

**SYNTHESISED TEXT OF THE MLI AND THE CONVENTION BETWEEN  
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN  
AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE  
TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH  
RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME AND ON CAPITAL**

This document was prepared jointly by the competent authorities of the United Kingdom and Slovenia and represents their shared understanding of the modifications made to the Convention by the MLI.

**General disclaimer on the Synthesised text document**

This document presents the synthesised text for the application of the Convention between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital signed on 13 November 2007 (the “Convention”), as modified by the Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting signed by the United Kingdom and Slovenia on 7 June 2017 (the “MLI”).

The document was prepared on the basis of the MLI position of the United Kingdom submitted to the Depository upon ratification on 29 June 2018 and of the MLI position of Slovenia submitted to the Depository upon ratification on 22 March 2018. These MLI positions are subject to modifications as provided in the MLI. Modifications made to MLI positions could modify the effects of the MLI on the Convention.

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

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

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

have been made to parts of provisions of the MLI that describe existing provisions of the Convention: descriptive language has been replaced by legal references of the existing provisions to ease the readability.

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

#### References

The authentic legal texts of the MLI and the Convention can be found:

- in the United Kingdom at the following links:

[http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2008/1796/pdfs/ukxi\\_20081796\\_en.pdf](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2008/1796/pdfs/ukxi_20081796_en.pdf)

<http://www.oecd.org/tax/treaties/multilateral-convention-to-implement-tax-treaty-related-measures-to-prevent-BEPS.pdf>

- in Slovenia in the Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia, nos. 12/08-MP and 2/18-MP (<https://www.uradni-list.si>).

The MLI position of the United Kingdom submitted to the Depositary upon ratification on 29 June 2018 and the MLI position of Slovenia submitted to the Depositary upon ratification on 22 March 2018 can be found [on the MLI Depositary \(OECD\) webpage](#).

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

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

Dates of the deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval: 29 June 2018 for the United Kingdom and 22 March 2018 for Slovenia.

Entry into force of the MLI: 1 October 2018 for the United Kingdom and 1 July 2018 for Slovenia.

Unless it is stated otherwise elsewhere in this document, the provisions of the MLI have effect with respect to the Convention:

- with respect to taxes withheld at source on amounts paid or credited to non-residents, where the event giving rise to such taxes occurs on or after 1 January 2019;

- In the United Kingdom, from 1 April 2019 for corporation tax and from 6 April 2019 for income tax and capital gains tax; and
- with respect to all other taxes levied by Slovenia, for taxes levied with respect to taxable periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

**CONVENTION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME AND ON CAPITAL**

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia;

*The following paragraph 3 of Article 6 of the MLI is included in the preamble of this Convention:*

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

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

**[REPLACED by paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the MLI]** [Desiring to conclude a Convention for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income and on capital;]

*The following paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the MLI replaces the text referring to an intent to eliminate double taxation in the preamble of this Convention:*

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

Intending to eliminate double taxation with respect to the taxes covered by *this Convention* 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 Convention* for the indirect benefit of residents of third jurisdictions),

Have agreed as follows:

## **ARTICLE 1**

### **Persons covered**

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

## ARTICLE 2

### Taxes covered

(1) This Convention shall apply to taxes on income and on capital imposed on behalf of a Contracting State or of its political subdivisions or local authorities, irrespective of the manner in which they are levied.

(2) There shall be regarded as taxes on income and on capital all taxes imposed on total income, on total capital, or on elements of income or of capital, including taxes on gains from the alienation of movable or immovable property, as well as taxes on capital appreciation.

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

(a) in the case of the Republic of Slovenia:

- (i) the tax on income of legal persons;
- (ii) the tax on income of individuals; and
- (iii) the tax on property;

(hereinafter referred to as “Slovenian tax”);

(b) in the case of the United Kingdom:

- (i) the income tax;
- (ii) the corporation tax; and
- (iii) the capital gains tax;

(hereinafter referred to as “United Kingdom tax”).

(4) The Convention shall apply also to any identical or substantially similar taxes that are imposed after the date of signature of this Convention in addition to, or in place of, the existing taxes. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall notify each other of any significant changes that have been made in their taxation laws.

## ARTICLE 3

### General definitions

- (1) For the purposes of this Convention, unless the context otherwise requires:
  - (a) the term “Slovenia” means the Republic of Slovenia, and, when used in a geographical sense, the territory of Slovenia, including the sea area, sea bed and subsoil adjacent to the territorial sea, over which Slovenia may exercise its sovereign rights and jurisdiction in accordance with its domestic legislation and international law;
  - (b) the term “United Kingdom” means Great Britain and Northern Ireland, including any area outside the territorial sea of the United Kingdom designated under its laws concerning the Continental Shelf and in accordance with international law as an area within which the rights of the United Kingdom with respect to the sea bed and subsoil and their natural resources may be exercised;
  - (c) the terms “a Contracting State” and “the other Contracting State” mean Slovenia or the United Kingdom, as the context requires;
  - (d) the term “person” includes an individual, a company and any other body of persons, but subject to paragraph (2) of this Article does not include a partnership;
  - (e) the term “company” means any body corporate or any entity that is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;
  - (f) the term “enterprise” applies to the carrying on of any business;
  - (g) 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;

- (h) 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;
- (i) the term “competent authority” means:
  - (i) in the case of Slovenia, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Slovenia or its authorised representative;
  - (ii) in the case of the United Kingdom, the Commissioners for Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs or their authorised representative;
- (j) the term “national” means:
  - (i) in relation to Slovenia:
    - (aa) any individual possessing the nationality of Slovenia ;
    - (bb) any legal person, partnership or association deriving its status as such from the law in force in Slovenia;
  - (ii) in relation to the United Kingdom, any British citizen, or any British subject not possessing the citizenship of any other Commonwealth country or territory, provided he has the right of abode in the United Kingdom; and any legal person, partnership or association deriving its status as such from the law in force in the United Kingdom.
- (k) the term “business” includes the performance of professional services and of other activities of an independent character.

(2) A partnership deriving its status from Slovenian law which is treated as a taxable unit under the law of Slovenia shall be treated as a person for the purposes of this Convention.



(3) As regards the application of this Convention at any time by a Contracting State, any term not defined therein shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning that it has at that time under the laws of that State for the purposes of the taxes to which this Convention applies, any meaning under the applicable tax laws of that State prevailing over a meaning given to the term under other laws of that State.

## ARTICLE 4

### Residence

(1) For the purposes of this Convention, the term “resident of a Contracting State” means any person who, under the laws of that State, is liable to tax therein by reason of his domicile, residence, place of management, place of incorporation or any other criterion of a similar nature, and also includes that State and any political subdivision or local authority thereof. This term, however, does not include any person who is liable to tax in that State in respect only of income from sources in that State or capital situated therein.

(2) Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article an individual is a resident of both Contracting States, then his status shall be determined in accordance with the following rules:

- (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 States, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State with which his personal and economic relations are closer (centre of vital interests);
- (b) if the 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 State, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State in which he has an habitual abode;
- (c) if he has an habitual abode in both Contracting States or in neither of them, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State of which he is a national;
- (d) if 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) **[REPLACED by paragraph 1 of Article 4 of the MLI]** [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, then it shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State in which its place of effective management is situated.]

*The following paragraph 1 of Article 4 of the MLI replaces paragraph (3) of Article 4 of this Convention:*

ARTICLE 4 OF THE MLI – DUAL RESIDENT ENTITIES

Where by reason of the provisions of *this Convention* 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 *this Convention*, 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 Convention* 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 Convention, the term “permanent establishment” means a fixed place of business through which the business of an enterprise is wholly or partly carried on.

(2) The term “permanent establishment” includes especially:

(a) a place of management;

(b) a branch;

(c) an office;

(d) a factory;

(e) a workshop; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (d) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of purchasing goods or merchandise, or of collecting information, for the enterprise;
- (e) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of carrying on, for the enterprise, any other activity of a preparatory or auxiliary character;
- (f) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for any combination of activities mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a) to (e) of this paragraph, provided that the overall activity of the fixed place of business resulting from this combination is of a preparatory or auxiliary character.

*The following paragraph 4 of Article 13 of the MLI applies to paragraph (4) of Article 5 of this Convention:*

ARTICLE 13 OF THE MLI – ARTIFICIAL AVOIDANCE OF PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT STATUS THROUGH THE SPECIFIC ACTIVITY EXEMPTIONS

*Paragraph (4) of Article 5 of this Convention, shall not apply to a fixed place of business that is used or maintained by an enterprise if the same enterprise or a closely related enterprise carries on business activities at the same place or at another place in the same Contracting State and:*

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

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

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article, where a person – other than an agent of an independent status to whom paragraph (6) of this Article applies – is acting on behalf of an enterprise and has, and habitually exercises, in a Contracting State an authority to conclude contracts on behalf 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) of this Article which, if exercised through a fixed place of business, would not make this fixed place of business a permanent establishment under the provisions of that paragraph.

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

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

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

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

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

## ARTICLE 6

### **Income from immovable property**

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

(2) The term “immovable property” shall have the meaning which it has under the law of the Contracting State in which the property in question is situated. The term shall in any case include property accessory to immovable property, livestock and equipment used in agriculture and forestry, rights to which the provisions of general law respecting landed property apply, usufruct of immovable property and rights to variable or fixed payments as consideration for the working of, or the right to work, mineral deposits, sources and other natural resources; ships and aircraft shall not be regarded as immovable property.

(3) The provisions of paragraph (1) 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.

## ARTICLE 7

### **Business profits**

(1) The profits of an enterprise of a Contracting State shall be taxable only in that State unless the enterprise carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein. If the enterprise carries on business as aforesaid, the profits of the enterprise may be taxed in the other State but only so much of them as is attributable to that permanent establishment.

(2) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (3) 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.

(4) Insofar as it has been customary in a Contracting State to determine according to its law 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 or capital gains 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 of an enterprise of a Contracting State from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic shall be taxable only in that State.

(2) For the purposes of this Article, profits from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic include:

- (a) profits from the rental on a bareboat basis of ships or aircraft; and
- (b) profits from the use, maintenance or rental of containers (including trailers and related equipment for the transport of containers) used for the transport of goods or merchandise;

where such rental or such use, maintenance or rental, as the case may be, is incidental to the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic.

(3) 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, but only to so much of the profits so derived as is attributable to the participant in proportion to its share in the joint operation.

## 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 by a Contracting State in the profits of that enterprise and taxed accordingly.

(2) Where a Contracting State includes in the profits of an enterprise of that State - and taxes accordingly - profits on which an enterprise of the other Contracting State has been charged to tax in that other State and the profits so included are profits which would have accrued to the enterprise of the first-mentioned State if the conditions made between the two enterprises had been those which would have been made between independent enterprises, then that other State shall make an appropriate adjustment to the amount of the tax charged therein on those profits. In determining such adjustment, due regard shall be had to the other provisions of this Convention and the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall if necessary consult each other.

## ARTICLE 10

### Dividends

(1) Dividends paid by a company which is a resident of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

(2) (a) Dividends mentioned in paragraph (1) of this Article may also be taxed in the Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident and according to the laws of that State, but if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed 15 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (a) above, dividends shall not be taxed in the Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a resident of the other Contracting State and is a company which holds directly at least 20 per cent of the capital of the company paying the dividends.

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, 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 Contracting State of which the company making the distribution is a resident and also includes any other item which, under the laws of the State of which the company paying the dividend is a resident, is treated as a dividend or distribution of a company.

(4) 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, and the holding in

respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case the provisions of Article 7 of this Convention 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 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 that other State.

(6) **[REPLACED by paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the MLI]** [No relief shall be available under this Article if it was the main purpose or one of the main purposes of any person concerned with the creation or assignment of the shares or other rights in respect of which the dividend is paid to take advantage of this Article by means of that creation or assignment.]

## ARTICLE 11

### Interest

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

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

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (2) of this Article, interest arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State shall be taxable only in that other State if such resident is the beneficial owner of the interest and:

- (a) the payer or the recipient of the interest is the Government of a Contracting State, a political subdivision or a local authority thereof; or
- (b) the interest is paid in respect of a loan made, guaranteed or insured, or any other debt-claim or credit guaranteed or insured, by the institution in Slovenia which is authorised to act in accordance with national law on insurance and financing of international business transactions, or by the United Kingdom Export Credits Guarantee Department; or
- (c) the interest is paid in respect of a loan made, guaranteed or insured by The Bank of England or The Bank of Slovenia (Banka Slovenije); or
- (d) the payer and the recipient are both companies and either company owns directly at least 20 per cent of the capital of the other company, or a third company, being a resident of a Contracting State, holds directly at least 20 per cent of the capital of both the paying company and the recipient company.

(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. The term shall not include any item which is treated as a dividend under the provisions of Article 10 of this Convention.

(5) The provisions of paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) 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, and the debt-claim in respect of which the interest is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case the provisions of Article 7 of this Convention shall apply.

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

(8) **[REPLACED by paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the MLI]** [No relief shall be available under this Article if it was the main purpose or one of the main purposes of any person concerned with the creation or assignment of the debt-claim in respect of which the interest is paid to take advantage of this Article by means of that creation or assignment.]

## **ARTICLE 12**

### **Royalties**

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

(2) However, such royalties may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which they arise, and according to the laws of that State, but if the beneficial owner of the royalties is a resident of the other Contracting State the tax so charged shall not exceed 5 per cent of the gross amount of such 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 cinematograph films, and films or tapes for radio or television broadcasting), any patent, trade mark, design or model, plan, secret formula or process, or for information (know-how) 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, and the right or property in respect of which the royalties are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case the provisions of Article 7 of this Convention shall apply.

(5) Royalties shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State where the payer is a resident of that State. Where, however, the person paying the royalties, whether he is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment in connection with which the liability to pay the royalties was incurred, and such royalties are borne by such permanent establishment, then such royalties shall be deemed to arise in the State in which the permanent establishment 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 paid exceeds, for whatever reason, 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.

(7) **[REPLACED by paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the MLI]** [No relief shall be available under this Article if it was the main purpose or one of the main purposes of any person concerned with the creation or assignment of the rights in respect of which the royalties are paid to take advantage of this Article by means of that creation or assignment.]

## 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 Convention and situated in the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

(2) Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of:

(a) shares or other comparable rights, other than shares listed on an approved Stock Exchange, deriving their value or the greater part of their value directly or indirectly from immovable property situated in the other Contracting State, or

(b) an interest in a partnership or trust, the assets of which consist principally of immovable property situated in the other Contracting State, or of shares or rights referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph,

may be taxed in that other State.

(3) 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, including such gains from the alienation of such a permanent establishment (alone or with the whole enterprise), may be taxed in that other State.

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

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

(6) The provisions of this Article shall not affect the right of a Contracting State to levy, according to its law, a tax chargeable in respect of gains from the alienation of any property on a person who is a resident of that State at any time during the fiscal year in which the property is alienated, or has been so resident at any time during the six fiscal years immediately preceding that year.

## ARTICLE 14

### Income from employment

(1) Subject to the provisions of Articles 15, 17, 18 and 19 of this Convention, salaries, wages and other similar remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of an employment shall be taxable only in that State unless the employment is exercised in the other Contracting State. If the employment is so exercised, such remuneration as is derived therefrom may be taxed in that other State.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) 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 State if:

- (a) the recipient is present in the other State for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate 183 days in any twelve month period commencing or ending in the fiscal year concerned; and
- (b) the remuneration is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the other State; and
- (c) the remuneration is not borne by a permanent establishment 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 by an enterprise of a Contracting State may be taxed in that State.

## **ARTICLE 15**

### **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 16**

### **Artistes and sportsmen**

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7 and 14 of this Convention, income derived by a resident of a Contracting State as an entertainer, such as a theatre, motion picture, radio or television artiste, or a musician, or as a sportsman, from his personal activities as such exercised in the other Contracting State, may be taxed in that other State.

(2) Where income in respect of personal activities exercised by an entertainer or a sportsman in his capacity as such accrues not to the entertainer or sportsman himself but to another person, that income may, notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7 and 14 of this Convention, be taxed in the Contracting State in which the activities of the entertainer or sportsman 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 sportsman if the visit to that State is wholly or mainly supported by public funds of the other Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof. In such a case, the income shall be taxable only in the Contracting State of which the entertainer or sportsman is a resident.

## **ARTICLE 17**

### **Pensions**

Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of Article 18 of this Convention, pensions and other similar remuneration paid to an individual who is a resident of a Contracting State shall be taxable only in that State.

## ARTICLE 18

### Government service

- (1) (a) Salaries, wages and other similar remuneration paid by a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision or authority shall be taxable only in that State.
- (b) However, such salaries, wages and other similar remuneration shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the services are rendered in that State and the individual is a resident of that State who:
  - (i) is a national of that State; or
  - (ii) did not become a resident of that State solely for the purpose of rendering the services.
- (2) (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article, pensions and other similar remuneration paid by, or out of funds created by, a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision or authority shall be taxable only in that State.
- (b) However, such pensions and other similar remuneration 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 14, 15, 16 and 17 of this Convention shall apply to salaries, wages, pensions, and other similar remuneration in respect of services rendered in connection with a business carried on by a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof.



## **ARTICLE 19**

### **Professors, teachers and researchers**

(1) An individual who visits one of the Contracting States, for a period not exceeding two years, for the purpose of teaching, or engaging in research at a university, college, school or other recognised educational institution in that Contracting State, and who immediately before that visit was a resident of the other Contracting State, shall, for a period not exceeding two years from the date of his first arrival in that first-mentioned State for that purpose, be exempt from tax in that Contracting State on the remuneration for such teaching or research.

(2) No exemption shall be granted under paragraph (1) of this Article with respect to any remuneration for research if such research is undertaken not in the public interest but primarily for the private benefit of a specific person or persons.

## **ARTICLE 20**

### **Students**

Payments which a student or business apprentice who is or was immediately before visiting a Contracting State a resident of the other Contracting State and who is present in the first-mentioned State solely for the purpose of his education or training receives for the purpose of his maintenance, education or training shall not be taxed in that first-mentioned State, provided that such payments arise from sources outside that State.

## ARTICLE 21

### Other income

(1) Items of income beneficially owned by a resident of a Contracting State, wherever arising, which are not dealt with in the foregoing Articles of this Convention, other than income paid out of trusts or the estates of deceased persons in the course of administration, shall be taxable only in that 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 Convention, if the beneficial owner of such income, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein, and the right or property in respect of which the income is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case the provisions of Article 7 of this Convention shall apply.

(3) Where, by reason of a special relationship between the resident referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article and some other person, or between both of them and some third person, the amount of the income referred to in that paragraph exceeds the amount (if any) which would have been agreed upon between them in the absence of such a relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such a case, the excess part of the income shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other applicable provisions of this Convention.

(4) **[REPLACED by paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the MLI]** [No relief shall be available under this Article if it was the main purpose or one of the main purposes of any person concerned with the creation or assignment of the rights in respect of which the income is paid to take advantage of this Article by means of that creation or assignment.]

## **ARTICLE 22**

### **Capital**

(1) Capital represented by immovable property referred to in Article 6 of this Convention, 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 may be taxed in that other State.

(3) Capital represented by ships and aircraft operated in international traffic, and by movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships and aircraft, shall be taxable only in the Contracting State in which the profits are taxable in accordance with 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 23

### Elimination of double taxation

- (1) In Slovenia:
  - (a) Where a resident of Slovenia derives income or owns capital which, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, may be taxed in the United Kingdom, Slovenia shall allow:
    - (i) as a deduction from the tax on the income of that resident, an amount equal to the income tax, tax on chargeable gains or corporation tax paid in the United Kingdom;
    - (ii) as a deduction from the tax on the capital of that resident, an amount equal to the capital tax paid in the United Kingdom.

Such deduction in either case shall not, however, exceed that portion 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, profits, chargeable gains or capital which may be taxed in the United Kingdom.

- (b) Where in accordance with any provision of the Convention income derived or capital owned by a resident of Slovenia is exempt from tax in Slovenia, Slovenia may nevertheless, in calculating the amount of tax on the remaining income or capital of such resident, take into account the exempted income or capital.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of the law of the United Kingdom regarding the allowance as a credit against United Kingdom tax of tax payable in a territory outside the United Kingdom (which shall not affect the general principle hereof):
    - (a) Slovenian tax payable under the laws of Slovenia and in accordance with this Convention, whether directly or by deduction, on profits, income or chargeable gains from sources within Slovenia (excluding in the case of a dividend, tax payable in respect of the profits out of which the dividend is

paid) shall be allowed as a credit against any United Kingdom tax computed by reference to the same profits, income or chargeable gains by reference to which the Slovenian tax is computed;

- (b) in the case of a dividend paid by a company which is a resident of Slovenia to a company which is a resident of the United Kingdom and which controls directly or indirectly at least 10 per cent of the voting power in the company paying the dividend, the credit shall take into account (in addition to any Slovenian tax for which credit may be allowed under the provisions of sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph) the Slovenian tax payable by the company in respect of the profits out of which such dividend is paid.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2) of this Article, profits, income and capital gains owned by a resident of a Contracting State which may be taxed in the other Contracting State in accordance with this Convention shall be deemed to arise from sources in that other State.

- (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article:
  - (a) where gains may be taxed by a Contracting State by reason only of paragraph (6) of Article 13 of this Convention, that State and not the other Contracting State shall eliminate double taxation in accordance with the methods set out in this Article as if the gains arose from sources in that other State;
  - (b) where gains may be taxed by a Contracting State by reason of paragraphs (1), (2) or (3) of Article 13 of this Convention, the other Contracting State and not the first-mentioned State shall eliminate double taxation in accordance with the methods set out in this Article.

## **ARTICLE 24**

### **Partnerships**

Where, under any provision of this Convention, a partnership is entitled, as a resident of Slovenia, to relief from tax in the United Kingdom on any income or capital gains, that provision shall not be construed as restricting the right of the United Kingdom to tax any member of the partnership who is a resident of the United Kingdom on his share of such income or capital gains; but any such income or gains shall be treated for the purposes of Article 23 of this Convention as income or gains from sources in Slovenia.

## **ARTICLE 25**

### **Limitation of relief**

Where under any provision of this Convention any income or gains are relieved from tax in a Contracting State and, under the law in force in the other Contracting State a person, in respect of that income or those gains, is subject to tax by reference to the amount thereof which is remitted to or received in that other State and not by reference to the full amount thereof, then the relief to be allowed under this Convention in the first-mentioned State shall apply only to so much of the income or gains as is taxed in the 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 same circumstances, in particular with respect to residence, are or may be subjected.

(2) Stateless persons who are residents of a Contracting State shall not be subjected in either Contracting State to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which nationals of the State concerned in the same circumstances, in particular with respect to residence, are or may be subjected.

(3) The taxation on a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State shall not be less favourably levied in that other State than the taxation levied on enterprises of that other State carrying on the same activities.

(4) Except where the provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 9, paragraph (7) or (8) of Article 11, paragraph (6) or (7) of Article 12, or paragraph (3) or (4) of Article 21 of this Convention apply, interest, royalties and other disbursements paid by an enterprise of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State shall, for the purpose of determining the taxable profits of such enterprise, be deductible under the same conditions as if they had been paid to a resident of the first-mentioned State. Similarly, any debts of an enterprise of a Contracting State owed to a resident of the other Contracting State shall, for the purpose of determining the taxable capital of such enterprise, be deductible under the same conditions as if they had been owed to a resident of the first-mentioned State.

(5) Enterprises of a Contracting State, the capital of which is wholly or partly owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by one or more residents of the other Contracting State, shall not be subjected in the first-mentioned State to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith which is other or more burdensome than the

taxation and connected requirements to which other similar enterprises of the first-mentioned State are or may be subjected.

(6) (a) Contributions borne by an individual who exercises employment in a Contracting State to a pension scheme recognised for tax purposes in the other Contracting State shall be deducted, in the first-mentioned State, in determining the individual's taxable income, and treated in that State, in the same way and subject to the same conditions and limitations as contributions made to a pension scheme that is recognised for tax purposes in that first-mentioned State, provided that:

- (i) the competent authority of the first-mentioned State agrees that the pension scheme corresponds to a pension scheme recognised for tax purposes by that State; and
- (ii) the individual was not a resident of that State, and was contributing to the pension scheme, before he started to exercise employment in the first-mentioned State.

(b) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph:

- (i) the term "a pension scheme" means an arrangement in which the individual participates in order to secure retirement benefits payable in respect of the employment referred to in sub-paragraph (a);
- (ii) a pension scheme is "recognised for tax purposes" in a Contracting State if contributions to the scheme borne by the individual referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph would qualify for tax relief in that State.

(7) Nothing contained in this Article shall be construed as obliging either Contracting State to grant to individuals not resident in that State any of the personal allowances, reliefs and reductions for tax purposes which are granted to individuals so resident.

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

## ARTICLE 27

### Mutual agreement procedure

(1) Where a resident of a Contracting State considers that the actions of one or both of the Contracting States result or will result for him in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, he may, irrespective of the remedies provided by the domestic law of those States, present his case to the competent authority of the Contracting State of which he is a resident or, if his case comes under paragraph (1) of Article 26 of this Convention, to that of the Contracting State of which he is a national.

*The following second sentence of paragraph 1 of Article 16 of the MLI applies and supersedes the provisions of this Convention:*<sup>1</sup>

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

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 *this Convention*.

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

*The following second sentence of paragraph 2 of Article 16 of the MLI applies to this Convention:*<sup>2</sup>

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

Any agreement reached shall be implemented notwithstanding any time limits in the domestic

<sup>1</sup> In accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 35 of the MLI, Article 16 of the MLI has effect with respect to this Convention for a case presented to the competent authority of a *Contracting State* on or after 1 October 2018, except for cases that were not eligible to be presented as of that date under this Convention prior to its modification by the MLI, without regard to the taxable period to which the case relates.

<sup>2</sup> In accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 35 of the MLI, Article 16 of the MLI has effect with respect to this Convention for a case presented to the competent authority of a *Contracting State* on or after 1 October 2018, except for cases that were not eligible to be presented as of that date under this Convention prior to its modification by the MLI, without regard to the taxable period to which the case relates.

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 this Convention. They may also consult together for the elimination of double taxation in cases not provided for in this 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.

*The following Part VI of the MLI applies to this Convention:*<sup>3</sup>

#### PART VI OF THE MLI (ARBITRATION)

*Paragraphs 1 to 10 and 12 of Article 19 (Mandatory Binding Arbitration) of the MLI*

1. Where:

- a) under *paragraph (1) of Article 27 of this Convention*, a person has presented a case to the competent authority of a *Contracting State* on the basis that the actions of one or both of the *Contracting States* have resulted for that person in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of *this Convention*; and
- b) the competent authorities are unable to reach an agreement to resolve that case pursuant to *paragraph (2) of Article 27 of the Convention*, within a period of three-years beginning on the start date referred to in paragraph 8 or 9 of *Article 19 of the MLI*, as the case may be (unless, prior to the expiration of that period the competent authorities of the *Contracting States* have agreed to a different time period with respect to that case and have notified the person who presented the case of such agreement),

any unresolved issues arising from the case shall, if the person so requests in writing, be submitted to arbitration in the manner described in this Part, according to any rules or procedures agreed upon by the competent authorities of the *Contracting States* pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 10 of *Article 19 of the MLI*.

2. Where a competent authority has suspended the mutual agreement procedure referred

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<sup>3</sup> In accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 36 of the MLI, the provisions of Part VI (Arbitration) of the MLI have effect with respect to this Convention with respect to cases presented to the competent authority of a *Contracting State* on or after 1 October 2018.

In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the MLI, the provisions of Part VI (Arbitration) of the MLI apply to a case presented to the competent authority of a *Contracting State* prior to 1 October 2018 only to the extent that the competent authorities of both *Contracting States* agree that it will apply to that specific case.

to in paragraph 1 of *Article 19 of the MLI* because a case with respect to one or more of the same issues is pending before court or administrative tribunal, the period provided in subparagraph b) of paragraph 1 of *Article 19 of the MLI* will stop running until either a final decision has been rendered by the court or administrative tribunal or the case has been suspended or withdrawn. In addition, where a person who presented a case and a competent authority have agreed to suspend the mutual agreement procedure, the period provided in subparagraph b) of paragraph 1 of *Article 19 of the MLI* will stop running until the suspension has been lifted.

3. Where both competent authorities agree that a person directly affected by the case has failed to provide in a timely manner any additional material information requested by either competent authority after the start of the period provided in subparagraph b) of paragraph 1 of *Article 19 of the MLI*, the period provided in subparagraph b) of paragraph 1 of *Article 19 of the MLI* shall be extended for an amount of time equal to the period beginning on the date by which the information was requested and ending on the date on which that information was provided.

4. a) The arbitration decision with respect to the issues submitted to arbitration shall be implemented through the mutual agreement concerning the case referred to in paragraph 1 of *Article 19 of the MLI*. The arbitration decision shall be final.
- b) The arbitration decision shall be binding on both *Contracting States* except in the following cases:
- i) if a person directly affected by the case does not accept the mutual agreement that implements the arbitration decision. In such a case, the case shall not be eligible for any further consideration by the competent authorities. The mutual agreement that implements the arbitration decision on the case shall be considered not to be accepted by a person directly affected by the case if any person directly affected by the case does not, within 60 days after the date on which notification of the mutual agreement is sent to the person, withdraw all issues resolved in the mutual agreement implementing the arbitration decision from consideration by any court or administrative tribunal or otherwise terminate any pending court or administrative proceedings with respect to such issues in a manner consistent with that mutual agreement.
  - ii) if a final decision of the courts of one of the *Contracting States* holds that the arbitration decision is invalid. In such a case, the request for arbitration under paragraph 1 of *Article 19 of the MLI* shall be considered not to have been made, and the arbitration process shall be considered not to have taken place (except for the purposes of Articles 21 (Confidentiality of Arbitration Proceedings) and 25 (Costs of Arbitration Proceedings) of the *MLI*). In such a case, a new request for arbitration may be made unless the competent authorities agree that such a new request should not be permitted.
  - iii) if a person directly affected by the case pursues litigation on the issues which were resolved in the mutual agreement implementing the arbitration decision in any court or administrative tribunal.

5. The competent authority that received the initial request for a mutual agreement procedure as described in subparagraph a) of paragraph 1 of *Article 19 of the MLI* shall, within two calendar months of receiving the request:
- a) send a notification to the person who presented the case that it has received the request; and
  - b) send a notification of that request, along with a copy of the request, to the competent authority of the other *Contracting State*.
6. Within three calendar months after a competent authority receives the request for a mutual agreement procedure (or a copy thereof from the competent authority of the other *Contracting State*) it shall either:
- a) notify the person who has presented the case and the other competent authority that it has received the information necessary to undertake substantive consideration of the case; or
  - b) request additional information from that person for that purpose.
7. Where pursuant to subparagraph b) of paragraph 6 of *Article 19 of the MLI*, one or both of the competent authorities have requested from the person who presented the case additional information necessary to undertake substantive consideration of the case, the competent authority that requested the additional information shall, within three calendar months of receiving the additional information from that person, notify that person and the other competent authority either:
- a) that it has received the requested information; or
  - b) that some of the requested information is still missing.
8. Where neither competent authority has requested additional information pursuant to subparagraph b) of paragraph 6 of *Article 19 of the MLI*, the start date referred to in paragraph 1 of *Article 19 of the MLI* shall be the earlier of:
- a) the date on which both competent authorities have notified the person who presented the case pursuant to subparagraph a) of paragraph 6 of *Article 19 of the MLI*; and
  - b) the date that is three calendar months after the notification to the competent authority of the other *Contracting State* pursuant to subparagraph b) of paragraph 5 of *Article 19 of the MLI*.
9. Where additional information has been requested pursuant to subparagraph b) of paragraph 6 of *Article 19 of the MLI*, the start date referred to in paragraph 1 of *Article 19 of the MLI* shall be the earlier of:
- a) the latest date on which the competent authorities that requested additional

information have notified the person who presented the case and the other competent authority pursuant to subparagraph a) of paragraph 7 of *Article 19 of the MLI*; and

- b) the date that is three calendar months after both competent authorities have received all information requested by either competent authority from the person who presented the case.

If, however, one or both of the competent authorities send the notification referred to in subparagraph b) of paragraph 7 of *Article 19 of the MLI*, such notification shall be treated as a request for additional information under subparagraph b) of paragraph 6 of *Article 19 of the MLI*.

10. The competent authorities of the *Contracting States* shall by mutual agreement pursuant to *Article 27 of this Convention* settle the mode of application of the provisions contained in this Part, including the minimum information necessary for each competent authority to undertake substantive consideration of the case. Such an agreement shall be concluded before the date on which unresolved issues in a case are first eligible to be submitted to arbitration and may be modified from time to time thereafter.

12. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this *Article of the MLI*:

- a) any unresolved issue arising from a mutual agreement procedure case otherwise within the scope of the arbitration process provided for by *the MLI* shall not be submitted to arbitration, if a decision on this issue has already been rendered by a court or administrative tribunal of either *Contracting State*;
- b) if, at any time after a request for arbitration has been made and before the arbitration panel has delivered its decision to the competent authorities of the *Contracting States*, a decision concerning the issue is rendered by a court or administrative tribunal of one of the *Contracting States*, the arbitration process shall terminate.

#### *Article 20 (Appointment of Arbitrators) of the MLI*

1. Except to the extent that the competent authorities of the *Contracting States* mutually agree on different rules, paragraphs 2 through 4 of *Article 20 of the MLI* shall apply for the purposes of this Part.

2. The following rules shall govern the appointment of the members of an arbitration panel:

- a) The arbitration panel shall consist of three individual members with expertise or experience in international tax matters.
- b) Each competent authority shall appoint one panel member within 60 days of the date of the request for arbitration under paragraph 1 of *Article 19 of the MLI*. The two panel members so appointed shall, within 60 days of the latter of their appointments, appoint a third member who shall serve as Chair of the arbitration

panel. The Chair shall not be a national or resident of either *Contracting State*.

- c) Each member appointed to the arbitration panel must be impartial and independent of the competent authorities, tax administrations, and ministries of finance of the *Contracting States* and of all persons directly affected by the case (as well as their advisors) at the time of accepting an appointment, maintain his or her impartiality and independence throughout the proceedings, and avoid any conduct for a reasonable period of time thereafter which may damage the appearance of impartiality and independence of the arbitrators with respect to the proceedings.

3. In the event that the competent authority of a *Contracting State* fails to appoint a member of the arbitration panel in the manner and within the time periods specified in paragraph 2 of *Article 20 of the MLI* or agreed to by the competent authorities of the *Contracting States*, a member shall be appointed on behalf of that competent authority by the highest ranking official of the Centre for Tax Policy and Administration of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development that is not a national of either *Contracting State*.

4. If the two initial members of the arbitration panel fail to appoint the Chair in the manner and within the time periods specified in paragraph 2 of *Article 20 of the MLI* or agreed to by the competent authorities of the *Contracting States*, the Chair shall be appointed by the highest ranking official of the Centre for Tax Policy and Administration of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development that is not a national of either *Contracting State*.

#### *Article 21 (Confidentiality of Arbitration Proceedings) of the MLI*

1. Solely for the purposes of the application of the provisions of this Part and of the provisions of *this Convention* and of the domestic laws of the *Contracting States* related to the exchange of information, confidentiality, and administrative assistance, members of the arbitration panel and a maximum of three staff per member (and prospective arbitrators solely to the extent necessary to verify their ability to fulfil the requirements of arbitrators) shall be considered to be persons or authorities to whom information may be disclosed. Information received by the arbitration panel or prospective arbitrators and information that the competent authorities receive from the arbitration panel shall be considered information that is exchanged under the provisions of *this Convention* related to the exchange of information and administrative assistance.

2. The competent authorities of the *Contracting States* shall ensure that members of the arbitration panel and their staff agree in writing, prior to their acting in an arbitration proceeding, to treat any information relating to the arbitration proceeding consistently with the confidentiality and nondisclosure obligations described in the provisions of *this Convention* related to exchange of information and administrative assistance and under the applicable laws of the *Contracting States*.

#### *Article 22 (Resolution of a Case Prior to the Conclusion of the Arbitration) of the MLI*

For the purposes of this Part and the provisions of *this Convention* that provide for resolution of cases through mutual agreement, the mutual agreement procedure, as well as the arbitration proceeding, with respect to a case shall terminate if, at any time after a request for arbitration



has been made and before the arbitration panel has delivered its decision to the competent authorities of the *Contracting States*:

- a) the competent authorities of the *Contracting States* reach a mutual agreement to resolve the case; or
- b) the person who presented the case withdraws the request for arbitration or the request for a mutual agreement procedure.

*Paragraphs 2 and 5 of Article 23 (Type of Arbitration Process) of the MLI*

*Alternative 2- Independent opinion*

2. Except to the extent that the competent authorities of the *Contracting States* mutually agree on different rules, the following rules shall apply with respect to an arbitration proceeding:

- a) After a case is submitted to arbitration, the competent authority of each *Contracting State* shall provide any information that may be necessary for the arbitration decision to all panel members without undue delay. Unless the competent authorities of the *Contracting States* agree otherwise, any information that was not available to both competent authorities before the request for arbitration was received by both of them shall not be taken into account for purposes of the decision.
- b) The arbitration panel shall decide the issues submitted to arbitration in accordance with the applicable provisions of *this Convention* and, subject to these provisions, of those of the domestic laws of the *Contracting States*. The panel members shall also consider any other sources which the competent authorities of the *Contracting States* may by mutual agreement expressly identify.
- c) The arbitration decision shall be delivered to the competent authorities of the *Contracting States* in writing and shall indicate the sources of law relied upon and the reasoning which led to its result. The arbitration decision shall be adopted by a simple majority of the panel members. The arbitration decision shall have no precedential value.

5. Prior to the beginning of arbitration proceedings, the competent authorities of the *Contracting States* shall ensure that each person that presented the case and their advisors agree in writing not to disclose to any other person any information received during the course of the arbitration proceedings from either competent authority or the arbitration panel. The mutual agreement procedure under *this Convention*, as well as the arbitration proceeding under this Part, with respect to the case shall terminate if, at any time after a request for arbitration has been made and before the arbitration panel has delivered its decision to the competent authorities of the *Contracting States*, a person that presented the case or one of that person's advisors materially breaches that agreement.

*Paragraph 2 of Article 24 (Agreement on a Different Resolution) of the MLI*

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 4 of Article 19 of the *MLI*, an arbitration decision pursuant

to this Part shall not be binding on the *Contracting States* and shall not be implemented if the competent authorities of the *Contracting States* agree on a different resolution of all unresolved issues within three calendar months after the arbitration decision has been delivered to them.

*Article 25(Costs of Arbitration Proceedings) of the MLI*

In an arbitration proceeding under this Part, the fees and expenses of the members of the arbitration panel, as well as any costs incurred in connection with the arbitration proceedings by the *Contracting States*, shall be borne by the *Contracting States* in a manner to be settled by mutual agreement between the competent authorities of the *Contracting States*. In the absence of such agreement, each *Contracting State* shall bear its own expenses and those of its appointed panel member. The cost of the chair of the arbitration panel and other expenses associated with the conduct of the arbitration proceedings shall be borne by the *Contracting States* in equal shares.

*Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 26 (Compatibility) of the MLI*

2. Any unresolved issue arising from a mutual agreement procedure case otherwise within the scope of the arbitration process provided for in this Part shall not be submitted to arbitration if the issue falls within the scope of a case with respect to which an arbitration panel or similar body has previously been set up in accordance with a bilateral or multilateral convention that provides for mandatory binding arbitration of unresolved issues arising from a mutual agreement procedure case.

3. *Nothing* in this Part shall affect the fulfilment of wider obligations with respect to the arbitration of unresolved issues arising in the context of a mutual agreement procedure resulting from other conventions to which the *Contracting States* are or will become parties.

*Subparagraph a) of paragraph 2 of Article 28 (Reservations) of the MLI*

Pursuant to *subparagraph a) of paragraph 2 of Article 28 of the MLI*, the Republic of Slovenia formulates the following reservations with respect to the scope of cases that shall be eligible for arbitration under the provisions of Part VI:

1. The Republic of Slovenia reserves the right to exclude from the scope of Part VI cases concerning items of income or capital that are not taxed by a Contracting Jurisdiction because they are not included in the taxable base in that Contracting Jurisdiction or because they are subject to an exemption or zero tax rate provided only under the domestic tax law of that Contracting Jurisdiction and that is specific to such item of income or capital.

2. The Republic of Slovenia reserves the right to exclude from the scope of Part VI cases involving conduct for which the taxpayer, a person acting on its behalf, or a related person:

- i. Has been found guilty by a court of a criminal tax offence; or
- ii. Has been subject to a serious penalty for tax fraud, evasion or avoidance.

For this purpose, the legislative provisions governing serious penalties for tax fraud, evasion or avoidance are contained in the Tax Procedure Act. Any subsequent provisions replacing, amending or updating these provisions would also be comprehended. The Republic of Slovenia shall notify the Depository of any such subsequent provisions.

3. The Republic of Slovenia reserves the right to exclude from the scope of Part VI cases

involving the residence of companies and other entities.

4. The Republic of Slovenia reserves the right to exclude from the scope of Part VI cases involving the application of domestic anti-avoidance provisions. For this purpose, the Republic of Slovenia's domestic anti-avoidance provisions shall include such provisions contained in the tax laws.

## ARTICLE 28

### 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 Convention or to the administration or enforcement of the domestic laws of the Contracting States concerning taxes of every kind and description imposed on behalf of the Contracting States, or of their political subdivisions or local authorities, insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to this Convention, in particular, to prevent fraud and to facilitate the administration of statutory provisions against tax avoidance. The exchange of information is not restricted by Articles (1) and (2) of this Convention.

(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 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.

(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.

(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 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 29**

### **Members of diplomatic or permanent missions and consular posts**

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

*The following paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the MLI replaces paragraph (6) of Article 10 of this Convention, paragraph (8) of Article 11 of this Convention, paragraph (7) of Article 12 of this Convention and paragraph (4) of Article 21 of this Convention:*

ARTICLE 7 OF THE MLI – PREVENTION OF TREATY ABUSE

*(Principal purposes test provision)*

Notwithstanding any provisions of *this Convention*, a benefit under *this Convention* shall not be granted in respect of an item of income or capital 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 Convention*.

## ARTICLE 30

### Entry into force

(1) Each Contracting State shall notify the other Contracting State, through diplomatic channels, of the completion of the procedures required by its law for the bringing into force of this Convention. This Convention shall enter into force on the date of receipt of the later of these notifications and shall thereupon have effect:

(a) in Slovenia:

- (i) in respect of taxes withheld at source, to income derived on or after 1st January of the calendar year next following the year in which this Convention enters into force;
- (ii) in respect of other taxes on income, and taxes on capital, to taxes chargeable for any taxable year beginning on or after 1st January of the calendar year next following the year in which this Convention enters into force.

(b) in the United Kingdom:

- (i) in respect of taxes withheld at source, to income derived on or after 1<sup>st</sup> January in the calendar year next following the year in which this Convention enters into force;
- (ii) subject to sub-paragraph (b)(i) above:

in respect of income tax and capital gains tax, for any year of assessment beginning on or after 6th April in the calendar year next following that in which this Convention enters into force;



(iii) in respect of corporation tax, for any financial year beginning on or after 1st April in the calendar year next following that in which this Convention enters into force;

(2) The Convention between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the Avoidance of Double Taxation with Respect to Taxes on Income, signed in London on 6<sup>th</sup> November 1981, shall cease to be effective with respect to any Slovenian or United Kingdom tax on the date upon which the present Convention becomes effective in relation to that tax in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article.

## ARTICLE 31

### Termination

This Convention shall remain in force until terminated by one of the Contracting States. Either Contracting State may terminate this Convention, through diplomatic channels, by giving written notice of termination at least six months before the end of any calendar year beginning after the expiry of five years from the date of entry into force of this Convention. In such event, this Convention shall cease to have effect:

- (a) in Slovenia:
  - (i) in respect of taxes withheld at source, to income derived on or after 1st January of the calendar year next following that in which the notice is given;
  - (ii) in respect of other taxes on income, and taxes on capital, to taxes chargeable for any taxable year beginning on or after 1st January of the calendar year next following that in which the notice is given;
  
- (b) in the United Kingdom:
  - (i) in respect of taxes withheld at source, to income derived on or after 1<sup>st</sup> January in the calendar year next following the year in which the notice is given;
  
  - (ii) subject to sub-paragraph (b)(i) above:

in respect of income tax and capital gains tax, for any year of assessment beginning on or after 6th April in the calendar year next following that in which the notice is given;

- (iii) in respect of corporation tax, for any financial year beginning on or after 1st April in the calendar year next following that in which the notice is given.

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

Done in duplicate at London this 13th day of November 2007 in the English and Slovenian languages, both texts being equally authoritative.

For the Government of the  
United Kingdom of Great  
Britain and Northern Ireland:

*Kitty Usher*

For the Government of the  
Republic of Slovenia:

*Iztok Mirošič*

**PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF  
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN  
IRELAND AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA  
FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION  
OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME AND ON  
CAPITAL**

At the moment of signing the Convention for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income and on capital, this day concluded between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, the Governments have agreed upon the following provisions which shall be an integral part of the Convention.

**Paragraph 1: Investment Schemes**

(1) An investment scheme constituted under the law of, and established in, a Contracting State which:

- (a) is not a body corporate;
- (b) receives income arising in the other Contracting State;
- (c) is treated as a body corporate for the purpose of taxing that income in the Contracting State under the law of which it is constituted; and
- (d) is subject to tax on that income in that State,

shall be treated for the purposes of Articles 10, 11 and 21 of this Convention as:

- (i) a resident of that State;
- (ii) the beneficial owner of that income; and
- (iii) an individual.

(2) Subject to subparagraph (4) of this Paragraph, an investment scheme constituted under the law of, and established in, a Contracting State which, irrespective of whether it is a body corporate under that law:

- (a) receives income arising in the other Contracting State;
- (b) is not treated as a body corporate for the purpose of taxing that income in the Contracting State under the law of which it is constituted; and
- (c) is not subject to tax on that income in that State,

shall, subject to any conditions imposed by the law of the Contracting State in which the income arises, be treated for the purposes of Articles 10, 11 and 21 of this Convention as:

- (i) a resident of the State in which it is established;
- (ii) the beneficial owner of the aggregate amount of that income on which residents of that State are subject to tax therein; and
- (iii) an individual.

(3) Where an investment scheme constituted under the law of, and established in, a Contracting State is treated by virtue of subparagraph (2) of this Paragraph as the beneficial owner of any income for the purposes of Article 10, 11 or 21 of this Convention then, notwithstanding anything in the Article concerned, that income shall not be regarded for the purposes of any of those Articles as the income of persons participating in the scheme who are residents of that Contracting State and subject to tax there on that income.

(4) The competent authorities of the Contracting States may agree on the conditions for the application of subparagraph (2) of this Paragraph in the case of an investment scheme and, in calculating the aggregate amount of income falling within Articles 10, 11 and 21 respectively of this Convention, shall have regard to the extent to which persons participating in the scheme would have been entitled to the benefit of those Articles but for the provisions of subparagraph (3) of this Paragraph.

(5) Where subparagraph (2) of this Paragraph applies to an investment scheme, nothing in this Paragraph shall prevent the Contracting State in which income of an investment scheme arises from recovering from a person participating in the scheme any repayment of tax which that person should not have received by reason of the provisions of subparagraph (3) of this Paragraph.

(6) For the purposes of this Paragraph:

(a) “investment scheme” means, in the case of the United Kingdom, a collective investment scheme within the meaning of the Financial Services Act 1986 or the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (other than a charitable unit trust scheme or a limited partnership scheme) and, in the case of Slovenia an investment fund (*investicijski sklad*); and includes any other investment fund or company of either Contracting State which the competent authorities of the Contracting States agree to regard as an investment scheme;

(b) a person participating in an investment scheme means a person who is entitled to participate in or receive profits or income from the acquisition, holding, management or disposal of any part of the property (including money) which is subject to the arrangements constituting the investment scheme or sums paid out of such profits or income.

## **Paragraph 2: Pension Schemes**

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (a) of paragraph (2) of Article 10, dividends shall not be taxed in the Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a pension scheme.

(2) The term “pension scheme” as used above means any plan, scheme, fund, trust or other arrangement established in a Contracting State which

(a) is generally exempt from income taxation in that State; and

- (b) operates principally to administer or provide pension or retirement benefits or to earn income for the benefit of one or more such arrangements.

(3) A pension scheme established in a Contracting State which is not treated as a body corporate for tax purposes in that State will nevertheless be regarded for the purposes of this Protocol as a resident of that State and as the beneficial owner of those dividends.

### **Paragraph 3: Directors**

It is understood that in the case of a Slovenian company the term “a member of the board of directors” means a member of a board of directors (*član uprave in član upravnega odbora*) or of a supervisory board (*član nadzornega sveta*).

Done in duplicate at London this 13th day of November 2007 in the English and Slovenian languages, both texts being equally authoritative.

For the Government of the  
United Kingdom of Great  
Britain and Northern Ireland:

*Kitty Usher*

For the Government of the  
Republic of Slovenia:

*Iztok Mirošič*