

**Convention  
between  
the Principality of Liechtenstein  
and  
the Kingdom of the Netherlands  
for the elimination of double taxation  
with respect to taxes on income and on capital and the prevention of tax evasion and  
avoidance**

The Principality of Liechtenstein and the Kingdom of the Netherlands,

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

Intending to conclude a Convention for the elimination of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and on capital without creating opportunities for non-taxation or reduced taxation through tax evasion or avoidance (including through treaty-shopping arrangements aimed at obtaining reliefs provided in this Convention for the indirect benefit of residents of third jurisdictions),

Have agreed as follows:

**CHAPTER I  
SCOPE OF THE CONVENTION**

**Article 1  
Persons covered**

1. This Convention shall apply to persons who are residents of one or both of the Contracting States.
2. For the purposes of this Convention, income derived by or through an entity or arrangement that is treated as wholly or partly fiscally transparent under the tax law of either Contracting State shall be considered to be income of a resident of a Contracting State but only to the extent that the income is treated, for purposes of taxation by that State, as the income of a resident of that State.

**Article 2  
Taxes covered**

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

2. There shall be regarded as taxes on income and on capital all taxes imposed on total income, on total capital, or on elements of income or of capital, including taxes on gains from the alienation of movable or immovable property, 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 this Convention shall apply are in particular:

a) in Liechtenstein:

- (i) the personal income tax (Erwerbssteuer);
- (ii) the corporate income tax (Ertragssteuer);
- (iii) the real estate capital gains tax (Grundstücksgewinnsteuer); and
- (iv) the wealth tax (Vermögenssteuer);  
(hereinafter referred to as "Liechtenstein tax");

b) in the Netherlands:

- (i) the income tax (de inkomstenbelasting);
- (ii) the wages tax (de loonbelasting);
- (iii) the company tax (de vennootschapsbelasting) including the Government share in the net profits of the exploitation of natural resources levied pursuant to the Mining Act (de Mijnbouwwet);
- (iv) the dividend tax (de dividendbelasting);  
(hereinafter referred to as "Netherlands 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 any 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 terms "a Contracting State" and "the other Contracting State" mean the Principality of Liechtenstein or the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in respect of the Netherlands, as the context requires;

- b) (i) the term "Liechtenstein" means the Principality of Liechtenstein, and, when used in a geographical sense, the area of the sovereign territory of the Principality of Liechtenstein in which the Principality of Liechtenstein, in accordance with international law, exercises jurisdiction or sovereign rights;
- (ii) the term "the Netherlands" means the European part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, including its territorial sea and any area beyond and adjacent to its

territorial sea within which the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in accordance with international law, exercises jurisdiction or sovereign rights;

- c) the term “person” includes an individual, a company and any other body of persons;
- d) the term “company” means any body corporate or any entity that is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;
- e) the term “enterprise” applies to the carrying on of any business;
- f) the terms “enterprise of a Contracting State” and “enterprise of the other Contracting State” mean respectively an enterprise carried on by a resident of a Contracting State and an enterprise carried on by a resident of the other Contracting State;
- g) the term “international traffic” means any transport by a ship or aircraft operated by an enterprise 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;
- h) the term “competent authority” means:
  - (i) in Liechtenstein, the Fiscal Authority;
  - (ii) in the Netherlands, the Minister of Finance or his authorised representative;
- i) the term “national”, in relation to a Contracting State, means:
  - (i) any individual possessing the nationality of that Contracting State; and
  - (ii) any person other than an individual deriving its status as such from the laws in force in that Contracting State;
- j) the term “business” includes the performance of professional services and of other activities of an independent character;
- k) the term “recognised pension fund” of a Contracting State means an entity or arrangement established in that State that is treated as a separate person under the taxation laws of that State and is generally exempt from taxes on income in that State and:
  - (i) that is established and operated exclusively or almost exclusively to administer or provide retirement benefits and ancillary or incidental benefits to individuals and that is regulated as such by that State or one of its political subdivisions or local authorities; or
  - (ii) that is established and operated exclusively or almost exclusively to invest funds for the benefit of entities or arrangements referred to in subdivision (i).

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 or any other criterion of a similar nature, and also includes that State and any political subdivision or local authority thereof as well as a recognised pension fund of that Contracting State. 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, the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall endeavour to determine by mutual agreement the Contracting State of which such person shall be deemed to be a resident for the purposes of the Convention, having regard to its place of effective management, the place where it is incorporated or otherwise constituted and any other relevant factors. In the absence of such agreement, such person shall not be entitled to any relief or exemption from tax provided by this Convention except to the extent and in such manner as may be agreed upon by the competent authorities of the Contracting States.

## **Article 5 Permanent establishment**

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

2. The term “permanent establishment” includes especially:

a) a place of management;

b) a branch;

c) an office;

d) a factory;

e) a workshop; and

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

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

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, an enterprise of a Contracting State which carries on activities in the territorial sea of the other Contracting State or in any area beyond and adjacent to its territorial sea within which that other Contracting State, in accordance with international law, exercises jurisdiction or sovereign rights (offshore activities), shall be deemed to carry on, in respect of those activities, business in that other State through a permanent establishment situated therein, unless the activities in question are carried on in the other State for a period or periods of less than in the aggregate 30 days in any twelve month period.

5. For the purpose of paragraph 4, the term "offshore activities" shall be deemed not to include:

a) one or any combination of the activities mentioned in paragraph 7;

b) towing or anchor handling by ships primarily designed for that purpose and any other activities performed by such ships;

c) the transport of supplies or personnel by ships or aircraft in international traffic.

6. For the sole purpose of determining the duration of offshore activities under paragraph 4, where an enterprise of a Contracting State carries on offshore activities in the other Contracting State and connected activities are carried on in that State by one or more enterprises closely related to the first-mentioned enterprise, the periods of time during which such connected activities are carried on by those enterprises shall be added to the period of time during which the first-mentioned enterprise has carried on offshore activities in that other Contracting State.

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

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

- b) the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery;
- c) the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of processing by another enterprise;
- d) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of purchasing goods or merchandise or of collecting information, for the enterprise;
- e) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of carrying on, for the enterprise, any other activity;
- f) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for any combination of activities mentioned in subparagraphs a) to e);

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

8. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 4, but subject to the provisions of paragraph 9, where a person is acting in a Contracting State on behalf of an enterprise and in doing so, habitually concludes contracts, or habitually plays the principal role leading to the conclusion of contracts that are routinely concluded without material modification by the enterprise, and these contracts are

- a) in the name of the enterprise, or
- b) for the transfer of the ownership of, or for the granting of the right to use, property owned by that enterprise or that the enterprise has the right to use, or
- c) for the provision of services by that enterprise,

that enterprise shall be deemed to have a permanent establishment in that 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 7 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.

9. Paragraph 8 shall not apply where the person acting in a Contracting State on behalf of an enterprise of the other Contracting State carries on business in the first-mentioned State as an independent agent and acts for the enterprise in the ordinary course of that business. Where, however, a person acts exclusively or almost exclusively on behalf of one or more enterprises to which it is closely related, that person shall not be considered to be an independent agent within the meaning of this paragraph with respect to any such enterprise.

10. 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.

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

### **CHAPTER III TAXATION OF INCOME AND CAPITAL**

#### **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, 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.

#### **Article 7 Business profits**

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 that are attributable to the permanent establishment in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 may be taxed in that other State.

2. For the purposes of this Article and Article 22, the profits that are attributable in each Contracting State to the permanent establishment referred to in paragraph 1 are the profits it might be expected to make, in particular in its dealings with other parts of the enterprise, if it were a separate and independent enterprise engaged in the same or similar activities under the same or similar conditions, taking into account the functions performed, assets used and risks assumed by the enterprise through the permanent establishment and through the other parts of the enterprise.

3. Where, in accordance with paragraph 2, a Contracting State adjusts the profits that are attributable to a permanent establishment of an enterprise of one of the Contracting States and taxes accordingly profits of the enterprise that have been charged to tax in the other State, the other State shall, to the extent necessary to eliminate double taxation on these profits, make an appropriate adjustment if it agrees with the adjustment made by the first-mentioned State; if the other Contracting State does not so agree, the Contracting States shall eliminate any double taxation resulting therefrom by mutual agreement.

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

## **Article 8**

### **Shipping and air transport**

1. Profits 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 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. It is understood, however, that the fact that associated enterprises have concluded arrangements, such as cost sharing arrangements or general services agreements, for or based on the allocation of executive, general administrative, technical and commercial expenses, research and development expenses and other similar expenses, is not in itself a condition as meant in the preceding sentence.

2. Where a Contracting State includes in the profits of an enterprise of that State – and taxes accordingly – profits on which an enterprise of the other Contracting State has been charged to tax in that other State and the profits so included are profits which would have accrued to the enterprise of the first-mentioned State if the conditions made between the two enterprises had been those which would have been made between independent enterprises, then that other State shall make an appropriate adjustment to the amount of the tax charged therein on those profits where that other State considers the adjustment justified. 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, dividends paid by a company which is a resident of a Contracting State may also be taxed in that State according to the laws of that State, but if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed 15 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2, dividends referred to in paragraph 1 shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State, if the beneficial owner of the dividends is:

a) a company (other than a partnership) which is a resident of the other Contracting State and holds directly at least 10 per cent of the capital of the company paying the dividends throughout a 365 day period that includes the day of the payment of the dividends (for the purpose of computing that period, no account shall be taken of changes of ownership that would directly result from a corporate reorganisation, such

as a merger or divisive reorganisation, of the company that holds the capital or that pays the dividends); or

b) a recognised pension fund of a Contracting State.

4. The competent authorities of the Contracting States may by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of paragraphs 2 and 3.

5. The provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 shall not affect the taxation of the company in respect of the profits out of which the dividends are paid.

6. 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.

7. The provisions of paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 9 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the dividends, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident through a permanent establishment situated therein and the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.

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

9. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2, and 8, dividends paid by a company which under the laws of a Contracting State is a resident of that State, to an individual who is a resident of the other Contracting State and who upon ceasing to be a resident of the first-mentioned State is taxed on the appreciation of capital as meant in paragraph 6 of Article 13, may also be taxed in that State in accordance with the laws of that State, but only insofar as the revenue claim on the appreciation of capital is still outstanding.

## **Article 11**

### **Interest**

1. Interest arising in a Contracting State and beneficially owned by a resident of the other Contracting State shall be taxable only in that other State.

2. The competent authorities of the Contracting States may by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of paragraph 1.

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

4. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the interest, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the interest arises through a permanent establishment situated therein and the debt-claim in respect of which the interest is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case the provisions of Article 7 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 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 beneficially owned by a resident of the other Contracting State shall be taxable only in that other State.

2. The competent authorities of the Contracting States may by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of paragraph 1.

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 paragraph 1 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the royalties, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the royalties arise through a permanent establishment situated therein and the right or property in respect of which the royalties are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case the provisions of Article 7 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 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 as defined 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, including such gains from the alienation of such a permanent establishment (alone or with the whole enterprise), may be taxed in that other State.
3. Gains from the alienation of ships or aircraft operated in international traffic or of 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 comparable interests, such as interests in a partnership or trust, may be taxed in the other Contracting State if, at any time during the 365 days preceding the alienation, these shares or comparable interests derived more than 75 per cent of their value directly or indirectly from immovable property, as defined in Article 6, situated in that other State. This paragraph shall not apply:
  - a) to gains derived from the alienation of shares of companies, or interest in entities or arrangements, that are listed on an approved stock exchange of one of the States;
  - b) to gains derived from the alienation of shares or comparable interests in the course of a corporate reorganisation;
  - c) where the immovable property from which the shares or comparable interests derive their value is immovable property in which a business is carried on;
  - d) where the resident owned, directly and indirectly, less than 50 per cent of the shares or other comparable interests prior to the first alienation; or
  - e) where the resident is a recognised pension fund of that Contracting 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.

6. Where an individual has been a resident of a Contracting State and has become a resident of the other Contracting State, the provisions of paragraph 5 shall not prevent the first-mentioned State from taxing under its domestic law the capital appreciation of shares, profit sharing certificates, call options and usufruct on shares and profit sharing certificates, in and debt-claims on a company for the period of residency of that individual in the first-mentioned State. In such case, the appreciation of capital taxed in the first-mentioned State shall not be included in the tax base when determining the appreciation of capital by the other State.

#### **Article 14** **Income from employment**

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 15, 17 and 18, 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 which the employer has in the other State.

3. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State 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 15** **Directors' fees**

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

2. For the purpose of the provisions of paragraph 1, the term “member of the board of directors” includes any person who is charged with the general management of the company and any person who is charged with the supervision thereof.

## **Article 16**

### **Entertainers and sportspersons**

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

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

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

## **Article 17**

### **Pensions, annuities and social security payments**

1. Pensions and other similar remuneration, as well as annuities, arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in the first-mentioned State.

2. Pensions paid and other payments made under the provisions of the social security legislation of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in the first-mentioned State.

3. A pension, other similar remuneration or an annuity shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State insofar as the contributions or payments associated with that pension or other similar remuneration or annuity, or the entitlements received from that pension or other similar remuneration or annuity, qualified for relief from tax in that State.

4. The term "annuity" means a stated sum payable periodically at stated times during 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.

5. The provisions of this Article shall also apply to a lump sum payment in lieu of a pension, other similar remuneration or an annuity.

**Article 18**  
**Government service**

1. a) Salaries, wages and other similar remuneration paid by a Contracting State, a political subdivision or a local authority thereof or some other legal entity under public law of that State to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State, subdivision or authority or other legal entity under public law of that State 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 Article 17, pensions and other similar remuneration (including lump-sum payments) paid by, or out of funds created by, a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof or some other legal entity under public law of that State to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State, subdivision or authority or other legal entity under public law of that State shall be taxable only in that State.  
  
b) However, such pensions and other similar remuneration shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the individual is a resident of, and a national of, that State.
  
3. The provisions of Articles 14, 15, 16, and 17 shall apply to salaries, wages, pensions, and other similar remuneration (including lump-sum payments) in respect of services rendered in connection with a business carried on by a Contracting State, a political subdivision or a local authority thereof or some other legal entity under public law of that State.

**Article 19**  
**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 20**  
**Other income**

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

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

## **Article 21**

### **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 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 IV**

### **ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION**

## **Article 22**

### **Elimination of double taxation**

1. In Liechtenstein, double taxation shall be eliminated as follows:
  - a) Where a resident of Liechtenstein derives income or owns capital which, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, may be taxed or shall be taxable only in the Netherlands, Liechtenstein shall, subject to the provisions of subparagraph b), exempt such income or capital from tax, but 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.
  - b) Where a resident of Liechtenstein derives items of income which, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 10, 14, 15 and 16 may be taxed in the Netherlands, Liechtenstein shall credit against Liechtenstein tax on this income the tax paid in accordance with the law of the Netherlands and with the provisions of this Convention.



The amount of tax to be credited shall not, however, exceed the Liechtenstein tax due on the income derived from the Netherlands.

2. In the Netherlands, double taxation shall be eliminated as follows:

a) The Netherlands may include in the basis upon which taxes are imposed on its residents, the items of income or capital which according to the provisions of this Convention may be taxed or shall be taxable only in Liechtenstein.

b) Where a resident of the Netherlands derives items of income or owns items of capital which according to paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 of Article 6, paragraph 1 of Article 7, paragraph 1 and 3 of Article 8, paragraph 7 of Article 10, paragraph 4 of Article 11, paragraph 4 of Article 12, paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Article 13, paragraph 1 of Article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 17, paragraph 1 of Article 18, paragraph 2 of Article 20 and paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Article 21 of this Convention may be taxed or shall be taxable only in Liechtenstein, and are included in the basis referred to in subparagraph a), the Netherlands shall exempt such items of income or capital by allowing a reduction of its tax. This reduction shall be computed in conformity with the provisions of the Netherlands law for the elimination of double taxation. For that purpose the said items of income or capital shall be deemed to be included in the amount of the items of income or capital which are exempt from Netherlands tax under those provisions.

c) The provisions of subparagraph b) shall not apply to items of income derived or of capital owned by a resident of the Netherlands where Liechtenstein applies the provisions of this Convention to exempt such items of income or capital from tax or applies the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 10 to such items of income or capital.

d) Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph b) and c), the Netherlands shall allow a deduction from the Netherlands tax for the tax paid in Liechtenstein on items of income which according to paragraph 1 of Article 7, paragraph 7 of Article 10, paragraph 4 of Article 11, paragraph 4 of Article 12, paragraph 4 of Article 13 and paragraph 2 of Article 20 of this Convention may be taxed in Liechtenstein, to the extent that these items of income are included in the basis referred to in subparagraph a), insofar as the Netherlands under the provisions of the Netherlands law for the elimination of double taxation allows a reduction from the Netherlands tax of the tax levied in another jurisdiction on such items of income. For the computation of this reduction the provisions of subparagraph e) of this Article shall apply accordingly.

e) Where a resident of the Netherlands derives items of income which according to paragraphs 2 and 9 of Article 10, paragraph 5 of Article 13, paragraph 1 of Article 15, paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 16 and paragraph 5 of Article 17 of this Convention may be taxed in Liechtenstein, the Netherlands shall allow a deduction of its tax to the extent that these items are included in the basis referred to in subparagraph a). The amount of this deduction shall be equal to the tax paid in Liechtenstein on these items of income, but shall, in case the provisions of the Netherlands law for the elimination of double taxation provide so, not exceed the amount of the deduction which would be allowed if

the items of income so included were the sole items for which the Netherlands gives a reduction under the provisions of the Netherlands law for the elimination of double taxation.

f) The provisions of subparagraph e) shall not restrict allowance now or hereafter accorded by the provisions of the Netherlands law for the elimination of double taxation, but only as far as the calculation of the amount of the reduction of Netherlands tax is concerned with respect to the aggregation of income from more than one jurisdiction and the carry forward of the tax paid in Liechtenstein on the said items of income to subsequent years.

## **CHAPTER V SPECIAL PROVISIONS**

### **Article 23 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. Stateless persons who are residents of a Contracting State shall not be subjected in either Contracting State to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith, which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which nationals of the State concerned in the same circumstances, in particular with respect to residence, are or may be subjected.
3. The taxation on a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State shall not be less favourably levied in that other State than the taxation levied on enterprises of that other State carrying on the same activities. 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 Article 9, paragraph 5 of Article 11, or paragraph 5 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. 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 capital 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 capital of which is wholly or partly owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by one or more residents of the other Contracting State, shall not be subjected in the first-mentioned State to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which other similar enterprises of the first-mentioned State are or may be subjected.

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

#### **Article 24** **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 either Contracting State. 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. They may also consult together for the elimination of double taxation in cases not provided for in the Convention.

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

5. Where,

a) under paragraph 1, a person has presented a case to the competent authority of a Contracting State on the basis that the actions of one or both of the Contracting States have resulted for that person in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of this Convention; and

b) the competent authorities are unable to reach an agreement to resolve that case pursuant to paragraph 2 within two years from the date when all the information

required by the competent authorities in order to address the case has been provided to both competent authorities;

any unresolved issues arising from the case shall be submitted to arbitration if the person so requests in writing. Unless a person directly affected by the case does not accept the mutual agreement that implements the arbitration decision or the competent authorities and the persons directly affected by the case agree on a different solution within six months after the decision has been communicated to them, that arbitration decision shall be binding on both Contracting States and shall be implemented notwithstanding any time limits in the domestic laws of these States. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of this paragraph.

## **Article 25**

### **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 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. The competent authorities of the Contracting States may by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of this Article.

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

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 26**

### **Assistance in the collection of taxes**

1. The Contracting States shall lend assistance to each other in the collection of revenue claims. This assistance is not restricted by Articles 1 and 2. The competent authorities of the Contracting States may by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of this Article.

2. The term "revenue claim" as used in this Article means an amount owed in respect of taxes of every kind and description imposed on behalf of the Contracting States, or of their political subdivisions or local authorities, insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to this Convention or any other instrument to which the Contracting States are parties, as well as interest, administrative penalties and costs of collection or conservancy related to such amount.

3. When a revenue claim of a Contracting State is enforceable under the laws of that State and is owed by a person who, at that time, cannot, under the laws of that State, prevent its collection, that revenue claim shall, at the request of the competent authority of that State, be accepted for purposes of collection by the competent authority of the other Contracting State. That revenue claim shall be collected by that other State in accordance with the provisions of its laws applicable to the enforcement and collection of its own taxes as if the revenue claim were a revenue claim of that other State.

4. When a revenue claim of a Contracting State is a claim in respect of which that State may, under its law, take measures of conservancy with a view to ensure its collection, that revenue claim shall, at the request of the competent authority of that State, be accepted for purposes of taking measures of conservancy by the competent authority of the other Contracting State. That other State shall take measures of conservancy in respect of that revenue claim in accordance with the provisions of its laws as if the revenue claim were a revenue claim of that other State even if, at the time when such measures are applied, the

revenue claim is not enforceable in the first-mentioned State or is owed by a person who has a right to prevent its collection.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4, a revenue claim accepted by a Contracting State for purposes of paragraph 3 or 4 shall not, in that State, be subject to the time limits or accorded any priority applicable to a revenue claim under the laws of that State by reason of its nature as such. In addition, a revenue claim accepted by a Contracting State for the purposes of paragraph 3 or 4 shall not, in that State, have any priority applicable to that revenue claim under the laws of the other Contracting State.

6. Proceedings with respect to the existence, validity or the amount of a revenue claim of a Contracting State shall not be brought before the courts or administrative bodies of the other Contracting State.

7. Where, at any time after a request has been made by a Contracting State under paragraph 3 or 4 and before the other Contracting State has collected and remitted the relevant revenue claim to the first-mentioned State, the relevant revenue claim ceases to be

a) in the case of a request under paragraph 3, a revenue claim of the first-mentioned State that is enforceable under the laws of that State and is owed by a person who, at that time, cannot, under the laws of that State, prevent its collection; or

b) in the case of a request under paragraph 4, a revenue claim of the first-mentioned State in respect of which that State may, under its laws, take measures of conservancy with a view to ensure its collection;

the competent authority of the first-mentioned State shall promptly notify the competent authority of the other State of that fact and, at the option of the other State, the first-mentioned State shall either suspend or withdraw its request.

8. In no case shall the provisions of this Article be construed so as to impose on a Contracting State the obligation:

a) to carry out administrative measures at variance with the laws and administrative practice of that or of the other Contracting State;

b) to carry out measures which would be contrary to public policy (*ordre public*);

c) to provide assistance if the other Contracting State has not pursued all reasonable measures of collection or conservancy, as the case may be, available under its laws or administrative practice;

d) to provide assistance in those cases where the administrative burden for that State is clearly disproportionate to the benefit to be derived by the other Contracting State.

## **Article 27**

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

1. 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.
2. For the purposes of the Convention, an individual who is a member of a diplomatic mission or consular post of a Contracting State in the other Contracting State or in a third State and who is a national of the sending State shall be deemed to be a resident of the sending State if he is subjected therein to the same obligations in respect of taxes on income or on capital as are residents of that State.
3. The Convention shall not apply to international organisations, organs and officials thereof and members of a diplomatic mission or consular post of a third State, being present in a Contracting State, if they are not subjected therein to the same obligations in respect of taxes on income or on capital as are residents of that State.

## **Article 28**

### **Entitlement to benefits**

1. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Convention, a benefit under this Convention shall not be granted in respect of an item of income or capital if it is reasonable to conclude, having regard to all relevant facts and circumstances, that obtaining that benefit was one of the principal purposes of any arrangement or transaction that resulted directly or indirectly in that benefit, unless it is established that granting that benefit in these circumstances would be in accordance with the object and purpose of the relevant provisions of this Convention. The competent authority of a Contracting State shall consult with the competent authority of the other Contracting State before denying a benefit under this paragraph.
2. Where a benefit under this Convention is denied to a person under paragraph 1, the competent authority of the Contracting State that would otherwise have granted this benefit shall nevertheless treat that person as being entitled to this benefit, or to different benefits with respect to a specific item of income or capital, if such competent authority, upon request from that person and after consideration of the relevant facts and circumstances, determines that such benefits would have been granted in the absence of the transaction or arrangement referred to in paragraph 1. The competent authority of the Contracting State to which the request has been made will consult with the competent authority of the other State before rejecting a request made under this paragraph by a resident of that other State.
3. Where
  - a) an enterprise of a Contracting State derives an item of income from the other Contracting State and the first-mentioned State treats such item of income as attributable to a permanent establishment of the enterprise situated in a third jurisdiction; and

b) the profits attributable to that permanent establishment are exempt from tax in the first-mentioned State;

the benefits of this Convention shall not apply to that item of income if the third jurisdiction:

- (i) has a general statutory rate of the tax on companies which is below 9 per cent, or;
- (ii) provides an exemption from taxation to resident companies for substantially all foreign source income (including interest and royalties); or
- (iii) is placed on annex I of the EU list of non-cooperative tax jurisdictions in taxation matters.

In such a case any item of income to which the provisions of this paragraph apply shall remain taxable according to the domestic law of the other Contracting State, notwithstanding any other provisions of the Convention.

4. The provisions of paragraph 3 shall not apply if the item of income derived from the other State emanates from, or is incidental to, the active conduct of a business carried on through the permanent establishment (other than the business of making, managing or simply holding investments for the enterprise's own account, unless these activities are banking, insurance or securities activities carried on by a bank, insurance enterprise or registered securities dealer, respectively).

5. If benefits under this Convention are denied pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 3 with respect to an item of income derived by a resident of a Contracting State, the competent authority of the other Contracting State may, nevertheless, grant these benefits with respect to that item of income if, in response to a request by such resident, such competent authority determines that granting such benefits is justified in light of the reasons why such resident did not satisfy the requirements of this paragraph (such as the existence of losses). The competent authority of that Contracting State to which a request has been made under the preceding sentence shall consult with the competent authority of the other Contracting State before denying a benefit under paragraph 3 or either granting or denying the request made under this paragraph.

## **Article 29**

### **Territorial extension**

1. This Convention may be extended, either in its entirety or with any necessary modifications, to any part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands which is not situated in Europe and imposes taxes substantially similar in character to those to which the Convention applies. Any such extension shall take effect from such date and shall be subject to such modifications and conditions, including conditions as to termination, as may be specified and agreed between the Contracting States in notes to be exchanged through diplomatic channels or in any other manner in accordance with their constitutional procedures.

2. Unless otherwise agreed the termination of the Convention shall not also terminate the Convention for any part(s) of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to which it has been extended under this Article.



**CHAPTER VI  
FINAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 30  
Entry into force**

This Convention shall enter into force on the last day of the month following the month in which the later of the notifications has been received in which the respective Contracting States have notified each other in writing through diplomatic channels that their formalities required by law have been complied with, and its provisions shall have effect for taxable years and periods beginning, and taxable events occurring, on or after the first day of January in the calendar year following that in which the Convention has entered into force.

**Article 31  
Termination**

1. This Convention shall remain in force until terminated by a Contracting State. Either Contracting State may terminate the Convention, through diplomatic channels, by giving notice of termination at least six months before the end of any calendar year following the fifth year after the entry into force. In such event, the Convention shall cease to have effect:

- a) in respect of taxes withheld at source, to income paid or credited on or after 1 January of the calendar year next following the year in which the notice is given;
- b) in respect of other taxes on income and taxes on capital, to taxes chargeable for any taxable year beginning on or after 1 January of the calendar year next following the year in which the notice is given.

2. The Contracting States shall remain bound by the confidentiality provisions as outlined in paragraph 2 of Article 25 with respect to any information obtained under this Convention.

3. Notice of termination shall be regarded as having been given by a Contracting State on the date of receipt of such notice by the other Contracting State.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorised thereto, have signed this Convention.

DONE in duplicate at ..... this ..... day of ..... 2020,  
in the English language.

For the  
Principality of Liechtenstein

For the  
Kingdom of the Netherlands

**PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION BETWEEN THE PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN AND THE  
KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION WITH  
RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME AND ON CAPITAL AND THE PREVENTION OF TAX EVASION  
AND AVOIDANCE**

With respect to the Convention concluded between the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Kingdom of the Netherlands for the elimination of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and on capital and the prevention of tax evasion and avoidance, the undersigned have agreed that the following provisions shall form an integral part of the Convention.

**I. GENERAL**

If at any time after the signing of this Convention, a Contracting State:

- a) reduces the general statutory rate of its corporate income tax or company tax, respectively, that applies with respect to substantially all of the income of resident companies with the result that such rate falls below 9 per cent;
- b) provides an exemption from taxation to resident companies for substantially all foreign source income (including interest and royalties); or
- c) is placed on annex I of the EU list of non-cooperative tax jurisdictions in taxation matters,

the Contracting States shall consult with a view to amending this Convention to restore an appropriate allocation of taxing rights between the Contracting States. If such consultations do not progress, the other State may notify the first-mentioned State through diplomatic channels that it shall cease to apply the provisions of Articles 10, 11, 12, paragraph 5 of Article 13 and Article 20. In such case, the provisions of such Articles shall cease to have effect in both Contracting States with respect to items of income derived by resident companies six months after the date that the other Contracting State issues a written public notification stating that it shall cease to apply the provisions of these Articles.

**II. AD ARTICLE 2 AND ARTICLE 22**

It is understood that if a person who is a resident of a Contracting State is, in accordance with this Convention, subject to Liechtenstein wealth tax on capital, the taxation of the notional income on such capital (“Sollertrag”) is considered as personal income tax.

**III. AD ARTICLE 4**

It is understood that in the case of an individual living aboard a ship “any other criterion of a similar nature” shall include the home harbour of that ship.

#### **IV. AD ARTICLES 5, 6, 7 AND 13**

It is understood that rights to the exploration and exploitation of natural resources shall be regarded as immovable property located in the Contracting State to whose territorial sea and any area beyond and adjacent to its territorial sea within which that State, in accordance with international law, exercises jurisdiction or sovereign rights, including the seabed and subsoil thereof, these rights apply, and that these rights are regarded as assets of a permanent establishment in that State. Furthermore, it is understood that the aforementioned rights include rights to interests in, or benefits from assets that arise from, that exploration or exploitation.

#### **V. AD ARTICLE 10**

The provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 10 shall not apply to dividends paid by or to a collective investment vehicle.

#### **VI. AD ARTICLES 10, 11 AND 12**

Where tax has been levied at source in excess of the amount of tax chargeable under the provisions of Articles 10, 11 or 12, applications for the refund of the excess amount of tax have to be lodged with the competent authority of the Contracting State having levied the tax, within a period of five years after the expiration of the calendar year in which the tax has been levied.

#### **VII. AD ARTICLES 10 AND 13**

It is understood that income received in connection with the (partial) liquidation of a company or a purchase of own shares by a company is treated as income from shares.

#### **VIII. AD ARTICLE 14**

It is understood that the Netherlands shall not be prevented from applying its domestic deemed salary rule of article 12a of the wages tax act (*Wet op de loonbelasting 1964*).

#### **IX. AD ARTICLE 20**

The Netherlands shall not be prevented from taxing income with respect to an interest in a tax exempt investment institution (“vrijgestelde beleggingsinstelling”) according to its domestic law, but if the beneficial owner of such income is a resident of Liechtenstein, the tax so charged shall not exceed 15 per cent of the gross amount of the income.

#### **X. AD ARTICLE 24**

The competent authorities of the Contracting States may also agree, with respect to any agreement reached as a result of a mutual agreement procedure as meant in Article 24 that the Contracting State in which there is an additional tax charge as a result of the aforementioned agreement shall not impose any increases, surcharges, interest and costs with respect to this additional tax charge.

## **XI. AD ARTICLE 25**

It is understood that for the purposes of the Convention that:

- a) information provided by a Contracting State to the other Contracting State may be transmitted by the latter to a third jurisdiction subject to the safeguard of Article 25 and to prior authorisation by the competent authority of the first-mentioned State, from which the information originated; and that
- b) personal data may be processed and transmitted to the extent necessary for the exchange of information according to Article 25.

## **XII. AD ARTICLE 26**

The competent authorities of the Contracting States may agree on the circumstances under which the contributions levied and benefits granted under income-related regulations shall be considered to be revenue claims.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorised thereto, have signed this Protocol.

DONE in duplicate at ..... this ..... day of ..... 2020,  
in the English language.

For the  
Principality of Liechtenstein

For the  
Kingdom of the Netherlands