxes.

(6) With respect to paragraph 1 of Article 27

Information received shall be used only within the territories of the Contracting States. Where it is necessary to use the information in public proceedings or judicial decisions, the competent authority of the Contracting State which has supplied the information, shall be informed about this circumstance, if the competent authority of the applicant Contracting State is aware of such circumstance and such disclosure may only take place upon authorisation by the competent authority of the Contracting State which has supplied that information.

(7) Interpretation of the Convention

It is understood that provisions of the Convention which are drafted according to the corresponding provisions of the OECD-Model Convention on Income and on Capital or the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between developed and developing countries with respect to taxes on income and on capital shall generally be expected to have the same meaning as expressed in the OECD or UN Commentaries thereon. The understanding in the preceding sentence will not apply with respect to the following:

- a) any reservations or observations to the OECD or UN Model or its Commentaries by either Contracting State;
- b) any contrary interpretations in this Protocol;
- c) any contrary interpretation agreed to by the competent authorities after the entry into force of the Convention.

The OECD or UN Commentaries - as they may be revised from time to time - constitute a means of interpretation in the sense of the Vienna Convention of 23 May 1969 on the Law of Treaties. In case of any divergence in the interpretation as expressed in the commentaries of the OECD and UN Model, a common interpretation would have to be sought by mutual agreement according to Article 26 if necessary.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Plenipotentiaries of the two Contracting States, duly authorised thereto, have signed this Protocol.

DONE in duplicate in Vienna, on the 26<sup>th</sup> June 2003, in the German, Spanish and English languages, each text being equally authentic. In the case divergence of interpretation the English text shall prevail.

**For the Government of the  
Republic of Austria:**

**Dr. Alfred Finz**

**For the Government of the  
Republic of Cuba:**

**Marta LOMAS MORALES**