

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE LEBANESE REPUBLIC AND THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME

The Lebanese Republic and the Republic of Turkey,

Desiring to conclude an Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income,

have agreed as follows:

Article 1
Personal Scope

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

Article 2
Taxes Covered

1. This Agreement shall apply to taxes on income imposed on behalf of a Contracting State or of its political subdivision or local authorities, irrespective of the manner in which they are levied.
2. There shall be regarded as taxes on income all taxes imposed on total income, or on elements of income, including taxes on gains from the alienation of movable or immovable property, as well as taxes on capital appreciation.
3. The existing taxes to which this Agreement shall apply are in particular:
 - a) In Lebanon:
 - (i) the tax on the profits of industrial, commercial and non commercial professions;
 - (ii) the tax on salaries, wages and pensions;
 - (iii) the tax on income derived from movable capital;
 - (iv) the tax on built property;

(hereinafter referred to as "Lebanese tax")
 - b) In Turkey:
 - (i) the income tax;
 - (ii) the corporation tax;
 - (iii) the levy imposed on the income tax and the corporation tax;

(hereinafter referred to as "Turkish tax")
4. The Agreement shall apply also to any identical or substantially similar taxes which are imposed after the date of signature of this Agreement in addition to, or in place of, the existing taxes referred to in paragraph 3. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall notify each other of significant changes which have been made in their respective taxation laws.

Article 3

General Definitions

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - a) i) the term "Lebanon" means the territory of the Lebanese Republic including its territorial sea, as well as the exclusive economic zone over which Lebanon exercises in accordance with international law, sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the waters superjacent to the sea bed and of the sea bed and its sub-soil;
 - ii) the term "Turkey" means the Turkish territory, as well as any maritime area over which Turkey exercises sovereign rights and jurisdiction for the purpose of exploring, exploiting, conserving and managing natural resources, in conformity with international law;
 - b) the terms "a Contracting State" and "the other Contracting State" mean Lebanon or Turkey as the context requires;
 - c) the term "tax" means any tax covered by Article 2 of this Agreement;
 - d) the term "person" includes an individual, a company and any other body of persons;
 - e) the term "company" means any body corporate or any other entity which is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;
 - f) the term "registered office" means the legal office registered under the Turkish Code of Commerce or the Lebanese Commercial Code;
 - 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 "national" means:
 - (i) any individual possessing the nationality of a Contracting State; and
 - (ii) any legal person including partnership or association deriving its status as such from the laws in force in a Contracting State;
 - i) the term "competent authority" means:
 - (i) in the case of Lebanon, the Minister of Finance or his authorized representative; and
 - (ii) in the case of Turkey, the Minister of Finance or his authorized representative;

- j) the term "international traffic" means any transport by a ship, boat, aircraft, or road vehicle operated by a Turkish or Lebanese enterprise except when the ship, boat, aircraft, or road vehicle is operated solely between places situated in the territory of Turkey or of Lebanon.
2. As regards the application of this Agreement 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 Agreement applies; any meaning under the applicable tax laws of that State shall prevail over a meaning given to the term under other laws of that State.

Article 4 **Resident**

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, the term "resident of a Contracting State" means any person who, under the laws of that State, is liable to tax therein by reason of his domicile, residence, registered office, place of effective management, or any other criterion of a similar nature, and also includes that State and any political subdivision or local authority thereof. But this term does not include any person who is liable to tax in that State in respect only of income from sources in that State.
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 of the State with which his personal and economic relations are closer (center of vital interests);
 - b) if the State in which he has his center 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 of this Article, a person other than an individual is a resident of both Contracting States, then it shall be deemed to be a resident of the Contracting State in which its place of effective

management is situated. However, if its place of effective management cannot be determined, then the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall

determine by mutual agreement the State of which the person shall be deemed to be a resident for the purpose of this Agreement.

Article 5

Permanent Establishment

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, the term "permanent establishment" means a fixed place of business through which the business of an enterprise is wholly or partly carried on.
2. The term "permanent establishment" includes especially:
 - a) a place of management;
 - b) a branch;
 - c) an office;
 - d) a factory;
 - e) a workshop;
 - f) a mine, an oil or gas well, a quarry or any other place of extraction of natural resources.
3. The term "permanent establishment" likewise encompasses:
 - a) a building site, a construction, assembly or installation project or supervisory activities in connection therewith, but only where such site, project or activities continue for a period of 12 months or more.
 - b) the furnishing of services, including consultancy services, by an enterprise of a Contracting State through employees or other personnel engaged for such purposes in the other Contracting State, provided that such activities continue for the same project or a connected project for a period or periods aggregating more than nine months within any twelve months period.
4. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, the term "permanent establishment" shall be deemed not to include:
 - a) the use of facilities solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise;
 - b) the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery;

- c) the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of processing by another enterprise;
 - d) the sale of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise displayed in the frame of an occasional temporary fair or exhibition after the closing of the said fair or exhibition;
 - e) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of purchasing goods or merchandise or of collecting information, for the enterprise;
 - f) 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;
 - g) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for any combination of activities mentioned in subparagraphs a) to f), 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 of a Contracting State shall not be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the other Contracting State merely because it carries on business in that other State through a broker, a general commission agent or any other agent of an independent status, provided that such persons are acting in the ordinary course of their business.
7. The fact that a company which is a resident of a Contracting State controls or is controlled by a company which is a resident of the other Contracting State, or which carries on business in that other State (whether through a permanent establishment or otherwise), shall not of itself constitute either company a permanent establishment of the other.

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 (including the breeding and cultivation of fish) and forestry, rights to which the provisions of general law respecting landed property apply, usufruct of immovable property and rights to variable or fixed payments as consideration for the working of, or the right to work, mineral deposits, sources and other natural resources; ships, boats, aircraft, and road vehicles 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 and to income from immovable property used for the performance of independent personal services.

Article 7
Business Profits

1. The profits of an enterprise of a Contracting State shall be taxable only in that State unless the enterprise carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein. If the enterprise carries on business as aforesaid, the profits of the enterprise may be taxed in the other State but only so much of them as is attributable to that permanent establishment.
2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, 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. Such deductions shall be determined in accordance with domestic law.

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

Article 8 **Shipping, Air, and Land Transport**

1. Profits derived by an enterprise of a Contracting State from the operation of ships, boats, aircraft, and road vehicles in international traffic shall be taxable only in that State.
2. For the purposes of this Article, profits from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic shall include profits derived from the rental on a bareboat basis of ships or aircraft when used in international traffic, where profits from such rental are incidental to the profits referred to in paragraph 1.
3. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall also apply to profits from the participation in a pool, a joint business or an international operating agency.

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 by the first-mentioned State claimed to be 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 Agreement 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 effective (beneficial) owner of the dividends is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed:
 - a) 10 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends if the effective (beneficial) owner is a company (other than a partnership) which holds directly at least 15 per cent of the capital of the company paying dividends;
 - b) 15 per cent 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 this limitation.

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

3. The term "dividends" as used in this Article means income from shares, "jouissance" shares, or "jouissance" rights, founder's 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 States of which the company making the distribution is a resident, and income derived from an investment fund and investment trust.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the effective (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.
5. Profits of a company of a Contracting State carrying on a business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein may, after having been taxed under Article 7, be taxed on the remaining amount in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment is situated and in accordance with paragraph 2 a) of this Article.
6. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 of this Article, 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.
7. The provision of this article shall not apply if it was the main purpose or one of the main purposes of any person concerned with the creation or assignment of the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid to take advantage of this Article, which would not be otherwise available, by means of that creation or assignment.

Article 11

Interest

1. Interest arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.
2. However, such interest may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which it arises and according to the laws of that State, but if the effective (beneficial) owner of the interest is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed 10 per cent of the gross amount of the interest. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of this limitation.
3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2, interest arising in:

- a) Lebanon and paid to the Government of Turkey or to the Central Bank of Turkey (Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankası) shall be exempt from Lebanese tax;
 - b) Turkey and paid to the Government of Lebanon or to the Central Bank of Lebanon shall be exempt from Turkish tax;
4. The term "interest" as used in this Article means income from debt-claims of every kind, whether or not secured by mortgage and whether or not carrying a right to participate in the debtor's profits, and in particular, income from government securities and income from bonds or debentures.
 5. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the effective (beneficial) owner of the interests, 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 debt-claim in respect of which the interests 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. Interest shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is that State itself, a political subdivision, a local authority, or a resident of that State. Where, however, the person paying the interest, whether he is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment or a fixed base in connection with which the indebtedness on which the interest is paid was incurred, and such interest is borne by such permanent establishment or fixed base, then such interest shall be deemed to arise in the State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated.
 7. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the effective (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 effective (beneficial) owner in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Agreement.
 8. The provisions of this Article shall not apply if it was the main purpose or one of the main purposes of any person concerned with the creation or assignment of the debt-claim in respect of which the interest is paid to take advantage of this Article, which would not be otherwise available, by means of that creation or assignment.

Article 12

Royalties

1. Royalties arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.
2. However, such royalties may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which they arise and according to the laws of that State, but if the effective (beneficial) owner of the royalties is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed 10 per cent 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 and films or tapes for radio or television broadcasting, transmission to the public by satellite, cable, optic fiber or similar technology, 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 effective (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 that State itself, a political subdivision, a local authority, or a resident of that State. Where, however, the person paying the royalties, whether he is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment or fixed base in connection with which the right or property giving rise to the royalties is effectively connected, 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 effective (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 effective (beneficial) owner in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Agreement.

7. The provisions of this Article shall not apply if it was the main purpose or one of the main purposes of any person concerned with the creation or assignment of the rights in respect of which the royalties are paid to take advantage of this Article, which would not be otherwise available, by means of that creation or assignment.

Article 13 Capital Gains

1. Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of immovable property referred to in Article 6 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 fixed base, may be taxed in that other State.
3. Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of ships, boats, aircraft, or road vehicles operated in international traffic or movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships, boats, aircraft, or road vehicles shall be taxable only in that State.
4. Gains from the alienation of any property other than that referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall be taxable only in the Contracting State of which the alienator is a resident. However, the capital gains mentioned in the foregoing sentence and derived from the other Contracting State, shall be taxable in the other Contracting State if the time period does not exceed one year between acquisition and alienation.

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 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, and 20, 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 there from 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 calendar 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 provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, remuneration derived in respect of an employment exercised aboard a ship, boat, aircraft, or road vehicle operated in international traffic by a resident of a Contracting State may be taxed in the Contracting State in which the enterprise is a resident.
4. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, salaries, wages and other similar remuneration derived by an individual who is a resident of a Contracting State in respect of an employment exercised in the other Contracting State in connection with a building site, construction or installation project, or in connection with the furnishing of services, including consultancy services, shall be taxed only in the first-mentioned State if such activities are not considered as a permanent establishment according to, respectively, article 5, paragraph 3 a), and paragraph 3 b).

Article 16

Director's Fees

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

Article 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 theater, 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.
3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, income derived from the activities referred to in paragraph 1 within the framework of cultural or sports exchanges agreed to by the governments of the Contracting States and carried out other than for the purpose of profit, shall be exempted from tax in the Contracting State in which these activities are exercised.

Article 18
Pensions

1. 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.
2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article pensions and other similar payments made under the social security legislation of a Contracting State shall be taxable only in that State. However, such pensions shall be taxable only in the other State if the pension is paid to an individual who is a resident of, and a national of, that other State.

Article 19
Government Service

1. a) Salaries, wages and other similar remuneration, other than a pension, paid by a Contracting State or its political subdivision or local authorities 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) Any pension paid by, or out of funds created by, a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision or authority shall be taxable only in that State.
b) However, such pension 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 salaries, wages, and other similar remuneration, and to pensions in respect of services rendered in connection with a business carried on by a Contracting State, or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof.

Article 20

Teachers and Students

- 1. Payments which a student or business apprentice who is a national of a Contracting State and who is present in the other Contracting State solely for the purpose of his education or training receives for the purpose of his maintenance, education or training shall not be taxed in that other State, provided that such payments arise from sources outside that other State.
- 2. An individual who is a national of a Contracting State, and who at the invitation of any university, college, school or other similar non-profitable educational institution, which is recognized by the Government of that other Contracting State, is present in that other Contracting State for a period not exceeding two years from the date of his first arrival in that other Contracting State, solely for the purpose of teaching or research or both, at such educational institution shall be exempt from tax in that other Contracting State on his remuneration for teaching or research provided that such payments arise from sources outside that other State.
- 3. The provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article shall not apply to income from research if such research is undertaken not in the public interest but for the private benefit of a specific person or persons.
- 4. Remuneration which a student or trainee, who is a national of a Contracting State derives from an employment which he exercises in the other Contracting State for a period or periods not exceeding 183 days in a calendar year, in order to obtain practical experience related to his education or formation shall not be taxed in that other State.

Article 21
Other Income

1. Items of income of a resident of a Contracting State, wherever arising, not dealt with in the foregoing Articles of this Agreement shall be taxable only in that 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, or performs in that other State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the right or property in respect of which the income is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.

Article 22
Elimination of Double Taxation

1. In Lebanon, double taxation shall be eliminated as follows:

Where a resident of Lebanon derives income which in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, may be taxed in Turkey, Lebanon shall allow as a deduction from the tax on income of that person, an amount equal to the tax on income paid in Turkey.

Such deductions, however, shall not exceed that part of the income tax computed in Lebanon before the deduction is given, which is attributable to the income which may be taxed in Turkey.

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

Where a resident of Turkey derives income which in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, may be taxed in Lebanon, Turkey shall allow as a deduction from the tax on income of that person, an amount equal to the tax on income paid in Lebanon.

Such deductions, however, shall not exceed that part of the income tax computed in Turkey before the deduction is given, which is attributable to the income which may be taxed in Lebanon.

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 nationals who are not residents of one or both of the Contracting States.
2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 of Article 10, the taxation on a permanent establishment which an enterprise of 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.
3. 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.
4. These provisions 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 residents.
5. Except where the provisions of Article 9, paragraph 7 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.
6. 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 are, in particular with respect to residence, or may be subjected.

Article 24
Mutual Agreement Procedure

1. Where a person of a Contracting State considers that the actions of one or both of the Contracting States result or will result for him in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, 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 23, to that of the Contracting State of which he is a national. The case must be presented within 2 years from the first notification of the action resulting in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement.
2. The competent authority shall endeavor, if the objection appears to it to be justified and if it is not itself able to arrive at a satisfactory solution, to resolve the case by mutual agreement with the competent authority of the other Contracting State, with a view to the avoidance of taxation which is not in accordance with the Agreement.
3. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall endeavor to resolve by mutual agreement any difficulties or doubts arising as to the interpretation or application of this Agreement. They may also consult together for the elimination of double taxation in cases not provided for in the Agreement.
4. The competent authorities of the Contracting States may communicate with each other directly for the purpose of reaching an agreement, in the sense of the preceding paragraphs. When it seems advisable in order to reach agreement to have an oral exchange of opinions, such exchange may take place through a Commission consisting of representatives of the competent authorities of the Contracting States.

Article 25
Limitation on Benefits

1. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, a resident of a Contracting State shall not receive the benefit of any reduction or exemption from taxes provided for in this Agreement by the other Contracting State if the main purpose or one of the main purposes of the creation or existence of such residency was for the resident or any person connected with such resident to obtain the benefits under this Agreement that would not otherwise be available.
2. Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the application of the domestic provisions to prevent fiscal evasion and tax avoidance concerning the limitation of expenses and any deductions arising from transactions between enterprises of a Contracting State and enterprises situated in the other Contracting State, if the main purpose or one of the main purposes of the creation of such enterprises or

of the transactions undertaken between them, was to obtain the benefits under this Agreement, that would not otherwise be available.

Article 26

Exchange of Information

1. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall exchange such information as is necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Agreement or of the domestic laws of the Contracting States concerning taxes of every kind and description imposed on behalf of the Contracting states, or of their political subdivisions or local authorities, insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the Agreement, especially in order to prevent fraud or evasion in respect of such taxes. The exchange of information is not restricted by Articles 1 and 2. Any information received by a Contracting State shall be treated as secret in the same manner as information obtained under the domestic laws of that State, and shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities (including courts and administrative bodies) concerned with the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, or the determination of appeals in relation to, the taxes referred to in the first sentence. 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.
2. In no case shall the provisions of paragraph 1 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 business, industrial, commercial or professional secret or trade process, or information, the disclosure of which would be contrary to public policy (ordre public).

Article 27

Assistance in Collection

1. The Contracting States undertake to lend assistance and support to each other in the collection of the taxes covered by this Agreement, together with the interests, costs and additions to the taxes and fines not being of a penal character.
2. Such request must be accompanied by such documents as are required by the laws of the Contracting State making the request (the requesting State) to establish that the taxes to be collected are due.

3. At the request of the competent authority of the requesting State, the competent authority of the other Contracting State (requested State) will ensure, according to the provisions of laws and regulations applied to collection of the above-mentioned taxes in the requested State, the collection of the tax-claim covered by the first paragraph of this Article, which are recoverable in the requesting State. These claims shall not enjoy any privilege in the requested State and the latter is not obliged to apply means of execution that are not authorized by the provisions of laws and regulations of the requested State.
4. The provisions of Article 26, paragraph 1, shall apply equally to all information brought, for the application of the preceding paragraphs of this article, to the knowledge of the competent authority of the requested State.

Article 28
Members of Diplomatic Missions
and Consular Posts

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

Article 29
Entry into Force

1. Each Contracting State shall notify to the other Contracting State the completion of the procedures required by its laws for the bringing into force of this Agreement. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the later of these notifications.
2. The provisions of this Agreement shall have effect
 - a) with regard to taxes withheld at source, in respect of amounts paid or credited on or after the first day of January next following the date upon which this Agreement enters into force; and
 - b) with regards to other taxes, in respect of taxable years beginning on or after the first day of January next following the date upon which this Agreement enters into force.

Article 30 Termination

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

- a) with regard to taxes withheld at source, in respect of amounts paid or credited after the end of calendar year in which such notice is given; and
- b) with regards to other taxes, in respect of taxable years beginning after the end of calendar year in which such notice is given.

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

DONE in duplicate at Ankara at the of May, 2004 in the English language, each text being equally authentic.

**For the Government of
the Lebanese Republic**

**For the Government of
the Republic of Turkey**