

**CONVENTION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF
BULGARIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF UKRAINE FOR THE AVOIDANCE
OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION
WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME AND ON PROPERTY**

Prom. SG. 111/26 Nov 1997

The Government of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Government of Ukraine,
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 property and confirming their endeavour to the
development and deepening of mutual economic relations,
Have agreed as follows:

Personal Scope

Art. 1

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

Taxes Covered

Art. 2

1. This Convention shall apply to taxes on income and on property 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 property all taxes imposed on total
income, on value of property or on elements of income including taxes on gains from the alienation of
movable or immovable property and taxes on the total amounts of wages or salaries paid by enterprises.

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

a) in the case of Ukraine:

(i) the tax on profit of enterprises; and

(ii) the income tax on citizens;

(hereinafter referred to as "Ukrainian tax");

b) in the case of Bulgaria:

(i) the tax on total income;

(ii) the tax on profit;

(iii) the tax on buildings;

(hereinafter referred to as "Bulgarian tax").

4. The Convention shall apply also to any identical or substantially similar taxes which are
imposed by either Contracting State 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 substantial changes which have been made in their respective taxation laws.

General Definitions

Art. 3

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

a) the term "Ukraine" means the territory of Ukraine, its Continental Shelf and its exclusive

(maritime) economic zone, including any area outside the territorial sea of Ukraine which in accordance with international law has been or may hereafter be designated, under the laws of Ukraine, as an area within which the rights of Ukraine with respect to the sea and sub-soil and their natural resources may be exercised;

b) the term "Bulgaria" means the Republic of Bulgaria and when used in geographical sense means the territory and the territorial sea over which it exercises its State sovereignty, as well as the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone over which it exercises sovereign rights and jurisdiction in conformity with international law;

c) the term citizen means:

(i) any individual possessing the nationality or citizenship of a Contracting State;

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

d) the terms "a Contracting State" and "the other Contracting State" mean Ukraine or Bulgaria, as the context requires;

e) the term "person" includes an individual, a company and any other body of persons;

f) the term "company" means any body corporate or any entity which is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;

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, boat, aircraft or road vehicle operated by an enterprise of a Contracting State, except when the ship, boat, aircraft or road vehicle is operated solely between places in the other Contracting State;

i) the term "competent authority" means, in the case of Bulgaria, the Minister of Finance or his authorized representative, and, in the case of Ukraine, the Ministry of Finance or its authorized representative.

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

Resident

Art. 4

1. For the purposes of this Convention, the term "resident of a Contracting State" means:

a) in the case of Bulgaria any individual, who is a citizen of Bulgaria and who is not a resident of a third country, and any other person which has its head office in Bulgaria or is registered therein;

b) in the case of Ukraine any person who, under the laws of Ukraine, is liable to tax therein by reason of his domicile, residence, place of management, place of registration or any other criterion of a similar nature. But this term does not include any person who is liable to tax in that State in respect only of income from sources in that State or property situated therein.

2. Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Art. an individual is a resident of both Contracting States, then his status shall be determined as follows:

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

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

c) if he has an habitual abode in both Contracting States or in neither of them, he shall be

deemed to be a resident of the Contracting State of which he is citizen;

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

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

Permanent Establishment

Art. 5

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

2. The term "permanent establishment" includes especially:

a) a place of management;

b) a branch;

c) an office;

d) a factory;

e) a workshop;

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

h) a warehouse or other premises used for delivery of goods.

3. The term "permanent establishment" likewise encompasses:

a) a building site or construction or installation project if it lasts for a period of more than twelve months;

b) an installation or structure for exploration of natural resources if it lasts for a period of more than three months.

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

a) the use of facilities solely for the purpose of storage or display 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 or display;

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

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

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

f) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for any combination of activities mentioned in subparagraphs a) to e), provided that the overall activity of the fixed place of business resulting from this combination is of a preparatory or auxiliary character.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, where a person other than an agent of independent status to whom paragraph 6 applies, is acting on behalf of the enterprise and has, and habitually exercises in a Contracting State an authority to conclude contracts on behalf of the enterprise, or maintains a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise, from which regular delivery of such goods and merchandise is carried on in the name of the enterprise, that enterprise shall be deemed to have a permanent establishment in that State in respect of any activities which that person undertakes for the enterprise, unless the activities of such person are limited to those mentioned in paragraph 4 which, if exercised through a fixed place of business, would not make this fixed place of business a permanent establishment under the provisions of that paragraph.

6. An enterprise shall not be deemed to have a permanent establishment in a Contracting State merely because it carries on business in that State through a broker, a 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.

Income From Immovable Property

Art. 6

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 property accessory to immovable property, livestock and equipment used in agriculture and forestry, rights to which the provisions of general law respecting landed property apply, usufruct of immovable property and rights to variable or fixed payments as consideration for the working of, or the right to work, mineral deposits, sources and other natural resources. Ships, boats, aircraft or road vehicles shall not be regarded as immovable property.

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this Art. shall apply to income derived from the direct use, letting, or use in any other form of immovable property.

4. The provisions of paragraph 1 and 3 of this Art. shall also apply to the income from immovable property of an enterprise and to income from immovable property used for the performance of independent personal services.

Business Profits

Art. 7

1. 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 Art., 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 deduction expenses which are incurred for the purposes of the permanent establishment, including executive and general administrative expenses so incurred, whether in the State in which permanent establishment is situated or elsewhere. However, no such deduction shall be allowed in respect of amounts, if any, paid (otherwise than towards reimbursement of actual expenses) by the permanent establishment to the head office of the enterprise or any of its other offices, by way of royalties or any similar payments, in return

for the use of patents or other rights, or by way of commission, for specific services performed or for management, or, except in case of a banking enterprise, by way of interest on money lent to the permanent establishment by the enterprise.

4. If the profits attributable to the permanent establishment can not be determined under the requirements of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Art. on the basis of separate accounts, nothing in paragraph 2 shall preclude a Contracting State to determine the profits to be attributed to the permanent establishment on the basis of apportionment of total profits of the enterprise to its various parts or by any other methods provided by the law of that Contracting State. However, approved methods shall be such that the result shall be in accordance with the principles contained in this Art..

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

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

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

International Traffic

Art. 8

1. Profits derived by an enterprise of a Contracting State from the operation of ships, boats, aircraft or road vehicles in international traffic shall be taxable only in that State.

2. For the purposes of this Art., profits from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic include:

a) income from the rental on a bare-boat basis of ships or aircraft; or

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

3. Where profits within paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Art. are derived by an enterprise of a Contracting State from participation in a pool, a joint business or an international operating agency, the profits attributable to that enterprise shall be taxable only in the Contracting State of which it is a resident.

Associated Enterprises

Art. 9

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 Contracting 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 enterprise 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.

Dividends

Art. 10

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

2. However, such dividends may also be taxed in the Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident and according to the laws of that State, but if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the dividends the tax so charged shall not exceed:

a) 5 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends if the beneficial owner is a company (other than a partnership) which holds directly at least 25 per cent of the capital of the company paying the dividends;

b) 15 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends in all other cases.

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

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

5. Where a company which is a resident of a Contracting State derives profits or income from the other Contracting State, that other State may not impose any tax on the dividends paid by the company, except insofar as such dividends are paid to a resident of that other State or insofar as the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with a permanent establishment or a fixed base situated in that other State, nor subject the company's undistributed profits to a tax on the company's undistributed profits, even if the dividends paid or the undistributed profits consist wholly or partly of profits or income arising in such other State.

Interest

Art. 11

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

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

3. The term "interest" as used in this Art. 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.

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

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

6. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the interest, having regard to the debt-claim for which it is paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the beneficial owner in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Art. 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. The provisions of this Art. shall not apply 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 Art. by means of that creation or assignment.

8. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Art., interest arising in a Contracting State shall be exempt from tax in that State if it is received and beneficially owned by the Government of the other Contracting State or its political subdivision, or a statutory body thereof or the National Bank of that other State.

9. Notwithstanding the provisions of Art. 7 of this Convention and paragraph 2 of this Art., interest arising in a Contracting State paid to and beneficially owned by a resident of the other Contracting State shall be exempt from tax in the first-mentioned State if it was paid in respect of loan made, guaranteed or insured on behalf of the other Contracting State by its authorized organ.

Royalties

Art. 12

1. Royalties arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State shall be taxable only in that other State.

2. However, such royalties may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which they arise and according to the laws of that State, but if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the royalties, the tax so charged shall not exceed 10 per cent of the gross amount of the payments.

3. The term "royalties" as used in this Art. 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 cinematography films, and films or tapes for radio or television broadcasting), any patent, trade mark, design or model, plan, secret formula or process, or for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment, or for information (know-how) concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.

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

5. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the royalties, having regard to the use, right or information for which they are paid, exceeds, 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 Art. 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.

6. The provisions of this Art. shall not apply 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 Art. by means of that creation or assignment.

7. Royalties shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is that State itself, a political subdivision, a local authority or a resident of that State. Where, however, the person paying the royalties, whether he is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment or a fixed base in connection with which the liability to pay the royalties was incurred, and such royalties are borne by such permanent establishment or fixed base, then such royalties shall be deemed to arise in the State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated.

Capital Gains

Art. 13

1. Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of immovable property referred to in Art. 6 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, other than shares quoted 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 the assets of a person other than an individual where such assets consist principally of immovable property situated in the other Contracting State or of shares referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above,

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 or of movable property pertaining to a fixed base available to a resident of a Contracting State in the other Contracting State for the purpose of performing independent personal services, including such gains from the alienation of such a permanent establishment (alone or with the whole enterprise) or of such fixed base, may be taxed in that other State.

4. Gains from the alienation of ships, aircraft, boats or road vehicles operated in international traffic by an enterprise of a Contracting State, or of movable property pertaining to the operation of the mentioned means of transport 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 Art. shall be taxable only in the Contracting State of which the alienator is a resident, provided that those gains are subject to tax in that Contracting State.

Independent Personal Services

Art. 14

1. Income derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of professional services or other activities of an independent character shall be taxable only in that State unless he has a fixed base regularly available to him in the other Contracting State for the purpose of performing his activities. If he has such a fixed base, the income may be taxed in the other State but only so much of it as is attributable to that fixed base.

2. The term "professional services" includes especially independent scientific, literary, artistic, educational or teaching activities as well as the independent activities of physicians, lawyers, engineers, architects, dentists and accountants.

Income From Employment

Art. 15

1. Subject to the provisions of Art. 16, 18, 19, 20 and 21 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 Art., 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; and

b) the remuneration is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the other State, and

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

3. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Art., remuneration derived in respect of an employment exercised aboard a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic, may be taxed in the Contracting State of which the enterprise operating the ship or aircraft is a resident.

Directors' Fees

Art. 16

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

Artistes and Sportsmen

Art. 17

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Art.s 14 and 15 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 Art.s 7, 14 and 15 be taxed in the Contracting State in which the activities of the entertainer or sportsman are exercised.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, income referred to in this Art. shall be exempt from tax in the Contracting State in which the activities of the entertainer or sportsman are exercised, if such activities are wholly or substantially financed from the public funds of either Contracting State, or are carried on under culture cooperation agreement between the Contracting States.

Pensions

Art. 18

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Art. 19 of this Convention, pensions and other similar remuneration paid to a resident of a Contracting State in consideration of past employment and any annuity paid to such resident shall be taxable only in that State.

2. The term "annuity" means a stated sum payable to an individual periodically at stated times during his life or during a specified or ascertainable period of time under an obligation to make the payments in return for adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, pensions and other similar remuneration, and any annuity paid under Public Pension Plan as part of the social security system of a Contracting State, its political subdivision or local authority, shall be taxed only in that State.

Government Service

Art. 19

1.

a) Remuneration, other than a pension, 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) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-paragraph a) of this paragraph, such remuneration shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the services are rendered in that State and the individual is a resident of that State who:

(i) is a citizen of that State; or

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

2.

a) Any pension paid by, or out of funds created by a Contracting State or a political 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) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-paragraph a) of this paragraph, such pension shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the individual is a resident of, and a citizen of, that State.

3. The provisions of Art.s 15, 16 and 18 of this Convention shall apply to remuneration and pensions in respect of services rendered in connection with a business carried on by a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof.

Students

Art. 20

1. Payments which a student or 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 the first-mentioned State, provided that such payments arise from sources outside that State.

2. Income received by a student or apprentice, for his activities carried on in the Contracting State where he is present solely for the purpose of his education or training, shall be exempt from tax in that Contracting State if such activities are in the ordinary course of his education or training. This exemption shall be granted for the time period necessary for completion of the education or training, but this period shall not exceed more than 5 years.

Teachers

Art. 21

1. An individual 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 scientific research or for teaching at a recognized university, college or establishment for higher education, shall be exempt from tax in the first-mentioned State on any remuneration for such research or teaching for a period not exceeding two years from the date of his first visit to that State for that purpose.

2. This Art. shall only apply to income from research or teaching, if such research or teaching is undertaken by the individual in the public interest and not primarily for the benefit of some other private person or persons.

Other Income

Art. 22

1. Items of income of a resident of a Contracting State, wherever arising, not dealt with in the foregoing Art.s of this Convention shall be taxable in the first-mentioned State.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply to income, other than income from immovable property as defined in paragraph 2 of Art. 6 of this Convention, if the recipient of such income, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that other State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the right or property in respect of which the income is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Art. 7 or Art. 14, as the case may be, shall apply.

Property

Art. 23

1. Property represented by immovable property referred to in Art. 6, owned by a resident of a Contracting State and situated in the other Contracting State, may be taxed in that other State.

2. Property represented by movable property forming part of the business property of a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State or by movable property pertaining to a fixed base available to a resident of a Contracting State in the other Contracting State for the purpose of performing independent personal services, may be taxed in that other State.

3. Property represented by ships, aircraft and road vehicles operated by an enterprise of a Contracting State in international traffic or by boats engaged in inland waterways transport, and by movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships, aircraft, boats and road vehicles, shall be

taxable only in that Contracting State.

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

Elimination of Double Taxation

Art. 24

1. Subject to the provisions of the law of Ukraine regarding the elimination of tax paid in a territory outside Ukraine (which shall not affect the general principle hereof), Bulgarian tax paid under the laws of Bulgaria and in accordance with this Convention, whether directly or by deduction, on profits, income from sources or chargeable property situated within Bulgaria, shall be allowed as a credit against the relative Ukrainian tax. The Bulgarian tax computed under Bulgarian laws with respect to the profits, income or property, the separate amounts of which do not exceed separate amounts of profits, income or property taxable under Ukrainian laws, shall be recognized as a credit against the Ukrainian tax.

For the purposes of this paragraph profits or income derived by a resident of Ukraine, which may be taxed in Bulgaria in accordance with this Convention, shall be deemed to arise from sources in Bulgaria.

2. Subject to the provisions of the law of Bulgaria regarding the elimination of tax paid in a territory outside Bulgaria, (which shall not affect the general principle hereof), double taxation in Bulgaria shall be eliminated as follows:

a) where a resident of Bulgaria derives income or owns property which in accordance with the provisions of this Convention may be taxed in Ukraine, Bulgaria shall exempt such income from tax;

b) where a resident of Bulgaria derives items of income which in accordance with the provisions of Art.s 10, 11 and 12 may be taxed in Ukraine, Bulgaria shall allow as a deduction from the tax on the income of that resident an amount equal to the tax paid in Ukraine.

3. The deduction according to paragraphs 1 and 2(b) of this Art. in either case shall not exceed that part of the income tax or property tax, as computed before the deduction is given, which is attributable, as the case may be, to such items of income or property which may be taxed in the other State.

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

Non-Discrimination

Art. 25

1. Citizens 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 citizens of that other State in the same circumstances, are or may be subjected. This provision shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Art. 1, also apply to persons who are not residents of one or both of the Contracting States.

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 citizens of the State concerned in the same circumstances 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. This provision shall not be construed as obliging a Contracting State to grant to residents of the other Contracting State any personal allowances, reliefs and reductions for taxation purposes on account of civil status or family responsibilities which it grants to its own residents.

4. Except where the provisions of paragraph 1 of Art. 9, paragraphs 6 and 7 of Art. 11, paragraphs 5 and 6 of Art. 12, 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 to a resident of the other Contracting State shall, for the purpose of determining the taxable property of such enterprise, be deductible under the same conditions as if they had been contracted to a resident of the first-mentioned State. 5. Enterprises of a Contracting State, the property 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.

Mutual Agreement Procedure

Art. 26

1. Where a person considers that the actions of one or both of the Contracting States result or will result for him in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, he may, irrespective of the remedies provided by the domestic law of those States, present his case to the competent authority of the Contracting State of which he is a resident or, if his case comes under paragraph 1 of Art. 25, to that of the Contracting State of which he is a citizen. The case must be presented within 3 years from the first notification of the action resulting in taxation not in accordance with provisions of the Convention.

2. The competent authority shall endeavour, if the objection appears to it to be justified and if it is not itself able to arrive at a satisfactory solution, to resolve the case by mutual agreement with the competent authority of the other Contracting State, with a view to the avoidance of taxation which is not in accordance with the Convention. Any agreement reached shall be implemented notwithstanding any time limits in the domestic law of the Contracting States.

3. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall endeavour to resolve by mutual agreement any difficulties or doubts arising as to the interpretation or application of the Convention. They may also consult together for the avoidance of double taxation in cases not provided for in the Convention.

4. The competent authorities of the Contracting States may communicate with each other directly for the purpose of reaching an agreement in the sense of the preceding paragraphs.

Exchange of Information

Art. 27

1. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall exchange such information as is necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Convention or of the domestic laws of the Contracting States concerning taxes covered by the Convention insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the Convention, in particular, to prevent fraud and tax evasion. Any information received by a Contracting State shall be treated as secret in the same manner as information obtained under the

domestic laws of that State and shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities (including courts and administrative bodies) involved in the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, or the determination of appeals in relation to, the taxes covered by the Convention. Such persons or authorities shall use the information only for such purposes. They may disclose the information in public court proceedings or in judicial decisions.

The competent authorities shall develop the appropriate conditions, methods and techniques regarding cases, in respect of which such exchange of information may be done.

2. In no case shall the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Art. be construed so as to impose on the competent authority of either Contracting State the obligation:

a) to carry out administrative measures at variance with the laws and administrative practice prevailing in either Contracting State;

b) to supply information which is not obtainable under the laws or in the normal course of the administration of either Contracting State;

c) to supply information which would disclose any trade, business, industrial, commercial or professional secret or trade process, or information, the disclosure of which would be contrary to public policy (ordre public).

Members of Diplomatic Missions and Consular Posts

Art. 28

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

Entry Into Force

Art. 29

1. This Convention shall be ratified. Each of the Contracting States shall notify to the other, through the diplomatic channel the completion of the procedures required by its domestic law for the bringing into force of this Convention. The Convention shall enter into force on the date of the later of these notifications and shall thereupon have effect:

a) in respect of taxes withheld at source, to amounts of income, derived on or after the sixtieth day following the day on which the Convention enters into force; and

b) in respect of other taxes on income and property, to such taxes chargeable for any taxable year beginning on or after 1 January in the calendar year next following the year in which the Convention enters into force.

2. In the mutual relations between the Republic of Bulgaria and Ukraine the application of Multilateral Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to income and capital of individuals signed in Miskolc on 27 May 1977 and the Multilateral Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to income and capital of legal entities signed in Ulan-Bator on 19 May 1978 shall cease to have effect as from the first day of application of this Convention.

Termination

Art. 30

1. This Convention shall remain in force until terminated by one of the Contracting States. Either Contracting State may terminate the Convention, through diplomatic channel, by giving notice of termination at least six months before the end of any calendar year beginning after the expire of five

years from the date of entry into force of the Convention.

In such event, the Convention shall cease to have effect:

a) in respect of taxes withheld at source, to amounts of income derived on or after the sixtieth day following that day on which the notice is given;

b) in respect of other taxes on income and property, for any taxable period beginning on or after 1 January in the calendar year next following that in which the notice is given;

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

Done in duplicate at Sofia on 20 November 1995 in Bulgarian, Ukrainian and English languages, all texts being equally authentic.

In case of divergence in interpretation the English text shall prevail.