

Law 2279 (Official Gazette 9/26-1-95/A')

CONVENTION

between the Hellenic Republic and Romania for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and on capital

The Government of the Hellenic Republic

and

the Government of Romania

Desiring to promote and strengthen the economic relations between the two countries on the basis of national sovereignty and respect of independence, equality in rights, reciprocal advantage and non-interference in domestic matters; have agreed as follows:

Article 1

PERSONAL SCOPE

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

Article 2

TAXES COVERED

1. This Convention shall apply to taxes on income and on capital imposed on behalf of a Contracting State or of its administrative territorial units 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 the Hellenic Republic:
 - i) the income and capital tax on natural persons ;
 - ii) the income and capital tax on legal persons;
 - iii) the contribution for the Water Supply and Drainage Agencies calculated on the gross-income from buildings;
(hereinafter referred to as "(Hellenic tax)").
 - b) In the case of Romania:
 - i) the individual income tax;
 - ii) the tax on salaries, wages and other similar remunerations ;
 - iii) the tax on the profits;
 - iv) the tax on income realised by individuals from agricultural activities;
hereinafter referred to as "Romania tax").
4. The Convention shall apply also 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.

At the end of each year, the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall notify each other of substantial changes which have been made in their respective taxation laws.

Article 3

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

1. For the purposes of this Convention, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - a) the term "Hellenic Republic" means the territories of the Hellenic Republic and the part of the sea-bed and its subsoil under the Mediterranean Sea, over which the Hellenic Republic has sovereign rights in accordance with international law;
 - b) the term "Romania" means the Romania and used in a geographical sense indicates the territory of the Romania including its territorial sea as well as the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf, over which Romania exercises sovereign rights, in accordance with the international law and with its own law concerning the exploration and exploitation of the natural, biological and mineral resources existing in the sea waters, sea bed and subsoil of these waters;
 - c) the term "person" includes an individual, a company and any other body of persons;
 - d) the term "company" means any body corporate including also a joint company incorporated under the law of a Contracting State or any entity which is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;
 - e) the terms "enterprise of a Contracting State" and "enterprise of the other contracting State" mean respectively an enterprise carried on by a resident of a Contracting State and an enterprise carried on by a resident of the other Contracting State;
 - f) the terms "a Contracting State" and "the other Contracting State" mean the Hellenic Republic or Romania as the context requires;
 - g) the term "international traffic" means any transport by an aircraft, operated by an enterprise

which has its place of effective management in a Contracting State or by a ship which has its place of registration in, or which has been documented by, a Contracting State, except when the ship or aircraft is operated solely between places in the other Contracting State;

h) the term "competent authority" means

i) in the case of the Hellenic Republic, the Minister of Finance or his authorised representative,

ii) in the case of Romania, the Minister of Finance or his authorised representative

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 State concerning the taxes to which the Convention applies.

Article 4

RESIDENT

For the purposes of this Convention, the term "resident of a Contracting State" means any person who, under the laws of that State, is liable to tax therein by reason -of his domicile, residence, place of management or any other criterion of a similar nature. 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 or capital situated therein.

Where, by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1, an individual is a resident of both Contracting States, then his fiscal 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 the closest (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 Contracting State in which its place of effective management is situated.

Article 5

PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT

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

2. The term "permanent establishment" includes especially:

a) a place of management;

b) a branch;

c) an office;

d) a factory;

e) a workshop;

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

3. A building site or construction or installation project constitutes a permanent establishment only if it lasts more than nine (9) months.

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

a) the use of facilities solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise;

b) the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery;

c) the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of processing by another enterprise;

d) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of purchasing goods or merchandise, or of collecting information, for the enterprise;

e) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of carrying on, for the enterprise, any other activity of a preparatory or auxiliary character;

f) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for any combination of activities mentioned in subparagraphs a) to e), provided that the overall activity of the fixed place of business resulting

from the combination is of a preparatory or auxiliary character.

g) the goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise displayed in the frame of an occasional temporary fair or exhibition which are sold during the fair and delivered immediately after closing of the said fair or exhibition.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 where a person - other than an agent of an independent status to whom paragraph 7 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. A person carrying on activities in connection with the exploration or exploitation of the sea-bed and its subsoil and their natural resources situated in a Contracting State shall be deemed to be carrying on a trade through a permanent establishment in that State.

7. An enterprise shall not be deemed to have a permanent establishment in a Contracting State merely because it carries on business in the 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.

8. The fact that a company which is a resident of a Contracting State controls or is controlled by a company which is a resident of the other Contracting State, or which carries on business in that other State (whether through a permanent establishment or otherwise), shall not of itself constitute either company a permanent establishment of the other.

Article 6

INCOME FROM IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

1. Income derived by a resident of a Contracting State from immovable property (including income from agriculture or forestry) situated in the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

2. The term "immovable property" shall have the meaning which it has under the law of the Contracting State in which the property in question is situated. The term shall in any case include property accessory to immovable property, livestock and equipment used in agriculture and forestry, rights to which the provisions of general law respecting landed property apply, usufruct of immovable property and rights to variable or fixed payments as consideration for the working of, or the right to work, mineral deposits, sources and other natural resources; ships, 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 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 Contracting State but only so much of them as is attributable to that permanent establishment.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, where an enterprise of a Contracting State carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein, there shall in each Contracting State be attributed to that permanent establishment the profits which it might be expected to make if it were a distinct and separate enterprise engaged in the same or similar activities under the same or similar conditions and dealing wholly independently with the enterprise of which it is a permanent establishment.

3. In determining the profits of a permanent establishment, there shall be allowed as deductions expenses which are incurred for the purposes of the permanent establishment, including executive and general administrative expenses so incurred, whether in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment is situated or elsewhere.

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

determining the profits to be taxed by such an apportionment as may be customary; the method of apportionment adopted shall, however, be such that the result shall be in accordance with the principles contained in this Article.

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

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

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

Article 8

SHIPPING AND AIR TRANSPORT

1. Profits derived from the operation of ships engaged in international traffic shall be taxable only in the Contracting State in which the ships are registered or by which they are documented.

2. Profits derived from the operation of aircraft in international traffic shall be taxable only in the Contracting State in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.

3. The provisions of paragraph 2 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.

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 recipient is the beneficial owner of the dividends the tax so charged shall not exceed:

- a) 45% of the gross amount of the dividends if the company making the distribution is a resident of the Greece, and
- b) 20% of the gross amount of the dividends if the company making the distribution is a resident of Romania.

The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of these limitations. This paragraph shall not affect the taxation of the company in respect of the profits out of which the dividends are paid.

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

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the dividends, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that other State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case, the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.

5. Where a company which is a resident of a Contracting State derives profits or income from the other Contracting State, that other State may not impose any tax on the dividends paid by the company, except 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.

Article 11

INTEREST

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

2. However, such interest may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which it arises and according to the laws of that State, but if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the interest the tax so charged shall not exceed 10 per cent of the gross amount of the interest. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of this limitation.

3. The term "interest", as used in this Article, means income from debt-claims of every kind, whether or not secured by mortgage, and whether or not carrying a right to participate in the debtor's profits, and in particular, income from government securities and income from bonds or debentures, including premiums and prizes attaching to such securities, bonds or debentures. Penalty charges for late payment shall not be regarded as interest for the purpose of this Article.

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 case, the provisions of Article 7 or Article 15, as the case may be, shall apply.

5. Interest shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is that State itself, a territorial-administrative unit, 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 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 paid, 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 payment shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Convention.

Article 12

COMMISSION

1. Commission 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 commission may be taxed in the Contracting State in which it arises and according to the law of that State, but the tax so charged shall not exceed 5 per cent of the amount of the commission. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of this limitation.

3. The term "commission", as used in this Article, means a payment made to a broker, a general commission agent or to any other person assimilated to such a broker or agent by the taxation law of the Contracting State in which such payment arises.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the recipient of the commission, being a resident of a Contracting State, has in the other Contracting State in which the commission arises a permanent establishment with which the activity giving rise to the commission is effectively connected. In such case the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.

5. Commission shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is that State itself, a territorial-administrative unit, a local authority or a resident of that State. Where, however, the person paying the commission, whether he is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment in connection with which the activity for which the payment is made was incurred, and such commission is borne by such permanent establishment, then such commission shall be deemed to arise in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment is situated.

Article 13

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 recipient is the beneficial owner of the royalties the tax so charged shall not exceed 5 per cent of the gross amount of the royalties paid as consideration for the use of, or the right to use, any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work including cinematograph films, and films or tapes for television or radio broadcasting and 7 per cent of the gross amount of the royalties paid as consideration for the use of, or right to use, any patent trade mark, design or model, plan, secret formula or process, or any industrial, commercial or scientific equipment, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience. The competent Authorities of the Contracting States shall by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of this limitation.
3. 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 15, as the case may be, shall apply.
4. Royalties shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is that State itself, a territorial-administrative unit, a local authority or 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 obligation to pay the royalties was incurred and the royalties are borne by such permanent establishment, or fixed base, then the royalties shall be deemed to arise in the State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated.
5. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the royalties, having regard to the use, right or information for which they are paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the beneficial owner in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such case the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Convention.

Article 14

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 Contracting 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 profits of such ships or aircraft are taxable according to the provisions of Article 8 of this Convention.
4. Gains from the alienation of any property other than that referred to in the paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, shall be taxable only in the Contracting State of which the alienator is a resident.

Article 15

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, for the purpose of performing his activities, he has a fixed base regularly available to him in the other Contracting State or resides in that other Contracting State for a period exceeding 183 days in a fiscal year or periods exceeding in the aggregate 183 days in two consecutive fiscal years. If he

has such a fixed, base or residence, the income may be taxed in the other Contracting State but only so much of it as is attributable to that fixed base or to the residing period.

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 16

DEPENDENT PERSONAL SERVICES

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 17, 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 from there may be taxed in that other State,

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of an employment exercised in the other Contracting State shall be taxable only in the first-mentioned State if:

a) the recipient is present in the other State for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate 183 days in the fiscal year in that other State, 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 in international traffic, may be taxed in the Contracting State in which the profits from the operation of such ship or aircraft are taxable according to the provisions of Article 8.

Article 17

DIRECTORS' FEES

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

Article 18

ARTISTS AND ATHLETES

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 15 and 16, income derived by a resident of a Contracting State as an entertainer, such as a theatre, motion picture, radio or television artists, or a musician, or as an athlete, 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 an athlete, in his capacity as such accrues not to the entertainer or athlete himself but to another person, that income may, notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7, 15 and 16, be taxed, in the Contracting State in which the activities of the entertainer or athlete are exercised.

3. Income derived from such activities performed within the framework of cultural agreements concluded between the Contracting States, are reciprocally exempted from taxes.

Article 19

PENSIONS

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 20, pensions and other similar remuneration paid to a resident of a Contracting State in consideration of past employment shall be taxable only in that State.

Article 20

GOVERNMENT SERVICE

1. a) Remuneration, other than a pension, paid by a Contracting State, a territorial administrative unit or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State or unit or authority shall be taxable only in that State.

b) However, such remuneration shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the services are rendered in that State and the individual is a resident of that State who:

i) is a national of that State; or

ii) did not become a resident of that State solely for the purpose of rendering the services.

2. a) Any pension paid by, or out of funds created by, a Contracting State or a territorial administrative unit or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State or unit 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.

3. The provisions of Articles 16, 17 and 19 shall apply to remuneration and pensions in respect of services rendered in connection with a business carried on by a Contracting State or a territorial administrative unit or a local authority thereof.

Article 21

TEACHERS

1. A professor or teacher or other members of a teaching staff residents of a Contracting State who are teaching at a university or at any other accredited educational institution of the other Contracting State shall be taxable only in that first Contracting State on all remuneration received in respect of that activity for a period not exceeding two years from the beginning of their activity.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall also apply to remuneration received by an individual resident of a Contracting State for conducting research in the other Contracting State, if such research is not undertaken primarily for the private benefit of a specific enterprise or person.

Article 22

STUDENTS, TRAINEES AND PERSONS SENT FOR SPECIALIZATION

1. Payments which a student, a business apprentice, a trainee or a person sent to acquire special technical, professional or business experience 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 this education or training receives for the purpose of his maintenance, education or training shall not be taxed in the first-mentioned State provided that such payments are made to him from outside that State.

2. The same exemption shall apply to income derived by the above-mentioned person from an employment which he exercises in that first-mentioned Contracting State in order to supplement his means for maintenance education, training, and other expenses for specialization, for a period limited to two years from his arrival in that first Contracting State.

Article 23

OTHER INCOME

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

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply to income, other than income from immovable property as defined in paragraph 2 of Article 6, if the recipient of such income, being a resident of a Contracting State carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that other State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the right or property in respect of which the income is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 15, as the case may be, shall apply.

Article 24

TAXATION OF 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 service, may be taxed in that other State.

3. Capital represented by ships or aircraft operated in international traffic and by movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships or aircraft, shall be taxable only in the Contracting State in which the profits from the aforesaid ships or aircraft are taxable according to the provisions of Article 8, of this Convention.

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

Article 25

ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION

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

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

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

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

Article 26

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 some circumstances are or may be subjected
2. The terra "nationals" means:
 - a) all individuals possessing the Hellenic nationality or the Romanian citizenship;
 - b) all legal persons, partnerships and associations deriving their status as such from the laws in force in a Contracting State.
3. The taxation on a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State shall not be less favorably levied in that other State than the taxation levied on enterprises of that other State carrying on the same activities. This provision shall not be construed as obliging a Contracting State to grant to residents of the other Contracting State any personal allowances, reliefs and reductions for taxation purposes on account of civil status or family responsibilities which it grants to its own residents.
4. Enterprises of a Contracting State, the capital of which is wholly or partly owned or control led, directly or in directly, 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. The provisions of this Article shall, notwithstanding the provision of Article 2, apply to taxes of every kind and description.

Article 27

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 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 26, to that of the Contracting State of which he is a national. The case must be presented within three years from the first notification of the action resulting in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.
2. The competent authority shall 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 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. They may also consult together for the elimination of double taxation in cases not provided for in the Convention.
4. The competent authorities of the Contracting States may communicate with each other directly 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.
5. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall consult together, if the modifications brought to their fiscal law demand the amendment of the Convention.

Article 28

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 the Convention insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the Convention. 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, or the determination of appeals in

relation to, the taxes covered by the Convention. Such persons or authorities shall use the information only for such purposes. They may disclose the information in public court proceedings or in judicial decisions.

2. In no case shall the provisions of paragraph 1 be construed so as to impose on one of the Contracting States 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

Nothing in this Convention 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.

Article 30

ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. This Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

2. The Convention shall enter into force upon the exchange of the instruments of ratification and its provisions shall have effect on income derived on or after the first day of January of the calendar year next following that in which the Convention has entered into force.

Article 31

TERMINATION

This Convention shall remain in force indefinitely. Either Contracting State may denounce the Convention up to the 30th of June of each calendar year, starting from the 5th year following that in which the Convention has entered into force, by giving notice of termination through diplomatic channels; in such event the Convention shall cease to have effect on income derived on or after the first day of January of the calendar year next following that in which the notice is given.

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

Done at Athens, on 17.09.91 in originals, in the Hellenic, Romanian and English languages each text being equally authentic, the English text prevailing in case of doubt.

For the Government For the Government
of the Hellenic Republic of Romania

PROTOCOL

At the signing today of the Convention between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of Romania for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and on capital the undersigned have agreed upon the following provisions which shall form an integral part of the convention.

Ad Article 10

It is agreed that, since the difference between the provisions of sub-paragraph a) and those of sub-paragraph b) of paragraph 2 of Article 10 is based on the fact that according to the Hellenic income tax on legal entities as in force at the date of signature of the Convention dividends paid by a company which is a resident of the Hellenic Republic are deductible in the computation of the profits of the company paying the dividends, the two Governments will undertake the review of the provisions of paragraph 2 when the basis of such difference no longer exists: Until the review has been completed the aggregate Hellenic tax on dividends and - on the profits out of which the dividends are paid shall not exceed 45 per cent.

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

Done at Athens, on 17.09.91 in originals, in the Hellenic, Romanian and English languages each text being equally authentic, the English text prevailing in case of doubt.

For the Government For the Government
of the Hellenic Republic of Romania