

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA

AND

THE SULTANATE OF OMAN

**FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND
THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT
TO TAXES ON INCOME**

The Republic of Estonia and the Sultanate of Oman,

Desiring to further develop their economic relationship and to enhance their cooperation in tax matters,

Intending to conclude an Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income 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 this Agreement for the indirect benefit of residents of third States),

Have agreed as follows:

Chapter I

SCOPE OF THE AGREEMENT

Article 1

Persons Covered

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 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.

3. The existing taxes to which the Agreement shall apply are in particular:

a) in the case of Estonia, the income tax;

b) in the case of the Sultanate of Oman, the income tax.

4. The Agreement shall apply also to any identical or substantially similar taxes that 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 significant changes that have been made in their taxation laws within a reasonable period of time after such changes.

Chapter II

DEFINITIONS

Article 3

General Definitions

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

a) the term “Estonia” means the Republic of Estonia and, when used in the geographical sense, the territory of Estonia and any other area adjacent to the territorial waters of Estonia within which, under the laws of Estonia and in accordance with international law, the rights of Estonia may be exercised with respect to the sea bed and its sub-soil and their natural resources;

b) the term “Sultanate of Oman” means the territory of the Sultanate of Oman and the islands belonging thereto, including the territorial waters and any area outside the territorial waters over which the Sultanate of Oman may, in accordance with international law and the laws of the Sultanate of Oman, exercise sovereign rights with respect to the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the sea bed and the sub-soil and the superjacent waters;

c) the terms “a Contracting State” and “the other Contracting State” mean Estonia or the Sultanate of Oman as the context requires;

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

e) the term “company” means any legal person or any entity that is treated as a legal person 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 of 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 Estonia, the Minister of Finance or his authorised representative, and

(ii) in the case of the Sultanate of Oman, the Chairman of the Tax Authority or his authorised representative;

i) the term "national" means:

(i) any individual possessing the nationality of a Contracting State, and

(ii) any legal person, partnership or association deriving its status as such from the laws in force in a Contracting State.

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 or the competent authorities agree to a different meaning pursuant to the provisions of Article 25 of this Agreement, have the meaning that it has at that time under the law of that Contracting State for the purposes of the taxes to which the Agreement applies. Any meaning under the applicable tax laws of that Contracting State prevails over a meaning given to the term under other laws of that Contracting 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 Contracting State, is liable to tax therein by reason of his domicile, residence, place of management, place of incorporation or registration, or any other criterion of a similar nature, and also includes that Contracting State and any local authority or statutory body thereof and any investment fund, pension fund or pension scheme established in and supervised by that Contracting State. This term, however, does not include any person who is liable to tax in that Contracting State in respect only of income from sources in that Contracting State.

2. Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article 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 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 only of the Contracting State with which his personal and economic relations are closer (centre of vital interests);

b) if the Contracting State in which he has his centre of vital interests cannot be determined, or if he does not have a permanent home available to him in either Contracting State, he shall be deemed to be a resident only 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 only of the Contracting State of which he is a national;

d) if his status cannot be determined by reason of subparagraphs a) to c) of this paragraph in that sequence, the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall settle the question by mutual agreement.

3. Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article 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 this 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, and

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

3. The term “permanent establishment” also encompasses:

a) a building site, a construction, assembly or installation project or supervisory activities in connection therewith, but only if such site, project or activities last more than six (6) months;

b) the furnishing of services, including consultancy services, by an enterprise of a Contracting State in the other Contracting State, but only if activities of that nature continue (for the same or a connected project) within that other Contracting State for a period or periods aggregating more than one hundred and eighty-three (183) days within any twelve (12) month period.

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

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

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

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

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

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

f) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for any combination of activities mentioned in subparagraphs a) to e) of this paragraph,

provided that such activity or, in the case of subparagraph f) of this paragraph, the overall activity of the fixed place of business, is of a preparatory or auxiliary character.

5. Paragraph 4 of this Article 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 this Article, 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.

6. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article but subject to the provisions of paragraph 7 of this Article, where a person is acting in a Contracting State on behalf of an enterprise and, in doing so, habitually concludes contracts, or habitually plays the

principal role leading to the conclusion of contracts that are routinely concluded without material modification by the enterprise, and these contracts are:

a) in the name of the enterprise, or

b) for the transfer of the ownership of, or for the granting of the right to use, property owned by that enterprise or that the enterprise has the right to use, or

c) for the provision of services by that enterprise, that enterprise shall be deemed to have a permanent establishment in that Contracting 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 of this Article which, if exercised through a fixed place of business (other than a fixed place of business to which paragraph 5 of this Article would apply), would not make this fixed place of business a permanent establishment under the provisions of that paragraph.

7. Paragraph 6 of this Article shall not apply where the person acting in a Contracting State on behalf of an enterprise of the other Contracting State carries on business in the first-mentioned Contracting State as an independent agent and acts for the enterprise in the ordinary course of that business. Where, however, a person acts exclusively or almost exclusively on behalf of one or more enterprises to which it is closely related, that person shall not be considered to be an independent agent within the meaning of this paragraph with respect to any such enterprise.

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 Contracting State (whether through a permanent establishment or otherwise), shall not of itself constitute either company a permanent establishment of the other.

9. For the purposes of this Article, a person or enterprise 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 or enterprise shall be considered to be closely related to an enterprise if one possesses directly or indirectly more than fifty per cent (50%) of the beneficial interest in the other (or, in the case of a company, more than fifty per cent (50%) of the aggregate vote and value of the company's shares or of the beneficial equity interest in the company) or if another person or enterprise possesses directly or indirectly more than fifty per cent (50%) of the beneficial interest (or, in the case of a company, more than fifty per cent (50%) 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 or in the two enterprises.

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 Contracting 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 (including the breeding and cultivation of fish) and forestry, rights to which the provisions of general law respecting landed property apply and any rights of claim in respect of immovable property. Usufruct of immovable property and rights to variable or fixed payments as consideration for the working of, or the right to work, mineral deposits, sources and other natural resources shall also be considered as “immovable property”. Ships, boats and aircraft shall not be regarded as immovable property.
3. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article 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 of this Article 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 Contracting 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 of this Article, 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, provided that such deductions are in accordance with the provisions of and subject to the limitations of the tax laws of that Contracting State.
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 of this Article 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 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 of an enterprise of a Contracting State from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.
2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall also apply to profits from the participation in a pool, a joint business or an international operating agency.

Article 9

Associated Enterprises

1. Where:

- a) an enterprise of a Contracting State participates directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of the other Contracting State, or
- b) the same persons participate directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of a Contracting State and an enterprise of the other Contracting State, and in either case conditions are made or imposed between the two enterprises in their commercial or financial relations which differ from those which would be made between independent enterprises, then any profits which would, but for those conditions, have accrued to one of the enterprises, but, by reason of those conditions, have not so accrued, may be included in the profits of that enterprise and taxed accordingly.

2. Where a Contracting State includes in the profits of an enterprise of that Contracting State – and taxes accordingly – profits on which an enterprise of the other Contracting State has been charged to tax in that other Contracting State and the profits so included are profits which would have accrued to the enterprise of the first-mentioned Contracting State if the conditions made

between the two enterprises had been those which would have been made between independent enterprises, then that other Contracting 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 may 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 Contracting 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 Contracting State, but if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed:

a) zero per cent (0%) of the gross amount of the dividends if the beneficial owner is a company which holds directly at least twenty per cent (20%) of the capital of the company paying the dividends;

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

This paragraph shall not affect the taxation of the company in respect of the profits out of which the dividends are paid.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article, dividends arising in a Contracting State are exempt from tax in that Contracting State, if they are paid to:

a) in the case of Estonia:

- (i) the Government of Estonia or a local authority thereof;
- (ii) the Bank of Estonia;
- (iii) the Rural Development Foundation;
- (iv) the Estonian Business and Innovation Agency, and

- (v) any other entity which is wholly owned by the Government of Estonia as may be agreed from time to time between the competent authorities of the Contracting States;

b) in the case of the Sultanate of Oman:

- (i) the Government of the Sultanate of Oman;
- (ii) the Central Bank of Oman;
- (iii) the Oman Investment Authority;
- (iv) the Oman Development Bank;
- (v) the Export Credit Guarantee Agency S.A.O.C, and
- (vi) any other statutory body or institution wholly owned by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman, as may be agreed from time to time between the competent authorities of the Contracting States;

c) in the case of either Contracting State, to an investment fund, pension fund or pension scheme as referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 4.

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

5. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article 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 Contracting 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 of this Agreement, as the case may be, shall apply.

6. Where a company which is a resident of a Contracting State derives profits or income from the other Contracting State, that other Contracting 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 Contracting 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 Contracting 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 Contracting 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 Contracting State.

2. However, such interest may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which it arises and according to the laws of that Contracting State, but if the beneficial owner of the interest is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed five per cent (5%) of the gross amount of the interest.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article, interest arising in a Contracting State is exempt from tax in that Contracting State, if they are paid to:

a) in the case of Estonia:

- (i) the Government of Estonia or a local authority thereof;
- (ii) the Bank of Estonia;
- (iii) the Rural Development Foundation;
- (iv) the Estonian Business and Innovation Agency, and
- (v) any other entity which is wholly owned by the Government of Estonia as may be agreed from time to time between the competent authorities of the Contracting States;

b) in the case of the Sultanate of Oman:

- (i) the Government of the Sultanate of Oman;
- (ii) the Central Bank of Oman;
- (iii) the Oman Investment Authority;
- (iv) the Oman Development Bank;
- (v) the Export Credit Guarantee Agency S.A.O.C, and
- (vi) any other statutory body or institution wholly owned by the Government of

the Sultanate of Oman, as may be agreed from time to time between the competent authorities of the Contracting States;

c) in the case of either Contracting State, to an investment fund, pension fund or pension scheme as referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 4.

4. The term "interest" as used in this Article means income from debt-claims of every kind, whether or not secured by mortgage and whether or not carrying a right to participate in the debtor's profits, and in particular, income from government securities and income from bonds or debentures, 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. The term "interest" shall not include any item of income which is considered as a dividend under the provisions of paragraph 4 of Article 10 of this Agreement.

5. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article 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 Contracting 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 of this Agreement, as the case may be, shall apply.

6. Interest shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is a resident of that Contracting State. Where, however, the person paying the interest, whether he is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment or a fixed base in connection with which the indebtedness on which the interest is paid was incurred, and such interest is borne by such permanent establishment or fixed base, then such interest shall be deemed to arise in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated.

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 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 Contracting State.
2. However, such royalties may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which they arise and according to the laws of that Contracting State, but if the beneficial owner of the royalties is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed eight per cent (8%) of the gross amount of the royalties.
3. The term “royalties” as used in this Article means payments of any kind received as a consideration for the use of, or the right to use, any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work including computer software, 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.
4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article 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 Contracting 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 of this Agreement, as the case may be, shall apply.
5. Royalties shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is a resident of that Contracting State. Where, however, the person paying the royalties, whether he is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment or a fixed base in connection with which the liability to pay the royalties was incurred, and such royalties are borne by such permanent establishment or fixed base, then such royalties shall be deemed to arise in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated.

6. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the 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 of this Agreement 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 Contracting State.
3. Gains derived by an enterprise of a Contracting State operating ships or aircraft in international traffic from the alienation of ships or aircraft operated in international traffic or movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships or aircraft shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.
4. Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of shares or comparable interests deriving more than fifty per cent (50%) of their value directly or indirectly from immovable property situated in the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other Contracting State.

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

Article 14

Independent Personal Services

1. Income derived by an individual who is a resident of a Contracting State from the performance of professional services or other independent activities of a similar character shall be taxable only in that Contracting 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; or

b) if his stay in the other Contracting State is for a period or periods amounting to or exceeding in the aggregate one hundred and eighty-three (183) days in any period of twelve (12) months; in that case, only 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, surgeons, dentists and accountants.

Article 15

Income from Employment

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 16, 18 and 19 of this Agreement, 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 Contracting 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 Contracting State.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, 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 Contracting State if:

a) the recipient is present in the other Contracting State for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred and eighty-three (183) days in any twelve (12) 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 Contracting State, and

c) the remuneration is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base which the employer has in the other Contracting State.

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

Article 16

Directors' Fees

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

Article 17

Entertainers and Sportspersons

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 14 and 15 of this Agreement, income derived by a resident of a Contracting State as an entertainer, such as a theatre, motion picture, radio or

television artiste, or a musician, or as a sportsperson, from that resident's personal activities as such exercised in the other Contracting State, may be taxed in that other Contracting State.

2. Where income in respect of personal activities exercised by an entertainer or a sportsperson acting as such accrues not to the entertainer or sportsperson but to another person, that income may, notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7, 14 and 15 of this Agreement, be taxed in the Contracting State in which the activities of the entertainer or sportspersons are exercised.

3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not apply to income derived from activities exercised in a Contracting State by an entertainer or a sportsperson if the visit to that Contracting State is mainly supported by public funds of one or both of the Contracting States, local authorities or statutory bodies thereof. In such case, the income shall be taxable only in the Contracting State of which the entertainer or sportsperson is a resident.

Article 18

Pensions

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 19 of this Agreement, pensions and other similar remuneration paid to a resident of a Contracting State in consideration of past employment shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.

Article 19

Government Service

1. a) Salaries, wages and other similar remuneration, other than a pension, paid by a Contracting State or a local authority or a statutory body thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that Contracting State or authority or body shall be taxable only in that Contracting 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 Contracting State and the individual is a resident of that Contracting State and has fulfilled one of the following conditions:

(i) he is a national of that Contracting State; or

(ii) he did not become a resident of that Contracting 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 local authority or a statutory body thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that Contracting State, authority or body shall be taxable only in that Contracting 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 other Contracting State.

3. The provisions of Articles 15, 16, 17, and 18 of this Agreement 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 local authority or a statutory body thereof.

Article 20

Professors and Researchers

1. An individual who visits one of the Contracting States for the purpose of teaching or carrying out research at any approved educational institution or scientific research institution, and who immediately before that visit was a resident of that other Contracting State, shall be taxable only in that other Contracting State on any remuneration for such teaching or research. However, this paragraph shall apply only for a period not exceeding two (2) years from the date the individual first visits the first mentioned Contracting State.

2. The term “approved” in paragraph 1 of this Article refers to the approval given by the Contracting State in which the educational institution or scientific research institution is situated.

3. This Article shall not apply to income from research if such research is undertaken primarily for the private benefit of a specific person or persons.

Article 21

Students and Trainees

1. Payments which a student or a trainee who is, or was immediately before visiting a Contracting State, a resident of the other Contracting State and who is present in the first-mentioned Contracting State solely for the purpose of his education or training receives for the purpose of his maintenance, education or training shall not be taxed in that Contracting State, provided that such payments arise from sources outside that Contracting State.
2. In respect of grants, scholarship and remuneration from employment not covered by paragraph 1 of this Article, a student or a trainee referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article 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.

Article 22

Other Income

1. Items of income of a resident of a Contracting State, wherever arising, not dealt with in the foregoing Articles of this Agreement shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.
2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to income, other than income from immovable property as defined in paragraph 2 of Article 6 of this Agreement, 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 Contracting 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 of this Agreement, as the case may be, shall apply.

Chapter IV
METHODS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF
DOUBLE TAXATION

Article 23

Elimination of Double Taxation

1. In the case of a resident of Estonia, double taxation shall be eliminated in accordance with the provisions and subject to the limitations of the laws of Estonia (as it may be amended from time to time without changing the general principle hereof), as follows:

a) where a resident of Estonia derives income which, in accordance with the provision of this Agreement may be taxed in the Sultanate of Oman and has been taxed under its law, Estonia shall exempt such income from tax;

b) where a resident of Estonia derives income which in accordance with subparagraph b) of paragraph 2 of Article 10, paragraph 2 of Article 11 and paragraph 2 of Article 12 or paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 17 of this Agreement may be taxed in the Sultanate of Oman, Estonia shall allow as a deduction from the tax on the income of that resident an amount equal to the tax paid in the Sultanate of Oman. Such deduction shall not, however, exceed that part of the income tax, as computed before the deduction is given, which is attributable to the income which may be taxed in the Sultanate of Oman;

c) notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph a) of this paragraph, where a company which is a resident of Estonia derives income which is attributable to a permanent establishment in the Sultanate of Oman in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of this Agreement, and that income has not been taxed in the Sultanate of Oman, Estonia shall exempt fifty per cent (50%) of such income from tax;

d) notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph a) of this paragraph, where a company which is a resident of Estonia receives dividends from a company that is a resident of the Sultanate of Oman and these dividends have not been taxed in the Sultanate of Oman, Estonia shall exempt fifty per cent (50%) of such dividends from tax.

2. In the case of the Sultanate of Oman, the double taxation shall be eliminated as follows:

- a) where a resident of the Sultanate of Oman derives income which, in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, may be taxed in Estonia, the Sultanate of Oman shall allow as a deduction from the tax on the income of that resident an amount equal to the income tax paid in Estonia, whether directly or by deduction;
- b) where a company that is resident of the Sultanate of Oman receives a dividend from a company that is a resident of Estonia in which it owns at least thirty per cent (30%) of its shares, having full voting rights, the Sultanate of Oman shall allow as a deduction from the tax of that resident an amount equal to twenty five per cent (25%) of the income tax paid in Estonia by the company on the profits out of which the dividend is paid.

The deduction under a) and b) shall not, however, exceed that part of the income tax (as computed before the deduction is given) which is attributable to the income which may be taxed in Estonia.

3. Where, in accordance with any provision of the Agreement, income derived by a resident of a Contracting State is exempt from tax in that Contracting State, that Contracting State may nevertheless, in calculating the amount of tax on the remaining income of such resident, take into account the exempted income.

Chapter V

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

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 Contracting 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 of this Agreement, 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 Contracting State than the taxation levied on enterprises of that other Contracting State carrying on the same activities.

3. Except where the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 9, paragraph 7 of Article 11, or paragraph 6 of Article 12 of this Agreement apply, interest, royalties and other disbursements paid by an enterprise of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State shall, for the purpose of determining the taxable profits of such enterprise, be deductible under the same conditions as if they had been paid to a resident of the first-mentioned Contracting State.

4. Enterprises of a Contracting State, the capital of which is wholly or partly owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by one or more residents of the other Contracting State, shall not be subjected in the first-mentioned Contracting State to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which other similar enterprises of the first-mentioned Contracting State are or may be subjected.

5. The provisions of this Article 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.

6. The provisions of this Article shall apply only to taxes which are covered by this Agreement.

Article 25

Mutual Agreement Procedure

1. Where a person considers that the actions of one or both of the Contracting States result or will result for him in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, he may, irrespective of the remedies provided by the domestic law of those Contracting States, present his case to the competent authority of either Contracting State. The case must be presented

within three (3) 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 endeavour, if the objection appears to it to be justified and if it is not itself able to arrive at a satisfactory solution, to resolve the case by mutual agreement with the competent authority of the other Contracting State, with a view to the avoidance of taxation which is not in accordance with the 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 endeavour 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.

Article 26

Exchange of Information

1. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall exchange such information as is foreseeably relevant for carrying out the provisions of this Agreement or to the administration or enforcement of the domestic laws concerning taxes of every kind and description imposed on behalf of the Contracting State or local authorities, insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the Agreement as well as to prevent fiscal evasion. The exchange of information is not restricted by Articles 1 and 2 of this Agreement.

2. Any information received under paragraph 1 of this Article by a Contracting State shall be treated as secret in the same manner as information obtained under the domestic laws of that Contracting State and shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities (including courts and administrative bodies) concerned with the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, the determination of appeals in relation to the taxes referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, or the oversight of the above. Such persons or authorities shall use the information only for such purposes. They may disclose the information in public court proceedings or in judicial decisions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, information received by a

Contracting State may be used for other purposes when such information may be used for such other purposes under the laws of both Contracting States and the competent authority of the supplying Contracting State authorises such use.

3. In no case shall the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article 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*).

4. If information is requested by a Contracting State in accordance with this Article, the other Contracting State shall use its information gathering measures to obtain the requested information, even though that other Contracting State may not need such information for its own tax purposes. The obligation contained in the preceding sentence is subject to the limitations of paragraph 3 of this Article but in no case shall such limitations be construed to permit a Contracting State to decline to supply information solely because it has no domestic interest in such information.

5. In no case shall the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article be construed to permit a Contracting State to decline to supply information solely because the information is held by a bank, other financial institution, nominee or person acting in an agency or a fiduciary capacity or because it relates to ownership interests in a person.

Article 27

Members of Diplomatic Missions and Consular Posts

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

Article 28

Entitlement to Benefits

Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Agreement, a benefit under this 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 this Agreement.

Chapter VI

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 29

Entry into Force

1. Each of the Contracting States shall notify the other Contracting State in writing through diplomatic channels of the completion of the procedures required by its law for the bringing into force of this Agreement. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the later of these notifications.

2. The provisions of this Agreement shall have effect:

a) in the case of Estonia:

(i) in respect of taxes withheld at source: on amounts paid on or after the first day of January following the year in which this Agreement enters into force, and

(ii) in respect of other taxes on income: for taxes chargeable for any taxable period beginning on or after the first day of January following the year in which this Agreement enters into force;

b) in the case of the Sultanate of Oman:

(i) in respect of taxes withheld at source: for amounts paid or credited on or after the first day of January following the year on which this Agreement enters into force, and

(ii) in respect of other taxes: for any tax year commencing on or after the first day of January following the year on which this Agreement enters into force.

Article 30

Termination

This Agreement is concluded for an indeterminate period of time. Either Contracting State may terminate this Agreement, through diplomatic channels, by giving a written notice thereof not later than the 30th June of any calendar year from the end of the fifth year following that in which the Agreement entered into force. In such event, the Agreement shall cease to have effect:

a) in the case of Estonia:

(i) in respect of taxes withheld at source: on amounts paid on or after the first day of January following the year in which the notice is given, and

(ii) in respect of other taxes on income: for taxes chargeable for any taxable period beginning on or after the first day of January following the year in which the notice is given;

b) in the case of the Sultanate of Oman:

(i) in respect of taxes withheld at source: for amounts paid or credited on or after the first day of January following the year in which the notice is given, and

(ii) in respect of other taxes: for any tax year commencing on or after the first day of January following the year in which the notice is given.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at *Muscat*, on the *27* day of *October* 20*24* corresponding to *14.23 Rabi'*
al-Thani 1446 AH, in two identical originals each in the Estonian, Arabic and English languages, all texts being equally authoritative. In case of divergence between the texts, the English text shall prevail.



FOR THE REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA



FOR THE SULTANATE OF OMAN

PROTOCOL

At the signing of the Agreement between the Republic of Estonia and the Sultanate of the Oman for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement") the undersigned have agreed upon the following provisions which form an integral part of the Agreement.

1. With the reference to the Agreement:

- a) the term "statutory body" in the case of the Sultanate of Oman means a body constituted in the Sultanate of Oman by a Royal Decree.
- b) the provisions of this Agreement shall not prevent a Contracting State from applying its domestic provisions to prevent tax evasion or tax avoidance.

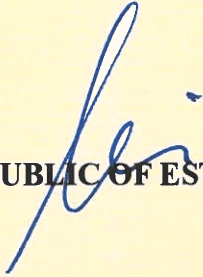
2. With the reference to Article 8 of the Agreement:

- a) for the purposes of this Article, the term "profits from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic" by an enterprise, includes profits from:
 - (i) the charter, lease or rental of ships or aircraft fully equipped, manned and supplied, and used in the operation international traffic;
 - (ii) the charter, lease or rental on a bare boat charter basis of ships or aircraft, where such charter, lease or rental is incidental to the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic;
 - (iii) the use, maintenance or rental of containers, where such use, maintenance or rental is incidental to the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic;
 - (iv) interest on bank accounts directly connected with the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic.
- b) the term "operation of ships or aircraft" means business of transportation by sea or by air of passengers, mail, livestock or goods carried on by the owners, lessees or

charterers of ships or aircraft, including the sale of tickets for such transportation on behalf of other enterprises and any other activity directly connected with such transportation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed this Protocol.

DONE at Muscat, on the 27 day of October 2024, corresponding to 14 23 Rabi'
al-Thani 1446 AH, in two identical originals each in the Estonian, Arabic and English languages, all texts being equally authoritative. In case of divergence between the texts, the English text shall prevail.



FOR THE REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA



FOR THE SULTANATE OF OMAN