

# **SYNTHESISED TEXT OF THE MLI AND THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT AND THE KINGDOM OF NETHERLANDS FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME**

## **General disclaimer on the Synthesised text document**

**This comprehensive document (the "Document") of the companion text of the Multilateral Convention promulgated by Presidential Decree No. 446 of 2020 and the Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Tax Evasion with regard to Income Taxes between the Governments of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Kingdom of Netherlands and published in the Official Gazette 41 on 12/10/2002 ("Agreement"), is only a guiding text, bearing in mind that that English version of the Agreement is the most likely and the first to be applied on the part of the authentic in case of difference between the versions of different languages themselves- without any responsibility on the authority that issued those texts.**

This document presents the synthesised text for the application of the Agreement between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Kingdom of Netherlands with respect to Taxes on Income signed on 21 April 1999 (the "Agreement"), as modified by the Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting signed by Egypt on 7 June 2017 and by Netherlands on 7 June 2017 (the "MLI").

The document was prepared on the basis of the MLI position of Egypt submitted to the Depository upon ratification on 30 September 2020 and of the MLI position of Netherlands submitted to the Depository upon ratification on 29 March 2019. These MLI positions are subject to modifications as provided in the MLI. Modifications made to MLI positions could modify the effects of the MLI on the Agreement.

The authentic legal texts of the Agreement and the MLI take precedence and remain the legal texts applicable.

The provisions of the MLI that are applicable with respect to the provisions of the Agreement are included in boxes throughout the text of this document in the context of the relevant provisions of the Agreement. The boxes containing the provisions of the MLI have generally been inserted in accordance with the ordering of the provisions of the 2017 OECD Model Tax Convention.

Changes to the text of the provisions of the MLI have been made to conform the terminology used in the MLI to the terminology used in the Agreement (such as "Covered Tax Agreement" and "Convention"/ "Agreement", "Contracting Jurisdictions" and "Contracting States"), to ease the comprehension of the provisions of the MLI. The changes in terminology are intended to increase the readability of the document and are not intended to change the substance of the provisions of the MLI. Similarly, changes have been made to parts of provisions of the MLI that describe existing provisions

of the Agreement: descriptive language has been replaced by legal references of the existing provisions to ease the readability.

In all cases, references made to the provisions of the Agreement or to the Agreement must be understood as referring to the Agreement as modified by the provisions of the MLI, provided such provisions of the MLI have taken effect.

### **References**

The authentic legal texts of the MLI and the Agreement can be found [[www.eta.gov.eg](http://www.eta.gov.eg)]

### **Disclaimer on the entry into effect of the provisions of the MLI**

The provisions of the MLI applicable to this Agreement do not take effect on the same dates as the original provisions of the Agreement. Each of provisions of the MLI could take effect on different dates, depending on the types of taxes involved (taxes withheld at source or other taxes levied) and on the choices made by **the Arab Republic of Egypt** and **the Kingdom of Netherlands** in their MLI positions.

Dates of the deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval: **30 September 2020** for **Egypt** and **29 March 2019** for **Netherlands**.

Entry into force of the MLI: **1 January 2021** for **Egypt** and **1 July 2019** for **Netherlands**. This document provides specific information on the dates on or after which each of the provisions of the MLI has effect with respect to the Agreement throughout this document and has effect as follows:

(a) The provisions of the MLI shall have effect in each Contracting State with respect to the Agreement:

(i) with respect to taxes withheld at source on amounts paid or credited to non-residents, where the event giving rise to such taxes occurs on or after 1 January 2021; and

(ii) With respect to all other taxes levied by that Contracting State, for taxes levied with respect to taxable periods beginning on or after 1 July 2021.

(b) Notwithstanding (a), Article 16 (Mutual Agreement Procedure) of the MLI shall have effect with respect to the Agreement for a case presented to the competent authority of a Contracting State on or after 1 January 2021, except for cases that were not eligible to be presented as of that date under the Agreement prior to its modification by the MLI, without regard to the taxable period to which the case relates.

**AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN  
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT  
AND  
THE GOVERNMENT KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS  
FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION  
AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION  
WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME**

**[MODIFIED by paragraph 3.6.2. of Article 6 (3) of the MLI]**

The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, their states hereinafter referred to as “Contracting State “

~~[Desiring that an Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income be concluded by both States,]~~

*The following paragraph 1 and paragraph 3 of Article 6 of the MLI {replace the text referring to an intent to eliminate double taxation in the preamble of this Agreement :}*

**ARTICLE 6 OF THE MLI – PURPOSE OF A COVERED TAX AGREEMENT**

Desiring to further develop their economic relationship and to enhance their co-operation in tax matters,

Intending to eliminate double taxation with respect to the taxes covered by [*this Agreement*] without creating opportunities for non-taxation or reduced taxation through tax evasion or avoidance (including through treaty-shopping arrangements aimed at obtaining reliefs provided in [*the Agreement*] for the indirect benefit of residents of third jurisdictions),

Have agreed as follows:

**CHAPTER 1**  
**SCOPE OF THE CONVENTION**  
**ARTICLE I**  
**PERSONAL SCOPE**

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

**ARTICLE 2**  
**TAXES COVERED**

1. This Agreement shall apply to taxes on income 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 all taxes imposed on total income, or on elements of income, including taxes on gains from the alienation of movable or immovable property taxes on the total amounts wages or salaries paid by enterprises, as well as taxes on capital appreciation.
3. The existing taxes to which the Agreement shall apply are in particular:
  - (a) in Egypt:
    - i. the tax on income derived from immovable property (including the agriculture land tax and the building tax);
    - ii. the unified tax on income of individuals;
    - iii. the tax on corporation profits;
    - iv. the duty for the development of the financial resources of the State;
    - v. supplementary taxes imposed as percentage of taxes mentioned above or otherwise;

(Hereinafter referred to as “Egyptian tax”)
  - (b) in the Netherlands:
    - i. de inkomstenbelasting (income tax);
    - ii. de loonbelasting (wages tax);
    - iii. de vennootschapsbelasting (company tax) including the Government share in the net profits of the exploitation of natural resources levied pursuant to the Mijnwet 1810 (the Minig Act of 1810) with respect to concessions issued from 1967, or pursuant to the Mijnwet Continental Plat 1965 (the Netherlands Continental Shelf Minig Act of 1965);
    - iv. de dividendbelasting (divided tax).

(Hereinafter referred to as “Netherland’s tax”)

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

## **CHAPTER II DEFINITIONS**

### **ARTICLE 3 GENERAL DEFINITIONS**

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) The term “Egypt” means the Arab Republic of Egypt, and when used in a geographical sense, the term “Egypt” includes:
  - i. the territorial seas thereof, and
  - ii. the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the coast thereof, but beyond the territorial sea, over which Egypt exercises sovereign rights, in accordance with international law for the purpose of exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of such area, but only to the extent that the person, property or activity to which the Agreement is being applied is connected with such exploration or exploitation.
- (b) the term “Netherlands” means the part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands that is situated in Europe, including its territorial sea, and any area beyond the territorial sea within which the Netherlands, in accordance with international law, exercises jurisdiction or sovereign rights with respect to the seabed, its sub-soil and its superjacent waters, and their natural resources;
- (c) The term “a Contracting State” means the Kingdom of the Netherlands (the Netherlands) or the Arab Republic of Egypt (Egypt), as the context requires, the term “Contracting States” means the Kingdom of the Netherlands (the Netherlands) and the Arab Republic of Egypt (Egypt);
- (d) The term “person” includes an individual, a company and any other body of persons;
- (e) The term “company” means anybody corporate or any entity that 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 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;

(h) The term “national” means:

- i. Any individual possessing the nationality of a Contracting State;
- ii. any legal persons, partnership and association deriving its status as such from the laws in force in a Contracting State;

(i) the term “competent authority” means,

- i. In Egypt the Minister of Finance or his duty authorized representative.
- ii. In Netherlands the Minister of Finance or his duty authorized representative.

2. As regards the application of the Agreement at any time by a Contracting State, any term not defined therein shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning which it has at that time under the law of that State for the purpose of the taxes to which the Agreement 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 Agreement, 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. 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.
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 of the State with which his personal and economic relations are closer (center of vital interests);
  - (b) if the State in which he has his center 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 a habitual abode;
  - (c) if he has a habitual abode in both States or in neither of them, he shall be deemed to be a resident of the State of which he is a national;
  - (d) if he is a national of both States or of neither of them, the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall settle the question by mutual agreement.

3. ~~[REPLACED by paragraph 1 of Article 4 of the MLI][Where by the 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.]~~

*The following paragraph 1 of Article 4 of the MLI replaces paragraph {3} of Article {4} of this Agreement:*

#### **ARTICLE 4 OF THE MLI – DUAL RESIDENT ENTITIES**

Where by reason of the provisions of *[the Agreement]* a person other than an individual is a resident of both *[Contracting States]*, the competent authorities of the *[Contracting States]* shall endeavour to determine by mutual agreement the *[Contracting State]* of which such person shall be deemed to be a resident for the purposes of *[the Agreement]*, having regard to its place of effective management, the place where it is incorporated or otherwise constituted and any other relevant factors. In the absence of such agreement, such person shall not be entitled to any relief or exemption from tax provided by *[the Agreement]* except to the extent and in such manner as may be agreed upon by the competent authorities of the *[Contracting States]*.

#### **ARTICLE 5 PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT**

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, the term “permanent establishment” means a fixed place of business through which the business of an enterprise is wholly or partly carried on.
2. The term “permanent establishment” includes especially:
  - (a) a place of management;
  - (b) a branch;
  - (c) an office;
  - (d) a factory;
  - (e) a workshop;
  - (f) a mine, an oil or gas well, a quarry or any other place of extraction of natural resources; and
  - (g) a farm or a plantation.
3. **[MODIFIED by paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the MLI]**[A building site or a construction, assembly or installation project or supervisory activities in connection therewith constitute a permanent establishment only if such site, project or activities continue for a period of more than six months.]

*The following paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the MLI applies and supersede the provisions of this Agreement:*

#### **ARTICLE 14 OF THE MLI – SPLITTING-UP OF CONTRACTS**

For the sole purpose of determining whether *[the six months]* referred to in *[paragraph {3} of Article {5} of the Agreement]* has been exceeded:

- a) where an enterprise of a *[Contracting State]* carries on activities in the other *[Contracting State]* at a place that constitutes a building site, construction, assembly or installation project

{or carries on supervisory activities in connection with such a place}, and these activities are carried on during one or more periods of time that, in the aggregate, exceed 30 days without exceeding [the six months]; and

b) where connected activities are carried on in that other [Contracting State] at {(or, where applies to supervisory activities, in connection with)} the same building site, construction, assembly or installation project during different periods of time, each exceeding 30 days, by one or more enterprises closely related to the first-mentioned enterprise,

these different periods of time shall be added to the aggregate period of time during which the first mentioned enterprise has carried on activities at that a building site, construction, assembly or installation project.

4. **[MODIFIED by paragraph 2 of Article 13 of the MLI]**~~[Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, the term “permanent establishment” shall be deemed not to include:~~

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

*The following paragraph 2 of Article 13 of the MLI replaces paragraph {4} of Article {5} of this Agreement:*

**ARTICLE 13 OF THE MLI – ARTIFICIAL AVOIDANCE OF PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT STATUS THROUGH THE SPECIFIC ACTIVITY EXEMPTIONS (Option A)**

Notwithstanding [Article {5} of the Agreement], the term “permanent establishment” shall be deemed not to include:

- a) (1) the use of facilities solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise;
- (2) the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery;
- (3) the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of processing by another enterprise;
- (4) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of purchasing goods or merchandise or of collecting information, for the enterprise;



- b) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of carrying on, for the enterprise, any activity not described in subparagraph a);
- c) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for any combination of activities mentioned in subparagraphs a) and b),

*Provided that* such activity or, in the case of subparagraph c), the overall activity of the fixed place of business, is of a preparatory or auxiliary character.

*The following paragraph 4 of Article 13 of the MLI applies to paragraph {4} of Article {5} of this Agreement {as modified by paragraph {2} of Article 13 of the MLI}:*

[Article {5} of the Agreement, {as modified by paragraph {2} of Article 13 of the MLI}] shall not apply to a fixed place of business that is used or maintained by an enterprise if the same enterprise or a closely related enterprise carries on business activities at the same place or at another place in the same [Contracting State] and:

- a) that place or other place constitutes a permanent establishment for the enterprise or the closely related enterprise under the provisions of [Article {5} of the Agreement]; or
- b) the overall activity resulting from the combination of the activities carried on by the two enterprises at the same place, or by the same enterprise or closely related enterprises at the two places, is not of a preparatory or auxiliary character,

provided that the business activities carried on by the two enterprises at the same place, or by the same enterprise or closely related enterprises at the two places, constitute complementary functions that are part of a cohesive business operation.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, where a person - other than an agent of an independent status to whom paragraph 6 applies - is acting on behalf of an enterprise and has, and habitually exercises, in a Contracting State an authority to conclude contracts in the name of the enterprise, that enterprise shall be deemed to have a permanent establishment in that State in respect of any activities which that person undertakes for the enterprise, unless the activities of such person are limited to those mentioned in paragraph 4 which, if exercised through a fixed place of business, would not make this fixed place of business a permanent establishment under the provisions of that paragraph.
6. An enterprise shall not be deemed to have a permanent establishment in a Contracting State merely because it carries on business in that State through a broker, general commission agent or any other agent of an independent status, provided that such persons are acting in the ordinary course of their business. However, when the activities of such an agent are devoted wholly or almost wholly on behalf of that enterprise, he will not be considered an agent of an independent status within the meaning of this paragraph.
7. The fact that a company which is a resident of a Contracting State controls or is controlled by a company which is a resident of the other Contracting State, or which carries on business in that other State (whether through a permanent establishment or otherwise), shall not of itself constitute either company a permanent establishment of the other.

*The following paragraph 1 of Article 15 of the MLI applies to provisions of this Agreement:*

**ARTICLE 15 OF THE MLI – DEFINITION OF A PERSON CLOSELY RELATED TO AN ENTERPRISE**

For the purposes of the provisions of [*Article {5} of the Agreement*], a person is closely related to an enterprise if, based on all the relevant facts and circumstances, one has control of the other or both are under the control of the same persons or enterprises. In any case, a person shall be considered to be closely related to an enterprise if one possesses directly or indirectly more than 50 per cent of the beneficial interest in the other (or, in the case of a company, more than 50 per cent of the aggregate vote and value of the company's shares or of the beneficial equity interest in the company) or if another person possesses directly or indirectly more than 50 per cent of the beneficial interest (or, in the case of a company, more than 50 per cent of the aggregate vote and value of the company's shares or of the beneficial equity interest in the company) in the person and the enterprise.

**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, boats and aircraft shall not be regarded as immovable property.
3. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall also 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 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 that Contracting State from determining the profits to be taxed by such an apportionment as may be customary ; the method of an 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 Agreement, 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 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 harbor of the ship is situated, or, if there is no such home harbor, in the Contracting State of which the operator of the ship is a resident.
3. For the purposes of this Article, profits derived from the operation in international traffic of ships and aircraft include profits derives from the rental on a bareboat basis of ships and aircraft if operated in international traffic if such rental profits are incidental to the profits described in paragraph 1.

4. 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. It is understood, however, that the fact that associated enterprises have concluded arrangements, such as costs sharing arrangements or general services Agreements, for or based on the allocation of executive, general administrative, technical and commercial expenses, research and development expenses and other similar expenses, is not in itself a condition as meant in the preceding sentence.
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 Agreement 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 15 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends.

3. **[MODIFIED by paragraph 1 of Article 8 of the MLI]**[Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 the Contracting State of which the company is a resident shall not levy a tax on dividends paid by that company, if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company the capital of which is wholly or partly divided into shares and which is a resident of the other Contracting State and holds directly at least 25 per cent of the capital of the company paying the dividends.]

*The following paragraph 1 of Article 8 of the MLI applies to paragraph {3} of Article {10} of this Agreement:*

#### **ARTICLE 8 OF THE MLI – DIVIDEND TRANSFER TRANSACTIONS**

*paragraph {3} of Article {10} of the Agreement]* shall apply only if the ownership conditions described in those provisions are met throughout a 365 day period that includes the day of the payment of the dividends (for the purpose of computing that period, no account shall be taken of changes of ownership that would directly result from a corporate reorganisation, such as a merger or divisive reorganisation, of the company that holds the shares or that pays the dividends).

4. The provisions of paragraph 3 shall not apply if the relation between the two companies has been arranged or is maintained primarily with the intention of securing this reduction.
5. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall by mutual Agreement settle the mode of application of paragraphs 2 and 3.
6. The provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 shall not affect the taxation of the company in respect of the profits out of which the dividends are paid.
7. The term “dividends” as used in this Article means income from shares, "jouissance" shares or "jouissance" rights, mining shares, founts' shares or other right participating in profits, as well as income from debt-claims participating in profits and income from other corporate rights which is subjected to the same taxation treatment as income from shares by the laws of the State of which the company making the distribution is a resident.
8. The provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 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.
9. 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 undistributed profits, even if the

dividends paid or the undistributed profits consist wholly or partly of profits or income arising in such other State.

## **ARTICLE 11**

### **INTEREST**

1. Interest arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.
2. However, such interest may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which it arises and according to the laws of that State, but if the beneficial owner of the interest is resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed 12 per cent of the gross amount of the interest.
3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2, interest shall be taxable only in the Contracting State of which the recipient of the interest is a resident if one of the following requirements is fulfilled:
  - (a) the payer or the recipient of the interest is the Contracting State itself, a statutory body, a political subdivision or a local authority thereof or the Central Bank of a Contracting State;
  - (b) the interest is paid in respect of a loan granted, guaranteed or insured by the Government of a Contracting State, the Central Bank of a Contracting State, or any agency or instrumentality (including a financial institution) owned or controlled by the Government of a Contracting State.
4. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of paragraphs 2 and 3.
5. The term “interest” as used in this Article means income from debt-claims of every kind, whether or not secured by mortgage, but 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 Agreement.

## **ARTICLE 12**

### **ROYALTIES**

1. Royalties arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.
2. However, such royalties may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which they arise and according to the laws of that State, but if the beneficial owner of the royalties is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed 12 per cent of the gross amount of the royalties.
3. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of paragraph 2.
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 and 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 and 2 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the royalties, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the royalties arise, through a permanent establishment situated therein, 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 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 Agreement.

## **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 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 effective management of the enterprise is situated. For the purposes of this paragraph the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 8 shall apply.
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.
5. The provisions of paragraph 4 shall not affect the right of each of the Contracting States to levy according to its own law a tax on gains from the alienation of shares or "jouissance" rights in a company, the capital of which is wholly or partly divided into shares and which under the laws of that State is a resident of that State, derived by an individual who is a resident of the other Contracting State and has been a resident of the first-mentioned State in the course of the last ten years preceding the alienation of the shares or "jouissance" rights.



**ARTICLE 14**  
**INDEPENDENT PERSONAL SERVICES**

1. Income derived by an individual who is 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 except in the following circumstances, when such income may also be taxed in the other Contracting State:
  - (a) if he has a fixed base regularly available to him in the other Contracting State for the purpose of performing his activities, in that case, only so much of the income as is attributable to that fixed base may be taxed in that other Contracting State;
  - (b) if his stay in the other Contracting State is for a period or periods amounting to or exceeding in aggregate 183 days in any twelve-month period commencing or ending in the fiscal year concerned; in that case, only as so much of the income as is derived from his activities performed in that other Contracting State may be taxed in that other Contracting State.
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**  
**DEPENDENT PERSONAL SERVICES**

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 16, 18 and 19, salaries, wages and other similar remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of an employment shall be taxable only in that State unless the employment is exercised in the other Contracting State. If the employment is so exercised, such remuneration as is derived therefrom may be taxed in that other State.
2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of an employment exercised in the other Contracting State shall be taxable only in the first-mentioned State if:
  - (a) the recipient is present in the other State for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate 183 days in any twelve-month period commencing or ending in the fiscal year concerned, and
  - (b) the remuneration is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the other State; and
  - (c) the remuneration is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base which the employer has in the other State.

3. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of an employment exercised aboard a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic, shall be taxable only in that State.

## **ARTICLE 16 DIRECTORS' FEES**

Directors' fees or other remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in his capacity as a member of the board of directors, a "bestuurder" or a "commissaris" 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 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.

## **ARTICLE 18 PENSIONS, ANNUITIES AND SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENTS**

1. Pensions and other similar remuneration paid to a resident of a Contracting State in consideration of past employment and any annuity, arising in the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.
2. Where such remuneration is not of a periodical nature and it is paid in consideration of past employment in the other Contracting State, or where instead of the right to annuities a lump sum is paid, this remuneration or this lump sum may be taxed in the Contracting State where it arises.
3. Any pension and other payment paid out under the provisions of a social security system of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in the first-mentioned State.
4. The term "annuity" means a stated sum payable periodically at stated times, during life or during a specified or ascertainable period of time, under an obligation to make the payments in return for adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth.

**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 or a local authority thereof, or by funds created by a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision or authority or fund may be taxable 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 other State who:
    - i. is a national of that State; or
    - ii. didn't become a resident of that State solely for the purpose of rendering the services.
2. Any pension paid by, or out of funds created by, a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision or authority or fund may be taxed in 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 or a local authority thereof or by funds created by a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof.

**ARTICLE 20**  
**STUDENTS**

1. Payments which a student or business apprentice who is or was immediately before visiting a Contracting State a resident of the other Contracting State and who is present in the first-mentioned State solely for the purpose of his education or training receives for the purpose of his maintenance, education or training shall not be taxed in that State, provided that such payments arise from sources outside that State.
2. In respect of grants, scholarships and remuneration from employment not covered by paragraph 1, a student or business apprentice described in paragraph 1 shall, in addition, be entitled during such education or training to the same exemptions, reliefs or reductions in respect of taxes available to residents of the Contracting State which he is visiting, if at least 90 per cent of his total income is derived from sources in that State.

**ARTICLE 21**  
**OTHER INCOME**

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

**CHAPTER IV**  
**ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION**  
**ARTICLE 22**  
**ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION**

1. The Netherlands, when imposing tax on its residents, may include in the basis upon which such taxes are imposed the items of income which, according to the provisions of this Agreement, may be taxed in Egypt.
2. However, where a resident of the Netherlands derives items of income which according to Article 6, Article 7, paragraph 8 of Article 10, paragraph 6 of Article 11, paragraph 5 of Article 12, paragraph 1 and 2 of Article 13, Article 14, paragraph 1 of Article 15, paragraph 3 of Article 18, paragraphs 1 (subparagraph a) and 2 of Article 19 and paragraph 2 of Article 21 of this Agreement may be taxed in Egypt and are included in the basis referred to in paragraph 1, the Netherlands shall exempt such items of income by allowing a reduction of its tax. This reduction shall be computed in conformity with the provisions of Netherlands law for the avoidance of double taxation. For that purpose, the said items of income shall be deemed to be included in the total amount of the items of income which are exempt from Netherlands' tax under those provisions.

**[REPLACED by paragraph 2 of Article 5 of the MLI]**

*The following paragraph 2 of Article 5 of the MLI applies to Article {22}{2} of this Agreement with respect to the residents of {Netherlands}:*

**ARTICLE 5 OF THE MLI – APPLICATION OF METHODS FOR ELIMINATION OF  
DOUBLE TAXATION (Option A)**

*[Article {22}{2} of the Agreement]* shall not apply where the other *[Contracting State]* applies the provisions of *[the Agreement]* to exempt income derived by a resident of a *[Contracting State]* from tax or to limit the rate at which such income may be taxed. In the latter case, the first-mentioned *[Contracting State]* shall allow as a deduction from the tax on the income of that resident an amount equal to the tax paid in that other *[Contracting State]*. 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 which may be taxed in that other [*Contracting State*].

3. Further, the Netherlands shall allow a deduction from the Netherlands tax so computed for the items of income which according to paragraph 2 of Article 10, paragraph 2 of Article 11, paragraph 2 of Article 12, paragraph 5 of Article 13, Article 16, Article 17 and paragraph 1 and 2 of Article 18 of this Agreement may be taxed in Egypt to the extent that this item are included in the basis referred to in paragraph 1. The amount of this deduction shall be equal to the tax paid in Egypt on this item of income, but shall not exceed the amount of the reduction which would be allowed if the items of income so included were the sole item of income which are exempt from Netherland's tax under the provisions of Netherlands law for the avoidance of double taxation.
4. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2, the Netherlands shall allow a deduction from the Netherlands tax for the tax paid in Egypt on items of income which according to Article 7, paragraph 8 of Article 10, paragraph 6 of Article 11, paragraph 5 of Article 12, Article 14 and paragraph 2 of Article 21 of this Agreement may be taxed in Egypt to the extent that these items are included in the basis referred to in paragraph 1, if and insofar as the Netherlands under the provisions of Netherlands alw for the avoidance of double taxation allows a deduction from the Netherlands tax of the tax levied in another country on such items of income. For the computation of this deduction the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article shall apply accordingly.
5. In the case of Egypt, where income in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement is subject to tax in both Contracting States, relief from double taxation shall be given in accordance with the following. Netherland's tax payable in respect of income derived from Netherlands shall be allowed as a created against Egyptian tax payable in respect of that income. Where such income is a divided paid by a company which is a resident of the Netherlands to a company which is a resident of Egypt and which owns directly or indirectly not less than 10 per cent of the share capital of the first-mentioned company, the created shall take into account the Netherlands tax payable by that company on the portion of its profits out of which the dividend is paid. The created shall not, however, exceed that part of the Egyptian tax, as computed before the created is given which is appropriate to such items of income.

**CHAPTER V**  
**SPECIAL PROVISION**  
**ARTICLE 23**  
**OFFSHORE ACTIVITIES**

1. The provisions of this Article shall apply notwithstanding any other provisions of this Agreement. However, this Article shall not apply where offshore activities of a person

constitute for that person a permanent establishment under the provisions of Article 5 or a fixed base under the provisions of Article 14.

2. In this Article the term "offshore activities" means activities which are carried on offshore in connection with the exploration or exploitation of the sea bed and its sub-soil and their natural resources, situated in a Contracting State.
3. An enterprise of a Contracting State which carries on offshore activities in the other Contracting State shall, subject to paragraph 4 of this Article, be deemed to be carrying on, in respect of those activities, business in that other State through a permanent establishment situated therein, unless the offshore activities in question are carried on in the other State for a period or periods not exceeding in aggregate 30 days in any period of 12 months.

For the purposes of this paragraph:

- a) Where an enterprise carrying on offshore activities in other Contracting State is associate with another enterprise and that other enterprise continues, as part of the same project, the same offshore activities that are or where being carried on by the first-mentioned enterprise and the aforementioned activities carried on by both enterprises - when added together - exceed a period of 30 days , then each enterprise shall be deemed to be carrying on its activities for a period exceeding 30 days in a 12 months - period ;
  - b) An enterprise shall be regarded as associated with another enterprise if one holds directly or indirectly at least one third of the capital of the other enterprise or if a person holds directly or indirectly at least one third of the capital of the both enterprises.
4. However, for the purposes of paragraph 3 of this Article the term "offshore activities" shall be deemed not to include:
    - a) one or any combination of the activities mentioned in paragraph 4 of article 5;
    - b) towing or anchor handling by ships primarily designed for that purpose and any other activities performed by such ships;
    - c) the transport of supplies or personnel by ships or aircraft in international traffic.
  5. A resident of a Contracting State who carries on offshore activities in the other Contracting State, which consist of professional services or other activities of an independent character, shall be deemed to be performing those activities from a fixed continuous period of 30 days or more.
  6. Salaries, wages and other similar remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of an employment connected with offshore activities carried on through a permanent establishment in the other Contracting State may, to the extent that the employment is exercised offshore in that other State, be taxed in that other State.

7. Where documentary evidence is produced that tax has been paid in Egypt on the items of income which may be taxed in Egypt according to Article 7 and Article 14 in connection with respectively paragraph 3 and paragraph 5 of this Article, and to paragraph 6 of this Article, the Netherlands shall allow a reduction of its tax which shall be computed in conformity with the rules laid down in paragraph 2 of Article 22.

## **ARTICLE 24**

### **NON-DISCRIMINATION**

1. Nationals of a Contracting State shall not be subjected in the other Contracting State to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith, which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which nationals of that other State in the same circumstances, in particular with respect to residence, are or may be subjected. This provision shall, notwithstanding the provisions of article 1, also apply to persons who are not residents of one or both of the Contracting States.
2. 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 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 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 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.
4. Enterprises of a Contracting State, the capital of which is wholly or partly owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by one or more residents of the other Contracting state, shall not be subjected in the first-mentioned State to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which other similar enterprises of the first-mentioned State are or may be subjected.
5. Contributions paid by, or on behalf of, an individual who is a resident of a Contracting State to a pension plan that is recognized for tax purpose in the other Contracting State will be treated in the same way for tax purpose in the first - mentioned State as a contribution paid to a pension plan that is recognized for tax purpose in that first - mentioned State, provided that

- a) such individual was contributing to such pension plan before he became a resident of the first - mentioned State; and
- b) the competent authority of the first - mentioned State agrees that the pension plan corresponds to a pension plan recognized for tax purposes by that State.

For the purpose of this paragraph, "pension plan " includes a pension plan created under a public social security system.

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

## **ARTICLE 25**

### **MUTUAL AGREEMENT PROCEDURE**

1. **[The first sentence of paragraph 1 of Article 25 of this Convention is REPLACED by paragraph 1 of Article 16 of the MLI]**~~[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 Agreement, he may, irrespective of the remedies provided by the domestic law of those State, 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 following first sentence of paragraph 1 of Article 16 of the MLI replaces the {first sentence} of paragraph {1} of Article {25} of this Agreement:*

#### **ARTICLE 16 OF THE MLI – MUTUAL AGREEMENT PROCEDURE**

Where a person considers that the actions of one or both of the [*Contracting States*] result or will result for that person in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of [*this Agreement*], that person may, irrespective of the remedies provided by the domestic law of those [*Contracting States*], present the case to the competent authority of either [*Contracting State*].

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 Agreement.

2. The competent authority shall endeavor, 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 Agreement. 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 endeavor to resolve by mutual agreement any difficulties or doubts arising as to the interpretation or application of the Agreement. They may also consult together for the elimination of double taxation in cases not provided for in the Agreement.
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.



5. A contracting State shall not, after the expiry of the applicable time limits provided in its national law, increase the tax base of a resident of either of the contracting states by including therein items of income which have also been charged to tax in the other contracting state. This paragraph shall not apply in the case of fraud, willful default or neglect.
6. If any difficulty or doubt arising as to the interpretation or application of the Agreement cannot be resolved by the competent authorities of Contracting States in a mutual agreement procedure pursuant to the previous paragraphs of this article within a period of five years after the question was raised, the case may, at the request of either Contracting State , be submitted for arbitration , but only after fully exhausting the procedures available under paragraphs 1 to 4 of this Article and provided the taxpayer or taxpayers involved agree in writing to be bound by the decision of the arbitration board .

The decision of the arbitration board in a particular case shall be binding on both Contracting States and the taxpayer or taxpayers involved with respect to that case. The application of the provisions of this paragraph shall be subject to mutual agreement between the competent authorities of the Contracting States.

## **ARTICLE 26**

### **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 Agreement or of the domestic laws of the Contracting States concerning taxes covered by the Agreement insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the Agreement. 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) 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 Agreement. 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. The Contracting State may release to the arbitration board, established under the provisions of paragraph 6 of Article 25, such information as is necessary for carrying out the arbitration procedure. Such release of information shall be subject to the provision of Article 28. The member of the arbitration board shall be subject to the limitations on disclosure described in paragraph 1 of this Article with respect to any information so released.

## **ARTICLE 27**

### **ASSISTANCE IN RECOVERY**

1. The Contracting States agree to lend each other assistance and support with a view to the collection, in accordance with their respective laws or administrative practice, of the taxes to which this Agreement shall apply and of any increases, surcharges, overdue payments, interests and costs pertaining to the said taxes.

2. At the request of the applicant Contracting State the requested Contracting State shall recover tax claims of the first-mentioned State in accordance with the law and administrative practice for the recovery of its own tax claims. However, such claims do not enjoy any priority in the requested Contracting State and cannot be recovered by imprisonment for debt of the debtor. The requested Contracting State is not obliged to take any executory measures which are not provided for in the laws of the applicant Contracting State.

3. The provisions of paragraph 2 shall apply only to tax claims which form the subject of an instrument permitting their enforcement in the applicant Contracting State and, unless otherwise agreed between the competent authorities, which are not contested.

However, where the claim relates to a liability to tax of a person as a non-resident of the applicant Contracting State, paragraph 2 shall only apply, unless otherwise agreed between the competent authorities, where the claim may no longer be contested.

4. The requested Contracting State shall not be obliged to accede to the request:

- (a) if the applicant Contracting State has not pursued all means available in its own territory, except where recourse to such means would give rise to a proportionate difficulty;
- (b) if and insofar as it considers the tax claim to be contrary to the provisions of this Agreement or of any other agreement to which both of the Contracting States are parties.

5. The instrument permitting enforcement in the applicant Contracting State shall, where appropriate and in accordance with the provisions in force in the requested Contracting State, be accepted, recognised, supplemented or replaced as soon as possible after the date of the receipt of the request for assistance by an instrument permitting enforcement in the requested Contracting State.

6. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall by common agreement prescribe rules concerning the application of this Article.

## **ARTICLE 28**

### **LIMITATION OF ARTICLES 26 AND 27**

In no case shall the provisions of Articles 26 and 27 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).

## **ARTICLE 29**

### **DIPLOMATIC AGENTS AND CONSULAR OFFICERS**

1. Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the fiscal privileges of diplomatic agents or consular officers under the general rules of international law or under the provisions of special Agreements.
2. Notwithstanding Article 4, an individual who is a member of a diplomatic mission, consular post or permanent mission of a Contracting State which is situated in the other Contracting State or in a third State shall be deemed for the purposes of the Agreement to be a resident of the sending State if he is liable in the sending state to the same obligation in relation to tax on his total income as are residents of that sending State.
3. The Agreement shall not apply to international organizations, to organs or officials thereof and to persons who are members of a diplomatic mission, consular post or permanent mission of a third State, being present in a Contracting State and who are not liable in either Contracting State to the same obligations in relation to tax on their total income as are resident thereof.

## **ARTICLE**

### **PREVENTION OF TREATY ABUSE**

*The following paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the MLI applies and supersedes the provisions of this Agreement:*

#### **ARTICLE 7 OF THE MLI –PREVENTION OF TREATY ABUSE**

**(Principal purposes test provision)**

Notwithstanding any provisions of [*the Agreement*], a benefit under [*the Agreement*] shall not be granted in respect of an item of income if it is reasonable to conclude, having regard to all relevant facts and circumstances, that obtaining that benefit was one of the principal purposes of any arrangement or transaction that resulted directly or indirectly in that benefit, unless it is established that granting that benefit in these circumstances would be in accordance with the object and purpose of the relevant provisions of [*the Agreement*].

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **FINAL PROVISIONS**

#### **ARTICLE 30**

## **ENTRY INTO FORCE**

1. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the last notification confirming the completion of the legal procedures necessary to its [entry] into force in the two Contracting States.

2. After the entry into force of this Agreement its provisions shall have effect for the first time:

(a) in respect of tax withheld at source, on amounts paid or credited on or after the first day of January in the calendar year following its entry into force; and

(b) in respect of other taxes, for taxation years or periods beginning on or after the first day of January in the calendar following its entry into force.

## **ARTICLE 31 TERMINATION**

This Agreement shall continue in effect indefinitely but either Contracting State may, on or before June 30 in any calendar year after the year of the exchange of instruments of ratification, give to the other Contracting State a notice of termination in writing through diplomatic channels, in such event, the Agreement shall cease to have effect:

(a) in respect of tax withheld at the source, on amounts paid or credited on or after the first day of January in the calendar year following that in which the notice is given; and

(b) in respect of other taxes for taxation years beginning on or after the first day of January in the calendar year following that in which the notice is given.

IN WITNESS whereof the undersigned, duly authorized to that effect, have signed this Agreement.

Done at Cairo on this Twenty first day of April 1999, in duplicate, in the Arabic, Dutch and English languages, the three texts being equally authentic. In case, there is any divergence of interpretation between the Netherlands and the Arabic texts, the English text shall prevail.

**FOR THE GOVERNMENT  
OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT**

**Dr. Mohie Eldin El Ghareeb  
Minister of Finance**

**FOR THE GOVERNMENT  
OF THE KINGDOM OF THE  
NETHERLANDS**

**Mr. G. Ybema  
Minister of Foreign Trade**

**PROTOCOL**

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

### **I. Ad Articles 5, 6, 7, 13 and 23**

It is understood that exploration and exploitation rights of natural resources shall be regarded as immovable property situated in the Contracting State the sea bed and sub-soil of which they are related to, and that these rights shall be deemed to pertain to the property of a permanent establishment in that State. Furthermore, it is understood that the aforementioned rights include rights to interests in, or to the benefits of, assets to be produced by such exploration or exploitation.

### **II. Ad Article 7**

It is understood that in the case of profits from survey, supply, installation or construction activities, only so much of them is attributable to a permanent establishment as results from the actual performance of these activities through that permanent establishment. Accordingly, profits from deliveries of goods, whether or not in connection with these activities, to that permanent establishment by the head office, another permanent establishment or a third person, shall not be attributed to that permanent establishment.

### **III. Ad Articles 7 and 14**

Payments received as a consideration for technical services, including studies or surveys of a scientific, geological or technical nature, or for consultancy or supervisory services, shall be deemed to be payments to which the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14 apply.

### **IV. Ad Articles 10, 11 and 12**

Where tax has been levied at source in excess of the amount of tax chargeable under the provisions of Articles 10, 11 or 12, applications for the refund of the excess amount of tax have to be lodged with the competent authority of the State having levied the tax within a period of three years after the expiration of the calendar year in which the tax has been levied.

### **V. Ad Articles 10 and 13**

It is understood that income received in connection with the (partial) liquidation of a company or a purchase of own shares by a company is treated as income from shares and not as capital gains.

### **VI. Ad Article 11**

It is understood that for the purpose of subparagraph (b) of paragraph 3 of Article 11 the term "controlled" refers to the holding of more than fifty per cent of the capital of such financial institution.

### **VII. Ad Article 16**

It is understood that "bestuurder or commissaris" of a Netherlands company means persons who are nominated as such by the general meeting of shareholders or by any other competent body of such company and are charged with the general management of the company and the supervision thereof, respectively.

### **VIII.**

1. This Agreement may be extended, either in its entirety or in part, to either or both of the countries of the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba, if the country concerned imposes taxes substantially similar in character to those to which this Agreement applies. Any such extension shall take effect from such date and subject to such modifications and conditions, including conditions as to termination, as may be specified and agreed in notes to be exchanged through diplomatic channels.
2. Unless otherwise agreed the termination of this Agreement shall not also terminate any extension of this Agreement to any country to which it has been extended under paragraph 1 of this provision of the Protocol.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized thereto, have signed this Protocol.

Done at Cairo this twenty first day of April 1999, in duplicate, in the Netherlands, Arabic and English languages, the three texts being equally authentic. In case there is any divergence of interpretation between the Netherlands and the Arabic texts, the English text shall prevail.