

**CONVENTION BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON
INCOME AND ON CAPITAL AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION**

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Desiring to conclude a Convention to avoid double taxation with respect to taxes on income and to prevent fiscal evasion and with a view to promote economic co-operation between the two countries,

Have agreed as follows:

Art. 1. Personal scope. - This Convention shall apply to persons who are residents of one or both of the Contracting States.

Art. 2. Taxes covered. - 1) This Convention shall apply to taxes on income imposed on behalf of each Contracting State or of its political or administrative 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, as well as taxes on capital appreciation.

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

a) In the case of Italy:

(1) the personal income tax (l'imposta sul reddito delle persone fisiche);

(2) the corporate income tax (l'imposta sul reddito delle persone giuridiche);

(3) the local income tax (l'imposta locale sui redditi);

(4) the net worth tax on enterprises (l'imposta sul patrimonio netto delle imprese), whether or not they are collected by withholding at source (hereinafter referred to as "Italian tax"),

b) In the case of the Russian Federation :

(1) tax on profits (income) of enterprises and organisations;

(2) the income tax on individuals;

(3) tax on property of enterprises;

(4) taxes on property of individuals (hereinafter referred to as "Russian tax").

4) This Convention shall also apply to any identical or substantially similar taxes which are imposed after the date of signature of this 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 which have been made in their respective taxation laws.

Art. 3. General definitions. - 1) In this Convention, unless the context otherwise requires:

a) the term «Italy» means the Italian Republic and, when used in geographical sense, means its territory, including internal waters, territorial sea and air space over them and includes any area beyond the territorial waters of Italy which, in accordance with international law and the laws of Italy concerning the exploration and exploitation of natural resources, may be designated as an area within which the rights of Italy, with respect to the seabed and subsoil and natural resource, may be exercised;

b) the term “Russia” means the Russian Federation and, when used in a geographical sense, means its territory, including internal waters and territorial sea , air space over them as well as exclusive economic zone and continental shelf where the Russian federation has sovereign rights and exercises jurisdiction in conformity with the international and federal law;

c) the terms «a Contracting State» and «the other Contracting State» mean Italy or Russia , as the context requires;

d) the term «person» includes an individual, a company and any other body of persons;

e) the term «company» means any body corporate or any entity which is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;

f) 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;

g) the term « international traffic » means any transport by a ship or aircraft operated by an enterprise which is a resident of a Contracting State, except when the ship or aircraft is operated solely between places in the other Contracting State;

h) the term «nationals» means:

i) all individuals possessing the citizenship of a Contracting State;

ii) all legal persons, partnerships and associations deriving their status as such from the laws in force in a Contracting State;

i) the term «competent authority» means:

i) in the case of Italy, the Ministry of Finance;

ii) in the case of Russia, the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation or its authorised representatives.

2) As regards the application of the Convention by a Contracting State any term not defined therein shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning which it has under the law of that Contracting State concerning the taxes to which the Convention applies.

Art 4. Resident. - 1) For the purposes of this Convention, the term “resident of a Contracting State” means any person who, under the law 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.

But this term does not include any person who is liable to tax in that State in respect only of income from sources in that State.

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 of the Contracting State in which he has a permanent home available to him. If he has a permanent home available to him in both Contracting States, he shall be deemed to be a resident of the Contracting State with which his personal and economic relations are closer (centre of vital interests);

b) if the Contracting 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 Contracting State, he shall be deemed to be a resident of the Contracting State in which he has an habitual abode;

c) if he has an habitual abode in both Contracting States or in neither of them, he shall be deemed to be a resident of the Contracting State of which he is a national;

d) if he is a national of both Contracting States or of neither of them, the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall settle the question by mutual agreement.

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

Art. 5. Permanent establishment. - 1) For the purposes of this Convention, the term "permanent establishment" means a fixed place of business in which the business of the enterprise is wholly or partly carried on.

2) The term "permanent establishment shall include especially:

a) a place of management;

b) a branch;

c) an office;

d) a factory;

e) a workshop;

f) a mine, quarry or other place of extraction of natural resource;

g) a building site or construction or assembly project or an installation which exists more than 12 months.

3) The term “permanent establishment” shall not be deemed 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 enterprise solely for the purpose of storage , display or delivery ;

c) the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to 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 advertising, for the supply of information, for scientific research or for similar activities which have a preparatory or auxiliary character, for the enterprise.

4) A person acting in a Contracting State on behalf of an enterprise of the other Contracting State - other than an agent of an independent status to whom paragraph 5 applies - shall be deemed to a permanent establishment in the first-mentioned State if he has, and habitually exercises, in that State, an authority to conclude contracts in the name of the enterprise, unless his activities are limited to the purchase of goods or merchandise for the enterprise.

5) An enterprise of a Contracting State shall not be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the other Contracting State merely because it carries on business in that other State through a broker, general commission agent or any other agent of an independent status, where such person is acting in the ordinary course of their business.

6) 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.

Art. 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 be defined in accordance with 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 shall also be considered as “immovable property”. Ships, boats 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 the direct immovable property of an enterprise and to income from immovable property used for the performance of independent personal services.

Art. 7. Business profits. - 1) The profits of an enterprises of 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 the determination of the profits of a permanent establishment, there shall be allowed as deductions expenses which are incurred for the purposes of the permanent establishment including executive and general administrative expenses so incurred, whether in the State in which the permanent establishment is situated or elsewhere.

4) Insofar as it has been customary in a Contracting State to determine the profits to be attributed to a permanent establishment on the basis of an apportionment of the total profits of the enterprise to its various parts, nothing in paragraph 2 shall preclude such 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 embodied 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 country.

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.

Art. 8. Profits from international transport - 1) Profits from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic shall be taxable only in the Contracting State in which the person deriving such profits is a resident.

2) The provisions of paragraphs 1 shall also apply to profits derived form the participation in a pool, a joint business or in an international operating agency.

Art. 9. Associated enterprises. - 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.

Art. 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 recipient is the beneficial owner of the dividends 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 which holds directly or indirectly at least 10 per cent of the capital of the company paying the dividends (this share should be at least 100,000 US\$ or its equivalent in other currency);

b) 10 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends in all other cases.

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

This paragraph shall not effect 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 income from other corporate rights which is subject, to the same taxation treatment as income from shares by the law 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 a case the dividends are taxable in that other Contracting State according to its own law.

5) Where a company which is a resident of a Contracting State, derives profits or income from the other Contracting State, that other State may not impose any tax on the dividends paid by the company, except, insofar as such dividends are paid to a resident of that other State or insofar as the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with a permanent establishment 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.

Art. 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 law 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 these limitations.

3) The term "interest" as used in this Article means income from Government securities, bonds or debentures, whether or not secured by mortgage and whether or not carrying a right to participate in profits, and debt-claims of every kind as well as all other income assimilated to income from money lent by the taxation law of the State in which the income arises.

4) The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 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 a case, the interest is taxable in that other Contracting State according to its own law.

5) Interest shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is that State itself, a political or administrative subdivision a local authority or 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 Contracting State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated.

6) Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the 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 law of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Convention.

Art. 12. Royalties. - 1) Royalties arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State shall be taxable only in that other State if such resident is the beneficial owner of the royalties.

2) 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 copy-right of literary, artistic or scientific work including cinematograph films, or tapes for television or 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.

3) The provisions of paragraphs 1 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 a case, the royalties are taxable in that other Contracting State according to its own law.

4) 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 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 that case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being to the other provisions of this Convention.

Art. 13. Capital gains. - 1) Gains from the alienation of immovable property, as defined in paragraph 2 of Article 6, may be taxed in the Contracting State in which such property is situated.

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 the other State.

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

4) Gains from the alienation of any property other than that referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, shall be taxable only in the Contracting State of which the alienator is a resident.

Art. 14. Income from independent personal services. - 1) Income derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of professional services or other independent activities of a similar 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.

Art. 15 Income from dependent personal services. - 1) Subject to the provisions of Articles 16, 18 and 19 and 20 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 or a fixed base 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 by an enterprise of a Contracting State in international traffic, may be taxed in that Contracting State.

Art. 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.

Art. 17. Artists and sportsmen. - 1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 14 and 15, income derived by a resident of a Contracting State as an entertainer, such as a theatre, motion picture, radio or television artist, or a musician, or as a sportsman, from his personal activities as such exercised in the other Contracting State, may be taxed in the 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.

Art. 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.

Art. 19. Government service. - 1) a) Remuneration, other than a pension, paid by a Contracting State or a political or administrative subdivision or a local authority thereof to any individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision or authority shall be taxable only in that State.

b) However, such remuneration shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State in which the services are rendered if the individual is a resident of that State, not being a national of the other Contracting 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 or administrative subdivision or a local authority thereof to any individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision or authority 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, without being a national of the State from which the pension is derived.

3) The provisions of Articles 15, 16 and 18 shall apply to remuneration and pensions in respect of services rendered in connection with business carried on by one of the Contracting States or a political or administrative subdivision or a local authority thereof.

Art. 20. Professors, teachers and researches - A professor, a teacher or a researcher who makes a temporary visit to a Contracting State for the purpose of teaching or conducting research at a university, college, school or other educational institution, and who is, or immediately before such visit was, a resident of the other Contracting State shall be exempt, for a period not exceeding two years, from tax in the first-mentioned Contracting State in respect of remuneration for such teaching or research.

Art. 21. Students. - 1) Payment 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 Contracting 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, directly connected with such education or training, arise from sources outside that State

Art. 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 items of income are taxable in that other Contracting State according to its own law.

3) Where, by reason of a special relationship between the persons who have carried on activities from which income referred to in paragraph 1 is derived, the payment for such activities exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by independent persons, the provisions of paragraph 1 shall apply only to the last mentioned amount. In such case, the excess part of the payment shall remain taxable according to the law of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Convention.

Art. 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, owned by a resident of a Contracting State, as well as by movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships and aircraft, shall be taxable only in that State.

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

Art. 24. Elimination of double taxation. - 1) It is agreed that double taxation shall be avoided in accordance with the following paragraphs of this Article.

2) In the case of Italy:

a) If a resident of Italy owns items of income which are taxable in Russia, Italy, in determining its income taxes specified in Article 2 of this Convention, may include in the basis upon which such taxes are imposed the said items of income, unless specific provisions of this Convention otherwise provide.

In such a case, Italy shall deduct from the taxes so calculated the income tax paid in Russia but in an amount not exceeding that proportion of the aforesaid Italian tax which such items of income bear to the entire income. However no deduction will be granted if the item of income is subjected in Italy to a final withholding tax by request of the recipient of the said income in accordance with the Italian law;

b) If a resident of Italy owns items of capital that in accordance with the provisions of this Convention may be taxed in Russia, the tax on capital paid in Russia shall be allowed as a credit against Italian tax on capital on the same item of capital. The credit shall not however exceed that proportion of the Italian tax which the item of capital owned in Russia bears to the entire capital.

3) In the case of Russia:

Where a resident of Russia derives income or owns capital which, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention may be taxed in Italy, the amount of tax on that income or capital payable in Italy may be credited against the tax imposed in Russia. The amount of credit, however, shall not exceed the amount of the tax on that income or capital computed in Russia.

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 are or may be subjected. This provisions shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 1, also apply to persons who are not residents of one or both of the Contracting States.

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. 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.

3) Except where the provisions of Article 9, paragraph 7 of Article 11, or paragraph 4 of Article 12, apply, interest, royalties and other disbursements paid by an enterprise of a Contracting State to a resident of other Contracting State shall, for the purpose of determining the taxable profits of such enterprise, be deductible under the same condition 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 condition 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 Contracting 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 that first-mentioned State are or may be subjected.

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

Art. 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 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 two 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 not in accordance with the Convention.

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. When it seems advisable in order to reach agreement to have an oral exchange of opinions, such exchange may take place through a commission consisting of representatives of the competent authorities of the Contracting States.

Art. 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 or of the domestic laws of the Contracting States concerning taxes covered by this Convention insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the Convention as well as to prevent fiscal evasion. The exchange of information is not restricted by Article 1. 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) involved in the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of 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.

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 or the 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*).

Art. 28. Members and employees of diplomatic or consular establishments and permanent missions.

- Nothing in this Convention shall affect the fiscal privileges accorded to members and employees of diplomatic or consular establishments or permanent missions under the general rules of international law or under the provisions of special agreements.

Art. 29. Entry into force. - 1) This Convention shall be subject, to ratification in each Contracting State.

2) The Convention shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification and its provisions shall have effect:

a) in respect of taxes withheld at source, to amounts derived on or after 1st January next following the year in which this Convention enters into force; and 1

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

3) The Convention between the Government of the Italian Republic and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the avoidance of double taxation on income, signed at Rome on 26th February 1985, shall terminate and cease to have effect upon the entry into force of this Convention.

Art. 30. Termination. - This Convention shall remain in force until terminated by a Contracting State. Either Contracting State may terminate the Convention, through diplomatic channels, by giving notice of termination at least six months before the end of any calendar year after the period of five years from the date on which the Convention enters into force. In such event, the Convention shall cease to have effect:

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

In witness thereof the undersigned, duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.

Done in duplicate at Rome the 9th day of April 1996, in the Italian, Russian and English languages, all texts being equally authentic. In the case of any divergence of interpretations of the Italian and English texts, English text shall be the operative one.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL

To the Convention between the Government of the Italian Republic and the Government of the Russian Federation for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and on capital and the prevention of fiscal evasion.

At the signing of the Convention concluded today between the Government of the Italian Republic and the Government of the Russian Federation for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and on capital and the prevention of fiscal evasion, the undersigned have agreed upon the following additional provisions which shall form an integral part of said Convention.

It is understood that:

a) with reference to Article 7, paragraph 3, the expression “expenses which are incurred for the purposes of the permanent establishment” means the expenses directly connected with the activity of the permanent establishment;

b) with reference to paragraph 1 of Article 8, profits from the operation in international traffic of ships or aircraft include:

(i) profits from the use, maintenance, or rental of containers (including trailers, barges, and related equipment for the transport of containers) used for the transport in international traffic of goods or merchandise; and

(ii) profits derived from the rental on a full basis of ships or aircraft and profits derived from the rental on a bareboat basis of ships or aircraft, provided in the latter case that such rental profits are incidental to other profits from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic;

c) if, in accordance with the provisions of Article 9, a redetermination has been made by one Contracting State with respect to a person, the other Contracting State shall, to the extent it agrees that such redetermination reflects arrangements or conditions which would be made between independent persons, make appropriate adjustments with respect to persons who are related to such person and are subject to taxation in that State. Any such adjustment shall be made only in accordance with the mutual agreement procedure provided for by Article 26;

d) with reference to Article 25, the provisions of this Article shall not limit the application of the domestic provisions for the prevention of fiscal evasion and tax avoidance. The expression “domestic provisions” shall include in any case the provisions for the limitation of the deduction of expenses and other similar deductible burdens deriving from transactions between enterprises of a Contracting State and enterprises situated in the other Contracting State;

e) with reference to paragraph 1 of Article 26, the expression “irrespective of the remedies provided by the domestic law” means that the mutual agreement procedure is not alternative with the national contentious proceedings which shall be, in any case, preventively initiated, when the claim is related with an assessment of taxes not in accordance with this Convention;

f) taxes withheld at the source in a Contracting State, will be refunded by request of the taxpayer if the right to collect the said taxes is affected by the provisions of this Convention. Claims for refund, that shall be produced within the time limit fixed by the law of the Contracting State which is obliged to carry out the refund, shall be accompanied by an official certificate of the Contracting State of which the taxpayer is a resident certifying the existence of the conditions required for being entitled to the application of the benefits provided for by this Convention. This provision will not be construed to prevent the competent authorities of the Contracting States from establishing other mode of application of the benefits provided by the Convention.

Done in duplicate at Rome, the 9th day of April 1996, in the Italian, Russian and English languages, all texts being equally authentic. In the case of any divergence of interpretations of the Italian and Russian text , English text shall be the operative one.