

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC AND THE
ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF
DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION
WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME AND ON CAPITAL

THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC and THE ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY,

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:

HAVE AGREED as follows:

CHAPTER I
SCOPE OF THE CONVENTION

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 or administrative subdivisions or local authori-
ties, 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, including taxes on gains from
the alienation of movable or immovable property, taxes on the total amounts of wages
or salaries paid by enterprises, as well as taxes on capital appreciation.
3. The existing taxes to which the Convention shall apply are in particular:
 - a) In Portugal:
 - i) the Personal Income Tax (Imposto sobre o Rendimento das Pessoas
Singulares – IRS);
 - ii) the Corporate Income Tax (Imposto sobre o Rendimento das Pessoas
Colectivas – IRC); and
 - iii) the local surtax on corporate income tax (Derrama);(hereinafter referred to as «Portuguese tax»); and
 - b) In Uruguay:

- i) the tax on business income (Impuesto a las Rentas de las Actividades Económicas – IRAE);
- ii) the personal income tax (Impuesto a las Rentas de las Personas Físicas – IRPF);
- iii) the non-resident income tax (Impuesto a las Rentas de los No Residentes – IRNR);
- iv) the tax for social security assistance (Impuesto de Asistencia a la Seguridad Social – IASS);
- v) the capital tax (Impuesto de Patrimonio – IP);

(hereinafter referred to as («Uruguayan tax»).

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

CHAPTER II DEFINITIONS

ARTICLE 3 GENERAL DEFINITIONS

1. For the purposes of this Convention, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - a) the term «Portugal» means the territory of the Portuguese Republic situated in the European Continent and the archipelagos of Azores and Madeira, including the inland waters and the territorial sea thereof as well as the continental shelf and any other areas wherein the Portuguese State exercises sovereign rights or jurisdiction in accordance with international law;
 - b) the term «Uruguay» means the territory of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, and when used in a geographical sense means the territory on which the tax laws are applied, including the maritime areas under Uruguayan sovereign rights or jurisdiction in accordance with international law and national law;
 - c) the terms «a Contracting State» and «the other Contracting State» mean Portugal or Uruguay as the context requires;
 - d) the term «tax» means Portuguese tax or Uruguayan tax 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 that 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 or aircraft operated by an enterprise that has its place of effective management in a Contracting State, except when the ship or aircraft is operated solely between places in the other Contracting State;
- i) the term «competent authority» means:
 - i) in Portugal, the Minister of Finance, the Director General of Taxation (Director-Geral dos Impostos) or their authorised representative; and
 - ii) in Uruguay, the Minister of Economy and Finance (Ministro de Economía y Finanzas) or his authorised representative;
- j) the term «national», in relation to a Contracting State, means:
 - i) any individual possessing the nationality or citizenship of that Contracting State; and
 - ii) any legal person, partnership or association deriving its status as such from the laws in force in that Contracting State.

2. As regards the application of the 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 law of that State for the purposes of the taxes to which the 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 RESIDENT

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 or administrative 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 an individual is a resident of both Contracting States, then his status shall be determined as follows:

- a) he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State in which he has a permanent home available to him; if he has a permanent home available to him in both States, he shall be deemed to be a resident only 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 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 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 States or of neither of them, the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall settle the question by mutual agreement.

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

ARTICLE 5 PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT

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

2. The term «permanent establishment» includes especially:

- a) a place of management;
- b) a branch;
- c) an office;
- d) a factory;
- e) a workshop; 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 9 (nine) 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), 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 an independent status to whom paragraph 6 applies – is acting on behalf of

an enterprise and has and habitually exercises in a Contracting State an authority to conclude contracts in the name of the enterprise, that enterprise shall be deemed to have a permanent establishment in that State in respect of any activities which that person undertakes for the enterprise, unless the activities of such person are limited to those mentioned in paragraph 4 which, if exercised through a fixed place of business, would not make this fixed place of business a permanent establishment under the provisions of that paragraph.

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

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.

CHAPTER III TAXATION OF INCOME

ARTICLE 6 INCOME FROM IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

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

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

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

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

5. The foregoing provisions shall also apply to income from movable property related to immovable property and from the provision of services for the maintenance or operation of immovable property.

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 or has carried on business as aforesaid, the profits of the enterprise may be taxed in the other State but only so much of them as is attributable to that permanent establishment.
2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, where an enterprise of a Contracting State carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein, there shall in each Contracting State be attributed to that permanent establishment the profits which it might be expected to make if it were a distinct and separate enterprise engaged in the same or similar activities under the same or similar conditions and dealing wholly independently with the enterprise of which it is a permanent establishment.
3. In 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 State in which the permanent establishment is situated or elsewhere.
4. Insofar as it has been customary in a Contracting State to determine the profits to be attributed to a permanent establishment on the basis of an apportionment of the total profits of the enterprise to its various parts, nothing in paragraph 2 shall preclude that Contracting State from determining the profits to be taxed by such an apportionment as may be customary; the method of apportionment adopted shall, however, be such that the result shall be in accordance with the principles contained in this Article.
5. No profits shall be attributed to a permanent establishment by reason of the mere purchase by that permanent establishment of goods or merchandise for the enterprise.
6. For the purposes of the preceding paragraphs, the profits to be attributed to the permanent establishment shall be determined by the same method year by year unless there is good and sufficient reason to the contrary.
7. Where profits include items of income which are dealt with separately in other Articles of this Convention, then the provisions of those Articles shall not be affected by the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE 8 INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC

1. Profits from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic shall be taxable only in the Contracting State in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.
2. If the place of effective management of a shipping enterprise is aboard a ship, then it shall be deemed to be situated in the Contracting State in which the home harbour of the ship is situated, or, if there is no such home harbour, in the Contracting State of which the operator of the ship is a resident.
3. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall also apply to profits from the participation in a pool, a joint business or an international operating agency.

ARTICLE 9 ASSOCIATED ENTERPRISES

1. Where
 - a) an enterprise of a Contracting State participates directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of the other Contracting State, or
 - b) the same persons participate directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of a Contracting State and an enterprise of the other Contracting State,

and in either case conditions are made or imposed between the two enterprises in their commercial or financial relations which differ from those which would be made between independent enterprises, then any profits which would, but for those conditions, have accrued to one of the enterprises, but, by reason of those conditions, have not so accrued, may be included in the profits of that enterprise and taxed accordingly.

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, if it agrees that the adjustment made by the first-mentioned State is justified both in principle and as regards the amount, 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. However, such dividends may also be taxed in the Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident and according to the laws of that State, but if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed:
 - a) 5% of the gross amount of the dividends if the beneficial owner is a company that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends;
 - b) 10% of the gross amount of the dividends, in all other cases.

The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of these limitations.

3. This paragraph shall not affect the taxation of the company in respect of the profits out of which the dividends are paid.
4. The term «dividends» as used in this Article means income from shares, «jouissance» shares or «jouissance» rights, mining shares, founders' shares or other rights, not being debt-claims, participating in profits, as well as income from other corporate rights which is subjected to the same taxation treatment as income from shares by the laws of the State of which the company making the distribution is a resident.
5. The provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the dividends, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that other State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.
6. Where a company which is a resident of a Contracting State derives profits or income from the other Contracting State, that other State may not impose any tax on the dividends paid by the company, except insofar as such dividends are paid to a resident of that other State or insofar as the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with a permanent establishment or a fixed base situated in that other State, nor subject the company's undistributed profits to a tax on the company's undistributed profits, even if the dividends paid or the undistributed profits consist wholly or partly of profits or income arising in such other State.

ARTICLE 11 INTEREST

1. Interest arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.
2. However, such interest may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which it arises and according to the laws of that State, but if the beneficial owner of the interest is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed 10% on the gross amount of the interest. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of this limitation.
3. The term «interest» as used in this Article means income from debt claims of every kind, whether or not secured by mortgage and whether or not carrying a right to participate in the debtor's profits, and in particular, income from government securities and income from bonds or debentures, including premiums and prizes attaching to such securities, bonds or debentures, as well as income which is subjected to the same taxation treatment as income from money lent by the laws of the State in which the income arises. Penalty charges for late payment shall not be regarded as interest for the purpose of this Article.
4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the interest, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the interest arises, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that other State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the debt claim in respect of which the interest is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.
5. Interest shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is a resident of that State. Where, however, the person paying the interest, whether he is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment or a fixed base in connection with which the indebtedness on which the interest is paid was incurred, and such interest is borne by such permanent establishment or fixed base, then such interest shall be deemed to arise in the State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated.
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 Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Convention.

ARTICLE 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 10% of the gross amount of the royalties. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of this limitation.
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, any patent, trade mark, design or model, plan, secret formula or process, or for information 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 Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.
5. Royalties shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is a resident of that State. Where, however, the person paying the royalties, whether he is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment or a fixed base in connection with which the obligation to pay the royalties was incurred, and 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.
6. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the royalties having regard to the use, right or information for which they are paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the beneficial owner in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Convention.

ARTICLE 13 CAPITAL GAINS

1. Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of immovable property referred to in Article 6 and situated in the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

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

3. Gains from the alienation of ships or aircraft operated in international traffic or from movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships or aircraft shall be taxable only in the Contracting State in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.

4. Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of shares or of a comparable interest deriving more than 50% of their value directly or indirectly from immovable property situated in the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

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

ARTICLE 14 INDEPENDENT PERSONAL SERVICES

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 Contracting 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.

ARTICLE 15 DEPENDENT PERSONAL SERVICES

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 16, 18, 19, 20 and 21, salaries, wages and other similar remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of an employment shall be taxable only in that State unless the employment is exercised in the other Contracting State. If the employment is so exercised, such remuneration as is derived therefrom may be taxed in that other State.

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

- a) the recipient is present in the other State for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate 183 days in any twelve month period commencing or ending in the fiscal year concerned, and
- b) the remuneration is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the other State, and
- c) the remuneration is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base which the employer has in the other State.

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

ARTICLE 16 DIRECTORS' FEES

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

ARTICLE 17 ARTISTES AND SPORTSMEN

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 14 and 15, income derived by a resident of a Contracting State as an entertainer, such as a theatre, motion picture, radio or television artiste, or a musician, or as a sportsman, from his personal activities as such exercised in the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

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

ARTICLE 18 PENSIONS

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

ARTICLE 19 GOVERNMENT SERVICE

- 1. a) Salaries, wages and other similar remuneration, other than a pension, paid by a Contracting State or a political or administrative subdivision or a local au-

- thority 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, pensions and other similar remuneration paid by, or out of funds created by, a Contracting State or a political or administrative 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 15, 16, 17 and 18 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 or administrative subdivision or a local authority thereof.

ARTICLE 20

PROFESSORS AND RESEARCHERS

An individual who is or was a resident of a Contracting State immediately before visiting the other Contracting State, solely for the purpose of teaching or scientific research at an university, college, school, or other similar educational or scientific research institution which is recognized as non-profitable by the Government of that other State, or under an official programme of cultural exchange, for a period not exceeding two years from the date of his first arrival in that other State, shall be exempt from tax in that other State on his remuneration for such teaching or research.

ARTICLE 21

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 State, provided that such payments arise from sources outside that State.

ARTICLE 22 OTHER INCOME

Income derived by a resident of a Contracting State, not dealt with in the foregoing Articles of this Convention, and arising in the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

CHAPTER IV TAXATION OF CAPITAL

ARTICLE 23 CAPITAL

1. Capital represented by immovable property referred to in Article 6, owned by a resident of a Contracting State and situated in the other Contracting State, may be taxed in that other State.
2. Capital represented by movable property forming part of the business property of a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State, or by movable property pertaining to a fixed base which a resident of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State for the performance of independent professional services, 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 place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.
4. All other elements of capital of a resident of a Contracting State shall be taxable only in that State.

CHAPTER V ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION

ARTICLE 24 ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION

1. In the case of Portugal, double taxation shall be avoided as follows:
 - a) Where a resident of Portugal derives income or owns capital which, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, may be taxed in Uruguay, Portugal shall allow:
 - i) as a deduction from the tax on the income of that resident, an amount equal to the income tax paid in Uruguay;

- ii) as a deduction from the tax on the capital of that resident, an amount equal to the capital tax paid in Uruguay.

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

- b) Where in accordance with any provisions of this Convention income derived or capital owned by a resident of Portugal is exempt from tax in this State, Portugal 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. In the case of Uruguay, double taxation shall be avoided as follows:

- a) Residents in Uruguay, deriving income which has, in accordance with Portuguese law and under the provisions of this Convention, been subject to taxation in Portugal, may credit the tax so paid against any Uruguayan tax payable in respect of the same income, subject to the applicable provisions of the law of Uruguay. The same shall also apply in respect of capital which has, in accordance with Portuguese law and under the provisions of this Convention, been subject to taxation in Portugal; the capital tax so paid may be credited against any Uruguayan tax payable in respect of the same capital, subject to the applicable provisions of the law of Uruguay. Such deduction shall not, however, exceed that part of the Uruguayan tax on income or capital, as computed before the deduction is given
- b) Where, in accordance with any provision of the Convention, income derived or capital owned by a resident of Uruguay is exempt from tax in Uruguay, Uruguay 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.

CHAPTER VI SPECIAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 25 NON-DISCRIMINATION

1. Nationals of a Contracting State shall not be subjected in the other Contracting State to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith, which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which nationals of that other State in the same circumstances, in particular with respect to residence, are or may be subjected. This provision shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 1, also apply to persons who are not residents of one or both of the Contracting States.

2. The taxation on a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State shall not be less favourably levied in that other

State than the taxation levied on enterprises of that other State carrying on the same activities. This provision shall not be construed as obliging 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.

3. Except where the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 9, paragraph 6 of Article 11, or paragraph 6 of Article 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.

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

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

ARTICLE 26 MUTUAL AGREEMENT PROCEDURE

1. Where a person considers that the actions of one or both of the Contracting States result or will result for him in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of this 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 25, to that of the Contracting State of which he is a national. The case must be presented within three years from the first notification of the action resulting in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.

2. The competent authority shall 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.

4. The competent authorities of the Contracting States may communicate with each other directly for the purpose of reaching an agreement in the sense of the preceding paragraphs. When it seems advisable in order to reach agreement to have an oral ex-

change of opinions, such exchange may take place through a Commission consisting of representatives of the competent authorities of the Contracting States.

ARTICLE 27 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 concerning taxes of every kind and description imposed on behalf of the Contracting States, or of their political or administrative subdivisions or local authorities, insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the Convention. The exchange of information is not restricted by Articles 1 and 2.

2. Any information received under paragraph 1 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, 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 be construed so as to impose on a Contracting State the obligation:

- a) to carry out administrative measures at variance with the laws and administrative practice of that or of the other Contracting State;
- b) to supply information which is not obtainable under the laws or in the normal course of the administration of that or of the other Contracting State;
- c) to supply information which would disclose any trade, business, industrial, commercial or professional secret or trade process, or information, the disclosure of which would be contrary to public policy (*ordre public*).

4. If information is requested by a Contracting State in accordance with this Article, the other Contracting State shall use its information gathering measures to obtain the requested information, even though that other 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 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 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 28
MEMBERS OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS AND
CONSULAR POSTS

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

CHAPTER VII
FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 29
ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. This Convention shall enter into force thirty days after the date of reception of the latter of these notifications, by giving notice, in writing and through the diplomatic channels, that the procedures required by law in each Contracting State have been completed for such purpose.

2. The provisions of this Convention shall have effect:

a) In Uruguay:

- i) in respect of taxes of a periodic nature, as to income taxes relating to the fiscal year beginning on or after the date on which the Convention enters into force;
- ii) in all other cases, on the date on which the Convention enters into force; and

b) In Portugal:

- i) in respect of taxes withheld at source, the fact giving rise to them appearing on or after the 1st day of January of the calendar year next following that in which this Convention enters into force;
- ii) in respect of other taxes, as to income arising in any fiscal year beginning on or after the 1st day of January of the calendar year next following that in which this Convention enters into force.

ARTICLE 30
TERMINATION

1. The Convention shall remain in force indefinitely.

2. Either Contracting State may terminate the Convention after a period of five years from the date on which the Convention enters into force, by giving notice of termination, in writing and through diplomatic channels, received no later than the 30th day of June of any calendar year.

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

a) In Uruguay:

- i) in respect of taxes of a periodic nature, as to income taxes relating to the fiscal year beginning on or after the 1st day of January of the calendar year next following that in which the notice of termination is given;
- ii) in all other cases, on or after the 1st day of January of the calendar year next following that in which the notice of termination is given; and

b) In Portugal:

- i) in respect of taxes withheld at source, the fact giving rise to them appearing on or after the 1st day of January of the calendar year next following that specified in the said notice of termination;
- ii) in respect of other taxes, as to income arising in any fiscal year beginning on or after the 1st day of January of the calendar year next following that specified in the said notice of termination.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the signatories, duly authorised to that effect, have signed this Convention.

DONE AT Estoril, this 30th day of November of 2009, in duplicate, in the Portuguese, Spanish and English languages, all texts being equally authentic. In case of any divergence, the English text shall prevail.

For the
Portuguese Republic:

For the
Oriental Republic of Uruguay:

Minister of State and Foreign Affairs

Minister of External Relations

LUÍS AMADO

PEDRO VAZ RAMELA

PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION BETWEEN THE PORTUGUESE
REPUBLIC AND THE ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY FOR
THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION
OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME AND
ON CAPITAL

On signing the Convention between the Portuguese Republic and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital the signatories have agreed that the following provisions shall form an integral part of the Convention.

1. *Ad Article 2, paragraph 4 (Taxes covered)*

Notwithstanding the provision of paragraph 4 of Article 2 of the Convention, if Portugal introduces a tax on worldwide capital under its domestic law, the Portuguese authorities will notify to the Uruguayan authorities of its bringing into force, and will discuss with each other the inclusion of such tax within the scope of the Convention.

2. *Ad Article 8 (International Traffic)*

Whenever companies from different countries have agreed to carry on an air transportation business together in the form of a consortium or a similar form of association, the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 8 of the Convention shall apply to such part of the profits of the consortium or association as corresponds to the participation held in that consortium or association by a company that is a resident of a Contracting State.

3. *Ad Article 10, paragraph 4 (Dividends)*

In the case of Portugal, it is understood that the term «Dividends» also includes profits attributed under an arrangement for participation in profits (*“associação em participação”*).

4. *Ad Article 16 (Directors’ Fees)*

The term «Directorio» applies in the case of Uruguay and means a Board of Directors.

5. *Ad Article 27 (Exchange of Information)*

The Contracting States shall comply with the guidelines for the regulation of computer files containing personal data as established by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/45/95, adopted on the 14th December 1990.

6. *Ad Article 27, paragraph 5 (Exchange of Information)*

Notwithstanding any restriction to the access to information mentioned in paragraph 5 of Article 27 of the Convention established by the laws in force in either Con-

tracting State, to the extent that this Convention has been ratified by the competent Legislative Powers and entered into force, it will constitute the legal basis for complying with any information request, including information held by a financial institution, within the scope of the Convention.

7. Entitlement to the benefits of the Convention:

- a) It is understood that the provisions of the Convention shall not be construed so as to prevent the application by a Contracting State of the anti-avoidance provisions provided for in its domestic law;
- b) It is understood that the benefits foreseen in the Convention shall not be granted to a resident of a Contracting State who is not the beneficial owner of income derived in the other Contracting State.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the signatories, duly authorised to that effect, have signed this Protocol.

DONE AT Estoril, this 30th day of November of 2009, in duplicate, in the Portuguese, Spanish and English languages, all texts being equally authentic. In case of any divergence, the English text shall prevail.

For the
Portuguese Republic:

For the
Oriental Republic of Uruguay:

Minister of State and Foreign Affairs

Minister of External Relations

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