

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
TECHNICAL EXPLANATION OF THE CONVENTION BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC
FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION WITH RESPECT TO
TAXES ON INCOME AND THE PREVENTION OF FRAUD OR FISCAL EVASION

GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE UNDER ARTICLE 28: (PROPOSED)

This is a technical explanation of the Convention and the Protocol between the United States and the Italian Republic signed on August 25, 1999 (the “Convention” and the “Protocol”). References are made to the Convention between the United States and Italy for the Avoidance of Double Taxation with Respect to Taxes on Income and the Prevention of Fraud or Fiscal Evasion, signed on April 17, 1984 (the “prior Convention”). The Convention replaces the prior Convention.

Negotiations took into account the U.S. Treasury Department’s current tax treaty policy, as reflected in the U.S. Treasury Department’s Model Income Tax Convention of September 20, 1996 (the “U.S. Model”) and its recently negotiated tax treaties, the Model Income Tax Convention on Income and on Capital, published by the OECD in 1992 and amended in 1994, 1995 and 1997 (the “OECD Model”), and recent tax treaties concluded by Italy.

In connection with the negotiation of the Convention and the Protocol, the negotiators developed and agreed upon a Memorandum of Understanding. The Memorandum of Understanding is a statement of intent setting forth a common understanding and interpretation of certain provisions of the Convention and Protocol reached by the delegations of the United States and Italy acting on behalf of their respective governments. These understandings and interpretations are intended to give guidance both to the taxpayers and the tax authorities of both Contracting States in interpreting the relevant provisions of the Convention and Protocol.

The Technical Explanation is an official guide to the Convention and Protocol. It reflects the policies behind particular Convention and Protocol provisions, as well as understandings reached with respect to the application and interpretation of the Convention and Protocol. References in the Technical Explanation to “he” or “his” should be read to mean “he or she” and “his or her.”

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ARTICLE 1
Personal Scope

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 1 of Article 1 provides that the Convention applies to residents of the United States or Italy except where the terms of the Convention provide otherwise. Under Article 4 (Resident) a person is generally treated as a resident of a Contracting State if that person is, under the laws of that State, liable to tax therein by reason of his domicile or other similar criteria. If, however, a person is considered a resident of both Contracting States, Article 4 provides rules for determining a single state of residence. This determination governs for all purposes of the Convention.

Certain provisions are applicable to persons who may not be residents of either Contracting State. For example, Article 19 (Government Service) may apply to an employee of a Contracting State who is resident in neither State. Paragraph 1 of Article 24 (Non-Discrimination) applies to nationals of the Contracting States. Under Article 26 (Exchange of Information), information may be exchanged with respect to residents of third states.

Paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Protocol, which is analogous to paragraph 2 of Article 1 of the U.S. Model, states the generally accepted relationship both between the Convention and domestic law and between the Convention and other agreements between the Contracting States

(i.e., that no provision in the Convention may restrict any exclusion, exemption, deduction, credit or other benefit accorded by the tax laws of the Contracting States, or by any other agreement between the Contracting States). The list in paragraph 2 contains examples of benefits not to be restricted and is not intended to be exhaustive. The relationship between the non-discrimination provisions of the Convention and other agreements is not addressed in this provision, but in paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Protocol.

For example, if a deduction would be allowed under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (the "Code") in computing the U.S. taxable income of a resident of Italy, the deduction also is allowed to that person in computing taxable income under the Convention. Paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Protocol also means that the Convention may not increase the tax burden on a resident of a Contracting States beyond the burden determined under domestic law. Thus, a right to tax given by the Convention cannot be exercised unless that right also exists under internal law.

It follows that under the principle of paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Protocol a taxpayer's liability to U.S. tax need not be determined under the Convention if the Code would produce a more favorable result. A taxpayer may not, however, choose among the provisions of the Code and the Convention in an inconsistent manner in order to minimize tax. For example, assume that a resident of Italy has three separate businesses in the United States. One is a profitable permanent establishment and the other two are trades or businesses that would earn taxable income under the Code but that do not meet the permanent establishment threshold tests of the Convention. One is profitable and the other incurs a loss. Under the Convention, the income of the permanent establishment is taxable, and both the profit and loss of the other two businesses are ignored. Under the Code, all three would be subject to tax, but the loss would be offset against the profits of the two profitable ventures. The taxpayer may not invoke the Convention to exclude the profits of the profitable trade or business and invoke the Code to claim the loss of the loss trade or business against the profit of the permanent establishment. (See Rev. Rul. 84-17, 1984-1 C.B. 308.) If, however, the taxpayer invokes the Code for the taxation of all three ventures, he would not be precluded from invoking the Convention with respect, for example, to any dividend income he may receive from the United States that is not effectively connected with any of his business activities in the United States.

Similarly, nothing in the Convention can be used to deny any benefit granted by any other agreement between the United States and Italy. For example, if certain benefits are provided for military personnel or military contractors under a Status of Forces Agreement between the United States and Italy, those benefits or protections will be available to residents of the Contracting States regardless of any provisions to the contrary (or silence) in the Convention.

Paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Protocol, which is analogous to paragraph 3 of Article 1 of the U.S. Model, specifically relates to non-discrimination obligations of the Contracting States under other agreements. The provisions of this paragraph are an exception to the rule provided in paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Protocol under which the Convention shall not restrict in any manner any benefit now or hereafter accorded by any other agreement between the Contracting States.

Subparagraph (a) of paragraph 2 of the Protocol's Article 3 provides that, notwithstanding any other agreement to which the Contracting States may be parties, a dispute concerning whether a measure is within the scope of this Convention shall be considered only by the competent authorities of the Contracting States, and the procedures under this Convention exclusively shall apply to the dispute. Thus, procedures for dealing with disputes that may be incorporated into trade, investment, or other agreements between the Contracting States shall not apply for the purpose of determining the scope of the Convention.

Subparagraph (b) of that paragraph provides that, unless the competent authorities determine that a taxation measure is not within the scope of this Convention, the non-discrimination obligations of this Convention exclusively shall apply with respect to that measure, except for such national treatment or most-favored-nation ("MFN") obligations as may apply to trade in goods under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade ("GATT"). No national treatment or MFN obligation under any other agreement shall apply with respect to that measure. Thus, unless the competent authorities agree otherwise, any national treatment and MFN obligations undertaken by the Contracting States under agreements other than the Convention shall not apply to a taxation measure, with the exception of GATT as applicable to trade in goods.

Subparagraph (c) of that paragraph defines a "measure" broadly. It would include, for example, a law, regulation, rule, procedure, decision, administrative action or guidance, or any other form of governmental action or guidance.

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 2 of Article 1 of the Convention contains the traditional saving clause found in U.S. tax treaties. The Contracting States reserve their rights, except as provided in paragraph 3, to tax their residents and citizens as provided in their internal laws, notwithstanding any provisions of the Convention to the contrary. For example, if a resident of Italy performs independent personal services in the United States and the income from the services is not attributable to a fixed base in the United States, Article 14 (Independent Personal Services) would by its terms prevent the United States from taxing the income. If, however, the resident of Italy is also a citizen of the United States, the saving clause permits the United States to include the remuneration in the worldwide income of the citizen and subject it to tax under the normal Code rules (i.e., without regard to Code section 894(a)). However, paragraph 3(a) of this Article preserves the benefits of special foreign tax credit rules applicable to the U.S. taxation of certain U.S. income of its citizens resident in Italy. See paragraph 4 of Article 23 (Relief from Double Taxation).

For purposes of the saving clause, "residence" is determined under Article 4 (Resident). Thus, if an individual who is not a U.S. citizen is a resident of the United States under the Code, and is also a resident of Italy under its law, and that individual has a permanent home available to him in Italy and not in the United States, he would be treated as a resident of Italy under Article 4 and for purposes of the saving clause. The United States would not be permitted to apply its statutory rules to that person if they are inconsistent with the treaty. Thus, an individual who is a U.S. resident under the Internal Revenue Code but who is deemed to be a resident of

Italy under the tie-breaker rules of Article 4 (Resident) would be subject to U.S. tax only to the extent permitted by the Convention. However, the person would be treated as a U.S. resident for U.S. tax purposes other than determining the individual's U.S. tax liability. For example, in determining under Code section 957 whether a foreign corporation is a controlled foreign corporation, shares in that corporation held by the individual would be considered to be held by a U.S. resident. As a result, other U.S. citizens or residents might be deemed to be United States shareholders of a controlled foreign corporation subject to current inclusion of Subpart F income recognized by the corporation. See Treas. Reg. section 301.7701(b)-7(a)(3).

Under paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the Protocol, each Contracting State also reserves its right to tax former citizens and long-term residents whose loss of citizenship or long-term residence had as one of its principal purposes the avoidance of tax. The United States generally treats an individual as having a principal purpose to avoid tax if

- (a) the average annual net income tax of such individual for the period of 5 taxable years ending before the date of the loss of status is greater than \$100,000, or
- (b) the net worth of such individual as of such date is \$500,000 or more.

The United States defines "long-term resident" as an individual (other than a U.S. citizen) who is a lawful permanent resident of the United States in at least 8 of the prior 15 taxable years. An individual shall not be treated as a lawful permanent resident for any taxable year if such individual is treated as a resident of a foreign country under the provisions of a tax treaty between the United States and the foreign country and the individual does not waive the benefits of such treaty applicable to residents of the foreign country. In the United States, such a former citizen or long-term resident is taxable in accordance with the provisions of section 877 of the Code.

Paragraph 3

Some provisions are intended to provide benefits to citizens and residents even if such benefits do not exist under internal law. Paragraph 3 sets forth certain exceptions to the saving clause that preserve these benefits for citizens and residents of the Contracting States. Subparagraph (a) lists certain provisions of the Convention that are applicable to all citizens and residents of a Contracting State, despite the general saving clause rule of paragraph 2:

- (1) Paragraph 2 of Article 9 (Associated Enterprises) grants the right to a correlative adjustment with respect to income tax due on profits reallocated under Article 9.
- (2) Paragraphs 5 and 6 of Article 18 (Pensions, Etc.) deal with child support and alimony payments, and pension fund contributions, respectively. The inclusion of paragraph 5, which exempts child support payments and alimony from taxation by the State of residence of the recipient, means that if a resident of Italy pays child support or alimony to a citizen or resident of the United States, the United States may not tax the recipient.
- (3) Article 23 (Relief from Double Taxation) confirms the benefit of a credit to citizens and residents of one Contracting State for income taxes paid to the other.
- (4) Article 24 (Non-Discrimination) requires one Contracting State to grant national treatment to residents and citizens of Italy in certain circumstances. Excepting this Article from the saving clause requires, for example, that the United States give such benefits to a resident or citizen of Italy even if that person is a citizen of the United States.

(5) Article 25 (Mutual Agreement Procedure) may confer benefits on citizens and residents of the Contracting States.

For example, the statute of limitations may be waived for refunds and the competent authorities are permitted to use a definition of a term that differs from the internal law definition. As with the foreign tax credit, these benefits are intended to be granted by a Contracting State to its citizens and residents. In addition, as in the prior Convention, paragraph 2 of Article 1 of the Protocol provides that the saving clause does not override the exemption from tax of social security benefits provided in paragraph 2 of Article 18 of the Convention for individuals who are citizens of the residence State even if they are citizens of both States; and it does not override the special rule of Article 4 of the Protocol relating to U.S. citizens resident in Italy who are partners of a U.S. partnership. The exception to the saving clause with respect to social security benefits means that if the United States makes a social security payment to a resident of Italy who is a citizen of both the United States and Italy, only Italy can tax that payment.

Subparagraph (b) of paragraph 3 provides a different set of exceptions to the saving clause. The benefits referred to are all intended to be granted to temporary residents of a Contracting State (for example, in the case of the United States, holders of non-immigrant visas), but not to citizens or to persons who have acquired permanent residence in that State. If beneficiaries of these provisions travel from one of the Contracting States to the other, and remain in the other long enough to become residents under its internal law, but do not acquire permanent residence status (i.e., in the U.S. context, they do not become "green card" holders) and are not citizens of that State, the host State will continue to grant these benefits even if they conflict with the statutory rules. The benefits preserved by this paragraph are the host country exemptions for the following items: tax treatment of government service salaries and pensions under Article 19 (Government Service); certain income of visiting professors and teachers under Article 20 (Professors and Teachers) and students and trainees under Article 21 (Students and Trainees); and the income of diplomatic agents and consular officers under Article 27 (Diplomatic Agents and Consular Officials).

ARTICLE 2 Taxes Covered

This Article specifies the U.S. and Italian taxes to which the Convention applies. With two exceptions, the taxes specified in Article 2 are the covered taxes for all purposes of the Convention. A broader coverage applies, however, for purposes of Articles 24 (Non-Discrimination) and 26 (Exchange of Information). Article 24 applies with respect to all taxes, including those imposed by state and local governments. Article 26 applies with respect to all taxes imposed at the national level.

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 1 is based on the OECD Model and explains that the Convention applies to income taxes imposed on behalf of either Contracting State; this covers taxes on total income or any part of income and includes tax on gains derived from property. The Convention does not

apply to payroll taxes. Nor does it apply to property taxes, except with respect to Article 24 (Non-Discrimination).

Paragraph 2

Subparagraph 2(a) provides that the existing United States covered taxes are the Federal income taxes imposed by the Code, together with the excise taxes imposed with respect to insurance premiums paid to foreign insurers (Code sections 4371 through 4374) and with respect to private foundations (Code sections 4940 through 4948). With respect to the excise tax on insurance premiums, paragraph 3 of Article 1 of the Protocol provides that the Convention applies only to the extent that the Italian insurer does not reinsure those risks with a resident of a country with which the United States does not have an income tax convention providing an exemption from this tax. Although they may be regarded as income taxes, social security taxes (Code sections 1401, 3101, 3111 and 3301) are specifically excluded from coverage. Except with respect to Article 24 (Non-Discrimination), state and local taxes in the United States are not covered by the Convention.

In this Convention, unlike the prior Convention, the Accumulated Earnings Tax and the Personal Holding Companies Tax are covered taxes because they are income taxes and they are not otherwise excluded from coverage. Under the Code, these taxes will not apply to most foreign corporations because of a statutory exclusion or the corporation's failure to meet a statutory requirement.

Subparagraph 2(b) specifies that the existing Italian covered taxes are the individual income tax; the corporation income tax; and that portion of the regional tax on productive activities (commonly known as IRAP) that is considered to be an income tax pursuant to paragraph 2(c) of Article 23 (Relief from Double Taxation) of the Convention.

Under paragraph 3, the Convention will apply to any taxes that are identical, or substantially similar, to those enumerated in paragraph 2, and which are imposed in addition to, or in place of, the existing taxes after the date of signature of the Convention. The paragraph also provides that the competent authorities of the Contracting States will notify each other of significant changes in their taxation laws or of other laws that affect their obligations under the Convention. The use of the term "significant" means that changes must be reported that are of significance to the operation of the Convention. Other laws that may affect a Contracting State's obligations under the Convention may include, for example, laws affecting bank secrecy.

The competent authorities are also obligated to notify each other of official published materials concerning the application of the Convention. This requirement encompasses materials such as technical explanations, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions relating to the Convention.

ARTICLE 3 General Definitions

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 1 defines a number of basic terms used in the Convention. Certain others are defined in other articles of the Convention. For example, the term "resident of a Contracting State" is defined in Article 4 (Resident). The term "permanent establishment" is defined in Article 5 (Permanent Establishment). The terms "dividends," "interest" and "royalties" are defined in Articles 10, 11 and 12, respectively. The introduction to paragraph 1 makes clear that these definitions apply for all purposes of the Convention, unless the context requires otherwise. This latter condition allows flexibility in the interpretation of the treaty in order to avoid unintended results. Terms that are not defined in the Convention are dealt with in paragraph 2.

Subparagraph 1(a) defines the term "person" to include an individual, a trust, a partnership, a company and any other body of persons. The definition is significant for a variety of reasons. For example, under Article 4, only a "person" can be a "resident" and therefore eligible for most benefits under the treaty. Also, all "persons" are eligible to claim relief under Article 25 (Mutual Agreement Procedure).

The term "company" is defined in subparagraph 1(b) as a body corporate or an entity treated as a body corporate for tax purposes. Although the Convention does not add "in the State in which it is organized," as does the U.S. Model, the result should be the same, as the Commentaries to the OECD Model interpret language identical to that of the Convention in a manner consistent with the U.S. Model.

The terms "enterprise of a Contracting State" and "enterprise of the other Contracting State" are defined in subparagraph 1(c) as an enterprise carried on by a resident of a Contracting State and an enterprise carried on by a resident of the other Contracting State. The term "enterprise" is not defined in the Convention, nor is it defined in the OECD Model or its Commentaries. Despite the absence of a clear, generally accepted meaning for the term "enterprise," the term is understood to refer to any activity or set of activities that constitute a trade or business.

Although subparagraph 1(c) does not include the U.S. Model's explicit reference to fiscally transparent enterprises, the negotiators understood that the terms "enterprise of a Contracting State" and "enterprise of the other Contracting State" encompass an enterprise conducted through an entity (such as a partnership) that is treated as fiscally transparent in the Contracting State where the entity's owner is resident. In accordance with Article 4 (Resident), entities that are fiscally transparent in the country in which their owners are resident are not considered to be residents of a Contracting State (although income derived by such entities may be taxed as the income of a resident, if taxed in the hands of resident partners or other owners). This treatment ensures that an enterprise conducted by such an entity will be treated as carried on by a resident of a Contracting State to the extent its partners or other owners are residents. This approach is consistent with the Code, which under section 875 attributes a trade or business conducted by a partnership to its partners and a trade or business conducted by an estate or trust to its beneficiaries.

An enterprise of a Contracting State need not be carried on in that State. It may be carried

on in the other Contracting State or a third state (e.g., a U.S. corporation doing all of its business in Italy would still be a U.S. enterprise).

Subparagraph 1(d) defines the term "international traffic." The term means any transport by a ship or aircraft except when the transport is solely between places within a Contracting State. This definition is applicable principally in the context of Article 8 (Shipping and Air Transport). The definition in the OECD Model refers to the operator of the ship or aircraft having its place of effective management in a Contracting State (i.e., being a resident of that State). The U.S. Model does not include this limitation. The broader definition combines with paragraph 1 of Article 8 and paragraph 7 of Article 1 of the Protocol to exempt from tax by the source State income from the rental of containers that is earned both by lessors that are operators of ships and aircraft and by those lessors that are not (e.g., banks or container leasing companies).

The exclusion from international traffic of transport solely between places within a Contracting State means, for example, that carriage of goods or passengers solely between New York and Chicago would not be treated as international traffic, whether carried by a U.S. or a foreign carrier. The substantive taxing rules of the Convention relating to the taxation of income from transport, principally Article 8 (Shipping and Air Transport), therefore, would not apply to income from such carriage. Thus, if the carrier engaged in internal U.S. traffic were a resident of Italy (assuming that were possible under U.S. law), the United States would not be required to exempt the income from that transport under Article 8. The income would, however, be treated as business profits under Article 7 (Business Profits), and therefore would be taxable in the United States only if attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment of the foreign carrier, and then only on a net basis. The gross basis U.S. tax imposed by section 887 would never apply under the circumstances described. If, however, goods or passengers are carried by a carrier resident in Italy from a non-U.S. port to, for example, New York, and some of the goods or passengers continue on to Chicago, the entire transport would be international traffic. This would be true if the international carrier transferred the goods at the U.S. port of entry from a ship to a land vehicle, from a ship to a lighter, or even if the overland portion of the trip in the United States was handled by an independent carrier under contract with the original international carrier, so long as both parts of the trip were reflected in original bills of lading. For this reason, the Convention refers, in the definition of "international traffic," to "such transport" being solely between places in the other Contracting State, while the OECD Model refers to the ship or aircraft being operated solely between such places. The Convention's definition is intended to make clear that, as in the above example, even if the goods are carried on a different aircraft for the internal portion of the international voyage than is used for the overseas portion of the trip, the definition applies to that internal portion as well as the external portion.

Finally, a "cruise to nowhere," i.e., a cruise beginning and ending in a port in the same Contracting State with no stops in a foreign port, would not constitute international traffic.

Subparagraphs 1(e)(i) and (ii) define the term "competent authority" for the United States and Italy, respectively. The U.S. competent authority is the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate. The Secretary of the Treasury has delegated the competent authority function to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who in turn has delegated the authority to the Assistant

Commissioner (International). With respect to interpretative issues, the Assistant Commissioner acts with the concurrence of the Associate Chief Counsel (International) of the Internal Revenue Service. The Italian competent authority is the Ministry of Finance.

The term "United States" is defined in subparagraph 1(f) to mean the United States of America, including the states, the District of Columbia and the territorial sea of the United States. The term does not include Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam or any other U.S. possession or territory. For certain purposes, the definition is extended to include the seabed, subsoil, and superjacent waters of undersea areas adjacent to the territorial sea of the United States. This extension applies to the extent that the United States exercises sovereignty in accordance with international law for the purpose of natural resource exploration and exploitation of such areas. This extension of the definition applies, however, only if the person, property or activity to which the Convention is being applied is connected with such natural resource exploration or exploitation. Thus, it would not include any activity involving the sea floor of an area over which the United States exercised sovereignty for natural resource purposes if that activity was unrelated to the exploration and exploitation of natural resources.

The term "Italy" is defined in subparagraph 1(g) to mean the Republic of Italy, including the territorial sea. As with the definition of United States, the definition of Italy is extended for certain purposes to include the sea bed, subsoil, and superjacent waters of undersea areas adjacent to the territorial sea of Italy to the extent that Italy exercises sovereignty in accordance with international law for the purpose of natural resource exploration and exploitation of such areas.

The term "national," as it relates to the United States and to Italy, is defined in subparagraphs 1(h)(i) and (ii). This term is relevant for purposes of Articles 19 (Government Service) and 24 (Non-Discrimination). A national of one of the Contracting States is

- (1) an individual who is a citizen of that State, and
- (2) any legal person, partnership or association deriving its status as such from the law in force in the State where it is established. This definition is closely analogous to that found in the OECD Model.

The inclusion of juridical persons in the definition may have significance in relation to paragraph 1 of Article 24 (Non-Discrimination), which provides that nationals of one Contracting State may not be subject in the other to any taxes or connected requirements that are more burdensome than those applicable to nationals of that other State who are in the same circumstances.

Subparagraph 1(i) defines the term "qualified governmental entity". This definition is relevant for purposes of Articles 4 (Resident), 10 (Dividends), and 11 (Interest), and Article 2 of the Protocol, regarding limitation on benefits. The term means:

- (i) the Government of a Contracting State or of a political subdivision or local authority of the Contracting State;
- (ii) a person wholly owned by a governmental entity described in subparagraph (i), that satisfies certain organizational and funding standards; and
- (iii) a pension fund of a person that meets the standards of subparagraphs (i) and (ii) and that provides government service pension benefits, described in

Article 19 (Government Service).

A qualified governmental entity described in subparagraphs (ii) and (iii) may not engage in any commercial activity. Paragraph 4 of Article 1 of the Protocol provides a non-exclusive list of entities that constitute qualified governmental entities. In the case of the United States, the list includes the Federal Reserve Banks, the Export-Import Bank, and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. In the case of Italy, the list includes La Banca d'Italia (the Central Bank), L'Istituto per il Commercio con l'Estero (the Foreign Trade Institute), and L'Istituto per l'Assicurazione del Credito all'Esportazione (the Official Insurance Institute for Export Credits).

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 2 provides that in the application of the Convention, any term used but not defined in the Convention will have the meaning that it has under the law of the Contracting State whose tax is being applied, unless the context requires otherwise. If the meaning of a term cannot be readily determined under the law of a Contracting State, or if there is a conflict in meaning under the laws of the two States that creates difficulties in the application of the Convention, the competent authorities, pursuant to Article 25 (Mutual Agreement Procedure), may establish a common meaning in order to prevent double taxation or to further any other purpose of the Convention. This common meaning need not conform to the meaning of the term under the laws of either Contracting State.

Although paragraph 2 does not explicitly state that the reference in paragraph 2 to the internal law of a Contracting State means the law in effect at the time the treaty is being applied, not the law as in effect at the time the treaty was signed, this result is understood to apply.

This use of an "ambulatory definition," however, may lead to results that are at variance with the intentions of the negotiators and of the Contracting States when the treaty was negotiated and ratified. The reference in both paragraphs 1 and 2 to the "context otherwise requiring" a definition different from the treaty definition, in paragraph 1, or from the internal law definition of the Contracting State whose tax is being imposed, under paragraph 2, refers to a circumstance where the result intended by the Contracting States is different from the result that would obtain under either the paragraph 1 definition or the statutory definition. Thus, flexibility in defining terms is necessary and permitted.

ARTICLE 4 Resident

This Article sets forth rules for determining whether a person is a resident of a Contracting State for purposes of the Convention. As a general matter only residents of the Contracting States may claim the benefits of the Convention. The treaty definition of residence is to be used only for purposes of the Convention. The fact that a person is determined to be a resident of a Contracting State under Article 4 does not necessarily entitle that person to the benefits of the Convention. In addition to being a resident, a person also must qualify for benefits under Article 2 of the Protocol, regarding limitation on benefits, in order to receive benefits

conferred on residents of a Contracting State.

The determination of residence for treaty purposes looks first to a person's liability to tax as a resident under the respective taxation laws of the Contracting States. As a general matter, a person who, under those laws, is a resident of one Contracting State and not of the other need look no further. For purposes of the Convention, that person is a resident of the State in which he is resident under internal law. If, however, a person is resident in both Contracting States under their respective taxation laws, the Article proceeds, where possible, to use tie-breaker rules to assign a single State of residence to such a person for purposes of the Convention.

Paragraph 1

The term "resident of a Contracting State" is defined in paragraph 1. In general, this definition incorporates the definitions of residence in U.S. and Italian law by referring to a resident as a person who, under the laws of a Contracting State, is subject to tax there by reason of his domicile, residence, place of management, place of incorporation or any other similar criterion. Except as provided in subparagraph 5(c) of Article 1 of the Protocol, residents of the United States include aliens who are considered U.S. residents under Code section 7701(b).

Subparagraph 5(c) of Article 1 of the Protocol provides that a U.S. citizen or alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence (*i.e.*, a "green card" holder) is, notwithstanding paragraph 1, to be treated as a U.S. resident for purposes of the Convention and, thereby, entitled to treaty benefits, only if he has a substantial presence (see Code section 7701(b)(3)), permanent home, or habitual abode in the United States. If such a person is a resident both of the United States and Italy, whether or not he is to be treated as a resident of the United States for purposes of the Convention is determined by the tie-breaker rules of paragraph 2. If, however, he is resident in the United States and not Italy but has ties to a third State, in the absence of the Protocol subparagraph he would always be a resident of the United States, no matter how tenuous his relationship with the United States relative to that with the third State. Thus, for example, an individual resident of Mexico who is a U.S. citizen by birth, or who is a Mexican citizen and holds a U.S. green card, but who, in either case, has never lived in the United States, would not be entitled to Italian benefits under the Convention. On the other hand, a U.S. citizen employed by a U.S. corporation who is transferred to Mexico for two years but who maintains a permanent home or habitual abode in the United States would be entitled to treaty benefits. The fact that a U.S. citizen who does not have close ties to the United States may not be treated as a U.S. resident under the Convention does not alter the application of the saving clause of paragraph 2 of Article 1 (Personal Scope) to that citizen. For example, a U.S. citizen who pursuant to the "citizen/green card holder" rule is not considered to be a resident of the United States still is taxable on his worldwide income under the generally applicable rules of the Code.

Certain entities that are nominally subject to tax but that in practice rarely pay tax also would generally be treated as residents and therefore accorded treaty benefits. For example, RICs, REITs and REMICs are all residents of the United States for purposes of the treaty. Although the income earned by these entities normally is not subject to U.S. tax in the hands of the entity, they are taxable to the extent that they do not currently distribute their profits, and therefore may be regarded as "liable to tax." They also must satisfy a number of requirements

under the Code in order to be entitled to special tax treatment.

Subparagraph (a) of paragraph 1 provides that a person who is liable to tax in a Contracting State only in respect of income from sources within that State will not be treated as a resident of that Contracting State for purposes of the Convention. Thus, a consular official of Italy who is posted in the United States, who may be subject to U.S. tax on U.S. source investment income, but is not taxable in the United States on non-U.S. source income, would not be considered a resident of the United States for purposes of the Convention. (See Code section 7701(b)(5)(B)). Similarly, although not stated explicitly in this Article, an enterprise of Italy with a permanent establishment in the United States is not, by virtue of that permanent establishment, a resident of the United States. The enterprise generally is subject to U.S. tax only with respect to its income that is attributable to the U.S. permanent establishment, not with respect to its worldwide income, as it would be if it were a U.S. resident.

Subparagraph 5(a) of Article 1 of the Protocol, which is analogous to subparagraph 1(b) of Article 4 of the U.S. Model, provides that certain tax-exempt entities such as pension funds and charitable organizations will be regarded as residents regardless of whether they are generally liable for income tax in the State where they are established. An entity will be described in this subparagraph if it is generally exempt from tax by reason of the fact that it is organized and operated exclusively to perform a charitable or similar purpose or to provide pension or similar benefits to employees. The reference to “similar benefits” is intended to encompass employee benefits such as health and disability benefits.

The inclusion of this provision is intended to clarify the generally accepted practice of treating an entity that would be liable for tax as a resident under the internal law of a state but for a specific exemption from tax (either complete or partial) as a resident of that state for purposes of paragraph 1 of Article 4. The reference to a general exemption is intended to reflect the fact that under U.S. law, certain organizations that generally are considered to be tax-exempt entities may be subject to certain excise taxes or to income tax on their unrelated business income. Thus, a U.S. pension trust, or an exempt section 501(c) organization (such as a U.S. charity) that is generally exempt from tax under U.S. law is considered a resident of the United States for all purposes of the treaty.

Subparagraph 5(b) of Article 1 of the Protocol, which is analogous to subparagraph 1(c) of Article 4 of the U.S. Model, specifies that a qualified governmental entity (as defined in Article 3) is to be treated as a resident of that State.

Fiscally transparent entities such as partnerships and certain estates and trusts present special issues. Subparagraph (b) of paragraph 1 of Article 4 addresses income derived or paid by a partnership, estate, or trust. Subparagraph 5(c) of Article 1 of the Protocol clarifies that the provisions of subparagraph 1(b) of Article 4 apply to determine the residence of an entity that is treated as fiscally transparent under the laws of either Contracting State. Thus, although the language of subparagraph (b) of paragraph 1 of Article 4, as clarified by the Protocol, differs from the language of subparagraph 1(d) of Article 4 of the U.S. Model, the results are intended to be the same.

In general, subparagraph (b) of paragraph 1 of Article 4, as clarified by the Protocol, relates to entities that are not subject to tax at the entity level, as distinct from entities that are subject to tax, but with respect to which tax may be relieved under an integrated system. This subparagraph applies to any resident of a Contracting State who is entitled to income derived through an entity that is treated as fiscally transparent under the laws of either Contracting State. Entities falling under this description in the United States would include partnerships, common investment trusts under section 584 and grantor trusts. This subparagraph also applies to U.S. limited liability companies ("LLC's) that are treated as partnerships for U.S. tax purposes.

This subparagraph provides that an item of income derived by such a fiscally transparent entity will be considered to be derived by a resident of a Contracting State if the resident is treated under the taxation laws of the State where he is resident as deriving the item of income. For example, if a corporation resident in Italy distributes a dividend to an entity that is treated as fiscally transparent for U.S. tax purposes, the dividend will be considered derived by a resident of the United States only to the extent that the taxation laws of the United States treat one or more U.S. residents (whose status as U.S. residents is determined, for this purpose, under U.S. tax laws) as deriving the dividend income for U.S. tax purposes. In the case of a partnership, the persons who are, under U.S. tax laws, treated as partners of the entity would normally be the persons whom the U.S. tax laws would treat as deriving the dividend income through the partnership. Thus, it also follows that persons whom the U.S. treats as partners but who are not U.S. residents for U.S. tax purposes may not claim a benefit for the dividend paid to the entity under the Convention. Although these partners are treated as deriving the income for U.S. tax purposes, they are not residents of the United States for purposes of the treaty. If, however, they are treated as residents of a third country under the provisions of an income tax convention which that country has with Italy, they may be entitled to claim a benefit under that convention. In contrast, if an entity is organized under U.S. laws and is classified as a corporation for U.S. tax purposes, dividends paid by a corporation resident in Italy to the U.S. entity will be considered derived by a resident of the United States since the U.S. corporation is treated under U.S. taxation laws as a resident of the United States and as deriving the income.

These results would obtain even if the entity were viewed differently under the tax laws of Italy (e.g., as not fiscally transparent in the first example above where the entity is treated as a partnership for U.S. tax purposes or as fiscally transparent in the second example where the entity is viewed as not fiscally transparent for U.S. tax purposes). These results also follow regardless of where the entity is organized, i.e., in the United States, Italy, or in a third country. For example, income from sources in Italy received by an entity organized under the laws of Italy, which is treated for U.S. tax purposes as a corporation and is owned by a U.S. shareholder who is a U.S. resident for U.S. tax purposes, is not considered derived by the shareholder of that corporation even if, under the tax laws of Italy, the entity is treated as fiscally transparent. Rather, for purposes of the treaty, the income is treated as derived by an entity resident in Italy. These results also follow regardless of whether the entity is disregarded as a separate entity under the laws of one jurisdiction but not the other, such as a single owner entity that is viewed as a branch for U.S. tax purposes and as a corporation for tax purposes of Italy.

The taxation laws of a Contracting State may treat an item of income, profit or gain as income, profit or gain of a resident of that State even if, under the taxation laws of that State, the

resident is not subject to tax on that particular item of income, profit or gain. For example, if a Contracting State has a participation exemption for certain foreign-source dividends and capital gains, such income or gains would be regarded as income or gain of a resident of that State who otherwise derived the income or gain, despite the fact that the resident could be exempt from tax in that State on the income or gain.

Where income is derived through an entity organized in a third state that has owners resident in one of the Contracting States, the characterization of the entity in that third state is irrelevant for purposes of determining whether the resident is entitled to treaty benefits with respect to income derived by the entity.

These principles also apply to trusts to the extent that they are fiscally transparent in either Contracting State. For example, if X, a resident of Italy, creates a revocable trust and names persons resident in a third country as the beneficiaries of the trust, X would be treated as the beneficial owner of income derived from the United States under the Code's rules. If Italy has no rules comparable to those in sections 671 through 679 then it is possible that under Italy's law neither X nor the trust would be taxed on the income derived from the United States. In these cases subparagraph (d) provides that the trust's income would be regarded as being derived by a resident of Italy only to the extent that the laws of Italy treat residents of Italy as deriving the income for tax purposes.

Paragraph 2

If, under the laws of the two Contracting States, and, thus, under paragraph 1, an individual is deemed to be a resident of both Contracting States, a series of tie-breaker rules are provided in paragraph 2 to determine a single State of residence for that individual. These tests are to be applied in the order in which they are stated. The first test is based on where the individual has a permanent home. If that test is inconclusive because the individual has a permanent home available to him in both States, he will be considered to be a resident of the Contracting State where his personal and economic relations are closest (i.e., the location of his "center of vital interests"). If that test is also inconclusive, or if he does not have a permanent home available to him in either State, he will be treated as a resident of the Contracting State where he maintains an habitual abode. If he has an habitual abode in both States or in neither of them, he will be treated as a resident of his Contracting State of citizenship. If he is a citizen of both States or of neither, the matter will be considered by the competent authorities, who will attempt to agree to assign a single State of residence.

Paragraph 3

Dual residents other than individuals (such as companies, trusts or estates) are addressed by paragraph 4. If such a person is, under the rules of paragraph 1, resident in both Contracting States, the competent authorities shall seek to determine a single State of residence for that person for purposes of the Convention.

Permanent Establishment

This Article defines the term "permanent establishment," a term that is significant for several articles of the Convention. The existence of a permanent establishment in a Contracting State is necessary under Article 7 (Business Profits) for the taxation by that State of the business profits of a resident of the other Contracting State. Since the term "fixed base" in Article 14 (Independent Personal Services) is understood by reference to the definition of "permanent establishment," this Article is also relevant for purposes of Article 14. Articles 10, 11 and 12 (dealing with dividends, interest, and royalties, respectively) provide for reduced rates of tax at source on payments of these items of income to a resident of the other State only when the income is not attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base that the recipient has in the source State. The concept is also relevant in determining which Contracting State may tax certain gains under Article 13 (Capital Gains) and certain "other income" under Article 22 (Other Income).

Paragraph 1

The basic definition of the term "permanent establishment" is contained in paragraph 1. As used in the Convention, the term means a fixed place of business through which the business of an enterprise is wholly or partly carried on. As indicated in the OECD Commentaries (see paragraphs 4 through 8), a general principle to be observed in determining whether a permanent establishment exists is that the place of business must be "fixed" in the sense that a particular building or physical location is used by the enterprise for the conduct of its business, and that it must be foreseeable that the enterprise's use of this building or other physical location will be more than temporary.

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 2 lists a number of types of fixed places of business that constitute a permanent establishment. This list is illustrative and non-exclusive. According to paragraph 2, the term permanent establishment includes a place of management, a branch, an office, a factory, a workshop, and a mine, quarry or other place of extraction of natural resources (including an oil or gas well).

Subparagraph 2(g) of Article 5, in combination with paragraph 6 of Article 1 of the Protocol, provides rules (found in paragraph 3 of Article 5 of the U.S. Model) to determine whether a building site or a construction, assembly or installation project, or an installation or drilling rig or ship used for the exploration or development of natural resources constitutes a permanent establishment for the contractor, driller, etc. An activity does not create a permanent establishment unless the site, project, etc. lasts or continues for more than twelve months. It is only necessary to refer to "exploration and development" and not "exploitation" in this context because exploitation activities are defined to constitute a permanent establishment under subparagraph (f) of paragraph 2. Thus, a drilling rig does not constitute a permanent establishment if a well is drilled in only six months, but if production begins in the following month the well becomes a permanent establishment as of that date.

The twelve-month test applies separately to each site or project. The twelve-month period begins when work (including preparatory work carried on by the enterprise) physically begins in a Contracting State. A series of contracts or projects by a contractor that are interdependent both commercially and geographically are to be treated as a single project for purposes of applying the twelve-month threshold test. For example, the construction of a housing development would be considered as a single project even if each house were constructed for a different purchaser. Several drilling rigs operated by a drilling contractor in the same sector of the continental shelf also normally would be treated as a single project.

If the twelve-month threshold is exceeded, the site or project constitutes a permanent establishment from the first day of activity. In applying this paragraph, time spent by a sub-contractor on a building site is counted as time spent by the general contractor at the site for purposes of determining whether the general contractor has a permanent establishment. However, for the sub-contractor itself to be treated as having a permanent establishment, the sub-contractor's activities at the site must last for more than 12 months. If a sub-contractor is on a site intermittently, then, for purposes of applying the 12-month rule, time is measured from the first day the sub-contractor is on the site until the last day (i.e., intervening days that the sub-contractor is not on the site are counted)

These interpretations of the Article are based on the Commentary to paragraph 3 of Article 5 of the OECD Model, which contains language that is substantially the same as that in the Convention (except for the absence in the OECD Model of a rule for drilling rigs). These interpretations are consistent with the generally accepted international interpretation of the relevant language in this provision.

Paragraph 3

This paragraph contains exceptions to the general rule of paragraph 1, listing a number of activities that may be carried on through a fixed place of business, but which nevertheless do not create a permanent establishment. The use of facilities solely to store, display or deliver merchandise belonging to an enterprise does not constitute a permanent establishment of that enterprise. The maintenance of a stock of goods belonging to an enterprise solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery, or solely for the purpose of processing by another enterprise does not give rise to a permanent establishment of the first-mentioned enterprise. The maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of purchasing goods or merchandise, or for collecting information, for the enterprise, or for other activities that have a preparatory or auxiliary character for the enterprise, such as advertising, or the supply of information, do not constitute a permanent establishment of the enterprise. Thus, as explained in paragraph 22 of the OECD Commentaries, the news bureau of a newspaper would not constitute a permanent establishment of the newspaper.

Subparagraph (f) of the U.S. Model, regarding a combination of the above activities, was not included in the Convention. Italy is unwilling to make a commitment that all or several of the activities enumerated in subparagraphs (a) through (e) may be undertaken in combination without constituting a permanent establishment. Nor do they accept the OECD Model on this point. Rather, they follow the 1963 OECD Model and judge actual cases on the relevant facts

and circumstances as to whether the combination of activities constitutes a permanent establishment.

Paragraph 4

Paragraphs 4 and 5 specify when activities carried on by an agent on behalf of an enterprise create a permanent establishment of that enterprise. Under paragraph 4, a dependent agent of an enterprise is deemed to be a permanent establishment of the enterprise if the agent has and habitually exercises an authority to conclude contracts in the name of the enterprise. If, however, the agent's activities are limited to the purchase of goods or merchandise for the enterprise, the agent is not a permanent establishment of the enterprise.

The Convention uses the OECD Model term "in the name of that enterprise" rather than the U.S. Model term "binding on the enterprise". There is no substantive difference. As indicated in paragraph 32 to the OECD Commentaries on Article 5, the application of the provision is not limited to "an agent who enters into contracts literally in the name of the enterprise; the paragraph applies equally to an agent who concludes contracts which are binding on the enterprise, even if those contracts are not actually in the name of the enterprise."

The contracts referred to in paragraph 4 are those relating to the essential business operations of the enterprise, rather than ancillary activities. For example, if the agent has no authority to conclude contracts in the name of the enterprise with its customers for, say, the sale of the goods produced by the enterprise, but it can enter into service contracts in the name of the enterprise for the enterprise's business equipment used in the agent's office, this contracting authority would not fall within the scope of the paragraph, even if exercised regularly.

Paragraph 5

Under paragraph 5, an enterprise is not deemed to have a permanent establishment in a Contracting State merely because it carries on business in that State through an independent agent, including a broker or general commission agent, if the agent is acting in the ordinary course of his business as an independent agent. Thus, there are two conditions that must be satisfied: the agent must be both legally and economically independent of the enterprise, and the agent must be acting in the ordinary course of its business in carrying out activities on behalf of the enterprise.

Whether the agent and the enterprise are independent is a factual determination. Among the questions to be considered are the extent to which the agent operates on the basis of instructions from the enterprise. An agent that is subject to detailed instructions regarding the conduct of its operations or comprehensive control by the enterprise is not legally independent.

In determining whether the agent is economically independent, a relevant factor is the extent to which the agent bears business risk. Business risk refers primarily to risk of loss. An independent agent typically bears risk of loss from its own activities. In the absence of other factors that would establish dependence, an agent that shares business risk with the enterprise, or has its own business risk, is economically independent because its business activities are not

integrated with those of the principal. Conversely, an agent that bears little or no risk from the activities it performs is not economically independent and therefore is not described in paragraph 5.

Another relevant factor in determining whether an agent is economically independent is whether the agent has an exclusive or nearly exclusive relationship with the principal. Such a relationship may indicate that the principal has economic control over the agent. A number of principals acting in concert also may have economic control over an agent. The limited scope of the agent's activities and the agent's dependence on a single source of income may indicate that the agent lacks economic independence. It should be borne in mind, however, that exclusivity is not in itself a conclusive test: an agent may be economically independent notwithstanding an exclusive relationship with the principal if it has the capacity to diversify and acquire other clients without substantial modifications to its current business and without substantial harm to its business profits. Thus, exclusivity should be viewed merely as a pointer to further investigation of the relationship between the principal and the agent. Each case must be addressed on the basis of its own facts and circumstances.

Paragraph 6

This paragraph clarifies that a company that is a resident of a Contracting State is not deemed to have a permanent establishment in the other Contracting State merely because it controls, or is controlled by, a company that is a resident of that other Contracting State, or that carries on business in that other Contracting State. The determination whether a permanent establishment exists is made solely on the basis of the factors described in paragraphs 1 through 5 of the Article. Whether a company is a permanent establishment of a related company, therefore, is based solely on those factors and not on the ownership or control relationship between the companies.

ARTICLE 6 Income from Immovable Property

Paragraph 1

The first paragraph of Article 6 states the general rule that income of a resident of a Contracting State derived from real property situated in the other Contracting State may be taxed in the Contracting State in which the property is situated. The paragraph specifies that income from real property includes income from agriculture and forestry. Income from agriculture and forestry are dealt with in Article 6 rather than in Article 7 (Business Profits). Paragraph 3 clarifies that the income referred to in paragraph 1 also means income from any use of real property, including, but not limited to, income from direct use by the owner (in which case income may be imputed to the owner for tax purposes) and rental income from the letting of real property.

This Article does not grant an exclusive taxing right to the situs State; the situs State is merely given the primary right to tax. The Article does not impose any limitation in terms of rate

or form of tax on the situs State.

The Convention does not include paragraph 5 of Article 6 of the U.S. Model, regarding a taxpayer's ability to be taxed on a net basis on income from real property. However, U.S. internal law provides for such an election and Italian internal law contains a provision that approximates net basis taxation for income from real property.

Paragraph 2

The terms "immovable property" and "real property" are defined in paragraph 2 by reference to the internal law definition in the situs State. In the case of the United States, the term "real property" has the meaning given to it by Reg. § 1.897-1(b). The Convention includes the term "immovable property" as that is the term used in the domestic laws of Italy.

Paragraph 3

Paragraph 3 makes clear that all forms of income derived from the exploitation of real property are taxable in the Contracting State in which the property is situated. In the case of a net lease of real property, if a net taxation election has not been made, the gross rental payment (before deductible expenses incurred by the lessee) is treated as income from the property. Income from the disposition of an interest in real property, however, is not considered "derived" from real property and is not dealt with in this article. The taxation of that income is addressed in Article 13 (Capital Gains). Also, the interest paid on a mortgage on real property and distributions by a U.S. Real Estate Investment Trust are not dealt with in Article 6. Such payments would fall under Articles 10 (Dividends), 11 (Interest) or 13 (Capital Gains). Finally, dividends paid by a United States Real Property Holding Corporation are not considered to be income from the exploitation of real property: such payments would fall under Article 10 (Dividends) or 13 (Capital Gains).

Paragraph 4

This paragraph specifies that the basic rule of paragraph 1 (as elaborated in paragraph 3) applies to income from real property of an enterprise and to income from real property used for the performance of independent personal services. This clarifies that the situs country may tax the real property income (including rental income) of a resident of the other Contracting State in the absence of attribution to a permanent establishment or fixed base in the situs State. This provision represents an exception to the general rule under Articles 7 (Business Profits) and 14 (Independent Personal Services) that income must be attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base, respectively, in order to be taxable in the situs state.

ARTICLE 7 Business Profits

This Article provides rules for the taxation by a Contracting State of the business profits of an enterprise of the other Contracting State.

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 1 states the general rule that business profits of an enterprise of one Contracting State may not be taxed by the other Contracting State unless the enterprise carries on business in that other Contracting State through a permanent establishment (as defined in Article 5 (Permanent Establishment)) situated there. When that condition is met, the State in which the permanent establishment is situated may tax the enterprise, but only on a net basis and only on the income that is attributable to the permanent establishment. This paragraph is identical to paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the OECD Model.

Although the Convention does not include a definition of “profits”, the term is intended to have the same meaning as under paragraph 7 of Article 7 of the U.S. Model (except for income from the rental of tangible personal property, which is addressed under Article 12 (Royalties)). Thus, the term "profits" generally means income derived from any trade or business.

In accordance with this broad definition, the term "profits" includes income attributable to notional principal contracts and other financial instruments to the extent that the income is attributable to a trade or business of dealing in such instruments, or is otherwise related to a trade or business (as in the case of a notional principal contract entered into for the purpose of hedging currency risk arising from an active trade or business). Any other income derived from such instruments is, unless specifically covered in another article, dealt with under Article 22 (Other Income).

The term also includes income earned by an enterprise from the furnishing of personal services. Thus, a consulting firm resident in one State whose employees perform services in the other State through a permanent establishment may be taxed in that other State on a net basis under Article 7, and not under Article 14 (Independent Personal Services), which applies only to individuals or groups of individuals. The salaries of the employees would be subject to the rules of Article 15 (Dependent Personal Services).

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 2 provides rules for the attribution of business profits to a permanent establishment. The Contracting States will attribute to a permanent establishment the profits that it would have earned had it been an independent enterprise engaged in the same or similar activities under the same or similar circumstances. This language incorporates the arm’s length standard for purposes of determining the profits attributable to a permanent establishment. The computation of business profits attributable to a permanent establishment under this paragraph is subject to the rules of paragraph 3 for the allowance of expenses incurred for the purposes of earning the profits.

The “attributable to” concept of paragraph 2 is analogous but not entirely equivalent to the “effectively connected” concept in Code section 864(c). The profits attributable to a permanent establishment may be from sources within or without a Contracting State.

Unlike the U.S. Model, paragraph 2 does not explicitly provide that the business profits attributed to a permanent establishment include only those profits derived from that permanent establishment's assets or activities. This rule nevertheless is understood to apply since, even though the OECD Model also does not expressly provide such a limitation, it generally is understood to be implicit in paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the OECD Model.

This Article does not contain a provision corresponding to paragraph 4 of Article 7 of the OECD Model. That paragraph provides that a Contracting State in certain circumstances may determine the profits attributable to a permanent establishment on the basis of an apportionment of the total profits of the enterprise. Any such approach, however, must be designed to approximate an arm's length result. This paragraph has not been included in the Convention because it is unnecessary. The U.S. view is that paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 7 authorize the use of such approaches independently of paragraph 4 of Article 7 of the OECD Model because total profits methods are acceptable methods for determining the arm's length profits of associated enterprises under Article 9 (Associated Enterprises). Accordingly, it is understood that, under paragraph 2 of the Convention, it is permissible to use methods other than separate accounting to determine the arm's length profits of a permanent establishment where it is necessary to do so for practical reasons, such as when the affairs of the permanent establishment are so closely bound up with those of the head office that it would be impossible to disentangle them on any strict basis of accounts.

Paragraph 3

This paragraph is in substance the same as paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the U.S. Model. Paragraph 3 provides that in determining the business profits of a permanent establishment, deductions shall be allowed for the expenses incurred for the purposes of the permanent establishment, ensuring that business profits will be taxed on a net basis. This rule is not limited to expenses incurred exclusively for the purposes of the permanent establishment, but includes a reasonable allocation of expenses incurred for the purposes of the enterprise as a whole, or that part of the enterprise that includes the permanent establishment. Deductions are to be allowed regardless of which accounting unit of the enterprise books the expenses, so long as they are incurred for the purposes of the permanent establishment. For example, a portion of the interest expense recorded on the books of the home office in one State may be deducted by a permanent establishment in the other if properly allocable thereto.

As in the prior Convention, but unlike the U.S. Model, the paragraph does not explicitly state that the expenses that may be considered to be incurred for the purposes of the permanent establishment are expenses for research and development, interest and other similar expenses. However, Italy accepts the principle of a reasonable allocation (such as in Treas. Reg. sections 1.861-8 and 1.882-5). It is understood that any issues which might arise in practice may be discussed through the competent authority mechanism.

Paragraph 3 does not permit a deduction for expenses charged to a permanent establishment by another unit of the enterprise. Thus, a permanent establishment may not deduct a royalty deemed paid to the head office. Similarly, a permanent establishment may not increase

its business profits by the amount of any notional fees for ancillary services performed for another unit of the enterprise, but also should not receive a deduction for the expense of providing such services, since those expenses would be incurred for purposes of a business unit other than the permanent establishment.

Paragraph 4

Paragraph 4 provides that no business profits can be attributed to a permanent establishment merely because it purchases goods or merchandise for the enterprise of which it is a part. This paragraph is essentially identical to paragraph 5 of Article 7 of the OECD Model. This rule applies only to an office that performs functions for the enterprise in addition to purchasing. The income attribution issue does not arise if the sole activity of the permanent establishment is the purchase of goods or merchandise because such activity does not give rise to a permanent establishment under Article 5 (Permanent Establishment). A common situation in which paragraph 4 is relevant is one in which a permanent establishment purchases raw materials for the enterprise's manufacturing operation conducted outside the United States and sells the manufactured product. While business profits may be attributable to the permanent establishment with respect to its sales activities, no profits are attributable to it with respect to its purchasing activities.

Paragraph 5

This paragraph tracks paragraph 6 of Article 7 of the OECD Model, providing that profits shall be determined by the same method each year, unless there is good reason to change the method used. This rule assures consistent tax treatment over time for permanent establishments. It limits the ability of both the Contracting State and the enterprise to change accounting methods to be applied to the permanent establishment. It does not, however, restrict a Contracting State from imposing additional requirements, such as the rules under Code section 481, to prevent amounts from being duplicated or omitted following a change in accounting method.

Paragraph 6

Paragraph 6 incorporates into the Convention the rule of Code section 864(c)(6). Like the Code section on which it is based, paragraph 6 provides that any income or gain attributable to a permanent establishment or a fixed base during its existence is taxable in the Contracting State where the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated, even if the payment of that income or gain is deferred until after the permanent establishment or fixed base ceases to exist. This rule applies with respect to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 7 (Business Profits), paragraph 4 of Article 10 (Dividends), paragraph 5 of Article 11 (Interest), paragraph 5 of Article 12 (Royalties), paragraph 2 of Article 13 (Capital Gains), Article 14 (Independent Personal Services) and paragraph 2 of Article 22 (Other Income).

The effect of this rule can be illustrated by the following example. Assume a company that is a resident Italy and that maintains a permanent establishment in the United States winds up the permanent establishment's business and sells the permanent establishment's inventory and assets to a U.S. buyer at the end of year 1 in exchange for an interest-bearing installment

obligation payable in full at the end of year 3. Despite the fact that Article 13's threshold requirement for U.S. taxation is not met in year 3 because the company has no permanent establishment in the United States, the United States may tax the deferred income payment recognized by the company in year 3.

Paragraph 7

Paragraph 7 coordinates the provisions of Article 7 and other provisions of the Convention. Under this paragraph, when business profits include items of income that are dealt with separately under other articles of the Convention, the provisions of those articles will, except when they specifically provide to the contrary, take precedence over the provisions of Article 7. For example, the taxation of dividends will be determined by the rules of Article 10 (Dividends), and not by Article 7, except where, as provided in paragraph 4 of Article 10, the dividend is attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base. In the latter case the provisions of Articles 7 or 14 (Independent Personal Services) apply. Thus, an enterprise of one State deriving dividends from the other State may not rely on Article 7 to exempt those dividends from tax at source if they are not attributable to a permanent establishment of the enterprise in the other State. By the same token, if the dividends are attributable to a permanent establishment in the other State, the dividends may be taxed on a net income basis at the source State's full corporate tax rate, rather than on a gross basis under Article 10 (Dividends).

As provided in Article 8 (Shipping and Air Transport), profits from the operation in international traffic of ships or aircraft described in that Article are taxable only in the country of residence of the enterprise regardless of whether they are attributable to a permanent establishment situated in the source State.

Relation to Other Articles

This Article is subject to the saving clause of paragraph 2 of Article 1 (Personal Scope) of the Model. Thus, if a citizen of the United States who is a resident of Italy under the treaty derives business profits from the United States that are not attributable to a permanent establishment in the United States, the United States may, subject to the special foreign tax credit rules of paragraph 4 of Article 23 (Relief from Double Taxation), tax those profits, notwithstanding the provision of paragraph 1 of this Article which would exempt the income from U.S. tax.

The benefits of this Article are also subject to Article 2 of the Protocol, regarding limitation on benefits. Thus, an enterprise of Italy that derives income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business may not claim the benefits of Article 7 unless the resident carrying on the enterprise qualifies for such benefits under Article 2 of the Protocol.

Article 4 of the Protocol, regarding relief from Italian tax with respect to non-Italian partnerships, is discussed below in connection with Article 14 (Independent Personal Services).

ARTICLE 8

Shipping and Air Transport

This Article governs the taxation of profits from the operation of ships and aircraft in international traffic. The term "international traffic" is defined in subparagraph 1(d) of Article 3 (General Definitions). The taxation of gains from the alienation of ships, aircraft or containers is not dealt with in this Article but in paragraph 3 of Article 13 (Capital Gains).

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 1 provides that profits derived by an enterprise of a Contracting State from the operation in international traffic of ships or aircraft are taxable only in that Contracting State. Because paragraph 7 of Article 7 (Business Profits) defers to Article 8 with respect to shipping income, such income derived by a resident of one of the Contracting States may not be taxed in the other State even if the enterprise has a permanent establishment in that other State. Thus, if a U.S. airline has a ticket office in Italy, Italy may not tax the airline's profits attributable to that office under Article 7. Since entities engaged in international transportation activities normally will have many permanent establishments in a number of countries, the rule avoids difficulties that would be encountered in attributing income to multiple permanent establishments if the income were covered by Article 7 (Business Profits).

The income from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic that is exempt from tax under paragraph 1 is defined in paragraph 7 of Article 1 of the Protocol. This paragraph is identical to the corresponding paragraph of the prior Convention. Subparagraph 7(a), consistent with paragraph 3 of Article 8 of the U.S. Model, explains that such income includes profits from the use, maintenance, or rental of containers (including trailers, barges, and related equipment for the transport of containers) used for the transport in international traffic of goods or merchandise. For example, if a U.S. resident leases containers for the international traffic of goods or merchandise, the rental income therefrom is exempt from tax in Italy, regardless of whether or not the leasing is incidental to the U.S. lessor's operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic.

Subparagraph 7(b) of Article 1 of the Protocol provides that income from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic also includes profits derived from the rental of ships or aircraft on a full (time or voyage) basis. As in the prior Convention and the OECD Model (see paragraph 5 of the OECD Commentary to Article 8), but unlike the U.S. Model, profits derived from the rental of ships or aircraft on a bareboat basis are treated as income from the operation in international traffic of ships or aircraft only if such rental profits are incidental to other profits from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic. For example, if a U.S. airline which operates internationally leases a plane on a bareboat basis to an Italian airline, the rental income derived by the U.S. company is exempt from Italian tax under Article 8. However, if the U.S. airline otherwise operates only within the United States, or if a U.S. bank leases the plane to the Italian airline, that rental income is not exempt under this Article.

Income from the rental of ships, aircraft or containers which is not exempt from tax under this Article is taxable in accordance with Article 12 (Royalties) or, if attributable to a permanent establishment, in accordance with Article 7 (Business Profits). Under Article 12, the rental

income is considered to have its source in a Contracting State if the payer of the rental is a resident of that State or if the rental payment is for the use of the property in that State. For example, if a U.S. bank leases a plane on a bareboat basis to an Italian airline, the rental payment is of Italian source. If the bank leases the plane to a U.S. airline for use between New York and Rome, the portion of the rental payment attributable to the use of the plane within Italian territory is of Italian source. The tax at source on such leasing income is limited under subparagraph 2(a) of Article 12 to 5 percent of the gross rental.

Although not explicitly stated, consistent with the Commentary to Article 8 of the OECD Model, it is understood that income earned by an enterprise from the inland transport of property or passengers within either Contracting State falls within Article 8 if the transport is undertaken as part of the international transport of property or passengers by the enterprise. Thus, if a U.S. shipping company contracts to carry property from Italy to a U.S. city and, as part of that contract, it transports the property by truck from its point of origin to an airport in Italy (or it contracts with a trucking company to carry the property to the airport) the income earned by the U.S. shipping company from the overland leg of the journey would be taxable only in the United States. Similarly, Article 8 also would apply to income from lighterage undertaken as part of the international transport of goods.

Finally, certain non-transport activities that are an integral part of the services performed by a transport company are understood to be covered in paragraph 1. These include, for example, the performance of some maintenance or catering services by one airline for another airline, if these services are incidental to the provision of those services by the airline for itself. Income earned by concessionaires, however, is not covered by Article 8. These interpretations of paragraph 1 also are consistent with the Commentary to Article 8 of the OECD Model.

Paragraph 8 of Article 1 of the Protocol, which is carried over from the prior Convention, provides that Italy will provide an exemption for profits which a national of the United States not resident in Italy or a United States corporation derives from operating ships documented or aircraft registered under the laws of the United States. This exception would apply without regard to whether the income was derived from the operation of such ships or aircraft in “international traffic”.

Paragraph 2

This paragraph clarifies that the provisions of paragraph 1 also apply to profits derived by an enterprise of a Contracting State from participation in a pool, joint business or international operating agency. This refers to various arrangements for international cooperation by carriers in shipping and air transport. For example, airlines from two countries may agree to share the transport of passengers between the two countries. They each will fly the same number of flights per week and share the revenues from that route equally, regardless of the number of passengers that each airline actually transports. Paragraph 2 makes clear that with respect to each carrier the income dealt with in the Article is that carrier's share of the total transport, not the income derived from the passengers actually carried by the airline. This paragraph corresponds to paragraph 4 of Article 8 of the OECD Model.

Relation to Other Articles

As with other benefits of the Convention, the benefit of exclusive residence country taxation under Article 8 is available to an enterprise only if it is entitled to benefits under Article 2 of the Protocol, regarding limitation on benefits.

This Article also is subject to the saving clause of paragraph 2 of Article 1 (Personal Scope) of the Model. Thus, if a citizen of the United States who is a resident of Italy derives profits from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic, notwithstanding the exclusive residence country taxation in paragraph 1 of Article 8, the United States may, subject to the special foreign tax credit rules of paragraph 4 of Article 23 (Relief from Double Taxation), tax those profits as part of the worldwide income of the citizen. (This is an unlikely situation, however, because non-tax considerations (e.g., insurance) generally result in shipping activities being carried on in corporate form.)

Article 8 of the Protocol is similar to a provision in an exchange of notes signed in connection with the signing of the prior Convention. It reflects the fact that the Italian regional tax on productive activities (IRAP) is, in part, treated as a covered tax under the Convention, thereby providing certain benefits to U.S. residents with respect to such tax, while no United States state or local taxes are covered by the treaty. The article provides that, if a U.S. state or local government should impose tax on the profits of Italian enterprises from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic, Italy may impose IRAP on the profits of U.S. enterprises from such activities, notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph 2(b)(iii) of Article 2 (Taxes Covered) and Article 8 (Shipping and Air Transport) of the Convention.

ARTICLE 9 Associated Enterprises

This Article incorporates in the Convention the arm's length principle reflected in the U.S. domestic transfer pricing provisions, particularly Code section 482. It provides that when related enterprises engage in a transaction on terms that are not arm's length, the Contracting States may make appropriate adjustments to the taxable income and tax liability of such related enterprises to reflect what the income and tax of these enterprises with respect to the transaction would have been had there been an arm's length relationship between them.

Paragraph 1

This paragraph is identical to the corresponding paragraph of the OECD Model and the prior convention, and is essentially the same as its counterpart in the U.S. Model. It addresses the situation where an enterprise of a Contracting State is related to an enterprise of the other Contracting State, and there are arrangements or conditions imposed between the enterprises in their commercial or financial relations that are different from those that would have existed in the absence of the relationship. Under these circumstances, the Contracting States may adjust the income (or loss) of the enterprise to reflect what it would have been in the absence of such a relationship.

The paragraph identifies the relationships between enterprises that serve as a prerequisite to application of the Article. As the Commentary to the OECD Model makes clear, the necessary element in these relationships is effective control, which is also the standard for purposes of section 482. Thus, the Article applies if an enterprise of one State participates directly or indirectly in the management, control, or capital of the enterprise of the other State. Also, the Article applies if any third person or persons participate directly or indirectly in the management, control, or capital of enterprises of different States. For this purpose, all types of control are included, i.e., whether or not legally enforceable and however exercised or exercisable.

The fact that a transaction is entered into between such related enterprises does not, in and of itself, mean that a Contracting State may adjust the income (or loss) of one or both of the enterprises under the provisions of this Article. If the conditions of the transaction are consistent with those that would be made between independent persons, the income arising from that transaction should not be subject to adjustment under this Article.

Similarly, the fact that associated enterprises may have concluded arrangements, such as cost sharing arrangements or general services agreements, is not in itself an indication that the two enterprises have entered into a non-arm's length transaction that should give rise to an adjustment under paragraph 1. Both related and unrelated parties enter into such arrangements (e.g., joint venturers may share some development costs). As with any other kind of transaction, when related parties enter into an arrangement, the specific arrangement must be examined to see whether or not it meets the arm's length standard. In the event that it does not, an appropriate adjustment may be made, which may include modifying the terms of the agreement or recharacterizing the transaction to reflect its substance.

It is understood that the "commensurate with income" standard for determining appropriate transfer prices for intangibles, added to Code section 482 by the Tax Reform Act of 1986, was designed to operate consistently with the arm's-length standard. The implementation of this standard in the section 482 regulations is in accordance with the general principles of paragraph 1 of Article 9 of the Convention, as interpreted by the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines.

Paragraph 9 of Article 1 of the Protocol, which was also in the prior Convention, clarifies that the adjustments to income provided for in paragraph 1 do not replace, but complement, the adjustments provided for under the internal laws of the Contracting States. It is the position of the U.S. Treasury Department that, regardless of whether a particular convention includes such a provision, the Contracting States preserve their rights to apply internal law provisions relating to adjustments between related parties. They also reserve the right to make adjustments in cases involving tax evasion or fraud. Such adjustments -- the distribution, apportionment, or allocation of income, deductions, credits or allowances -- are permitted even if they are different from, or go beyond, those authorized by paragraph 1 of the Article, as long as they accord with the general principles of paragraph 1, i.e., that the adjustment reflects what would have transpired had the related parties been acting at arm's length. For example, while paragraph 1 explicitly allows adjustments of deductions in computing taxable income, it does not deal with adjustments to tax credits. It does not, however, preclude such adjustments if they can be made under internal

law. The OECD Model reaches the same result. See paragraph 4 of the Commentaries to Article 9.

Article 9 also permits tax authorities to deal with thin capitalization issues. They may, in the context of Article 9, scrutinize more than the rate of interest charged on a loan between related persons. They also may examine the capital structure of an enterprise, whether a payment in respect of that loan should be treated as interest, and, if it is treated as interest, under what circumstances interest deductions should be allowed to the payer. Paragraph 2 of the Commentaries to Article 9 of the OECD Model, together with the U.S. observation set forth in paragraph 15 thereof, sets forth a similar understanding of the scope of Article 9 in the context of thin capitalization.

Paragraph 2

When a Contracting State has made an adjustment that is consistent with the provisions of paragraph 1, and the other Contracting State agrees that the adjustment was appropriate to reflect arm's-length conditions, that other Contracting State is obligated to make a correlative adjustment (sometimes referred to as a "corresponding adjustment") to the tax liability of the related person in that other Contracting State. Although paragraph 2, which is based on the OECD Model, does not specify that the other Contracting State must agree with the initial adjustment before it is obligated to make the correlative adjustment, the OECD Commentaries make clear that the paragraph is to be read that way.

As explained in the OECD Commentaries, Article 9 leaves the treatment of "secondary adjustments" to the laws of the Contracting States. When an adjustment under Article 9 has been made, one of the parties will have in its possession funds that it would not have had at arm's length. The question arises as to how to treat these funds. In the United States the general practice is to treat such funds as a dividend or contribution to capital, depending on the relationship between the parties. Under certain circumstances, the parties may be permitted to restore the funds to the party that would have the funds at arm's length, and to establish an account payable pending restoration of the funds. See Rev. Proc. 99-32, 1999-34 I.R.B. 296.

The Contracting State making a secondary adjustment will take the other provisions of the Convention, where relevant, into account. For example, if the effect of a secondary adjustment is to treat a U.S. corporation as having made a distribution of profits to its parent corporation in Italy, the provisions of Article 10 (Dividends) will apply, and the United States may impose a 5 percent withholding tax on the dividend. Also, if under Article 23 (Relief from Double Taxation) Italy generally gives a credit for taxes paid with respect to such dividends, it would also be required to do so in this case.

Any correlative adjustment to be made under paragraph 2 must be made only in accordance with the mutual agreement procedure in Article 25 (Mutual Agreement Procedure). If a correlative adjustment is made under paragraph 2, it is to be implemented, pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article 25 (Mutual Agreement Procedure), notwithstanding any time limits in the law of the Contracting State making the adjustment. If a taxpayer has entered a closing agreement (or other written settlement) with the United States prior to bringing a case to the

competent authorities, the U.S. competent authority will endeavor only to obtain a correlative adjustment from Italy. See, Rev. Proc. 96-13, 1996-13 I.R.B. 31, Section 7.05.

Relationship to Other Articles

The saving clause of paragraph 2 of Article 1 (Personal Scope) does not apply to paragraph 2 of Article 9 by virtue of the exceptions to the saving clause in paragraph 3(a) of Article 1. Thus, even if the statute of limitations has run, a refund of tax can be made in order to implement a correlative adjustment. Statutory or procedural limitations, however, cannot be overridden to impose additional tax, because paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Protocol provides that the Convention cannot restrict any statutory benefit.

ARTICLE 10 Dividends

Article 10 provides rules for the taxation of dividends paid by a resident of one Contracting State to a beneficial owner that is a resident of the other Contracting State. The article provides for full residence country taxation of such dividends and a limited source-State right to tax. Article 10 also provides rules for the imposition of a tax on branch profits by the State of source. Finally, the Article prohibits a State from imposing a tax on dividends paid by companies resident in the other Contracting State and from imposing taxes, other than a branch profits tax, on undistributed earnings.

Paragraph 1

The right of a shareholder's country of residence to tax dividends arising in the source country is preserved by paragraph 1, which permits a Contracting State to tax its residents on dividends paid to them by a resident of the other Contracting State. For dividends from any other source paid to a resident, Article 22 (Other Income) grants the residence country exclusive taxing jurisdiction (other than for dividends attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base in the other State).

Paragraph 2

The State of source may also tax dividends beneficially owned by a resident of the other State, subject to the limitations in paragraph 2. Generally, the source State's tax is limited to 15 percent of the gross amount of the dividend paid. If, however, the beneficial owner of the dividend is a company resident in the other State that has owned at least 25 percent of the voting stock of the company paying the dividend for a 12 month period ending on the date the dividend is declared, then the source State's tax is limited to 5 percent of the gross amount of the dividend. Indirect ownership of voting shares (through tiers of corporations) and direct ownership of non-voting shares are not taken into account for purposes of determining eligibility for the 5 percent direct dividend rate. Shares are considered voting shares if they provide the power to elect, appoint or replace any person vested with the powers ordinarily exercised by the board of directors of a U.S. corporation.

The benefits of paragraph 2 may be granted at the time of payment by means of reduced withholding at source. It also is consistent with the paragraph for tax to be withheld at the time of payment at full statutory rates, and the treaty benefit to be granted by means of a subsequent refund so long as such procedures are applied in a reasonable manner. See Article 5 of the Protocol, discussed below, regarding Italy's existing practice for implementing these benefits.

Paragraph 2 does not affect the taxation of the profits out of which the dividends are paid. The taxation by a Contracting State of the income of its resident companies is governed by the internal law of the Contracting State, subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of Article 24 (Non-Discrimination).

The term "beneficial owner" is not defined in the Convention, and is, therefore, defined as under the internal law of the country imposing tax (i.e., the source country). The beneficial owner of the dividend for purposes of Article 10 is the person to which the dividend income is attributable for tax purposes under the laws of the source State. Thus, if a dividend paid by a corporation that is a resident of one of the States (as determined under Article 4 (Resident)) is received by a nominee or agent that is a resident of the other State on behalf of a person that is not a resident of that other State, the dividend is not entitled to the benefits of this Article. However, a dividend received by a nominee on behalf of a resident of that other State would be entitled to benefits. These limitations are confirmed by paragraph 12 of the OECD Commentaries to Article 10. See also, paragraph 24 of the OECD Commentaries to Article 1 (Personal Scope).

Companies holding shares through fiscally transparent entities such as partnerships are considered for purposes of this paragraph to hold their proportionate interest in the shares held by the intermediate entity. As a result, companies holding shares through such entities may be able to claim the benefits of subparagraph (a) under certain circumstances. The lower rate applies when the company's proportionate share of the shares held by the intermediate entity meets the 10 percent voting stock threshold. Whether this ownership threshold is satisfied may be difficult to determine and often will require an analysis of the partnership or trust agreement.

The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 10 of the U.S. Model, which modify the paragraph 2 maximum rates of tax at source in certain cases, appear in revised form in paragraphs 9 and 8, respectively, of Article 10 of the Convention, discussed below.

Paragraph 3

Paragraph 3 defines the term dividends broadly and flexibly. The definition is intended to cover all arrangements that yield a return on an equity investment in a corporation as determined under the tax law of the state of source, as well as arrangements that might be developed in the future.

The term dividends includes income from shares, or other corporate rights that are not treated as debt under the law of the source State, that participate in the profits of the company. The term also includes income that is subjected to the same tax treatment as income from shares

by the law of the State of source. Thus, a constructive dividend that results from a non-arm's length transaction between a corporation and a related party is a dividend. In the case of the United States the term dividend includes amounts treated as a dividend under U.S. law upon the sale or redemption of shares or upon a transfer of shares in a reorganization. See, e.g., Rev. Rul. 92-85, 1992-2 C.B. 69 (sale of foreign subsidiary's stock to U.S. sister company is a deemed dividend to extent of subsidiary's and sister's earnings and profits). Further, a distribution from a U.S. publicly traded limited partnership, which is taxed as a corporation under U.S. law, is a dividend for purposes of Article 10. However, a distribution by a limited liability company is not characterized by the United States as a dividend and, therefore, is not a dividend for purposes of Article 10, provided the limited liability company is not characterized as an association taxable as a corporation under U.S. law. Finally, a payment denominated as interest that is made by a thinly capitalized corporation may be treated as a dividend to the extent that the debt is recharacterized as equity under the laws of the source State.

Paragraph 4

Paragraph 4, in combination with paragraph 10 of Article 1 of the Protocol, is substantially the same as paragraph 6 of Article 10 of the U.S. Model. It excludes from the general source country limitations under paragraph 2 dividends paid with respect to holdings that form part of the business property of a permanent establishment or a fixed base. Such dividends will be taxed on a net basis using the rates and rules of taxation generally applicable to residents of the State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is located, as modified by the Convention. Paragraph 10 of Article 1 of the Protocol clarifies that the provisions of Article 7 (Business Profits) or Article 14 (Independent Personal Services), as the case may be, apply to such dividends. An example of dividends paid with respect to the business property of a permanent establishment would be dividends derived by a dealer in stock or securities from stock or securities that the dealer held for sale to customers.

In the case of a permanent establishment or fixed base that once existed in the State but that no longer exists, the provisions of paragraph 4 also apply, by virtue of paragraph 6 of Article 7 (Business Profits), to dividends that would be attributable to such a permanent establishment or fixed base if it did exist in the year of payment or accrual. See the Technical Explanation of paragraph 6 of Article 7.

Paragraph 5

A State's right to tax dividends paid by a company that is a resident of the other State is restricted by paragraph 5 to cases in which the dividends are paid to a resident of that State or the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with a permanent establishment or fixed base in that State. Thus, a State may not impose a "secondary" withholding tax on dividends paid by a nonresident company out of earnings and profits from that State. In the case of the United States, paragraph 5, therefore, overrides the ability to impose taxes under sections 871 and 882(a) on dividends paid by foreign corporations that have a U.S. source under section 861(a)(2)(B).

The paragraph also restricts a State's right to impose corporate level taxes on

undistributed profits, other than a branch profits tax. The accumulated earnings tax and the personal holding company taxes are taxes covered in Article 2. Accordingly, under the provisions of Article 7 (Business Profits), the United States may not impose those taxes on the income of a resident of Italy except to the extent that income is attributable to a permanent establishment in the United States. Paragraph 5 also confirms the denial of the U.S. authority to impose those taxes. The paragraph does not restrict a State's right to tax its resident shareholders on undistributed earnings of a corporation resident in the other State. Thus, the U.S. authority to impose the foreign personal holding company tax, its taxes on subpart F income and on an increase in earnings invested in U.S. property, and its tax on income of a passive foreign investment company that is a qualified electing fund is in no way restricted by this provision.

Paragraph 6

Paragraph 6 permits a State to impose a branch profits tax on a corporation resident in the other State. The tax is in addition to other taxes permitted by the Convention. Since the term "corporation" is not defined in the Convention, it will be defined for this purpose under the law of the first-mentioned (i.e., source) State.

A State may impose a branch profits tax on a corporation if the corporation has income attributable to a permanent establishment in that State, derives income from real property in that State that is taxed on a net basis under Article 6, or realizes gains taxable in that State under paragraph 1 of Article 13. The tax is limited, however, to the aforementioned items of income that are included in the "dividend equivalent amount."

Paragraph 6 permits the United States generally to impose its branch profits tax on a corporation resident in Italy to the extent of the corporation's

- (i) business profits that are attributable to a permanent establishment in the United States
- (ii) income that is subject to taxation on a net basis because the corporation has elected under section 882(d) of the Code to treat income from real property not otherwise taxed on a net basis as effectively connected income and
- (iii) gain from the disposition of a United States Real Property Interest, other than an interest in a United States Real Property Holding Corporation.

The United States may not impose its branch profits tax on the business profits of a corporation resident in Italy that are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business but that are not attributable to a permanent establishment and are not otherwise subject to U.S. taxation under Article 6 or paragraph 1 of Article 13.

The term "dividend equivalent amount" used in paragraph 6 has the same meaning that it has under section 884 of the Code, as amended from time to time, provided the amendments are consistent with the purpose of the branch profits tax. Generally, the dividend equivalent amount for a particular year is the income described above that is included in the corporation's effectively connected earnings and profits for that year, after payment of the corporate tax under Articles 6, 7 or 13, reduced for any increase in the branch's U.S. net equity during the year or increased for any reduction in its U.S. net equity during the year. U.S. net equity is U.S. assets

less U.S. liabilities. See Treas. Reg. section 1.884-1. The dividend equivalent amount for any year approximates the dividend that a U.S. branch office would have paid during the year if the branch had been operated as a separate U.S. subsidiary company. In the case that Italy also enacts a branch profits tax, the base of its tax is limited to an amount that is analogous to the dividend equivalent amount.

Paragraph 7

Paragraph 7 provides that the branch profits tax permitted by paragraph 6 shall not be imposed at a rate exceeding the direct investment dividend-withholding rate of five percent.

Paragraph 8

Exemption from tax in the state of source is provided for dividends paid to qualified governmental entities in paragraph 8. Although there is no analogous provision in the OECD Model, the exemption of paragraph 8 is analogous to that provided for foreign governments under section 892 of the Code. Paragraph 8 makes that exemption reciprocal. A qualified governmental entity is defined in paragraph 1(i) of Article 3 (General Definitions), and it includes a government pension plan. The definition does not include a governmental entity that carries on commercial activity. As in the U.S. Model, the exemption at source does not apply if the qualified governmental entity's ownership of the payer exceeds a certain level. Paragraph 8 does not allow the exemption at source if the qualified governmental entity holds, directly or indirectly, 25 percent or more of the voting stock of the company paying the dividend, whereas the U.S. Model does not allow the exemption at source if the qualified governmental entity controls (within the meaning of Treas. Reg. Section 1.892-5T) the company paying the dividend.

Paragraph 9

Paragraph 9 provides rules that modify the maximum rates of tax at source provided in paragraph 2 in particular cases. The first sentence of paragraph 9 denies the lower direct investment withholding rate of subparagraph 2(a) for dividends paid by a U.S. Regulated Investment Company (RIC) or a U.S. Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT). The second sentence states that dividends paid by a RIC will qualify for the 15% rate provided by subparagraph 2(b).

The third sentence denies the benefits of both subparagraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 2 to dividends paid by REITs in certain circumstances, allowing them to be taxed at the U.S. statutory rate (30 percent). The United States limits the source tax on dividends paid by a REIT to the 15 percent rate only when the beneficial owner of the dividend satisfies one or more of three criteria. First, the dividend may qualify if the beneficial owner is an individual resident of Italy who holds an interest of not more than 10 percent in the REIT. Second, the dividend may qualify for the 15% rate if it is paid with respect to a class of stock that is publicly traded and the beneficial owner of the dividends is a person holding an interest of not more than 5 percent of any class of the REIT's stock. Finally, the dividend may qualify for the 15% rate if the beneficial owner of the dividend is a person holding an interest of not more than 10 percent of the REIT and the REIT is diversified.

For this purpose, a REIT will be considered diversified if the value of no single interest in

the REIT's real property exceeds 10 percent of the REIT's total interests in real property. For purposes of this rule, foreclosure property and mortgages will not be considered an interest in real property unless, in the case of a mortgage, it has substantial equity components. With respect to partnership interests held by a REIT, the REIT will be treated as owning directly the interests in real property held by the partnership.

The denial of the 5 percent withholding rate at source to all RIC and REIT shareholders, and the denial of the 15 percent rate to REIT shareholders that do not meet one of the 3 tests described above, is intended to prevent the use of these entities to gain unjustifiable source taxation benefits for certain shareholders resident in Italy. For example, a corporation resident in Italy that wishes to hold a diversified portfolio of U.S. corporate shares may hold the portfolio directly and pay a U.S. withholding tax of 15 percent on all of the dividends that it receives. Alternatively, it may acquire a diversified portfolio by purchasing 10 percent or more of the interests in a RIC. Since the RIC may be a pure conduit, there may be no U.S. tax costs to interposing the RIC in the chain of ownership. Absent the special rule in paragraph 9, such use of the RIC could transform portfolio dividends, taxable in the United States under the Convention at 15 percent, into direct investment dividends taxable only at 5 percent.

Similarly, a resident of Italy directly holding U.S. real property would pay U.S. tax either at a 30 percent rate on the gross income or at graduated rates on the net income. As in the preceding example, by placing the real property in a REIT, the investor could transform real estate income into dividend income, taxable at the rates provided in Article 10, significantly reducing the U.S. tax burden that otherwise would be imposed. This policy avoids a disparity between the taxation of direct real estate investments and real estate investments made through REIT conduits. In the cases covered by the exceptions, the holding in the REIT is not considered the equivalent of a direct holding in the underlying real property.

Paragraph 10

Paragraph 10 provides that the benefits of this Article will be denied in cases in which the main purpose, or one of the main purposes, for the creation or assignment of shares or other rights in respect of which dividends are paid is to take advantage of this Article.

This provision addresses abusive transactions that would not be caught by the Limitation on Benefits provision of Article 2 of the Protocol because the purported recipient of the income qualifies under that Article. For example, an abuse that would not be caught by the Limitation on Benefits provisions involves "dividend washing". A bank that is a resident of Italy and that easily can meet any of the tests under a limitation on benefits provision may decide to "sell" its treaty qualification to a customer that does not so qualify because it is a resident of a third country. One way that it could do so would be for the bank to purchase shares in a U.S. company that are owned by the customer immediately before the record date for dividends to be paid on the shares. At the same time, the bank would enter into a "repurchase" agreement under which it agreed with the customer to "resell" the shares to the customer on a certain date at a certain price. The main purpose of the agreement would be to qualify for reduced withholding tax under the Convention, without the bank incurring any actual market risk.

Similarly, taxpayers that qualify for Convention benefits could enter into transactions that are intended to increase the benefits that they otherwise would receive under the Convention. For example, an Italian government pension fund would qualify for an exemption from U.S. withholding tax with respect to a dividend if it owns less than 25 percent of the company paying the dividend. If the pension fund held more than 25 percent of a company paying the dividend, it could enter into a transaction to decrease temporarily its holding mainly for the purpose of securing the dividend withholding exemption under the Convention. Because the Italian pension fund would qualify for benefits as a qualified governmental entity, the Limitation on Benefits provision would not address this transaction.

The Commentary to Article 1 of the OECD Model and the OECD Report on Harmful Tax Competition make clear that countries can impose their internal anti-abuse rules to deny claims for treaty benefits. The United States has a number of such rules and doctrines and they may reach the above cases. Because some have argued that these internal rules and doctrines do not apply in the above cases, paragraph 10 clarifies that anti-abuse rules can be applied to deny treaty benefits to transactions entered into with a main purpose of taking advantage of the Article. The provision has been added because of a proliferation of such schemes in recent years, but the lack of the provision in other treaties does not imply that internal anti-abuse rules do not apply. Although the provision uses the term “main purpose”, which has gained international acceptance, it is intended to have the same meaning as the term “principal purpose”, and the United States will interpret it that way.

The provision has gained international currency because other countries may not have as many domestic tools to prevent abuse as the United States. For them, the explicit inclusion of a main purpose standard in a treaty may be necessary to prevent abuses of the treaty. Even in the United States, taxpayers frequently have argued that a transaction qualifies for treaty benefits unless there is specific guidance to the contrary.

The provision is narrower, and provides a more definitive standard to taxpayers, than anti-abuse provisions that are included in certain of Italy’s other bilateral treaties. In the broadest of those provisions, the competent authorities have unfettered discretion to deny the benefits of the treaty with respect to any transaction if, in their opinion, the receipt of those benefits, under the circumstances, would constitute an abuse of the Convention according to its purposes.

The provisions of paragraph 10 are self-executing and will apply even if guidance addressing a particular transaction has not yet been issued. Taxpayers therefore will be expected to determine whether one of the principal purposes of a particular transaction was to take advantage of the provision. The tax authorities of one of the Contracting States may, on review, however, deny the benefits of this Article. Moreover, the competent authorities of both Contracting States may together agree that this standard has been met in a particular case or with respect to a specific transaction entered into by a number of taxpayers. See Technical Explanation to paragraph 19 of Article 1 of the Protocol, relating to Article 25 (Mutual Agreement Procedure) of the Convention. Such agreements, along with U.S. statutory, regulatory, and common law, will provide guidance to taxpayers regarding the scope of the provision.

Relation to Other Articles

Notwithstanding the foregoing limitations on source country taxation of dividends, the saving clause of paragraph 2 of Article 1 permits the United States to tax dividends received by its residents and citizens, subject to the special foreign tax credit rules of paragraph 4 of Article 23 (Relief from Double Taxation), as if the Convention had not come into effect.

The benefits of this Article are also subject to the provisions of Article 2 of the Protocol, regarding limitation on benefits. Thus, if a resident of Italy is the beneficial owner of dividends paid by a U.S. corporation, the shareholder must qualify for treaty benefits under at least one of the tests of Article 2 of the Protocol in order to receive the benefits of this Article.

ARTICLE 11 Interest

Article 11 specifies the taxing jurisdictions over interest income of the States of source and residence and defines the terms necessary to apply the article.

Paragraph 1

The right of a beneficial owner's country of residence to tax interest arising in the source country is preserved by paragraph 1, which permits a Contracting State to tax its residents on interest paid to them by a resident of the other Contracting State. For interest from any other source paid to a resident, Article 22 (Other Income) grants the residence country exclusive taxing jurisdiction (other than for interest attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base in the other State).

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 2 grants to the source State the right to tax interest payments beneficially owned by a resident of the other State. The general rate of source country tax applicable to interest payments under paragraph 2 is limited to 10 percent. Under the provisions of paragraph 3, the rate is modified and certain classes of interest payments are exempt from source country tax.

The benefits of paragraphs 2 and 3 may be granted at the time of payment by means of reduced withholding at source. It also is consistent with the paragraphs for tax to be withheld at the time of payment at full statutory rates, and the treaty benefit to be granted by means of a subsequent refund so long as such procedures are applied in a reasonable manner. See Article 5 of the Protocol, discussed below, regarding Italy's existing practice for implementing these benefits.

The term "beneficial owner" is not defined in the Convention, and is, therefore, defined as under the internal law of the country imposing tax (i.e., the source country). The beneficial owner of the interest for purposes of Article 11 is the person to which the interest income is

attributable for tax purposes under the laws of the source State. Thus, if interest arising in a Contracting State is received by a nominee or agent that is a resident of the other State on behalf of a person that is not a resident of that other State, the interest is not entitled to the benefits of this Article. However, interest received by a nominee on behalf of a resident of that other State would be entitled to benefits. These limitations are confirmed by paragraph 8 of the OECD Commentaries to Article 11. See also paragraph 24 of the OECD Commentaries to Article 1 (Personal Scope).

Paragraph 11 of Article 1 of the Protocol provides an anti-abuse exception to the limitations on source-country taxation of interest in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of Article 11. This exception is consistent with the policy of Code sections 860E(e) and 860G(b) that excess inclusions with respect to a real estate mortgage investment conduit (REMIC) should bear full U.S. tax in all cases. Without a full tax at source foreign purchasers of residual interests would have a competitive advantage over U.S. purchasers at the time these interests are initially offered. Also, absent this rule the U.S. FISC would suffer a revenue loss with respect to mortgages held in a REMIC because of opportunities for tax avoidance created by differences in the timing of taxable and economic income produced by these interests.

Paragraph 3

Paragraph 3 specifies certain categories of interest that are exempt from source State taxation. Subparagraph 3(a) exempts interest arising in one Contracting State that is beneficially owned by a resident of the other Contracting State that is a qualified governmental entity that holds, directly or indirectly, less than 25 percent of the capital of the person paying the interest. Subparagraph 3(b) exempts interest arising in a Contracting State if it is paid with respect to debt obligations guaranteed or insured by a qualified governmental entity of either Contracting State and is beneficially owned by a resident of the other Contracting State. A qualified governmental entity is defined in paragraph 1(i) of Article 3 (General Definitions). The definition does not include a governmental entity that carries on commercial activity.

Subparagraph 3(c) exempts from source State taxation interest paid or accrued with respect to credit between enterprises for the sale of goods, merchandise, or services. Subparagraph 3(d) exempts from source State taxation interest paid or accrued in connection with the sale on credit of industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment. Unlike the exemption in subparagraph 3(c), the exemption in subparagraph 3(d) does not require that the sale be between enterprises.

Paragraph 4

Paragraph 4 defines the term “interest” as used in Article 11. The term "interest" includes, inter alia, income from debt claims of every kind, whether or not secured by a mortgage. Interest that is paid or accrued subject to a contingency is within the ambit of Article 11. This includes income from a debt obligation carrying the right to participate in profits. The term does not, however, include amounts that are treated as dividends under Article 10 (Dividends) or penalty charges for late payment.

The term interest also includes amounts subject to the same tax treatment as income from money lent under the law of the State in which the income arises. Thus, for purposes of the Convention amounts that the United States will treat as interest include

- (i) the difference between the issue price and the stated redemption price at maturity of a debt instrument, i.e., original issue discount (OID), which may be wholly or partially realized on the disposition of a debt instrument (section 1273),
- (ii) amounts that are imputed interest on a deferred sales contract (section 483),
- (iii) amounts treated as interest or OID under the stripped bond rules (section 1286),
- (iv) amounts treated as original issue discount under the below-market interest rate rules (section 7872),
- (v) a partner's distributive share of a partnership's interest income (section 702),
- (vi) the interest portion of periodic payments made under a "finance lease" or similar contractual arrangement that in substance is a borrowing by the nominal lessee to finance the acquisition of property,
- (vii) amounts included in the income of a holder of a residual interest in a REMIC (section 860E), because these amounts generally are subject to the same taxation treatment as interest under U.S. tax law, and
- (viii) embedded interest with respect to notional principal contracts.

Paragraph 5

Paragraph 5 provides an exception to the limitations on source State taxation of paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 in cases where the beneficial owner of the interest carries on business through a permanent establishment in the State of source or performs independent personal services from a fixed base situated in that State and the debt-claim in respect of which the interest is paid is effectively connected with that permanent establishment or fixed base. In such cases the State of source will retain the right to impose tax on such interest income. Paragraph 10 of Article 1 of the Protocol clarifies that the provisions of Article 7 (Business Profits) or Article 14 (Independent Personal Services), as the case may be, apply to such interest.

In the case of a permanent establishment or fixed base that once existed in the State but that no longer exists, the provisions of paragraph 5 also apply, by virtue of paragraph 6 of Article 7 (Business Profits), to interest that would be attributable to such a permanent establishment or fixed base if it did exist in the year of payment or accrual. See the Technical Explanation of paragraph 6 of Article 7.

Paragraph 6

Paragraph 6 provides rules for sourcing interest. Generally, interest is deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is a resident of that State. When the payer of the interest has a permanent establishment or fixed base in a Contracting State in connection with which the indebtedness on which the interest is paid was incurred, and the interest is borne by the permanent establishment or fixed base, then the interest is deemed to arise in the State where the

permanent establishment or fixed base is located. This rule applies whether or not the person paying the interest is a resident of a Contracting State. Thus, for example, if an enterprise of a third state had a permanent establishment in the United States, the United States could impose tax on interest paid by the permanent establishment to a resident of Italy, but only at the rates provided by paragraph 2 and 3.

Paragraph 7

Paragraph 7 provides that in cases involving special relationships between persons, Article 11 applies only to that portion of the total interest payments that would have been made absent such special relationships (i.e., an arm's length interest payment). Any excess amount of interest paid remains taxable according to the laws of the United States and Italy, respectively, with due regard to the other provisions of the Convention. Thus, if the excess amount would be treated under the source country's law as a distribution of profits by a corporation, such amount could be taxed as a dividend rather than as interest, but the tax would be subject, if appropriate, to the rate limitations of paragraph 2 of Article 10 (Dividends).

The term "special relationship" is not defined in the Convention. In applying this paragraph the United States considers the term to include the relationships described in Article 9, which in turn correspond to the definition of "control" for purposes of section 482 of the Code.

This paragraph does not address cases where, owing to a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the interest is less than an arm's length amount. In those cases a transaction may be characterized to reflect its substance and interest may be imputed consistent with the definition of interest in paragraph 4. Consistent with Article 9 (Associated Enterprises), the United States would apply section 482 or 7872 of the Code to determine the amount of imputed interest in those cases.

Paragraph 8

Paragraph 8 permits the United States to impose its branch level interest tax on a corporation resident in Italy. The base of this tax is the excess, if any, of the interest deductible in the United States in computing the profits of the corporation that are subject to tax in the United States and either attributable to a permanent establishment in the United States or subject to tax in the United States under Article 6 or Article 13 of this Convention over the interest paid by or from the permanent establishment or trade or business in the United States.

Paragraph 9

Paragraph 9 provides that the benefits of this Article will be denied in cases in which the main purpose, or one of the main purposes, for the creation or assignment of the debt-claim in respect of which the interest is paid is to take advantage of this Article. This provision is analogous to paragraph 10 of Article 10 (Dividends), discussed above.

Relation to Other Articles

Notwithstanding the foregoing limitations on source country taxation of interest, the saving clause of paragraph 2 of Article 1 permits the United States to tax its residents and citizens, subject to the special foreign tax credit rules of paragraph 4 of Article 23 (Relief from Double Taxation), as if the Convention had not come into force.

As with other benefits of the Convention, the benefits of Article 11 are available to a resident of the other State only if that resident is entitled to those benefits under the provisions of Article 2 of the Protocol, regarding limitation on benefits.

ARTICLE 12 Royalties

Article 12 specifies the taxing jurisdiction over royalties of the States of residence and source and defines the terms necessary to apply the article.

Paragraph 1

The right of a beneficial owner's country of residence to tax royalties arising in the source country is preserved by paragraph 1, which permits a Contracting State to tax its residents on interest paid to them arising in the other Contracting State. For royalties from any other source paid to a resident, Article 22 (Other Income) grants the residence country exclusive taxing jurisdiction (other than for royalties attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base in the other State).

Paragraphs 2 and 3

The extent, if any, to which the source State may also tax a royalty payment beneficially owned by a resident of the other Contracting State depends on the nature of the royalty payment. Paragraph 3 provides that the source State may not tax royalties arising in a State for the use of, or right to use, a copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work (excluding royalties for computer software, motion pictures, films, tapes or other means of reproduction used for radio or television broadcasting) that are beneficially owned by a resident of the other Contracting State.

Subparagraph 2(a) provides that the source State may tax royalties for the use of, or the right to use, computer software or industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment that are beneficially owned by a resident of the other Contracting State, but the tax may not exceed 5 percent of the gross amount of the royalty. Subparagraph 2(b) provides that the source State may tax all other royalties beneficially owned by a resident of the other Contracting State at a maximum rate of 8 percent of the gross amount of the royalty.

The benefits of paragraphs 2 and 3 may be granted at the time of payment by means of reduced withholding at source. It also is consistent with the paragraphs for tax to be withheld at the time of payment at full statutory rates, and the treaty benefit to be granted by means of a subsequent refund so long as such procedures are applied in a reasonable manner. See Article 5 of the Protocol, discussed below, regarding Italy's existing practice for implementing these

benefits

The term "beneficial owner" is not defined in the Convention, and is, therefore, defined as under the internal law of the country imposing tax (i.e., the source country). The beneficial owner of the royalty for purposes of Article 12 is the person to which the royalty income is attributable for tax purposes under the laws of the source State. Thus, if a royalty arising in a Contracting State is received by a nominee or agent that is a resident of the other State on behalf of a person that is not a resident of that other State, the royalty is not entitled to the benefits of this Article. However, a royalty received by a nominee on behalf of a resident of that other State would be entitled to benefits. These limitations are confirmed by paragraph 4 of the OECD Commentaries to Article 12. See also paragraph 24 of the OECD Commentaries to Article 1 (Personal Scope).

Paragraph 4

The term "royalties" as used in Article 12 is defined in paragraph 4 to include payments of any kind received as a consideration for the use of, or the right to use, any copyright of a literary, artistic or scientific work including computer software, motion pictures, films, tapes or other means of reproduction used for radio or television broadcasting, any patent, trademark, design or model, plan, secret formula or process, or other like right or property, or for information concerning industrial, commercial, or scientific experience. As in the prior treaty, but unlike the U.S. Model, rental income from industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment is also considered royalties.

The term royalties is defined in the Convention and therefore is generally independent of domestic law. Certain terms used in the definition are not defined in the Convention, but these may be defined under domestic tax law. For example, the term "secret process or formulas" is found in the Code, and its meaning has been elaborated in the context of sections 351 and 367. See Rev. Rul. 55-17, 1955-1 C.B. 388; Rev. Rul. 64-56, 1964-1 C.B. 133; Rev. Proc. 69-19, 1969-2 C.B. 301.

Consideration for the use or right to use cinematographic films, or works on film, tape, or other means of reproduction in radio or television broadcasting is specifically included in the definition of royalties. It is intended that subsequent technological advances in the field of radio and television broadcasting will not affect the inclusion of payments relating to the use of such means of reproduction in the definition of royalties.

If an artist who is resident in one Contracting State records a performance in the other Contracting State, retains a copyrighted interest in a recording, and receives payments for the right to use the recording based on the sale or public playing of the recording, then the right of such other Contracting State to tax those payments is governed by Article 12. See *Boulez v. Commissioner*, 83 T.C. 584 (1984), *aff'd*, 810 F.2d 209 (D.C. Cir. 1986).

Computer software generally is protected by copyright laws around the world. Under the Convention, consideration received for the use, or the right to use, computer software is treated either as royalties or as business profits, depending on the facts and circumstances of the

transaction giving rise to the payment.

The primary factor in determining whether consideration received for the use, or the right to use, computer software is treated as royalties or as business profits, is the nature of the rights transferred. See Treas. Reg. section 1.861-18. The fact that the transaction is characterized as a license for copyright law purposes is not dispositive. For example, as was discussed and understood among the negotiators, a typical retail sale of "shrink wrap" software generally will not be considered to give rise to royalty income, even though for copyright law purposes it may be characterized as a license.

The means by which the computer software is transferred are not relevant for purposes of the analysis. Consequently, if software is electronically transferred but the rights obtained by the transferee are substantially equivalent to rights in a program copy, the payment will be considered business profits.

The United States will also treat as royalties under this Article gains derived from the alienation of any right or property that would give rise to royalties, to the extent the gain is contingent on the productivity, use, or further alienation thereof. Gains that are not so contingent are dealt with under Article 13 (Capital Gains).

The term "industrial, commercial, or scientific experience" (sometimes referred to as "know-how") has the meaning ascribed to it in paragraph 11 of the Commentary to Article 12 of the OECD Model Convention. Consistent with that meaning, the term may include information that is ancillary to a right otherwise giving rise to royalties, such as a patent or secret process.

Know-how also may include, in limited cases, technical information that is conveyed through technical or consultancy services. It does not include general educational training of the user's employees, nor does it include information developed especially for the user, such as a technical plan or design developed according to the user's specifications. Thus, as provided in paragraph 11 of the Commentaries to Article 12 of the OECD Model, the term "royalties" does not include payments received as consideration for after-sales service, for services rendered by a seller to a purchaser under a guarantee, or for pure technical assistance.

The term "royalties" also does not include payments for professional services (such as architectural, engineering, legal, managerial, medical, software development services). For example, income from the design of a refinery by an engineer (even if the engineer employed know-how in the process of rendering the design) or the production of a legal brief by a lawyer is not income from the transfer of know-how taxable under Article 12, but is income from services taxable under either Article 14 (Independent Personal Services) or Article 15 (Dependent Personal Services). Professional services may be embodied in property that gives rise to royalties, however. Thus, if a professional contracts to develop patentable property and retains rights in the resulting property under the development contract, subsequent license payments made for those rights would be royalties.

Paragraph 5

This paragraph provides an exception to the limitations on source State taxation of paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 in cases where the beneficial owner of the royalties carries on business through a permanent establishment in the state of source or performs independent personal services from a fixed base situated in that state and the right or property in respect of which the royalties are paid is effectively connected with that permanent establishment or fixed base. In such cases the State of source will retain the right to impose tax on such royalties. Paragraph 10 of Article 1 of the Protocol clarifies that the provisions of Article 7 (Business Profits) or Article 14 (Independent Personal Services), as the case may be, apply to such royalties.

The provisions of paragraph 6 of Article 7 (Business Profits) apply to this paragraph. For example, royalty income that is attributable to a permanent establishment or a fixed base and that accrues during the existence of the permanent establishment or fixed base, but is received after the permanent establishment or fixed base no longer exists, remains taxable under the provisions of Articles 7 (Business Profits) or 14 (Independent Personal Services), respectively, and not under this Article.

Paragraph 6

Paragraph 6 defines the source of royalties. In general, a royalty is considered to arise in a Contracting State if paid by the government or a resident of that State. However, if a permanent establishment or fixed base of the payer in one of the States incurs the liability to pay the royalties and bears the payment, the royalty is considered to arise in the State where the permanent establishment or fixed base is located. And, notwithstanding those two rules, if a royalty relates to the use of, or the right to use, property in a State, the royalty may be treated as arising in that State. Thus, for example, if an Italian resident were to grant franchise rights to a resident of Mexico for use in the United States, the royalty paid by the Mexican resident to the Italian resident for those rights would be U.S. source income under this Article, subject to U.S. withholding at the 8 percent rate provided in paragraph 2.

The rules of this Article differ from those provided under U.S. domestic law. Under U.S. domestic law, a royalty is considered to be from U.S. sources if it is paid for the use of, or the privilege of using, an intangible within the United States; the residence of the payer is irrelevant. If paid to a nonresident alien individual or other foreign person, a U.S. source royalty is generally subject to withholding tax at a rate of 30 percent under U.S. domestic law. By reason of paragraph 2 of Article 1 (Personal Scope), an Italian resident would be permitted to apply the rules of U.S. domestic law to its royalty income if those rules produced a more favorable result in its case than those of this Article. However, under a basic principle of tax treaty interpretation, the prohibition against so-called "cherry-picking," the Italian resident would be precluded from claiming selected benefits under the Convention (e.g., the tax rates only) and other benefits under U.S. domestic law (e.g., the source rules only) with respect to its royalties. See, e.g., Rev. Rul. 84-17, 1984-1 C.B. 308. For example, if an Italian company granted franchise rights to a resident of the United States for use 50 percent in the United States and 50 percent in Mexico, the Convention would permit the Italian company to treat all of its royalty income from that single transaction as U.S. source income entitled to the withholding tax reduction under paragraph 2. U.S. domestic law would permit the Italian company to treat 50 percent of its royalty income as U.S. source income subject to a 30 percent withholding tax and the other 50 percent as foreign

source income exempt from U.S. tax. The Italian company could choose to apply either the provisions of U.S. domestic law or the provisions of the Convention to the transaction, but would not be permitted to claim both the U.S. domestic law exemption for 50 percent of the income and the Convention's reduced withholding rate for the remainder of the income.

Paragraph 7

Paragraph 7 provides that in cases involving special relationships between the payer and beneficial owner of royalties, Article 12 applies only to the extent the royalties would have been paid absent such special relationships (i.e., an arm's length royalty). Any excess amount of royalties paid remains taxable according to the laws of the two Contracting States with due regard to the other provisions of the Convention. If, for example, the excess amount is treated as a distribution of corporate profits under domestic law, such excess amount will be taxed as a dividend rather than as royalties, but the tax imposed on the dividend payment will be subject to the rate limitations of paragraph 2 of Article 10 (Dividends).

Paragraph 8

Paragraph 8 provides that the benefits of this Article will be denied in cases in which the main purpose, or one of the main purposes, for the creation or assignment of the rights in respect of which the royalties are paid is to take advantage of this Article. This provision is analogous to paragraph 10 of Article 10 (Dividends), discussed above.

Relation to Other Articles

Notwithstanding the foregoing limitations on source country taxation of royalties, the saving clause of paragraph 2 of Article 1 (Personal Scope) permits the United States to tax its residents and citizens, subject to the special foreign tax credit rules of paragraph 4 of Article 23 (Relief from Double Taxation), as if the Convention had not come into force.

As with other benefits of the Convention, the benefits of Article 12 are available to a resident of the other State only if that resident is entitled to those benefits under Article 2 of the Protocol, regarding limitation on benefits.

ARTICLE 13 Capital Gains

Article 13 assigns either primary or exclusive taxing jurisdiction over gains from the alienation of property to the State of residence or the State of source and defines the terms necessary to apply the Article.

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 1 of Article 13 preserves the non-exclusive right of the State of source to tax gains attributable to the alienation of immovable (real) property situated in that State. The

paragraph therefore permits the United States to apply section 897 of the Code to tax gains derived by a resident of the other Contracting State that are attributable to the alienation of immovable property situated in the United States (as defined in paragraph 12 of Article 1 of the Protocol). Gains attributable to the alienation of immovable property include gain from any other property that is treated as immovable property within the meaning of paragraph 12 of Article 1 of the Protocol.

Paragraph 12 of Article 1 of the Protocol provides that, in the case of the United States, the term “immovable property” includes a United States real property interest and, in the case of Italy, it includes immovable property referred to in Article 6 (Income from Immovable Property), shares or comparable interests in a company or other body of persons, the assets of which consist wholly or principally of real property situated in Italy, and an interest in an estate the assets of which consist wholly or principally of real property situated in Italy.

Under section 897(c) of the Code the term "United States real property interest" includes real property described in Article 6 (Income from Immovable Property) as well as shares in a U.S. corporation that owns sufficient U.S. real property interests to satisfy an asset-ratio test on certain testing dates. The term also includes certain foreign corporations that have elected to be treated as U.S. corporations for this purpose. Section 897(i). In applying paragraph 1 the United States will look through distributions made by a REIT. Accordingly, distributions made by a REIT are taxable under paragraph 1 of Article 13 (not under Article 10 (Dividends)) when they are attributable to gains derived from the alienation of real property.

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 2 of Article 13 deals with the taxation of certain gains from the alienation of movable property forming part of the business property of a permanent establishment that 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. This also includes gains from the alienation of such a permanent establishment (alone or with the whole enterprise) or of such fixed base. Such gains may be taxed in the State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is located.

A resident of Italy that is a partner in a partnership doing business in the United States generally will have a permanent establishment in the United States as a result of the activities of the partnership, assuming that the activities of the partnership rise to the level of a permanent establishment. Rev. Rul. 91-32, 1991-1 C.B. 107. Further, under paragraph 2, the United States generally may tax a partner's distributive share of income realized by a partnership on the disposition of movable property forming part of the business property of the partnership in the United States.

Paragraph 6 of Article 7 (Business Profits) refers to paragraph 2 of Article 13. That rule clarifies that income that is attributable to a permanent establishment or a fixed base, but that is deferred and received after the permanent establishment or fixed base no longer exists, may nevertheless be taxed by the State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base was

located. Thus, under Article 13, gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the sale of movable property forming part of the business property of a permanent establishment in the other Contracting State may be taxed by that other State even if the income is deferred and received after the permanent establishment no longer exists.

Paragraph 3

This paragraph limits the taxing jurisdiction of the state of source with respect to gains from the alienation of ships or aircraft operated in international traffic or movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships or aircraft. The term “international traffic” is defined in subparagraph 1(d) of Article 3. Under paragraph 3, when such gains are derived by an enterprise of a Contracting State they are taxable only in that Contracting State. Notwithstanding paragraph 2, the rules of this paragraph apply even if the income is attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the enterprise in the other Contracting State. This result is consistent with the general rule under Article 8 (Shipping and Air Transport) that confers exclusive taxing rights over international shipping and air transport income on the state of residence of the enterprise deriving such income.

The gains from the alienation of ships or aircraft operated in international traffic that are exempt from source State tax under paragraph 3 are defined in paragraph 13 of Article 1 of the Protocol. This paragraph is identical to the corresponding paragraph of the prior Convention. Subparagraph 13(a), consistent with paragraph 4 of the U.S. Model, explains that the exemption applies to gains from the alienation of containers (including trailers, barges, and related equipment for the transport of containers) used for the transport in international traffic of goods or merchandise. For example, if a U.S. resident leases containers for use in the international traffic of goods or merchandise, gains from the alienation of those containers by the lessor are exempt from tax in Italy.

Subparagraph 13(b) of Article 1 of the Protocol provides that gains from the alienation of ships or aircraft rented on a full (time or voyage) basis are also exempt from source State tax under paragraph 3. As in the prior Convention and the OECD Model, but unlike the U.S. Model, paragraph 3 applies to gains from the alienation of ships or aircraft rented on a bareboat basis only if the rental profits were incidental to other profits from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic. For example, if a U.S. airline which operates internationally leases a plane on a bareboat basis to an Italian airline, gains derived by the U.S. company from the alienation of that plane are exempt from Italian tax under paragraph 3. However, if the U.S. airline otherwise operates only within the United States, or if a U.S. bank leases the plane to the Italian airline, gains derived from the alienation of the plane are not exempt under this Article.

Paragraph 4

Paragraph 4 grants to the State of residence of the alienator the exclusive right to tax gains from the alienation of property other than property referred to in paragraphs 1 through 3. For example, gain derived from shares, other than shares described in paragraphs 1 or 2, debt instruments and various financial instruments, may be taxed only in the State of residence, to the extent such income is not otherwise characterized as income taxable under another article (e.g.,

Article 10 (Dividends) or Article 11 (Interest)). Similarly, gain derived from the alienation of tangible personal property, other than tangible personal property described in paragraph 2, may be taxed only in the State of residence of the alienator. Gain derived from the alienation of any property, such as a patent or copyright, that produces income taxable under Article 12 (Royalties) is taxable under Article 12 and not under this article, provided that such gain is contingent on the productivity, use, or disposition of the property. Sales by a resident of a Contracting State of real property located in a third state are not taxable in the other Contracting State, even if the sale is attributable to a permanent establishment located in the other Contracting State.

Relation to Other Articles

Notwithstanding the foregoing limitations on taxation of certain gains by the State of source, the saving clause of paragraph 2 of Article 1 ((Personal Scope)) permits the United States to tax its citizens and residents as if the Convention had not come into effect. Thus, any limitation in this Article on the right of the United States to tax gains does not apply to gains of a U.S. citizen or resident. The benefits of this Article are also subject to the provisions of Article 2 of the Protocol, regarding limitation on benefits. Thus, only a resident of a Contracting State that satisfies one of the conditions in Article 2 of the Protocol is entitled to the benefits of this Article.

ARTICLE 14 Independent Personal Services

The Convention deals in separate articles with different classes of income from personal services. Article 14 deals with the general class of income from independent personal services and Article 15 deals with the general class of income from dependent personal services. Articles 16 through 21 provide exceptions and additions to these general rules for directors' fees (Article 16); performance income of artistes and athletes (Article 17); pensions in respect of personal service income, social security benefits, annuities, alimony, and child support payments (Article 18); government service salaries and pensions (Article 19); certain income of professors and teachers (Article 20), and certain income of students and trainees (Article 21).

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 1 of Article 14 provides the general rule that an individual who is a resident of a Contracting State and who derives income from performing personal services in an independent capacity will be exempt from tax in respect of that income by the other Contracting State. The income may be taxed in the other Contracting State only if the services are performed there and the income is attributable to a fixed base that is regularly available to the individual in that other State for the purpose of performing his services.

Income derived by persons other than individuals or groups of individuals from the performance of independent personal services is not covered by Article 14. Such income generally would be business profits taxable in accordance with Article 7 (Business Profits).

Income derived by employees of such persons generally would be taxable in accordance with Article 15 (Dependent Personal Services).

The term "fixed base" is not defined in the Convention, but its meaning is understood to be similar, but not identical, to that of the term "permanent establishment," as defined in Article 5 (Permanent Establishment). The term "regularly available" also is not defined in the Convention. Whether a fixed base is regularly available to a person will be determined based on all the facts and circumstances. In general, the term encompasses situations where a fixed base is at the disposal of the individual whenever he performs services in that State. It is not necessary that the individual regularly use the fixed base, only that the fixed base be regularly available to him. For example, a U.S. resident partner in a law firm that has offices in Italy would be considered to have a fixed base regularly available to him in Italy if work space in those offices (whether or not the same space) were made available to him whenever he wished to conduct business in Italy, regardless of how frequently he conducted business in Italy. On the other hand, an individual who had no office in Italy and occasionally rented a hotel room to serve as a temporary office would not be considered to have a fixed base regularly available to him.

It is not necessary that the individual actually use the fixed base. It is only necessary that the fixed base be regularly available to him. For example, if an individual has an office in the other State that he can use if he chooses when he is present in the other State, that fixed base will be considered to be regularly available to him regardless of whether he conducts his activities there.

The taxing right conferred by this Article with respect to income from independent personal services can be more limited than that provided in Article 7 for the taxation of business profits. In both articles the income of a resident of one Contracting State must be attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base in the other State in order for that other State to have a taxing right. In Article 14 the income also must be attributable to services performed in that other State, while Article 7 does not require that all of the income generating activities be performed in the State where the permanent establishment is located.

Although the Convention does not explicitly include a provision similar to paragraph 3 of Article 7 (Business Profits) of the U.S. Model, it is understood that the principles of that provision apply. See paragraph 3 of the OECD Commentaries to Article 14. Thus, all relevant expenses, including expenses not incurred in the Contracting State where the fixed base is located, must be allowed as deductions in computing the net income from services subject to tax in the Contracting State where the fixed base is located.

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 2 contains a list of activities that constitute "personal services in an independent capacity". The term includes independent scientific, literary, artistic, educational or teaching activities, as well as the independent activities of physicians, lawyers, engineers, architects, dentists, and accountants. That list, however, is not exhaustive. The term includes all personal services performed by an individual for his own account, whether as a sole proprietor or a partner, where he receives the income and bears the risk of loss arising from the services. The

taxation of income of an individual from those types of independent services which are covered by Articles 16 through 21 is governed by the provisions of those articles. For example, taxation of the income of a corporate director would be governed by Article 16 (Directors' Fees) rather than Article 14.

This Article applies to income derived by a partner resident in the Contracting State that is attributable to personal services of an independent character performed in the other State through a partnership that has a fixed base in that other Contracting State. Income which may be taxed under this Article includes all income attributable to the fixed base in respect of the performance of the personal services carried on by the partnership (whether by the partner himself, other partners in the partnership, or by employees assisting the partners) and any income from activities ancillary to the performance of those services (for example, charges for facsimile services). Income that is not derived from the performance of personal services and that is not ancillary thereto (for example, rental income from subletting office space), will be governed by other Articles of the Convention.

The application of Article 14 to a service partnership may be illustrated by the following example: a partnership formed in the Contracting State has five partners (who agree to split profits equally), four of whom are resident and perform personal services only in the Contracting State at Office A, and one of whom performs personal services from Office B, a fixed base in the other State. In this case, the four partners of the partnership resident in the Contracting State may be taxed in the other State in respect of their share of the income attributable to the fixed base, Office B. The services giving rise to income which may be attributed to the fixed base would include not only the services performed by the one resident partner, but also, for example, if one of the four other partners came to the other State and worked on an Office B matter there, the income in respect of those services also. As noted above, this would be the case regardless of whether the partner from the Contracting State actually visited or used Office B when performing services in the other State.

Paragraph 6 of Article 7 (Business Profits) refers to Article 14. That rule clarifies that income that is attributable to a permanent establishment or a fixed base, but that is deferred and received after the permanent establishment or fixed base no longer exists, may nevertheless be taxed by the State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base was located. Thus, under Article 14, income derived by an individual resident of a Contracting State from services performed in the other Contracting State and attributable to a fixed base there may be taxed by that other State even if the income is deferred and received after there is no longer a fixed base available to the resident in that other State.

Relation to Other Articles

If an individual resident of Italy who is also a U.S. citizen performs independent personal services in the United States, the United States may, by virtue of the saving clause of paragraph 2 of Article 1 (Personal Scope) tax his income without regard to the restrictions of this Article, subject to the special foreign tax credit rules of paragraph 4 of Article 23 (Relief from Double Taxation).

Article 4 of the Protocol is the same as the corresponding provision in the protocol to the prior Convention. It provides special relief for U.S. citizens resident in Italy from an otherwise discriminatory feature of Italian law concerning the taxation of income from foreign partnerships. Under Italian law, the partners (whether or not residents of Italy) of an Italian partnership are taxed on their share of the partnership income under the individual income tax (IRPF). The national corporation income tax (IRPG) is not imposed. In the case of a non-Italian partnership, the partnership as such is subject to IRPG on the profits of its Italian operations and the partners are taxed individually on their share of the profits. A partnership is considered Italian under Italian law if it has its legal seat or principal place of business activity in Italy.

Resident partners are taxable on their share of partnership income from all sources while nonresident partners (e.g., those resident in the United States) would be taxed on their share of the after-tax profits of the Italian office.

Under the Convention, Italy will continue to tax the income of a U.S. partnership attributable to its Italian permanent establishment. It will not subject to individual income tax the partners' shares of that partnership income. And under this Article, Italy agrees to avoid double taxation of the share of such partnership income of U.S. citizens who are residents of Italy by allowing them to credit against their liability for Italian income tax their *pro rata* portion of the corporation income tax imposed in that year on the income of the Italian office. If the corporation tax credit exceeds the applicable individual income tax, the excess is refundable. A U.S. partnership for this purpose is a U.S. national, defined (in Article 3 (General Definitions) of the Convention) as a partnership deriving its status as such under the laws in force in the United States.

ARTICLE 15 Dependent Personal Services

Article 15 apportions taxing jurisdiction over remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State as an employee between the States of source and residence.

Paragraph 1

The general rule of Article 15 is contained in paragraph 1. Remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State as an employee may be taxed by the State of residence, and the remuneration also may be taxed by that other Contracting State to the extent derived from employment exercised (i.e., services performed) in the other Contracting State. Paragraph 1 also provides that the more specific rules of Articles 16 (Directors' Fees), 18 (Pensions, Etc.), 19 (Government Service), 20 (Professors and Teachers), and 21 (Students and Trainees) apply in the case of employment income described in one of these articles. Thus, even though the State of source has a right to tax employment income under Article 15, it may not have the right to tax that income under the Convention if the income is described, e.g., in Article 18 (Pensions, Etc.) and is not taxable in the State of source under the provisions of that article.

The paragraph, as does paragraph 1 of Article 15 of the OECD Model, refers to "salaries,

wages and other similar remuneration," whereas the U.S. Model applies to "salaries, wages and other remuneration." It is understood that, notwithstanding the word "similar," Article 15 applies to any form of compensation for employment, including payments in kind. This position on in-kind payments was confirmed by the addition of paragraph 2.1 to the Commentaries to Article 15 of the OECD Model in 1997.

Consistently with section 864(c)(6), Article 15 also applies regardless of the timing of actual payment for services. Thus, a bonus paid to a resident of a Contracting State with respect to services performed in the other Contracting State with respect to a particular taxable year would be subject to Article 15 for that year even if it was paid after the close of the year. Similarly, an annuity received for services performed in a taxable year would be subject to Article 15 despite the fact that it was paid in subsequent years. In either case, whether such payments were taxable in the State where the employment was exercised would depend on whether the tests of paragraph 2 were satisfied. Consequently, a person who receives the right to a future payment in consideration for services rendered in a Contracting State would be taxable in that State even if the payment is received at a time when the recipient is a resident of the other Contracting State.

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 2 sets forth an exception to the general rule that employment income may be taxed in the State where the employment is exercised. Under paragraph 2, the State where the employment is exercised may not tax the income from the employment if three conditions are satisfied:

- (a) the individual is present in the other Contracting State for a period or periods not exceeding 183 days in the fiscal year concerned;
- (b) the remuneration is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of that other Contracting State; and
- (c) the remuneration is not borne by a permanent establishment or fixed base that the employer has in that other State.

In order for the remuneration to be exempt from tax in the source State, all three conditions must be satisfied.

The 183-day period in condition (a) is to be measured using the "days of physical presence" method. Under this method, the days that are counted include any day in which a part of the day is spent in the host country. (Rev. Rul. 56-24, 1956-1 C.B. 851.) Thus, days that are counted include the days of arrival and departure; weekends and holidays on which the employee does not work but is present within the country; vacation days spent in the country before, during or after the employment period, unless the individual's presence before or after the employment can be shown to be independent of his presence there for employment purposes; and time during periods of sickness, training periods, strikes, etc., when the individual is present but not working. If illness prevented the individual from leaving the country in sufficient time to qualify for the benefit, those days will not count. Also, any part of a day spent in the host country while in transit between two points outside the host country is not counted. These rules are consistent with the description of the 183-day period in paragraph 5 of the Commentary to Article 15 in the

OECD Model.

Conditions (b) and (c) are intended to ensure that a Contracting State will not be required to allow a deduction to the payer for compensation paid and at the same time to exempt the employee on the amount received. Accordingly, if a foreign person pays the salary of an employee who is employed in the host State, but a host State corporation or permanent establishment reimburses the payer with a payment that can be identified as a reimbursement, neither condition (b) nor (c), as the case may be, will be considered to have been fulfilled.

The reference to remuneration "borne by" a permanent establishment or fixed base is understood to encompass all expenses that economically are incurred and not merely expenses that are currently deductible for tax purposes. Accordingly, the expenses referred to include expenses that are capitalizable as well as those that are currently deductible. Further, salaries paid by residents that are exempt from income taxation may be considered to be borne by a permanent establishment or fixed base notwithstanding the fact that the expenses will be neither deductible nor capitalizable since the payer is exempt from tax.

Paragraph 3

Paragraph 3 contains a special rule applicable to remuneration for services performed by a resident of a Contracting State as an employee aboard a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic. Under this paragraph, the employment income of such person may be taxed in the State of residence of the enterprise operating the ship or aircraft. This is not an exclusive taxing right. The State of residence of the employee may also tax the remuneration. This provision is based on the OECD Model. U.S. internal law generally does not impose tax on non-U.S. source income of a person who is neither a U.S. citizen nor a U.S. resident, even if that person is an employee of a U.S. resident enterprise. Thus, the United States may not tax the salary of a resident of Italy who is employed by a U.S. carrier, except as provided in paragraph 2.

Relation to Other Articles

If a U.S. citizen who is resident in Italy performs services as an employee in the United States and meets the conditions of paragraph 2 for source country exemption, he nevertheless is taxable in the United States by virtue of the saving clause of paragraph 2 of Article 1 (Personal Scope), subject to the special foreign tax credit rule of paragraph 4 of Article 23 (Relief from Double Taxation).

ARTICLE 16 Directors' Fees

This Article provides that a Contracting State may tax the fees and other compensation paid by a company that is a resident of that State for services performed by a resident of the other Contracting State in his capacity as a director of the company. This rule is an exception to the more general rules of Article 14 (Independent Personal Services) and Article 15 (Dependent Personal Services). Thus, for example, in determining whether a director's fee paid to a

non-employee director is subject to tax in the country of residence of the corporation, it is not relevant to establish whether the fee is attributable to a fixed base in that State.

Although the language of the Article is identical to that of Article 16 of the OECD Model, paragraph 14 of Article 1 of the Protocol provides that payments described in Article 16 may be taxed in the State of residence of the paying Company only to the extent that the payments are attributable to services performed in that State. Thus, the treatment of directors' fees is the same as under the U.S. Model.

This Article is subject to the saving clause of paragraph 2 of Article 1 (Personal Scope). Thus, if a U.S. citizen who is a resident of Italy is a director of a U.S. corporation, the United States may tax his full remuneration regardless of where he performs his services.

ARTICLE 17 Artistes and Athletes

This Article deals with the taxation in a Contracting State of artistes (i.e., performing artists and entertainers) and athletes resident in the other Contracting State from the performance of their services as such. The Article applies both to the income of an entertainer or athlete who performs services on his own behalf and one who performs services on behalf of another person, either as an employee of that person, or pursuant to any other arrangement. The rules of this Article take precedence, in some circumstances, over those of Articles 14 (Independent Personal Services) and 15 (Dependent Personal Services).

This Article applies only with respect to the income of performing artists and athletes. Others involved in a performance or athletic event, such as producers, directors, technicians, managers, coaches, etc., remain subject to the provisions of Articles 14 and 15. In addition, except as provided in paragraph 2, income earned by juridical persons is not covered by Article 17. Although this Article, like the prior Convention but unlike the U.S. Model and OECD Model, uses the term "athlete" instead of "sportsman," the terms are understood to have the same meaning.

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 1 describes the circumstances in which a Contracting State may tax the performance income of an entertainer or athlete who is a resident of the other Contracting State. Under the paragraph, income derived by an individual resident of a Contracting State from activities as an entertainer or athlete exercised in the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State under either of two circumstances.

Subparagraph 1(a), consistent with the U.S. Model, provides that the State of performance may tax the income if the amount of the gross receipts derived by the performer exceeds \$20,000 (or its equivalent in the currency of Italy) for the taxable year. The \$20,000 includes expenses reimbursed to the individual or borne on his behalf. If the gross receipts exceed \$20,000, the full amount, not just the excess, may be taxed in the State of performance.

The OECD Model provides for taxation by the country of performance of the remuneration of entertainers or athletes with no dollar or time threshold. This Convention provides the dollar threshold test to distinguish between two groups of entertainers and athletes -- those who are paid relatively large sums of money for very short periods of service, and who would, therefore, normally be exempt from host country tax under the standard personal services income rules, and those who earn relatively modest amounts and are, therefore, not easily distinguishable from those who earn other types of personal service income. The United States has entered a reservation to the OECD Model on this point.

Subparagraph 1(b), like the prior Convention but unlike the U.S. Model, also allows the State of performance to tax the income if the entertainer or athlete is present in that State for a period or periods aggregating more than 90 days in the fiscal year concerned, even if the \$20,000 threshold is not satisfied.

Tax may be imposed under paragraph 1 even if the performer would have been exempt from tax under Articles 14 (Independent Personal Services) or 15 (Dependent Personal Services). On the other hand, if the performer would be exempt from host-country tax under Article 17, but would be taxable under either Article 14 or 15, tax may be imposed under either of those Articles. Thus, for example, if a performer derives remuneration from his activities in an independent capacity, and the remuneration is not attributable to a fixed base, he may be taxed by the host State in accordance with Article 17 if his remuneration exceeds \$20,000 annually or he is present in the host State for more than 90 days during the fiscal year, despite the fact that he generally would be exempt from host State taxation under Article 14. However, a performer who receives less than the \$20,000 threshold amount and is present in the host country for no more than 90 days during the fiscal year, and therefore is not taxable under Article 17, nevertheless may be subject to tax in the host country under Articles 14 or 15 if the tests for host-country taxability under those Articles are met. For example, if an entertainer who is an independent contractor earns \$19,000 of income in a State for the calendar year and is present for only 45 days during the fiscal year, but the income is attributable to a fixed base regularly available to him in the State of performance, that State may tax his income under Article 14.

Since it frequently is not possible to know until year-end whether the income an entertainer or athlete derived from performances in a Contracting State will exceed \$20,000 and whether he will have been present in the state for more than 90 days during the year, nothing in the Convention precludes that Contracting State from withholding tax during the year and refunding after the close of the year if the taxability tests have not been met.

As explained in paragraph 9 of the OECD Commentaries to Article 17, Article 17 applies to all income connected with a performance by the entertainer or athlete, such as appearance fees, award or prize money, and a share of the gate receipts. Income derived from a Contracting State by a performer who is a resident of the other Contracting State from other than actual performance, such as royalties from record sales and payments for product endorsements, is not covered by this Article, but by other articles of the Convention, such as Article 12 (Royalties) or Article 14 (Independent Personal Services). For example, if an entertainer receives royalty income from the sale of live recordings, the royalty income would be exempt from source

country tax under paragraph 3 of Article 12, even if the performance was conducted in the source country, although he could be taxed in the source country with respect to income from the performance itself under this Article if the dollar threshold is exceeded.

In determining whether income falls under Article 17 or another article, the controlling factor will be whether the income in question is predominantly attributable to the performance itself or other activities or property rights. For instance, a fee paid to a performer for endorsement of a performance in which the performer will participate would be considered to be so closely associated with the performance itself that it normally would fall within Article 17. Similarly, a sponsorship fee paid by a business in return for the right to attach its name to the performance would be so closely associated with the performance that it would fall under Article 17 as well. As indicated in paragraph 9 of the Commentaries to Article 17 of the OECD Model, a cancellation fee would not be considered to fall within Article 17 but would be dealt with under Article 7 (Business Profits), 14 (Independent Personal Services) or 15 (Dependent Personal Services).

As indicated in paragraph 4 of the Commentaries to Article 17 of the OECD Model, where an individual fulfills a dual role as performer and non-performer (such as a player-coach or an actor-director), but his role in one of the two capacities is negligible, the predominant character of the individual's activities should control the characterization of those activities. In other cases there should be an apportionment between the performance-related compensation and other compensation.

Consistently with Article 15 (Dependent Personal Services), Article 17 also applies regardless of the timing of actual payment for services. Thus, a bonus paid to a resident of a Contracting State with respect to a performance in the other Contracting State with respect to a particular taxable year would be subject to Article 17 for that year even if it was paid after the close of the year.

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 2 is intended to deal with the potential for abuse when a performer's income does not accrue directly to the performer himself, but to another person. Foreign performers frequently perform in the United States as employees of, or under contract with, a company or other person.

The relationship may truly be one of employee and employer, with no abuse of the tax system either intended or realized. On the other hand, the "employer" may, for example, be a company established and owned by the performer, which is merely acting as the nominal income recipient in respect of the remuneration for the performance (a "star company"). The performer may act as an "employee," receive a modest salary, and arrange to receive the remainder of the income from his performance in another form or at a later time. In such case, absent the provisions of paragraph 2, the income arguably could escape host-country tax because the company earns business profits but has no permanent establishment in that country. The performer may largely or entirely escape host-country tax by receiving only a small salary in the year the services are performed, perhaps small enough to place him below the dollar threshold in

paragraph 1. The performer might arrange to receive further payments in a later year, when he is not subject to host-country tax, perhaps as deferred salary payments, dividends or liquidating distributions.

Paragraph 2 seeks to prevent this type of abuse while at the same time protecting the taxpayers' rights to the benefits of the Convention when there is a legitimate employee-employer relationship between the performer and the person providing his services. Under paragraph 2, when the income accrues to a person other than the performer, and the performer or related persons participate, directly or indirectly, in the receipts or profits of that other person, the income may be taxed in the Contracting State where the performer's services are exercised, without regard to the provisions of the Convention concerning business profits (Article 7), independent personal services (Article 14), or dependent personal services (Article 15). Thus, even if the "employer" has no permanent establishment or fixed base in the host country, its income may be subject to tax there under the provisions of paragraph 2. Taxation under paragraph 2 is on the person providing the services of the performer. This paragraph does not affect the rules of paragraph 1, which apply to the performer himself. The income taxable by virtue of paragraph 2 is reduced to the extent of salary payments to the performer, which fall under paragraph 1.

For purposes of paragraph 2, income is deemed to accrue to another person (i.e., the person providing the services of the performer) if that other person has control over, or the right to receive, gross income in respect of the services of the performer. Direct or indirect participation in the profits of a person may include, but is not limited to, the accrual or receipt of deferred remuneration, bonuses, fees, dividends, partnership income or other income or distributions.

Paragraph 2 does not apply if the artiste or sportsmen establishes that neither the performer nor any persons related to the performer participate directly or indirectly in the receipts or profits of the person providing the services of the performer. Assume, for example, that a circus owned by a U.S. corporation performs in Italy, and promoters of the performance in Italy pay the circus, which, in turn, pays salaries to the circus performers. The circus is determined to have no permanent establishment in that State. Since the circus performers do not participate in the profits of the circus, but merely receive their salaries out of the circus' gross receipts, the circus is protected by Article 7 and its income is not subject to host-country tax. Whether the salaries of the circus performers are subject to host-country tax under this Article depends on whether they exceed the \$20,000 threshold in paragraph 1.

Since pursuant to Article 1 (Personal Scope) the Convention only applies to persons who are residents of one of the Contracting States, if the star company is not a resident of one of the Contracting States then taxation of the income is not affected by Article 17 or any other provision of the Convention.

This exception from paragraph 2 for non-abusive cases is not found in the OECD Model. The United States has entered a reservation to the OECD Model on this point.

Relation to Other Articles

This Article is subject to the provisions of the saving clause of paragraph 2 of Article 1 (Personal Scope). Thus, if an entertainer or an athlete who is resident in Italy is a citizen of the United States, the United States may tax all of his income from performances in the United States without regard to the provisions of this Article, subject, however, to the special foreign tax credit provisions of paragraph 4 of Article 23 (Relief from Double Taxation). In addition, benefits of this Article are subject to the provisions of Article 2 of the Protocol, regarding limitation on benefits.

ARTICLE 18 Pensions, Etc.

This Article deals with the taxation of private (i.e., non-government service) pensions and annuities, social security benefits, alimony and child support payments and with the tax treatment of contributions to pension plans.

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 1 provides that distributions from pensions and other similar remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in consideration of past employment are taxable only in the State of residence of the beneficiary. The phrase “pensions and other similar remuneration” is intended to encompass payments made by private retirement plans and arrangements in consideration of past employment. In general, the phrase is intended to include both periodic and lump-sum distributions. However, paragraph 3 provides special rules with respect to certain lump-sum distributions.

In the United States, the plans encompassed by Paragraph 1 include: qualified plans under section 401(a), individual retirement plans (including individual retirement plans that are part of a simplified employee pension plan that satisfies section 408(k), individual retirement accounts, individual retirement annuities, section 408(p) accounts, and Roth IRAs under section 408A), non-discriminatory section 457 plans, section 403(a) qualified annuity plans, and section 403(b) plans. The competent authorities may agree that distributions from other plans that generally meet similar criteria to those applicable to other plans established under their respective laws also qualify for the benefits of Paragraph 1. In the United States, these criteria are as follows:

- (a) The plan must be written;
- (b) In the case of an employer-maintained plan, the plan must be non-discriminatory insofar as it (alone or in combination with other comparable plans) must cover a wide range of employees, including rank and file employees, and actually provide significant benefits for the entire range of covered employees;
- (c) In the case of an employer-maintained plan the plan must contain provisions that severely limit the employees’ ability to use plan assets for purposes other than retirement, and in all cases be subject to tax provisions that discourage participants from using the assets for purposes other than retirement; and
- (d) The plan must provide for payment of a reasonable level of benefits at death, a stated

age, or an event related to work status, and otherwise require minimum distributions under rules designed to ensure that any death benefits provided to the participants' survivors are merely incidental to the retirement benefits provided to the participants.

In addition, certain distribution requirements must be met before distributions from these plans would fall under paragraph 1. To qualify as a pension distribution or similar remuneration from a U.S. plan the employee must have been either employed by the same employer for five years or be at least 62 years old at the time of the distribution. In addition, the distribution must be made either

- (A) on account of death or disability,
- (B) as part of a series of substantially equal payments over the employee's life expectancy (or over the joint life expectancy of the employee and a beneficiary), or
- (C) after the employee attained the age of 55.

Finally, the distribution must be made either after separation from service or on or after attainment of age 65. A distribution from a pension plan solely due to termination of the pension plan is not a distribution falling under paragraph 1.

Pensions in respect of government service are not covered by this paragraph. They are covered either by paragraph 2 of this Article, if they are in the form of social security benefits, or by paragraph 2 of Article 19 (Government Service). Thus, Article 19 covers section 457, 401(a) and 403(b) plans established for government employees. If a pension in respect of government service is not covered by Article 19 solely because the service is not "in the discharge of functions of a governmental nature," the pension is covered by this article.

Paragraph 1 does not include the sentence from the U.S. Model providing that the exclusive residence-based taxation is limited to taxation of amounts that were not previously included in taxable income in the other Contracting State. It is anticipated that any issues of potential double-taxation that arise due to the previous inclusion of a portion of the distribution in taxable income of the individual in the other Contracting State may be addressed by the competent authorities pursuant to the mutual agreement procedure of Article 25 (Mutual Agreement Procedure). However, it is understood that, in the case of a U.S. resident receiving a pension distribution from an Italian pension plan, the United States may tax the entire distribution pursuant to paragraph 1 regardless of the fact that Italy may have previously imposed a tax on the Italian pension plan with respect to earnings and accretions.

Paragraph 2

The treatment of social security benefits is dealt with in paragraph 2. As in the prior Convention, but unlike the U.S. Model, this paragraph provides that payments made by one of the Contracting States under the provisions of its social security or similar legislation to a resident of the other Contracting State will be taxable only in the other Contracting State. This paragraph applies to social security beneficiaries whether they have contributed to the system as private sector or Government employees. The phrase "similar legislation" is intended to refer to United States tier 1 Railroad Retirement benefits.

Paragraph 3

Paragraph 3 provides that, notwithstanding the exclusive residence country taxation of paragraph 1, if a resident of a Contracting State becomes a resident of the other Contracting State, lump-sum payments or severance payments (indemnities) received after such change of residence that are paid with respect to employment exercised in the first-mentioned State while a resident thereof, shall be taxable only in the first-mentioned State. The term “severance payments (indemnities)” includes any payment made in consequence of the termination of any office or employment of a person.

This paragraph is intended to prevent potential abuses of paragraph 1. For example, Italian law requires Italian employers to make certain lump-sum retirement payments to employees upon their retirement. Absent paragraph 3, an employee resident in Italy who anticipates receiving such a payment might establish residence in the United States in order to obtain more favorable U.S. tax treatment under paragraph 1. Similarly, paragraph 3 prevents a U.S. resident who anticipates receiving a lump-sum distribution from a U.S. pension plan with respect to employment in the United States from establishing residence in Italy in order to obtain more favorable Italian tax treatment under paragraph 1.

Paragraph 4

Under paragraph 4, annuities that are derived and beneficially owned by a resident of a Contracting State are taxable only in that State. An annuity, as the term is used in this paragraph, means a stated sum paid periodically at stated times during life or a specified number of years, under an obligation to make the payment in return for adequate and full consideration (other than for services rendered). An annuity received in consideration for services rendered would be treated as deferred compensation and generally taxable in accordance with Article 14 (Independent Personal Services) or Article 15 (Dependent Personal Services).

Paragraph 5

Paragraph 4 provides rules for the taxation of alimony and child support payments made by a resident of one Contracting State to a resident of the other State and defines the terms “alimony” and “child support”. The general rule is that such payments are taxable only in the country of residence of the recipient. However, if the payer is not entitled to a deduction in his country of residence, the amount will not be taxable to the recipient in either State. Thus, for example, since under present law alimony is deductible by the payer in each country, it is taxable to the recipient only in his country of residence, and since child support is not deductible by the payer in either country, it will not be taxable to the recipient in either country. The United States does not tax child support payments to the recipient; in the absence of the Convention, Italy would generally do so.

The reference to “entitled to” a deduction means permitted to claim a deduction under statutory rules. For example, a U.S. taxpayer who did not claim a deduction for alimony because he claimed the zero bracket amount or because he had a loss from other activities is nevertheless

“entitled to” such a deduction if it is allowed by the Code.

Paragraph 6

Paragraph 6 deals with cross-border pension contributions in order to remove barriers to the flow of personal services between the Contracting States that could otherwise result from a failure of the two Contracting States' laws regarding the deductibility of pension contributions to mesh properly. Many countries allow deductions or exclusions to their residents for contributions, made by them or on their behalf, to resident pension plans, but do not allow deductions or exclusions for payments made to plans resident in another country, even if the structure and legal requirements of such plans in the two countries are similar.

Subparagraph 6(a) allows for the deductibility (or excludibility) in one State of contributions to a plan in the other State if certain conditions are satisfied. Subparagraph 6(a) also provides that contributions to the plan will be deductible for purposes of computing the employer's taxable income in the State where the individual renders services to the extent allowable in that State for contributions to plans established and recognized under that State's laws.

The benefits of this paragraph are allowed to an individual who is present in one of the Contracting States to perform either dependent or independent personal services. The individual, however, must be a visitor to the host country. Subparagraph 6(d) provides that the individual can receive the benefits of this paragraph only if he was contributing to the plan in his home country, or to a plan that was replaced by the plan to which he is contributing, before coming to the host country. The allowance of a successor plan would apply if, for example, the employer has been taken over by another corporation that replaces the existing plan with its own plan, rolling membership in the old plan over into the new plan.

In addition, the host-country competent authority must determine that the recognized plan to which a contribution is made in the home country of the individual generally corresponds to the plan in the host country. It is understood that United States plans eligible for the benefits of paragraph 6 include qualified plans under section 401(a), individual retirement plans (including individual retirement plans that are part of a simplified employee pension plan that satisfies section 408(k), individual retirement accounts, individual retirement annuities, section 408(p) accounts, and Roth IRAs under section 408A), section 403(a) qualified annuity plans, and section 403(b) plans. Paragraph 15 of Article 1 of the Protocol provides that, in the case of Italy, the pension plans eligible for the benefits of paragraph 6 include a “fondi pensione”.

Finally, the benefits under this paragraph are limited to the benefits that the host country accords under its law, to the host country plan most similar to the home country plan, even if the home country would have afforded greater benefits under its law. Thus, for example, if the host country has a cap on contributions equal to, say, five percent of the remuneration, and the home country has a seven percent cap, the deduction is limited to five percent, even though if the individual had remained in his home country he would have been allowed to take the larger deduction. Where the United States is the host country, the exclusion of employee contributions from the employee's income under this paragraph is limited to elective contributions not in

excess of the amount specified in section 402(g). Deduction of employer contributions is subject to the limitations of sections 415 and 404. The section 404 limitation on deductions would be calculated as if the individual were the only employee covered by the plan.

Relationship to Other Articles

Paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Article 18 are subject to the saving clause of paragraph 4 of Article 1 (Personal Scope). Thus, a U.S. citizen who is resident in Italy, and receives either a pension, social security, annuity or alimony payment from the United States, may be subject to U.S. tax on the payment, notwithstanding the rules in those three paragraphs that give the State of residence of the recipient the exclusive taxing right. However, as explained with respect to Article 2 above, and as in the prior Convention, paragraph 2 of Article 1 of the Protocol provides that the saving clause does not override the exclusive residence country taxation provided in paragraph 2 of Article 18 of the Convention for individuals who are citizens of the residence State even if they are citizens of both States. Thus, if the United States makes a social security payment to a resident of Italy who is a citizen of both the United States and Italy, only Italy can tax that payment.

Paragraphs 5 and 6 are excepted from the saving clause by virtue of paragraph 3(a) of Article 1. Thus, the United States will allow U.S. citizens and residents the benefits of paragraphs 5 and 6.

ARTICLE 19 Government Service

Paragraph 1

Subparagraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 deal with the taxation of government compensation (other than a pension addressed in paragraph 2). Unlike the OECD Model, the paragraph applies both to government employees and to independent contractors engaged by governments to perform services for them.

Subparagraph (a) provides that remuneration paid by one of the States or its political subdivisions or local authorities to any individual who is rendering services to that State, political subdivision or local authority, is exempt from tax by the other State. Under subparagraph (b), such payments are, however, taxable exclusively in the other State (i.e., the host State) if the services are rendered in that other State and the individual is a resident of that State who is either

- (i) a national of that State who is not also a national of the other State, or
- (ii) a person who did not become resident of that State solely for purposes of rendering the services.

For example, assume that the U.S. Embassy in Rome hires a local resident who did not become a resident of Italy solely for purposes of rendering services to the Embassy. If that individual is an Italian national and not a U.S. citizen, the salary paid to him will be taxable only

by Italy. However, if the individual is not an Italian national, or is both an Italian national and a U.S. citizen, the salary will be taxable only by the United States. In the converse situation, the rule differs because of the unilateral effect of the saving clause of paragraph 2 of Article 1 (Personal Scope). For example, assume that the Italian Embassy in Washington hires a local resident who did not become a resident of the United States solely for purposes of rendering services to the Embassy. If the individual is not a U.S. citizen, or is both a U.S. citizen and an Italian national, subparagraph (a) provides that the salary will be taxable only by Italy. Notwithstanding this provision, the United States may also tax the salary of the individual by reason of the saving clause of paragraph 2 of Article 1 (Personal Scope). In order to relieve double taxation, paragraph 5 of Article 23 (Relief from Double Taxation) provides that, in the case of a person who is a dual national of the United States and Italy, the income for services rendered to the Italian government will be treated as Italian source income for purposes of the U.S. foreign tax credit. Thus, the United States may tax the income but must allow a credit for the Italian income tax, if any, in accordance with the provisions of Article 23.

As in the prior Convention, if the spouse or dependent child of an individual who under this paragraph is taxable only in the paying State should also perform governmental functions in the other State, the remuneration for those functions is taxable only in the paying State, provided that the spouse or child is not a national of the other State. This rule is intended to benefit, for example, the spouse of a U.S. Embassy official in Rome who accepts employment at the U.S. Embassy after having already become a resident of Italy by moving there with his spouse.

Paragraph 16 of Article 1 of the Protocol provides that the competent authorities may, by mutual agreement, apply the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 19 to employees of organizations that perform functions of a governmental nature. For example, it is anticipated that these provisions will apply, in the case of the United States, to employees of the Federal Reserve Banks, the Export-Import Bank, and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and, in the case of Italy, to employees of the Central Bank, the Foreign Trade Institute, and the Official Insurance Institute for Export Credits.

The phrase "functions of a governmental nature" is not defined. In general it is understood to encompass functions traditionally carried on by a government. Generally, it would not include functions that commonly are found in the private sector (e.g., education, health care, utilities). Rather, it is limited to functions that generally are carried on solely by the government (e.g., military, diplomatic service, tax administrators) and activities that directly support the carrying out of those functions.

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 2 deals with the taxation of a pension paid from the public funds of one of the States or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision or authority. Subparagraph (a) provides that such a pension is taxable only in that State. Subparagraph (b) provides an exception under which such a pension is taxable only in the other State if the individual is a resident of, and a national of, that other State. Pensions paid to retired civilian and military employees of a Government of either State are intended to be covered under paragraph 2. When benefits paid by a State in respect of

services rendered to that State or a subdivision or authority are in the form of social security benefits, however, those payments are covered by paragraph 2 of Article 18 (Pensions, Etc.).

Paragraph 3

Paragraph 3 provides that if the services are performed in connection with a business carried on by the State or individual subdivision or local authority, then paragraphs 1 and 2 do not apply. In such cases, the ordinary rules apply: Article 15 for wages and salaries, Article 16 for directors fees and other similar payments, Article 17 for artistes and athletes, and Article 18 for pensions.

Relation to Other Articles

Under paragraph 3(b) of Article 1 (Personal Scope), the saving clause (paragraph 2 of Article 1) does not apply to the benefits conferred by one of the States under Article 19 if the recipient of the benefits is neither a citizen of that State, nor a person who has been admitted for permanent residence there (i.e., in the United States, a "green card" holder). Thus, a resident of Italy who in the course of performing functions of a governmental nature becomes a resident of the United States (but not a permanent resident), would be entitled to the benefits of this Article. However, an individual who receives a pension paid by the Government of Italy in respect of services rendered to that Government is taxable on that pension only in Italy unless the individual is a U.S. citizen or acquires a U.S. green card.

ARTICLE 20 Professors and Teachers

This Article provides rules for host-country taxation of visiting professors and teachers. Although the U.S. Model does not contain such a provision, a similar provision was included in the prior Convention.

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 1 provides an exemption from tax in one Contracting State for an individual who visits that State (the "host State") for a period that is not expected to exceed two years for the purpose of teaching or engaging in research at a university, college, school or other recognized educational institution in that State, or at a medical facility primarily funded from governmental sources. This rule applies only if the individual is a resident of the other Contracting State immediately before his visit begins. The exemption applies to any remuneration for such teaching or research. The exemption from tax applies for a period not exceeding two years from the date he first visits the host State for the purpose of teaching or engaging in research at the qualifying educational institution or medical facility there.

Paragraph 17 of Article 1 of the Protocol clarifies that the term "recognized educational institution" in the case of the United States means an accredited educational institution (i.e., an institution accredited by an authority that generally is responsible for accreditation of institutions

in the particular field of study).

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 2 provides that the Article shall apply to income from research only if such research is undertaken by the individual in the public interest and not primarily for the benefit of some other private person or persons.

Relation to Other Articles

Under paragraph 3(b) of Article 1 (General Scope), the saving clause (paragraph 2 of Article 1) does not apply to the benefits conferred by one of the States under this Article if the recipient of the benefits is neither a citizen of that State, nor a person who has been admitted for permanent residence there (i.e., in the United States, a "green card" holder). Thus, a resident of Italy who visits the United States for two academic years as a professor and becomes a U.S. resident according to the Code, other than by virtue of acquiring a green card, would continue to be exempt from U.S. tax in accordance with this Article so long as he is not a U.S. citizen and does not acquire immigrant status in the United States.

ARTICLE 21 Student and Trainees

This Article provides rules for host-country taxation of visiting students, apprentices or business trainees. Persons who meet the tests of the Article will be exempt from tax in the State that they are visiting with respect to designated classes of income. Several conditions must be satisfied in order for an individual to be entitled to the benefits of this Article.

First, the visitor must have been, either at the time of his arrival in the host State or immediately before, a resident of the other Contracting State.

Second, the purpose of the visit must be exclusively for the education or training of the visitor. Thus, if the visitor comes principally to work in the host State but also is a part-time student, he would not be entitled to the benefits of this Article, even with respect to any payments he may receive from abroad for his maintenance or education, and regardless of whether or not he is in a degree program. Similarly, a person who visits the host State for the purpose of obtaining business training and who also receives a salary from his employer for providing services would not be considered a trainee and would not be entitled to the benefits of this Article.

Third, a student must be studying at a recognized educational institution. (This requirement does not apply to business trainees or apprentices.) An educational institution is understood to be an institution that normally maintains a regular faculty and normally has a regular body of students in attendance at the place where the educational activities are carried on. Paragraph 17 of Article 1 of the Protocol clarifies that the term "recognized educational institution" in the case of the United States means an accredited educational institution (i.e., an

institution accredited by an authority that generally is responsible for accreditation of institutions in the particular field of study).

The host-country exemption in the Article applies only to payments received by the student, apprentice or business trainee for the purpose of his maintenance, education or training that arise outside the host State. A payment will be considered to arise outside the host State if the payer is located outside the host State. Thus, if an employer from one of the Contracting States sends an employee to the other Contracting State for training, the payments the trainee receives from abroad from his employer for his maintenance or training while he is present in the host State will be exempt from host-country tax. In all cases substance over form will prevail in determining the identity of the payer. Consequently, payments made directly or indirectly by the U.S. person with whom the visitor is training, but which have been routed through a non-host-country source, such as, for example, a foreign bank account, should not be treated as arising outside the United States for this purpose. Moreover, if a U.S. person reimbursed a foreign person for payments by the foreign person to the visitor, the payments by the foreign person would not be treated as arising outside the United States for purposes of the Article.

Relation to Other Articles

The saving clause of paragraph 2 of Article 1 (Personal Scope) does not apply to this Article with respect to an individual who is neither a citizen of the host State nor has been admitted for permanent residence there. The saving clause, however, does apply with respect to citizens and permanent residents of the host State. Thus, a U.S. citizen who is a resident of Italy and who visits the United States as a full-time student at an accredited university will not be exempt from U.S. tax on remittances from abroad that otherwise constitute U.S. taxable income. A person, however, who is not a U.S. citizen, and who visits the United States as a student and remains long enough to become a resident under U.S. law, but does not become a permanent resident (i.e., does not acquire a green card), will be entitled to the full benefits of the Article.

ARTICLE 22 Other Income

Article 22 generally assigns taxing jurisdiction over income not dealt with in the other articles (Articles 6 through 21) of the Convention to the State of residence of the beneficial owner of the income and defines the terms necessary to apply the article. An item of income is "dealt with" in another article if it is the type of income described in the article and it has its source in a Contracting State. For example, all royalty income that arises in a Contracting State and that is beneficially owned by a resident of the other Contracting State is "dealt with" in Article 12 (Royalties).

Examples of items of income covered by Article 22 include income from gambling, punitive (but not compensatory) damages, covenants not to compete, and income from certain financial instruments to the extent derived by persons not engaged in the trade or business of dealing in such instruments (unless the transaction giving rise to the income is related to a trade or business, in which case it is dealt with under Article 7 (Business Profits)). The article also

applies to items of income that are not dealt with in the other articles because of their source or some other characteristic. For example, Article 11 (Interest) addresses only the taxation of interest arising in a Contracting State. Interest arising in a third State that is not attributable to a permanent establishment, therefore, is subject to Article 22.

Distributions from partnerships and distributions from trusts are not generally dealt with under Article 22 because partnership and trust distributions generally do not constitute income. Under the Code, partners include in income their distributive share of partnership income annually, and partnership distributions themselves generally do not give rise to income. Also, under the Code, trust income and distributions have the character of the associated distributable net income and therefore would generally be covered by another article of the Convention. See Code section 641 et seq.

Paragraph 1

The general rule of Article 22 is contained in paragraph 1. Items of income of a resident of a Contracting State not dealt with in other articles will be taxable only in the State of residence. This exclusive right of taxation applies whether or not the residence State exercises its right to tax the income covered by the Article.

Although this paragraph, like the OECD Model, refers to “items of income of a resident of a Contracting State” rather than, like the U.S. Model, “items of income beneficially owned by a resident of a Contracting State,” this is not a substantive difference. It is understood that the exclusive residence taxation provided by paragraph 1 applies only when a resident of a Contracting State is the beneficial owner of the income. Thus, source taxation of income not dealt with in other articles of the Convention is not limited by paragraph 1 if it is nominally paid to a resident of the other Contracting State, but is beneficially owned by a resident of a third State.

Paragraph 2

This paragraph provides an exception to the general rule of paragraph 1 for income, other than income from real property, when the right or property giving rise to the income is effectively connected with a permanent establishment or fixed base maintained in a Contracting State by a resident of the other Contracting State. In such case the State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base exists will retain the right to impose tax on such income. Paragraph 10 of Article 1 of the Protocol clarifies that the provisions of Articles 7 (Business Profits) or 14 (Independent Personal Services), as the case may be, apply to such income. Therefore, income arising outside the United States that is attributable to a permanent establishment maintained in the United States by a resident of Italy generally would be taxable by the United States under the provisions of Article 7. This would be true even if the income is sourced in a third State.

There is an exception to this general rule with respect to income a resident of a Contracting State derives from real property located outside the other Contracting State (whether in the first-mentioned Contracting State or in a third State) that is attributable to the resident's permanent establishment or fixed base in the other Contracting State. In such a case, only the

first-mentioned Contracting State (i.e., the State of residence of the person deriving the income) and not the host State of the permanent establishment or fixed base may tax that income. This special rule for foreign-situs property is consistent with the general rule, also reflected in Article 6 (Income from Immovable Property), that only the situs and residence States may tax real property and real property income. Even if such property is part of the property of a permanent establishment or fixed base in a Contracting State, that State may not tax the income if neither the situs of the property nor the residence of the owner is in that State.

Paragraph 3

Paragraph 3 provides that the benefits of this Article will be denied in cases in which the main purpose, or one of the main purposes, for the creation or assignment of the rights in respect of which the income is paid is to take advantage of this Article. This provision is analogous to paragraph 10 of Article 10 (Dividends), discussed above

Relation to Other Articles

This Article is subject to the saving clause of paragraph 2 of Article 1 (Personal Scope). Thus, the United States may tax the income of a resident of Italy that is not dealt with elsewhere in the Convention, if that resident is a citizen of the United States. The Article is also subject to the provisions of Article 2 of the Protocol, regarding limitation on benefits. Thus, if a resident of Italy earns income that falls within the scope of paragraph 1 of Article 22, but that is taxable by the United States under U.S. law, the income would be exempt from U.S. tax under the provisions of Article 22 only if the resident satisfies one of the tests of Article 2 of the Protocol for entitlement to benefits.

ARTICLE 23 Relief from Double Taxation

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 1 provides that each Contracting State will undertake to relieve double taxation in the manner set forth in this Article.

Paragraph 2

The United States agrees, in subparagraph 2(a), to allow to its citizens and residents a credit against U.S. tax for the appropriate amount of income tax paid to Italy. The credit under the Convention is allowed in accordance with the provisions and subject to the limitations of U.S. law, as that law may be amended over time, so long as the general principle of this Article, i.e., the allowance of a credit, is retained. Thus, although the Convention provides for a foreign tax credit, the terms of the credit are determined by the provisions, at the time a credit is given, of the U.S. statutory credit.

As indicated, the U.S. credit under the Convention is subject to the various limitations of

U.S. law (see Code sections 901 - 908). For example, the credit against U.S. tax generally is limited to the amount of U.S. tax due with respect to net foreign source income within the relevant foreign tax credit limitation category (see Code section 904(a) and (d)), and the dollar amount of the credit is determined in accordance with U.S. currency translation rules (see, e.g., Code section 986). Similarly, U.S. law applies to determine carryover periods for excess credits and other inter-year adjustments. When the alternative minimum tax is due, the alternative minimum tax foreign tax credit generally is limited in accordance with U.S. law to 90 percent of alternative minimum tax liability. Furthermore, nothing in the Convention prevents the limitation of the U.S. credit from being applied on a per-country basis (should internal law be changed), an overall basis, or to particular categories of income (see, e.g., Code section 865(h)).

Subparagraph 2(a) also provides for a deemed-paid credit, consistent with section 902 of the Code, to a U.S. corporation in respect of dividends received from a corporation resident in Italy of which the U.S. corporation owns at least 10 percent of the voting stock. This credit is for the income tax paid by the corporation of Italy on the profits out of which the dividends are considered paid.

Subparagraph 2(b) provides, in general, that Italy's covered taxes are income taxes for U.S. purposes. This provision is based on the Treasury Department's review of Italy's laws. However, in the case of the regional tax on productive activities (l'imposta regionale sulle attività produttive) ("IRAP"), referred to in paragraph 2(b)(iii) of Article 2 (Taxes Covered), only that portion specified in subparagraph 2(c) is considered to be an income tax for purposes of Article 23.

Under the prior Convention, Italy's local income tax (l'imposta locale sul reddito) ("ILOR") was a covered tax and was considered an income tax for purposes of the U.S. tax credit under Article 23. However, effective January 1, 1998, Italy repealed ILOR (as well as certain other taxes, including a local social security tax) and enacted IRAP, which applies to Italian residents as well as non-residents of Italy with a permanent establishment in Italy. Unlike ILOR, IRAP is calculated without a deduction for labor costs and, for certain taxpayers, without a deduction for interest costs. For example, the IRAP tax base for a manufacturing company generally equals gross revenue from sales in Italy, with certain deductions including cost of goods sold, rent and depreciation (but with no deduction for interest or labor expenses). The IRAP tax base for a bank or other financial institution generally equals interest and other income received, with certain deductions including interest paid, rent and depreciation (but with no deduction for labor expenses). The initial IRAP tax rate generally is 4.25 percent (5.4 percent for banks and other financial institutions).

The portion of IRAP specified in subparagraph 2(c) is intended, in general, to approximate that portion of IRAP that is imposed on the business profits of a taxpayer, and which therefore represents a tax on net income. The portion of IRAP that is considered to be an income tax pursuant to subparagraph 2(c) is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{portion considered an} \\ \text{income tax under} \\ \text{subparagraph 2(c)} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{applicable} \\ \text{ratio} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{total amount paid} \\ \text{of IRAP paid or} \\ \text{accrued} \end{array}$$

The “applicable ratio” is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{array}{rcccl} \text{applicable} & & \text{adjusted} & & \text{total tax base upon} \\ \text{ratio} & = & \text{base} & \div & \text{which IRAP is} \\ & & & & \text{actually imposed} \end{array}$$

The “adjusted base” equals the greater of:

- (a) Zero (0), or
- (b) The total tax base upon which IRAP is actually imposed, less the total amount of labor and interest expense not otherwise taken into account in determining the total tax base upon which IRAP is actually imposed

In general terms, the amount of IRAP paid or accrued that is considered an income tax under this formula is determined by multiplying the amount of IRAP paid or accrued to Italy by a fraction, the numerator of which represents an amount approximating the taxpayer’s business profits (including deductions for interest and labor expense) that were subject to IRAP, and the denominator of which equals the actual tax base upon which Italy imposed IRAP. In the case of a non-financial institution, the interest expense deduction in the numerator refers to gross interest expense (rather than net interest expense)

The following examples illustrate these calculations:

Example 1. M is a manufacturing company resident in the United States, with a permanent establishment in Italy. M has the following items of income and expense attributable to the permanent establishment in Italy:

Gross Revenue subject to IRAP	\$100,000
Rent/Depreciation Expense	40,000
Labor Expense	20,000
Interest Expense	10,000

The tax base upon which IRAP is imposed equals \$60,000 (\$100,000, less \$40,000 rent/depreciation expense). No deduction is allowed under Italian law for the labor and interest expenses in calculating IRAP. Accordingly, M pays IRAP equal to \$2,550 (4.25 percent rate, multiplied by \$60,000).

For purposes of determining the portion of this tax that is considered an income tax under subparagraph 2(c), the “adjusted base” equals \$30,000 (\$60,000 base upon which IRAP is actually imposed, less \$20,000 labor expense and \$10,000 interest expense that were not otherwise taken into account in determining the actual IRAP tax base). The “applicable ratio” equals ½ (\$30,000 adjusted base, divided by \$60,000 actual IRAP tax base). Accordingly, the portion of IRAP that is considered an income tax under subparagraph 2(c) equals \$1,275 (½ applicable ratio, multiplied by \$2,550 total amount of IRAP paid).

Example 2. B is a bank resident in the United States, which conducts banking activities

through a permanent establishment in Italy. B has the following items of income and expense attributable to the permanent establishment in Italy:

Gross Revenue subject to IRAP	\$100,000
Rent/Depreciation Expense	20,000
Labor Expense	15,000
Interest Expense	60,000

The tax base upon which IRAP is imposed equals \$20,000 (\$100,000, less \$20,000 rent/depreciation expense and \$60,000 interest expense). No deduction is allowed under Italian law for the labor expense in calculating IRAP. Accordingly, B pays IRAP equal to \$1,080 (5.4 percent rate, multiplied by \$20,000).

For purposes of determining the portion of this tax that is considered an income tax for purposes of subparagraph 2(c), the “adjusted base” equals \$5,000 (the \$20,000 base upon which IRAP is actually imposed, less the \$15,000 labor expense that was not otherwise taken into account in determining the actual IRAP tax base). The “applicable ratio” equals $\frac{1}{4}$ (\$5,000 adjusted base, divided by \$20,000 actual IRAP tax base). Accordingly, the portion of IRAP that is considered an income tax for purposes of subparagraph 2(c) is \$270 ($\frac{1}{4}$ applicable ratio, multiplied by \$1,080 total amount of IRAP paid).

Paragraph 3

In paragraph 3, Italy agrees to allow its residents a credit against Italian tax for U.S. taxes on income. With respect to items of income that the United States may tax under the Convention (other than solely by reason of the saving clause applied to U.S. citizens), Italy may include such items of income in the tax base of its residents except as otherwise provided by the Convention. In such a case, the U.S. taxes that are covered taxes under paragraphs 2(a) and 3 of Article 2 (Taxes Covered) will be allowed as a credit against the Italian tax liability in an amount not to exceeding the proportion of Italian tax that such items of income that are taxable by the United States bear to the total income of the taxpayer.

Italy will not give a foreign tax credit in cases where the taxpayer has elected under Italian law to pay a final withholding tax on an item of income, e.g., dividends, thereby excluding that income from the tax base subject to the ordinary rates of tax.

Italy does not grant an indirect credit comparable to the credit authorized by section 902 of the Code. However, under Article 2359 of Italy’s tax law, a portion of the dividends received by an Italian corporation from a foreign subsidiary (defined in terms of 10 percent ownership or a “controlling interest”) are excluded from the tax base.

Paragraph 4

Paragraph 4 provides special rules for the tax treatment in both States of certain types of income derived from U.S. sources by U.S. citizens who are resident in Italy. Since U.S. citizens, regardless of residence, are subject to United States tax at ordinary progressive rates on their

worldwide income, the U.S. tax on the U.S. source income of a U.S. citizen resident in Italy may exceed the U.S. tax that may be imposed under the Convention on an item of U.S. source income derived by a resident of Italy who is not a U.S. citizen.

Subparagraph (a) of paragraph 4 provides special credit rules for Italy with respect to items of income that are either exempt from U.S. tax or subject to reduced rates of U.S. tax under the provisions of the Convention when received by residents of Italy who are not U.S. citizens. The tax credit of Italy allowed by paragraph 4(a) under these circumstances, to the extent consistent with the law of Italy, need not exceed the U.S. tax that may be imposed under the provisions of the Convention on a resident of Italy that is not a U.S. citizen. Thus, if a U.S. citizen resident in Italy receives U.S. source portfolio dividends, the foreign tax credit granted by Italy would be limited to 15 percent of the dividend -- the U.S. tax that may be imposed under subparagraph 2(b) of Article 10 (Dividends) -- even if the shareholder is subject to U.S. net income tax because of his U.S. citizenship. With respect to royalties arising from the use of, or right to use, a copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work described in paragraph 3 of Article 12 (Royalties), Italy would allow no foreign tax credit, because its residents are exempt from U.S. tax on this class of income under Article 12.

Paragraph 4(b) eliminates the potential for double taxation that can arise because subparagraph 4(a) provides that Italy need not provide full relief for the U.S. tax imposed on its citizens resident in Italy. The subparagraph provides that the United States will credit the income tax paid or accrued to Italy, after the application of subparagraph 4(a). It further provides that in allowing the credit, the United States will not reduce its tax below the amount that is taken into account in Italy in applying subparagraph 4(a). Since the income described in paragraph 4 is U.S. source income, special rules are required to resource some of the income to Italy in order for the United States to be able to credit the Italy's tax. This resourcing is provided for in subparagraph 4(c), which deems the items of income referred to in subparagraph 4(a) to be from foreign sources to the extent necessary to avoid double taxation under paragraph 4(b). The rules of paragraph 4(c) apply only for purposes of determining U.S. foreign tax credits with respect to taxes considered to be income taxes pursuant to subparagraph 2(b) of Article 23 (Relief from Double Taxation).

The following two examples illustrate the application of paragraph 4 in the case of a U.S. source portfolio dividend received by a U.S. citizen resident in Italy. In both examples, the U.S. rate of tax on residents of Italy under paragraph 2(b) of Article 10 (Dividends) of the Convention is 15 percent. In both examples the U.S. income tax rate on the U.S. citizen is 36 percent. In example I, the Italian income tax rate on its resident (the U.S. citizen) is 25 percent (below the U.S. rate), and in example II, the Italian income tax rate on its resident is 40 percent (above the U.S. rate).

	Example I	Example II
Paragraph 4(a)		
U.S. dividend declared	\$100.00	\$100.00
Notional U.S. withholding tax per Article 10(2)(b)	15.00	15.00
Italian taxable income	100.00	100.00
Italian tax before credit	25.00	40.00
Italian foreign tax credit	15.00	15.00
Net post-credit Italian tax	10.00	25.00

	Example I	Example II
Paragraphs 4(b) and (c)		
U.S. pre-tax income	\$100.00	\$100.00
U.S. pre-credit citizenship tax	36.00	36.00
Notional U.S. withholding tax	15.00	15.00
U.S. tax available for credit	21.00	21.00
Income resourced from U.S. to Italy	27.77	58.33
U.S. tax on resourced income	10.00	21.00
U.S. credit for Italian tax	10.00	21.00
Net post-credit U.S. tax	11.00	0.00
Total U.S. tax	26.00	15.00

In both examples, in the application of subparagraph 4(a), Italy credits a 15 percent U.S. tax against its residence tax on the U.S. citizen. In example I the net Italian tax after foreign tax credit is \$10.00; in the second example it is \$25.00. In the application of subparagraphs 4(b) and (c), from the U.S. tax due before credit of \$36.00, the United States subtracts the amount of the U.S. source tax of \$15.00, against which no U.S. foreign tax credit is to be allowed. This provision assures that the United States will collect the tax that it is due under the Convention as the source country. In both examples, the maximum amount of U.S. tax against which credit for Italian tax may be claimed is \$21.00. Initially, all of the income in these examples was U.S. source. In order for a U.S. credit to be allowed for the full amount of Italian tax, an appropriate amount of the income must be resourced. The amount that must be resourced depends on the amount of Italian tax for which the U.S. citizen is claiming a U.S. foreign tax credit. In example I, Italian tax was \$10.00. In order for this amount to be creditable against U.S. tax, \$27.77 (\$10 divided by .36) must be resourced as foreign source. When Italian tax is credited against the U.S. tax on the resourced income, there is a net U.S. tax of \$11.00 due after credit. In example II, Italian tax was \$25 but, because the amount available for credit is reduced under subparagraph 4(c) by the amount of the U.S. source tax, only \$21.00 is eligible for credit. Accordingly, the amount that must be resourced is limited to the amount necessary to ensure a foreign tax credit for \$21 of Italian tax, or \$58.33 (\$21 divided by .36). Thus, even though Italian tax was \$25.00 and the U.S. tax available for credit was \$21.00, there is no excess credit available for carryover.

Paragraph 5

Paragraph 5 provides a resourcing rule for purposes of the U.S. foreign tax credit in situations where an individual who is a dual national of both the United States and Italy is taxable by Italy pursuant to subparagraph 1(a) of Article 19 (Government Service) and by the United States pursuant to the saving clause of paragraph 2 of Article 1 (Personal Scope). This provision is explained in more detail above in the discussion of Article 19.

Relation to Other Articles

By virtue of the exceptions in subparagraph 3(a) of Article 1 this Article is not subject to the saving clause of paragraph 4 of Article 1 (Personal Scope). Thus, the United States will allow

a credit to its citizens and residents in accordance with the Article, even if such credit were to provide a benefit not available under the Code (such as the re-sourcing provided by subparagraph 4(c) and paragraph 5).

ARTICLE 24 Non-Discrimination

This Article assures that nationals of a Contracting State, in the case of paragraph 1, and residents of a Contracting State, in the case of paragraphs 2 through 4, will not be subject, directly or indirectly, to discriminatory taxation in the other Contracting State. For this purpose, non-discrimination means providing national treatment. Not all differences in tax treatment, either as between nationals of the two States, or between residents of the two States, are violations of this national treatment standard. Rather, the national treatment obligation of this Article applies only if the nationals or residents of the two States are comparably situated.

Each of the relevant paragraphs of the Article provides that two persons that are comparably situated must be treated similarly. Although the actual words differ from paragraph to paragraph (e.g., paragraph 1 refers to two nationals "in the same circumstances," paragraph 2 refers to two enterprises "carrying on the same activities" and paragraph 4 refers to two enterprises that are "similar"), the common underlying premise is that if the difference in treatment is directly related to a tax-relevant difference in the situations of the domestic and foreign persons being compared, that difference is not to be treated as discriminatory (e.g., if one person is taxable in a Contracting State on worldwide income and the other is not, or tax may be collectible from one person at a later stage, but not from the other, distinctions in treatment would be justified under paragraph 1). Other examples of such factors that can lead to non-discriminatory differences in treatment will be noted in the discussions of each paragraph.

The operative paragraphs of the Article also use different language to identify the kinds of differences in taxation treatment that will be considered discriminatory. For example, paragraphs 1 and 4 speak of "any taxation or any requirement connected therewith that is other or more burdensome," while paragraph 2 specifies that a tax "shall not be less favorably levied." Regardless of these differences in language, only differences in tax treatment that materially disadvantage the foreign person relative to the domestic person are properly the subject of the Article.

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 1 provides that a national of one Contracting State may not be subject to taxation or connected requirements in the other Contracting State that are other or more burdensome than the taxes and connected requirements imposed upon a national of that other State in the same circumstances. As noted above, whether or not the two persons are both taxable on worldwide income is a significant circumstance for this purpose. The 1992 revision of the OECD Model added after the words "in the same circumstances", the phrase "in particular with respect to residence," reflecting the fact that under most countries' laws residents are taxable on worldwide income and nonresidents are not. Since in the United States nonresident citizens are

also taxable on worldwide income, the U.S. Model expands the phrase to refer, not to residence, but to taxation on worldwide income. The Convention contains an explicit sentence providing that, for purposes of U.S. taxation, U.S. citizens who are subject to tax on a worldwide basis are not in the same circumstances as Italian nationals who are not residents of the United States. Despite these different formulations, the underlying concept is essentially the same in the two Models and the Convention.

A national of a Contracting State is afforded protection under this paragraph even if the national is not a resident of either Contracting State. Thus, a U.S. citizen who is resident in a third country is entitled, under this paragraph, to the same treatment in Italy as a national of Italy who is in similar circumstances (i.e., presumably one who is resident in a third State). The term "national" in relation to a Contracting State is defined in subparagraph 1(h) of Article 3 (General Definitions). The term national includes both individuals and juridical persons.

Because the relevant circumstances referred to in the paragraph relate, among other things, to taxation on worldwide income, paragraph 1 does not obligate the United States to apply the same taxing regime to a national of Italy who is not resident in the United States and a U.S. national who is not resident in the United States. United States citizens who are not residents of the United States but who are, nevertheless, subject to United States tax on their worldwide income are not in the same circumstances with respect to United States taxation as citizens of Italy who are not United States residents. Thus, for example, Article 24 would not entitle a national of Italy resident in a third country to taxation at graduated rates of U.S. source dividends or other investment income that applies to a U.S. citizen resident in the same third country.

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 2 of the Article provides that a Contracting State may not tax a permanent establishment of an enterprise of the other Contracting State less favorably than an enterprise of that first-mentioned State that is carrying on the same activities. This provision, however, does not obligate a Contracting State to grant to a resident of the other Contracting State any tax allowances, reliefs, etc., that it grants to its own residents on account of their civil status or family responsibilities. Thus, if a sole proprietor who is a resident of Italy has a permanent establishment in the United States, in assessing income tax on the profits attributable to the permanent establishment, the United States is not obligated to allow to the resident of Italy the personal allowances for himself and his family that he would be permitted to take if the permanent establishment were a sole proprietorship owned and operated by a U.S. resident, despite the fact that the individual income tax rates would apply.

The fact that a U.S. permanent establishment of an enterprise of Italy is subject to U.S. tax only on income that is attributable to the permanent establishment, while a U.S. corporation engaged in the same activities is taxable on its worldwide income is not, in itself, a sufficient difference to deny national treatment to the permanent establishment. There are cases, however, where the two enterprises would not be similarly situated and differences in treatment may be warranted. For instance, it would not be a violation of the non-discrimination protection of paragraph 2 to require the foreign enterprise to provide information in a reasonable manner that

may be different from the information requirements imposed on a resident enterprise, because information may not be as readily available to the Internal Revenue Service from a foreign as from a domestic enterprise. Similarly, it would not be a violation of paragraph 2 to impose penalties on persons who fail to comply with such a requirement (see, e.g., sections 874(a) and 882(c)(2)). Further, a determination that income and expenses have been attributed or allocated to a permanent establishment in conformity with the principles of Article 7 (Business Profits) implies that the attribution or allocation was not discriminatory.

Section 1446 of the Code imposes on any partnership with income that is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business the obligation to withhold tax on amounts allocable to a foreign partner. In the context of the Convention, this obligation applies with respect to a share of the partnership income of a partner resident in Italy, and attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment. There is no similar obligation with respect to the distributive shares of U.S. resident partners. It is understood, however, that this distinction is not a form of discrimination within the meaning of paragraph 2 of the Article. No distinction is made between U.S. and non-U.S. partnerships, since the law requires that partnerships of both U.S. and non-U.S. domicile withhold tax in respect of the partnership shares of non-U.S. partners. Furthermore, in distinguishing between U.S. and non-U.S. partners, the requirement to withhold on the non-U.S. but not the U.S. partner's share is not discriminatory taxation, but, like other withholding on nonresident aliens, is merely a reasonable method for the collection of tax from persons who are not continually present in the United States, and as to whom it otherwise may be difficult for the United States to enforce its tax jurisdiction. If tax has been over-withheld, the partner can, as in other cases of over- withholding, file for a refund. (The relationship between paragraph 2 and the imposition of the branch tax is dealt with below in the discussion of paragraph 18 of Article 1 of the Protocol.)

Paragraph 3

Paragraph 3 prohibits discrimination in the allowance of deductions. When an enterprise of a Contracting State pays interest, royalties or other disbursements to a resident of the other Contracting State, the first-mentioned Contracting State must allow a deduction for those payments in computing the taxable profits of the enterprise as if the payment had been made under the same conditions to a resident of the first-mentioned Contracting State. An exception to this rule is provided for cases where the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 9 (Associated Enterprises), paragraph 7 of Article 11 (Interest) or paragraph 7 of Article 12 (Royalties) apply, because in these situations, the related parties have entered into transactions on an arm's length basis. This exception would include the denial or deferral of certain interest deductions under Code section 163(j).

The term "other disbursements" is understood to include a reasonable allocation of executive and general administrative expenses, research and development expenses and other expenses incurred for the benefit of a group of related persons that includes the person incurring the expense.

The Convention does not include an explicit statement, as is found in the U.S. Model and the OECD Model, that any debts of a resident of a Contract State to a resident of the other

Contracting State shall, for the purpose of determining the taxable capital of the first-mentioned resident, be deductible under the same conditions as if they have been contracted to a resident of the first-mentioned State. However, it is understood that this principle is incorporated in the general principles of Article 24 and, therefore, is applicable.

Paragraph 4

Paragraph 4 requires that a Contracting State not impose other or more burdensome taxation or connected requirements on an enterprise of that State that is wholly or partly owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by one or more residents of the other Contracting State, than the taxation or connected requirements that it imposes on other similar enterprises of that first-mentioned Contracting State. For this purpose it is understood that “similar” refers to similar activities or ownership of the enterprise.

This rule, like all non-discrimination provisions, does not prohibit differing treatment of entities that are in differing circumstances. Rather, a protected enterprise is only required to be treated in the same manner as other enterprises that, from the point of view of the application of the tax law, are in substantially similar circumstances both in law and in fact. The taxation of a distributing corporation under section 367(e) on an applicable distribution to foreign shareholders does not violate paragraph 4 of the Article because a foreign-owned corporation is not similar to a domestically-owned corporation that is accorded non-recognition treatment under sections 337 and 355.

For the reasons given above in connection with the discussion of paragraph 2 of the Article, it is also understood that the provision in section 1446 of the Code for withholding of tax on non-U.S. partners does not violate paragraph 4 of the Article.

It is further understood that the ineligibility of a U.S. corporation with nonresident alien shareholders to make an election to be an "S" corporation does not violate paragraph 4 of the Article. If a corporation elects to be an S corporation (requiring 75 or fewer shareholders), it is generally not subject to income tax and the shareholders take into account their pro rata shares of the corporation's items of income, loss, deduction or credit. (The purpose of the provision is to allow an individual or small group of individuals to conduct business in corporate form while paying taxes at individual rates as if the business were conducted directly.) A nonresident alien does not pay U.S. tax on a net basis, and, thus, does not generally take into account items of loss, deduction or credit. Thus, the S corporation provisions do not exclude corporations with nonresident alien shareholders because such shareholders are foreign, but only because they are not net-basis taxpayers. Similarly, the provisions exclude corporations with other types of shareholders where the purpose of the provisions cannot be fulfilled or their mechanics implemented. For example, corporations with corporate shareholders are excluded because the purpose of the provisions to permit individuals to conduct a business in corporate form at individual tax rates would not be furthered by their inclusion.

Paragraph 5

As noted above, notwithstanding the specification in Article 2 (Taxes Covered) of taxes

covered by the Convention for general purposes, for purposes of providing non-discrimination protection this Article applies to taxes of every kind and description imposed by a Contracting State or a political subdivision or local authority thereof. Customs duties are not considered to be taxes for this purpose.

Paragraph 18 of Article 1 of the Protocol

Paragraph 18 of Article 1 of the Protocol, which corresponds to paragraph 5 of Article 24 of the U.S. Model, confirms that no provision of the Article 24 will prevent either Contracting State from imposing the branch tax described in paragraph 6 of Article 10 (Dividends) or the branch level interest tax described in paragraph 8 of Article 11 (Interest). Since imposition of these taxes under the Convention is specifically sanctioned under Articles 10 and 11, its imposition could not be precluded by Article 24, even without paragraph 18 of Article 1 of the Protocol. Under the generally accepted rule of construction that the specific takes precedence over the more general, the specific branch tax provisions of Articles 10 and 11 would take precedence over the more general national treatment provision of Article 24.

Relation to Other Articles

The saving clause of paragraph 2 of Article 1 (Personal Scope) does not apply to this Article, by virtue of the exceptions in paragraph 3(a) of Article 1. Thus, for example, a U.S. citizen who is a resident of Italy may claim benefits in the United States under this Article.

Nationals of a Contracting State may claim the benefits of paragraph 1 regardless of whether they are entitled to benefits under Article 2 of the Protocol, regarding limitation on benefits, because that paragraph applies to nationals and not residents. They may not claim the benefits of the other paragraphs of this Article with respect to an item of income unless they are generally entitled to treaty benefits with respect to that income under a provision of Article 2 of the Protocol.

ARTICLE 25
Mutual Agreement Procedure

This Article provides the mechanism for taxpayers to bring to the attention of the Contracting States' competent authorities issues and problems that may arise under the Convention. It also provides a mechanism for cooperation between the competent authorities of the Contracting States to resolve disputes and clarify issues that may arise under the Convention and to resolve cases of double taxation not provided for in the Convention. The Article also provides for the possibility of the use of arbitration to resolve disputes that cannot be settled by the competent authorities. The competent authorities of the two Contracting States are identified in paragraph 1(e) of Article 3 (General Definitions).

Because Article 25 makes a number of changes to the corresponding provision of the prior Convention, paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Protocol provides that, within three years after the entry into force of the Convention, the competent authorities shall consult with respect to the

implementation of Article 25 and, taking into account experience with respect thereto, determine whether any modifications to Article 25 would be appropriate.

Paragraph 1

This paragraph, like the OECD Model, provides that where a resident of a Contracting State considers that the actions of one or both Contracting States will result in taxation that is not in accordance with the Convention he may present his case to the competent authority of his State of residence or, if his case comes under paragraph 1 of Article 24 (Non-Discrimination), to the competent authority of the State of which he is a national.

Although the typical cases brought under this paragraph will involve economic double taxation arising from transfer pricing adjustments, the scope of this paragraph is not limited to such cases. For example, if a Contracting State treats income derived by a company resident in the other Contracting State as attributable to a permanent establishment in the first-mentioned Contracting State, and the resident believes that the income is not attributable to a permanent establishment, or that no permanent establishment exists, the resident may bring a complaint under paragraph 1 to the competent authority of his State of residence.

It is not necessary for a person bringing a complaint first to have exhausted the remedies provided under the national laws of the Contracting States before presenting a case to the competent authorities. The case must be presented within three years of the first notification of the action resulting in taxation not in accordance with the Convention. (See Article 5 of the Protocol, discussed below, for time limits regarding claims for refund of taxes withheld at source) Although the U.S. Model would avoid any time limits for presenting a case for competent authority action, Italy advocated a three-year limit, which is consistent with the OECD Model. The phrase “first notification of the action resulting in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of the Convention” should be interpreted in the way most favorable to the taxpayer. See paragraph 18 of the OECD Commentaries to Article 25. With respect to Italy’s existing practice for implementing these benefits See Article 5 of the Protocol, discussed below

Paragraph 2

This paragraph instructs the competent authorities in dealing with cases brought by taxpayers under paragraph 1. It provides that if the competent authority of the Contracting State to which the case is presented judges the case to have merit, and cannot reach a unilateral solution, it shall seek an agreement with the competent authority of the other Contracting State pursuant to which taxation not in accordance with the Convention will be avoided. Any agreement is to be implemented even if such implementation otherwise would be barred by the statute of limitations or by some other procedural limitation, such as a closing agreement. In a case where the taxpayer has entered a closing agreement (or other written settlement) with the United States prior to bringing a case to the competent authorities, the U.S. competent authority will endeavor only to obtain a correlative adjustment from Italy. See, Rev. Proc. 96-13, 1996-3 I.R.B. 31, section 7.05. Because, as specified in paragraph 2 of Article 1 (Personal Scope), the Convention cannot operate to increase a taxpayer's liability, time or other procedural limitations can be overridden only for the purpose of making refunds and not to impose additional tax.

Paragraph 3

Paragraph 3 authorizes the competent authorities to resolve difficulties or doubts that may arise as to the application or interpretation of the Convention. This paragraph follows the OECD Model treaty. The U.S. Model contains a non-exhaustive list of examples of the kinds of matters about which the competent authorities may reach agreement. This list is not in the Convention because the negotiators viewed it as unnecessary. The negotiators agreed that the list would not grant any authority that is not implicitly present as a result of the introductory sentence of paragraph 3. Thus, under this paragraph, the competent authorities may agree to settle a variety of conflicting applications of the Convention. The competent authorities may, for example, agree to the same attribution of income, deductions, credits or allowances between an enterprise in one Contracting State and its permanent establishment in the other or between related persons. These allocations are to be made in accordance with the arm's length principle underlying Article 7 (Business Profits) and Article 9 (Associated Enterprises). Agreements reached under these subparagraphs may include agreement on a methodology for determining an appropriate transfer price, common treatment of a taxpayer's cost sharing arrangement, or upon an acceptable range of results under that methodology. They may also agree to apply this methodology and range of results prospectively to future transactions and time periods pursuant to advance pricing agreements.

The competent authorities also may agree to characterize particular items of income in the same way, to characterize entities in a particular way, to apply the same source rules to particular items of income, and to adopt a common meaning of a term. The competent authorities can agree to the common application, consistent with the objective of avoiding double taxation, of procedural provisions of the internal laws of the Contracting States, including those regarding penalties, fines and interest. The competent authorities may seek agreement on a uniform set of standards for the use of exchange rates, or agree on consistent timing of gain recognition with respect to a transaction to the extent necessary to avoid double taxation. Agreements reached by the competent authorities under paragraph 3 need not conform to the internal law provisions of either Contracting State.

Paragraph 3 explicitly authorizes the competent authorities to consult for the purpose of eliminating double taxation in cases not provided for in the Convention and to resolve any difficulties or doubts arising as to the interpretation or application of the Convention. This provision is intended to permit the competent authorities to implement the treaty in particular cases in a manner that is consistent with its expressed general purposes. It permits the competent authorities to deal with cases that are within the spirit of the provisions but that are not specifically covered. An example of such a case might be double taxation arising from a transfer pricing adjustment between two permanent establishments of a third-country resident, one in the United States and one in Italy. Since no resident of a Contracting State is involved in the case, the Convention does not apply, but the competent authorities nevertheless may use the authority of the Convention to prevent the double taxation.

Paragraph 19 of Article 1 of the Protocol makes clear that the competent authorities can agree that the conditions for application of the anti-abuse provisions in paragraph 10 of Article

10 (Dividends), paragraph 9 of Article 11 (Interest), paragraph 8 of Article 12 (Royalties), or paragraph 3 of Article 22 (Other Income), have been met. As with all other matters, the competent authorities' agreement does not have to relate to a particular case. Thus, if the competent authorities become aware of a type of transaction entered into by several taxpayers, they could reach an agreement that all such transactions are entered into with a main purpose of taking advantage of a relevant Article. In that case, treaty benefits would be denied to all taxpayers who had entered into such transactions. It is anticipated that the public would be notified of such generic agreements through the issuance of press releases. It is anticipated that the standard of judicial review regarding such an agreement would be the same as for a determination with respect to a particular taxpayer.

Paragraph 4

Paragraph 4 provides that the competent authorities may communicate with each other directly for the purpose of reaching an agreement. This makes clear that the competent authorities of the two Contracting States may communicate without going through diplomatic channels. Such communication may be in various forms, including, where appropriate, through face-to-face meetings of the competent authorities or their representatives.

Paragraph 5

Paragraph 5 contains an arbitration procedure found in several recent U.S. tax treaties, although the arbitration procedures currently are operative only under the treaty with Federal Republic of Germany. Paragraph 5 provides that where the competent authorities have been unable to resolve a disagreement regarding the application or interpretation of the Convention, the disagreement may, by mutual consent of the competent authorities and the affected taxpayers, be submitted for arbitration. Nothing in the provision requires that any case be submitted for arbitration. If a case is submitted to an arbitration board, however, the board's decision in that case will be binding on both Contracting States and the taxpayer(s) with respect to that case.

When a case is referred to an arbitration board, confidential information necessary for carrying out the arbitration procedure may be released by the States to the board. The members of the board, and any staff, however, are subject to the disclosure rules of Article 26.

The arbitration procedures will not come into effect until the Contracting States have agreed through an exchange of diplomatic notes. Pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Protocol, within three years after entry into force of the Convention the competent authorities will consult to determine whether it is appropriate to exchange diplomatic notes implementing the arbitration procedure, taking into account the operation of Article 25 and the experience with respect to arbitration of international tax disputes .

The Memorandum of Understanding elaborates on the circumstances under which an exchange of diplomatic notes implementing the arbitration procedure will take place. It notes the understanding that the two States will exchange diplomatic notes implementing the arbitration procedure at such time as either the provision under the U.S.-Germany income tax treaty, or the

similar provision in the European Communities agreement signed on 23 July, 1990, has proven to be satisfactory to competent authorities of both the United States and Italy. The arbitration procedures themselves also will be established through an exchange of notes.

The Memorandum of Understanding also sets forth the procedures that will apply to arbitration proceedings if the arbitration provision is implemented pursuant to an exchange of notes. The competent authorities may agree to modify or supplement the arbitration procedures set forth in the Memorandum of Understanding. However, they shall continue to be bound by the general principles established therein.

Other Issues

Treaty effective dates and termination in relation to competent authority dispute resolution

A case may be raised by a taxpayer under a treaty with respect to a year for which a treaty was in force after the treaty has been terminated. In such a case the ability of the competent authorities to act is limited. They may not exchange confidential information, nor may they reach a solution that varies from that specified in its law.

A case also may be brought to a competent authority under a treaty that is in force, but with respect to a year prior to the entry into force of the treaty. The scope of the competent authorities to address such a case is not constrained by the fact that the treaty was not in force when the transactions at issue occurred, and the competent authorities have available to them the full range of remedies afforded under this Article. Even though the prior Convention was in effect during the years in which the transaction at issue occurred, the mutual agreement procedures of the Convention would apply.

Triangular competent authority solutions

International tax cases may involve more than two taxing jurisdictions (e.g., transactions among a parent corporation resident in country A and its subsidiaries resident in countries B and C). As long as there is a complete network of treaties among the three countries, it should be possible, under the full combination of bilateral authorities, for the competent authorities of the three States to work together on a three-sided solution. Although country A may not be able to give information received under Article 26 (Exchange of Information) from country B to the authorities of country C, if the competent authorities of the three countries are working together, it should not be a problem for them to arrange for the authorities of country B to give the necessary information directly to the tax authorities of country C, as well as to those of country A. Each bilateral part of the trilateral solution must, of course, not exceed the scope of the authority of the competent authorities under the relevant bilateral treaty.

Relation to Other Articles

This Article is not subject to the saving clause of paragraph 2 of Article 1 (Personal Scope) by virtue of the exceptions in paragraph 3(a) of that Article. Thus, rules, definitions,

procedures, etc. that are agreed upon by the competent authorities under this Article may be applied by the United States with respect to its citizens and residents even if they differ from the comparable Code provisions. Similarly, as indicated above, U.S. law may be overridden to provide refunds of tax to a U.S. citizen or resident under this Article. A person may seek relief under Article 25 regardless of whether he is generally entitled to benefits under Article 2 of the Protocol, regarding limitation on benefits. As in all other cases, the competent authority is vested with the discretion to decide whether the claim for relief is justified.

ARTICLE 26 Exchange of Information

Paragraph 1

This Article provides for the exchange of information between the competent authorities of the Contracting States. The information to be exchanged is that which is necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Convention or the domestic laws of the United States or of Italy concerning the taxes covered by the Convention. The reference to information that is “necessary” is consistent with the OECD Model, and while the U.S. Model refers to information that is “relevant”, the terms consistently have been interpreted as being equivalent, and as not requiring a requesting State to demonstrate that it would be unable to enforce its tax laws unless it obtained a particular item of information. Therefore, it should not be interpreted that “necessary” creates a higher threshold than “relevant”.

The taxes covered by the Convention for purposes of this Article constitute a broader category of taxes than those referred to in Article 2 (Taxes Covered). As provided in paragraph 20 of Article 1 of the Protocol, for purposes of exchange of information, covered taxes include all taxes imposed by the Contracting States. Exchange of information with respect to domestic law is authorized insofar as the taxation under those domestic laws is not contrary to the Convention. Thus, for example, information may be exchanged with respect to a covered tax, even if the transaction to which the information relates is a purely domestic transaction in the requesting State and, therefore, the exchange is not made for the purpose of carrying out the Convention.

An example of such a case is provided in the OECD Commentary: A company resident in the United States and a company resident in Italy transact business between themselves through a third-country resident company. Neither Contracting State has a treaty with the third State. In order to enforce their internal laws with respect to transactions of their residents with the third-country company (since there is no relevant treaty in force), the Contracting States may exchange information regarding the prices that their residents paid in their transactions with the third-country resident.

Paragraph 1 states that information exchange is not restricted by Article 1 (Personal Scope). Accordingly, information may be requested and provided under this Article with respect to persons who are not residents of either Contracting State. For example, if a third-country resident has a permanent establishment in Italy which engages in transactions with a U.S.

enterprise, the United States could request information with respect to that permanent establishment, even though it is not a resident of either Contracting State. Similarly, if a third-country resident maintains a bank account in Italy, and the Internal Revenue Service has reason to believe that funds in that account should have been reported for U.S. tax purposes but have not been so reported, information can be requested from Italy with respect to that person's account.

Paragraph 1 also provides assurances that any information exchanged will be treated as secret, subject to the same disclosure constraints as information obtained under the laws of the requesting State. Information received may be disclosed only to persons, including courts and administrative bodies, involved with the assessment or collection of, enforcement or prosecution in respect of, or the determination of appeals in relation to, the taxes to which the information relates. Paragraph 20 of Article 1 of the Protocol provides that information may also be disclosed to persons or authorities involved in the oversight of such activities. The information must be used by these persons in connection with these designated functions. Persons in the United States involved with the oversight of taxes include legislative bodies, such as the tax-writing committees of Congress and the General Accounting Office. Information received by these bodies must be for use in the performance of their role in overseeing the administration of U.S. tax laws. Information received may be disclosed in public court proceedings or in judicial decisions.

The Article authorizes the competent authorities to exchange information on a routine basis, on request in relation to a specific case, or spontaneously. It is contemplated that the Contracting States will utilize this authority to engage in all of these forms of information exchange, as appropriate.

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 2 is identical to paragraph 2 of Article 26 of the OECD Model. It provides that the obligations undertaken in paragraph 1 to exchange information do not require a Contracting State to carry out administrative measures that are at variance with the laws or administrative practice of either State. Nor is a Contracting State required to supply information not obtainable under the laws or administrative practice of either State, or to disclose trade secrets or other information, the disclosure of which would be contrary to public policy. Thus, a requesting State may be denied information from the other State if the information would be obtained pursuant to procedures or measures that are broader than those available in the requesting State.

While paragraph 2 states conditions under which a Contracting State is not obligated to comply with a request from the other Contracting State for information, the requested State is not precluded from providing such information, and may, at its discretion, do so subject to the limitations of its internal law.

The Convention does not contain a paragraph corresponding to paragraph 3 of the Model, which sets forth certain exceptions from the dispensations described in paragraph 2. One such exception contained in the U.S. Model provides that when information is requested by a Contracting State in accordance with this Article, the other Contracting State is obligated to

obtain the requested information as if the tax in question were the tax of the requested State, even if that State has no direct tax interest in the case to which the request relates. The OECD Model, like the Convention, does not state explicitly in the Article that the requested State is obligated to respond to a request even if it does not have a direct tax interest in the information. The OECD Commentary, however, makes clear that this is to be understood as implicit in the OECD Model. (See paragraph 16 of the OECD Commentary to Article 26.) Thus, it is implicit in the Convention.

The Convention also does not contain the first sentence of paragraph 3 of the Model, which provides that information must be provided to the requesting State notwithstanding the fact that disclosure of the information is precluded by bank secrecy or similar legislation relating to disclosure of financial information by financial institutions or intermediaries. The United States has received assurances from the Italian Ministry of Finance concerning Italy's ability to exchange third-party information obtained from banks and other financial institutions. Given these assurances, and the longstanding relationship with Italy regarding exchange of information under the prior Convention, the Treasury Department believes that the omission of the sentence will not affect the United States' ability to obtain this third-party information from Italy.

Article 6 of the Protocol

Article 6 of the Protocol, which is similar to paragraph 4 of Article 26 of the U.S. Model, provides for assistance in collection of taxes to the extent necessary to ensure that treaty benefits are enjoyed only by persons entitled to those benefits under the terms of the Convention. Under Article 6 of the Protocol, a Contracting State may collect on behalf of the other State those amounts necessary to ensure that any exemption or reduced rate of tax at source granted under the Convention by that other State is not enjoyed by persons not entitled to those benefits. For example, if a U.S. source dividend is paid to an addressee in Italy, the withholding agent under current rules may withhold at the treaty's portfolio dividend rate of 15 percent. If, however, the addressee is merely acting as a nominee on behalf of a third-country resident, Article 6 of the Protocol would permit Italy to withhold and remit to the United States the additional tax that should have been collected by the U.S. withholding agent.

Unlike the corresponding provision of the Model, this paragraph merely permits, rather than requires, each Contracting State to endeavor to assist in the collection described therein. This provision also makes clear that the Contracting State asked to collect the tax is not obligated, in the process of providing collection assistance, to carry out administrative measures that are different from those used in the collection of its own taxes, or that would be contrary to its sovereignty, security or public policy.

Paragraph 20 of Article 1 of the Protocol

As noted above in the discussion of paragraph 1, the exchange of information provisions of the Convention apply to all taxes imposed by a Contracting State, not just to those taxes designated as covered taxes under Article 2 (Taxes Covered). The U.S. competent authority may, therefore, request information for purposes of, for example, estate and gift taxes or federal excise taxes.

Treaty Effective Dates and Termination in Relation to Competent Authority Dispute Resolution

A tax administration may seek information with respect to a year for which a treaty was in force after the treaty has been terminated. In such a case the ability of the other tax administration to act is limited. The treaty no longer provides authority for the tax administrations to exchange confidential information. They may only exchange information pursuant to domestic law.

The competent authority also may seek information under a treaty that is in force, but with respect to a year prior to the entry into force of the treaty. The scope of the competent authorities to address such a case is not constrained by the fact that a treaty was not in force when the transactions at issue occurred, and the competent authorities have available to them the full range of information exchange provisions afforded under this Article. Even though a prior treaty may have been in effect during the years in which the transaction at issue occurred, the exchange of information provisions of the current treaty apply.

ARTICLE 27

Diplomatic Agents and Consular Officials

This Article confirms that any fiscal privileges to which diplomatic or consular officials are entitled under general provisions of international law or under special agreements will apply notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in the Convention. The agreements referred to include any bilateral agreements, such as consular conventions, that affect the taxation of diplomats and consular officials and any multilateral agreements dealing with these issues, such as the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. The U.S. generally adheres to the latter because its terms are consistent with customary international law.

The Article does not independently provide any benefits to diplomatic agents and consular officers. Article 19 (Government Service) does so, as do Code section 893 and a number of bilateral and multilateral agreements. In the event that there is a conflict between the tax treaty and international law or such other treaties, under which the diplomatic agent or consular official is entitled to greater benefits under the latter, the latter laws or agreements shall have precedence. Conversely, if the tax treaty confers a greater benefit than another agreement, the affected person could claim the benefit of the tax treaty.

Pursuant to subparagraph 3(b) of Article 1, the saving clause of paragraph 2 of Article 1 (Personal Scope) does not apply to override any benefits of this Article available to an individual who is neither a citizen of the United States nor has immigrant status in the United States.

ARTICLE 28

Entry into Force

This Article contains the rules for bringing the Convention into force and giving effect to its provisions.

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 1 provides for the ratification of the Convention by both Contracting States according to their constitutional and statutory requirements. Instruments of ratification will be exchanged as soon as possible after both States' requirements for ratification have been complied with.

In the United States, the process leading to ratification and entry into force is as follows: Once a treaty has been signed by authorized representatives of the two Contracting States, the Department of State sends the treaty to the President who formally transmits it to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification, which requires approval by two-thirds of the Senators present and voting. Prior to this vote, however, it generally has been the practice for the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to hold hearings on the treaty and make a recommendation regarding its approval to the full Senate. Both Government and private sector witnesses may testify at these hearings. After receiving the Senate's advice and consent to ratification, the treaty is returned to the President for his signature on the ratification document. The President's signature on the document completes the process in the United States.

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 2 provides that the Convention will enter into force upon the exchange of instruments of ratification. The date on which a treaty enters into force is not necessarily the date on which its provisions take effect. Paragraph 2, therefore, also contains rules that determine when the provisions of the treaty will have effect. Under paragraph 2(a), the Convention will have effect with respect to taxes withheld at source (principally dividends, interest and royalties) for amounts paid or credited on or after the first day of the second month following the date on which the Convention enters into force. For example, if instruments of ratification are exchanged on April 25 of a given year, the withholding rates specified in paragraph 2 of Article 10 (Dividends) would be applicable to any dividends paid or credited on or after June 1 of that year. This rule allows the benefits of the withholding reductions to be put into effect as soon as possible, without waiting until the following year. The delay of one to two months is required to allow sufficient time for withholding agents to be informed about the change in withholding rates. If for some reason a withholding agent withholds at a higher rate than that provided by the Convention (perhaps because it was not able to re-program its computers before the payment is made), a beneficial owner of the income that is a resident of Italy may make a claim for refund pursuant to section 1464 of the Code.

For all other taxes, paragraph 2(b) specifies that the Convention will have effect for any taxable year or assessment period beginning on or after January 1 of the year following entry into force.

As discussed under Articles 25 (Mutual Agreement Procedure) and 26 (Exchange of Information), the powers afforded the competent authority under these articles apply

retroactively to taxable periods preceding entry into force.

Paragraph 3

As in many recent U.S. treaties, Paragraph 3 provides a "grace period" in the form of a general exception to the effective date rules of paragraph 2. Under this paragraph, if the prior Convention would have afforded greater relief from tax to a person entitled to its benefits than would be the case under this Convention, that person may elect to remain subject to all of the provisions of the prior Convention for a twelve-month period from the date on which this Convention would have had effect under the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article. During the period in which the election is in effect, the provisions of the prior Convention will continue to apply only insofar as they applied prior to the entry into force of the Convention.

If the grace period is elected, all of the provisions of the prior Convention must be applied for that additional year. The taxpayer may not apply certain, more favorable, provisions of the prior Convention and, at the same time, apply other, more favorable, provisions of the Convention. The taxpayer must choose one regime or the other.

Paragraph 4

Paragraph 4 provides a rule to coordinate the termination of the prior Convention with the effective dates of this Convention. The prior Convention will cease to have effect when the provisions of this Convention take effect in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Article. Thus, for a person not taking advantage of the election in paragraph 3, the prior Convention will cease to have effect at the time, on or after January 1 of the year following entry into force of the Convention, when the provisions of the new Convention first have effect. For persons electing the additional year of coverage of the prior Convention, the prior Convention will remain in effect for one additional year beyond the date specified in the preceding sentence. The prior Convention will terminate on the last date on which it has effect in accordance with the provisions of Article 28.

ARTICLE 29 Termination

The Convention is to remain in effect indefinitely, unless terminated by one of the Contracting States in accordance with the provisions of Article 29. The Convention may be terminated at any time after 5 years from the date on which the Convention enters into force. If notice of termination is given, the provisions of the Convention with respect to withholding at source will cease to have effect as of January 1 next following the date that is 6 months after the date of delivery of notice of termination. For other taxes, the Convention will cease to have effect as of taxable periods beginning on or after the date that is 6 months after the date of delivery of notice of termination.

A treaty performs certain specific and necessary functions regarding information exchange and mutual agreement. In the case of information exchange the treaty's function is to

override confidentiality rules relating to taxpayer information. In the case of mutual agreement its function is to allow competent authorities to modify internal law in order to prevent double taxation and tax avoidance. With respect to the effective termination dates for these aspects of the treaty, therefore, if a treaty is terminated as of January 1 of a given year, no otherwise confidential information can be exchanged on or after that date, regardless of whether the treaty was in force for the taxable year to which the request relates. Similarly, no mutual agreement departing from internal law can be implemented on or after that date, regardless of the taxable year to which the agreement relates. Therefore, for the competent authorities to be allowed to exchange otherwise confidential information or to reach a mutual agreement that departs from internal law, a treaty must be in force at the time those actions are taken and any existing competent authority agreement ceases to apply.

Article 29 relates only to unilateral termination of the Convention by a Contracting State. Nothing in that Article should be construed as preventing the Contracting States from concluding a new bilateral agreement, subject to ratification, that supersedes, amends or terminates provisions of the Convention without the 5-year waiting period or the six-month notification period.

Customary international law observed by the United States and other countries, as reflected in the Vienna Convention on Treaties, allows termination by one Contracting State at any time in the event of a "material breach" of the agreement by the other Contracting State.

PROTOCOL

A Protocol, signed on the same occasion and forming an integral part of the Convention, amplifies the provisions of the Convention. Because it is an integral part of the Convention, its entry into force and termination are governed, respectively, by Article 28 (Entry into Force) and Article 29 (Termination) of the Convention.

ARTICLE 1

Article 1 of the Protocol contains twenty paragraphs which modify or elaborate on certain provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, and 26 of the Convention. Those paragraphs are discussed above in connection with the relevant article of the Convention.

ARTICLE 2

Article 2 of the Protocol contains a limitation on benefits provision. This provision is substantially similar to Article 22 (Limitation on Benefits) of the U.S. Model.

Purpose of Limitation on Benefits Provisions

The United States views an income tax treaty as a vehicle for providing treaty benefits to residents of the two Contracting States. This statement begs the question of who is to be treated as a resident of a Contracting State for the purpose of being granted treaty benefits. The Commentaries to the OECD Model authorize a tax authority to deny benefits, under substance-over-form principles, to a nominee in one State deriving income from the other on behalf of a third-country resident. In addition, although the text of the OECD Model does not contain express anti-abuse provisions, the Commentaries to Article 1 contain an extensive discussion approving the use of such provisions in tax treaties in order to limit the ability of third state residents to obtain treaty benefits. The United States holds strongly to the view that tax treaties should include provisions that specifically prevent misuse of treaties by residents of third countries. Consequently, all recent U.S. income tax treaties contain comprehensive Limitation on Benefits provisions.

A treaty that provides treaty benefits to any resident of a Contracting State permits "treaty shopping": the use, by residents of third states, of legal entities established in a Contracting State with a principal purpose to obtain the benefits of a tax treaty between the United States and the other Contracting State. It is important to note that this definition of treaty shopping does not encompass every case in which a third state resident establishes an entity in a U.S. treaty partner, and that entity enjoys treaty benefits to which the third state resident would not itself be entitled. If the third country resident had substantial reasons for establishing the structure that were unrelated to obtaining treaty benefits, the structure would not fall within the definition of treaty shopping set forth above.

Of course, the fundamental problem presented by this approach is that it is based on the taxpayer's motives in establishing an entity in a particular country, which a tax administrator is normally ill-equipped to identify. In order to avoid the necessity of making this subjective determination, Article 2 of the Protocol sets forth a series of objective tests. The assumption underlying each of these tests is that a taxpayer that satisfies the requirements of any of the tests probably has a real business purpose for the structure it has adopted, or has a sufficiently strong nexus to the other Contracting State (e.g., a resident individual) to warrant benefits even in the absence of a business connection, and that this business purpose or connection is sufficient to justify the conclusion that obtaining the benefits of the treaty is not a principal purpose of establishing or maintaining residence in that other State.

For instance, the assumption underlying the active trade or business test under paragraph 3 is that a third country resident that establishes a "substantial" operation in Italy and that derives income from a similar activity in the United States would not do so primarily to avail itself of the benefits of the Treaty; it is presumed in such a case that the investor had a valid business purpose for investing in Italy, and that the link between that trade or business and the U.S. activity that generates the treaty-benefited income manifests a business purpose for placing the U.S. investments in the entity in Italy. It is considered unlikely that the investor would incur the expense of establishing a substantial trade or business in Italy simply to obtain the benefits of the Convention. A similar rationale underlies other tests in Article 2 of the Protocol.

While these tests provide useful surrogates for identifying actual intent, these mechanical tests cannot account for every case in which the taxpayer was not treaty shopping. Accordingly,

Article 2 of the Protocol also includes a provision (paragraph 4) authorizing the competent authority of a Contracting State to grant benefits. While an analysis under paragraph 4 may well differ from that under one of the other tests of Article 2 of the Protocol, its objective is the same: to identify investors whose residence in the other State can be justified by factors other than a purpose to derive treaty benefits.

Article 2 of the Protocol and the anti-abuse provisions of domestic law complement each other, as Article 2 of the Protocol effectively determines whether an entity has a sufficient nexus to the Contracting State to be treated as a resident for treaty purposes, while domestic anti-abuse provisions (e.g., business purpose, substance-over-form, step transaction or conduit principles) determine whether a particular transaction should be recast in accordance with its substance. Thus, internal law principles of the source State may be applied to identify the beneficial owner of an item of income, and Article 2 of the Protocol then will be applied to the beneficial owner to determine if that person is entitled to the benefits of the Convention with respect to such income.

Even if a resident of a Contracting State is entitled to the benefits of the Convention pursuant to Article 2 of the Protocol, other provisions of the Convention may preclude that person from obtaining benefits with respect to specific transactions. In particular, paragraph 10 of Article 10 (Dividends), paragraph 9 of Article 11 (Interest), paragraph 8 of Article 12 (Royalties), or paragraph 3 of Article 22 (Other Income) may deny the benefits of the respective articles in the event of abusive transactions where the main purpose, or one of the main purposes, of the transaction was to take advantage of the relevant article.

Structure of the Article

The structure of the Article is as follows: Paragraph 1 states the general rule that residents are entitled to benefits otherwise accorded to residents only to the extent provided in the Article. Paragraph 2 lists a series of attributes of a resident of a Contracting State, the presence of any one of which will entitle that person to all the benefits of the Convention. Paragraph 3 provides that, with respect to a person not entitled to benefits under paragraph 2, benefits nonetheless may be granted to that person with regard to certain types of income. Paragraph 4 provides that benefits also may be granted if the competent authority of the State from which benefits are claimed determines that it is appropriate to provide benefits in that case. Paragraph 5 defines the term "recognized stock exchange" as used in paragraph 2(c).

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 1 provides that a resident of a Contracting State will be entitled to the benefits otherwise accorded to residents of a Contracting State under the Convention only to the extent provided in the Article. The benefits otherwise accorded to residents under the Convention include all limitations on source-based taxation under Articles 6 through 21, the treaty-based relief from double taxation provided by Article 23 (Relief from Double Taxation), and the protection afforded to residents of a Contracting State under Article 24 (Non-Discrimination). Some provisions do not require that a person be a resident in order to enjoy the benefits of those provisions. These include paragraph 1 of Article 24 (Non-Discrimination), Article 25 (Mutual Agreement Procedure), and Article 27 (Diplomatic Agents and Consular Officials). Article 2 of

the Protocol accordingly does not limit the availability of the benefits of these provisions.

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 2 has six subparagraphs, each of which describes a category of residents that are entitled to all benefits of the Convention.

Individuals -- Subparagraph 2(a)

Subparagraph (a) provides that individual residents of a Contracting State will be entitled to all treaty benefits. If such an individual receives income as a nominee on behalf of a third country resident, benefits may be denied under the respective articles of the Convention by the requirement that the beneficial owner of the income be a resident of a Contracting State.

Qualified Governmental Entities -- Subparagraph 2(b)

Subparagraph (b) provides that qualified governmental entities, as defined in subparagraph 3(i) of Article 3 (Definitions) of the Convention, also will be entitled to all benefits of the Convention. As described in Article 3, in addition to federal, state and local governments, the term "qualified governmental entity" encompasses certain government-owned corporations and other entities, and certain pension trusts or funds that administer pension benefits described in Article 19 (Government Service).

Publicly-Traded Corporations -- Subparagraph 2(c)(i)

Subparagraph (c) applies to two categories of corporations: publicly-traded corporations and subsidiaries of publicly-traded corporations. Clause (i) of subparagraph 2(c) provides that a company will be entitled to all the benefits of the Convention if all the shares in the class or classes of shares that represent more than 50 percent of the voting power and value of the company are regularly traded on a "recognized stock exchange" located in either State. The term "recognized stock exchange" is defined in paragraph 5. This provision differs from corresponding provisions in earlier treaties in that it states that "all of the shares" in the principal class of shares must be regularly traded on a recognized stock exchange. This language was added to make it clear that all shares in the principal class or classes of shares (as opposed to only a portion of such shares) must satisfy the requirements of this subparagraph.

If a company has only one class of shares, it is only necessary to consider whether the shares of that class are regularly traded on a recognized stock exchange. If the company has more than one class of shares, it is necessary as an initial matter to determine whether one of the classes accounts for more than half of the voting power and value of the company. If so, then only those shares are considered for purposes of the regular trading requirement. If no single class of shares accounts for more than half of the company's voting power and value, it is necessary to identify a group of two or more classes of the company's shares that account for more than half of the company's voting power and value, and then to determine whether each class of shares in this group satisfies the regular trading requirement. Although in a particular case involving a company with several classes of shares it is conceivable that more than one

group of classes could be identified that account for more than 50% of the shares, it is only necessary for one such group to satisfy the requirements of this subparagraph in order for the company to be entitled to benefits. Benefits would not be denied to the company even if a second, non-qualifying, group of shares with more than half of the company's voting power and value could be identified.

The term "regularly traded" is not defined in the Convention. In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 3 (General Definitions), this term will be defined by reference to the domestic tax laws of the State from which treaty benefits are sought, generally the source State. In the case of the United States, this term is understood to have the meaning it has under Treas. Reg. section 1.884-5(d)(4)(i)(B), relating to the branch tax provisions of the Code. Under these regulations, a class of shares is considered to be "regularly traded" if two requirements are met: trades in the class of shares are made in more than de minimis quantities on at least 60 days during the taxable year, and the aggregate number of shares in the class traded during the year is at least 10 percent of the average number of shares outstanding during the year. Sections 1.884-5(d)(4)(i)(A), (ii) and (iii) will not be taken into account for purposes of defining the term "regularly traded" under the Convention. Authorized but unissued shares are not considered for purposes of this test.

As described more fully below, the regular trading requirement can be met by trading on any recognized exchange or exchanges located in either State. Trading on one or more recognized stock exchanges may be aggregated for purposes of this requirement. Thus, a U.S. company could satisfy the regularly traded requirement through trading, in whole or in part, on a recognized stock exchange located in Italy.

Subsidiaries of Publicly-Traded Corporations -- Subparagraph 2(c)(ii)

Clause (ii) of subparagraph 2(c) provides a test under which certain companies that are directly or indirectly controlled by companies satisfying the publicly-traded test of subparagraph 2(c)(i) may be entitled to the benefits of the Convention. Under this test, a company will be entitled to the benefits of the Convention if 50 percent or more of each class of shares in the company is directly or indirectly owned by five or fewer companies that are described in subparagraph 2(c)(i).

This test differs from that under subparagraph 2(c)(i) in that 50 percent of each class of the company's shares, not merely the class or classes accounting for more than 50 percent of the company's votes and value, must be held by publicly-traded companies described in subparagraph 2(c)(i). Thus, the test under subparagraph 2(c)(ii) considers the ownership of every class of shares outstanding, while the test under subparagraph 2(c)(i) only considers those classes that account for a majority of the company's voting power and value.

Clause (ii) permits indirect ownership. Consequently, the ownership by publicly-traded companies described in clause (i) need not be direct. However, any intermediate owners in the chain of ownership must themselves be entitled to benefits under paragraph 2.

Tax Exempt Organizations -- Subparagraph 2(d)

Subparagraph 2(d) provides that the tax-exempt organizations described in subparagraph 5(a)(i) of Article 1 of the Protocol will be entitled to all the benefits of the Convention. These entities are entities that generally are exempt from tax in their State of residence and that are organized and operated exclusively to fulfill religious, educational, scientific and other charitable purposes. Like the U.S. Model, this provision does not limit the uses to which the charity may put its funds. Thus, for example, an Italian charity would qualify even if all of its funds were used to provide humanitarian relief to refugees in a third country.

Pension Funds -- Subparagraph 2(e)

Subparagraph 2(e) provides that organizations described in subparagraph 5(a)(ii) of Article 1 of the Protocol will be entitled to all the benefits of the Convention, as long as more than half of the beneficiaries, members or participants of the organization are individual residents of either Contracting State. The organizations referred to in this provision are tax-exempt entities that provide pension and other benefits to employees pursuant to a plan. For purposes of this provision, the term "beneficiaries" should be understood to refer to the persons receiving benefits from the organization.

Ownership/Base Erosion -- Subparagraph 2(f)

Subparagraph 2(f) provides a two-part test, the so-called ownership and base erosion test. This test applies to any form of legal entity that is a resident of a Contracting State. Both prongs of the test must be satisfied for the resident to be entitled to benefits under subparagraph 2(f).

The ownership prong of the test, under clause (i), requires that 50 percent or more of each class of beneficial interests in the person (in the case of a corporation, 50 percent or more of each class of its shares) be owned on at least half the days of the person's taxable year by persons who are themselves entitled to benefits under the other tests of paragraph 2 (i.e., subparagraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e)). The ownership may be indirect through other persons themselves entitled to benefits under paragraph 2.

Trusts may be entitled to benefits under this provision if they are treated as residents under Article 4 (Resident) of the Convention and they otherwise satisfy the requirements of this subparagraph. For purposes of this subparagraph, the beneficial interests in a trust will be considered to be owned by its beneficiaries in proportion to each beneficiary's actuarial interest in the trust. The interest of a remainder beneficiary will be equal to 100 percent less the aggregate percentages held by income beneficiaries. A beneficiary's interest in a trust will not be considered to be owned by a person entitled to benefits under the other provisions of paragraph 2 if it is not possible to determine the beneficiary's actuarial interest. Consequently, if it is not possible to determine the actuarial interest of any beneficiaries in a trust, the ownership test under clause (i) cannot be satisfied, unless all beneficiaries are persons entitled to benefits under the other subparagraphs of paragraph 2.

The base erosion prong of the test under subparagraph 2(f) requires that less than 50 percent of the person's gross income for the taxable year be paid or accrued, directly or

indirectly, to non-residents of either State (unless income is attributable to a permanent establishment located in either Contracting State), in the form of payments that are deductible for tax purposes in the entity's State of residence. To the extent they are deductible from the taxable base, trust distributions would be considered deductible payments. Depreciation and amortization deductions, which are not "payments," are disregarded for this purpose. This provision differs in some respects from analogous provisions in other treaties. Its purpose is to determine whether the income derived from the source State is in fact subject to the tax regime of either State. Consequently, payments to any resident of either State, as well as payments that are attributable to permanent establishments in either State, are not considered base eroding payments for this purpose (to the extent that these recipients do not themselves base erode to non-residents).

The term "gross income" is not defined in the Convention. Thus, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 3 (General Definitions) of the Convention, in determining whether a person deriving income from United States sources is entitled to the benefits of the Convention, the United States will ascribe the meaning to the term that it has in the United States. In such cases, "gross income" will be defined as gross receipts less cost of goods sold.

It is intended that the provisions of paragraph 2 will be self-executing. Unlike the provisions of paragraph 4, discussed below, claiming benefits under paragraph 2 does not require advance competent authority ruling or approval. The tax authorities may, of course, on review, determine that the taxpayer has improperly interpreted the paragraph and is not entitled to the benefits claimed.

Paragraph 3

Paragraph 3 sets forth a test under which a resident of a Contracting State that is not generally entitled to benefits of the Convention under paragraph 2 may receive treaty benefits with respect to certain items of income that are connected to an active trade or business conducted in its State of residence.

Subparagraph 3(a) sets forth a three-pronged test that must be satisfied in order for a resident of a Contracting State to be entitled to the benefits of the Convention with respect to a particular item of income. First, the resident must be engaged in the active conduct of a trade or business in its State of residence. Second, the income derived from the other State must be derived in connection with, or be incidental to, that trade or business. Third, if there is common ownership of the activities in both States, the trade or business must be substantial in relation to the activity in the other State that generated the item of income. These determinations are made separately for each item of income derived from the other State. It therefore is possible that a person would be entitled to the benefits of the Convention with respect to one item of income but not with respect to another. If a resident of a Contracting State is entitled to treaty benefits with respect to a particular item of income under paragraph 3, the resident is entitled to all benefits of the Convention insofar as they affect the taxation of that item of income in the other State. Set forth below is a discussion of each of the three prongs of the test under paragraph 3.

Trade or Business -- Subparagraphs 3(a)(i) and (b)

The term "trade or business" is not defined in the Convention. Pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article 3 (General Definitions) of the Convention, when determining whether a resident of the other State is entitled to the benefits of the Convention under paragraph 3 with respect to income derived from U.S. sources, the United States will ascribe to this term the meaning that it has under the law of the United States. Accordingly, the United States competent authority will refer to the regulations issued under section 367(a) for the definition of the term "trade or business." In general, therefore, a trade or business will be considered to be a specific unified group of activities that constitute or could constitute an independent economic enterprise carried on for profit. Furthermore, a corporation generally will be considered to carry on a trade or business only if the officers and employees of the corporation conduct substantial managerial and operational activities. See, Code section 367(a)(3) and the regulations thereunder.

Notwithstanding this general definition of trade or business, subparagraph 3(b) provides that the business of making or managing investments will be considered to be a trade or business only when part of banking, insurance or securities activities conducted by a bank, insurance company, or registered securities dealer. Conversely, such activities conducted by a person other than a bank, insurance company or registered securities dealer will not be considered to be the conduct of an active trade or business, nor would they be considered to be the conduct of an active trade or business if conducted by a bank, insurance company or registered securities dealer but not as part of the company's banking, insurance or dealer business.

Because a headquarters operation is in the business of managing investments, a company that functions solely as a headquarters company will not be considered to be engaged in an active trade or business for purposes of paragraph 3.

Derived in Connection With Requirement - Subparagraphs 3(a)(ii) and (d)

Subparagraph 3(d) provides that income is derived in connection with a trade or business if the income-producing activity in the other State is a line of business that forms a part of or is complementary to the trade or business conducted in the State of residence by the income recipient. Although no definition of the terms "forms a part of" or "complementary" is set forth in the Convention, it is intended that a business activity generally will be considered to "form a part of" a business activity conducted in the other State if the two activities involve the design, manufacture or sale of the same products or type of products, or the provision of similar services. In order for two activities to be considered to be "complementary," the activities need not relate to the same types of products or services, but they should be part of the same overall industry and be related in the sense that the success or failure of one activity will tend to result in success or failure for the other. In cases in which more than one trade or business is conducted in the other State and only one of the trades or businesses forms a part of or is complementary to a trade or business conducted in the State of residence, it is necessary to identify the trade or business to which an item of income is attributable. Royalties generally will be considered to be derived in connection with the trade or business to which the underlying intangible property is attributable. Dividends will be deemed to be derived first out of earnings and profits of the treaty-benefited trade or business, and then out of other earnings and profits. Interest income may be allocated under any reasonable method consistently applied. A method that conforms to U.S. principles for expense allocation will be considered a reasonable method. The following

examples illustrate the application of subparagraph 3(d).

Example 1. USCo is a corporation resident in the United States. USCo is engaged in an active manufacturing business in the United States. USCo owns 100 percent of the shares of FCo, a corporation resident in Italy. FCo distributes USCo products in Italy. Since the business activities conducted by the two corporations involve the same products, FCo's distribution business is considered to form a part of USCo's manufacturing business within the meaning of subparagraph 3(d).

Example 2. The facts are the same as in Example 1, except that USCo does not manufacture. Rather, USCo operates a large research and development facility in the United States that licenses intellectual property to affiliates worldwide, including FCo. FCo and other USCo affiliates then manufacture and market the USCo-designed products in their respective markets. Since the activities conducted by FCo and USCo involve the same product lines, these activities are considered to form a part of the same trade or business.

Example 3. Americair is a corporation resident in the United States that operates an international airline. FSub is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Americair resident in Italy. FSub operates a chain of hotels in Italy that are located near airports served by Americair flights. Americair frequently sells tour packages that include air travel to Italy and lodging at FSub hotels. Although both companies are engaged in the active conduct of a trade or business, the businesses of operating a chain of hotels and operating an airline are distinct trades or businesses. Therefore FSub's business does not form a part of Americair's business. However, FSub's business is considered to be complementary to Americair's business because they are part of the same overall industry (travel) and the links between their operations tend to make them interdependent.

Example 4. The facts are the same as in Example 3, except that FSub owns an office building in Italy instead of a hotel chain. No part of Americair's business is conducted through the office building. FSub's business is not considered to form a part of or to be complementary to Americair's business. They are engaged in distinct trades or businesses in separate industries, and there is no economic dependence between the two operations.

Example 5. USFlower is a corporation resident in the United States. USFlower produces and sells flowers in the United States and other countries. USFlower owns all the shares of ForHolding, a corporation resident in Italy. ForHolding is a holding company that is not engaged in a trade or business. ForHolding owns all the shares of three corporations that are resident in Italy: ForFlower, ForLawn, and ForFish. ForFlower distributes USFlower flowers under the USFlower trademark in Italy. ForLawn markets a line of lawn care products in Italy under the USFlower trademark. In addition to being sold under the same trademark, ForLawn and ForFlower products are sold in the same stores and sales of each company's products tend to generate increased sales of the other's products.

ForFish imports fish from the United States and distributes it to fish wholesalers in Italy. For purposes of paragraph 3, the business of ForFlower forms a part of the business of USFlower, the business of ForLawn is complementary to the business of USFlower, and the business of ForFish is neither part of nor complementary to that of USFlower.

Finally, a resident in one of the States also will be entitled to the benefits of the Convention with respect to income derived from the other State if the income is "incidental" to the trade or business conducted in the recipient's State of residence. Subparagraph 3(d) provides that income derived from a State will be incidental to a trade or business conducted in the other State if the production of such income facilitates the conduct of the trade or business in the other State. An example of incidental income is the temporary investment of working capital derived from a trade or business.

Substantiality -- Subparagraphs 3(a)(iii) and (c)

As indicated above, subparagraph 3(a)(iii) provides that income that a resident of a State derives from the other State will be entitled to the benefits of the Convention under paragraph 3 only if the income is derived in connection with a trade or business conducted in the recipient's State of residence and that trade or business is "substantial" in relation to the income-producing activity in the other State. Subparagraph 3(c) provides that whether the trade or business of the income recipient is substantial will be determined based on all the facts and circumstances. These circumstances generally would include the relative scale of the activities conducted in the two States and the relative contributions made to the conduct of the trade or businesses in the two States.

In addition to this subjective rule, subparagraph 3(c) provides a safe harbor under which the trade or business of the income recipient may be deemed to be substantial based on three ratios that compare the size of the recipient's activities to those conducted in the other State. The three ratios compare:

- (i) the value of the assets in the recipient's State to the assets used in the other State;
- (ii) the gross income derived in the recipient's State to the gross income derived in the other State; and
- (iii) the payroll expense in the recipient's State to the payroll expense in the other State.

The average of the three ratios with respect to the preceding taxable year must exceed 10 percent, and each individual ratio must exceed 7.5 percent. If any individual ratio does not exceed 7.5 percent for the preceding taxable year, the average for the three preceding taxable years may be used instead. Thus, if the taxable year is 2002, the preceding year is 2001. If one of the ratios for 2001 is not greater than 7.5 percent, the average ratio for 1999, 2000, and 2001 with respect to that item may be used.

The term "value" also is not defined in the Convention. Therefore, this term also will be defined under U.S. law for purposes of determining whether a person deriving income from

United States sources is entitled to the benefits of the Convention. In such cases, "value" generally will be defined using the method used by the taxpayer in keeping its books for purposes of financial reporting in its country of residence. See, Treas. Reg. §1.884-5(e)(3)(ii)(A).

Only items actually located or incurred in the two Contracting States are included in the computation of the ratios. If the person from whom the income in the other State is derived is not wholly-owned by the recipient (and parties related thereto) then the items included in the computation with respect to such person must be reduced by a percentage equal to the percentage control held by persons not related to the recipient. For instance, if a United States corporation derives income from a corporation in Italy in which it holds 80 percent of the shares, and unrelated parties hold the remaining shares, for purposes of subparagraph 3(c) only 80 percent of the assets, payroll and gross income of the company in Italy would be taken into account.

Consequently, if neither the recipient nor a person related to the recipient has an ownership interest in the person from whom the income is derived, the substantiality test always will be satisfied (the denominator in the computation of each ratio will be zero and the numerator will be a positive number). Of course, the other two prongs of the test under paragraph 3 would have to be satisfied in order for the recipient of the item of income to receive treaty benefits with respect to that income. For example, assume that a resident of a Contracting State is in the business of banking in that State. The bank loans money to unrelated residents of the United States. The bank would satisfy the substantiality requirement of this subparagraph with respect to interest paid on the loans because it has no ownership interest in the payers.

Paragraph 4

Paragraph 4 provides that a resident of one of the States that is not otherwise entitled to the benefits of the Convention may be granted benefits under the Convention if the competent authority of the State from which benefits are claimed so determines. This discretionary provision is included in recognition of the fact that, with the increasing scope and diversity of international economic relations, there may be cases where significant participation by third country residents in an enterprise of a Contracting State is warranted by sound business practice or long-standing business structures and does not necessarily indicate a motive of attempting to derive unintended Convention benefits.

The competent authority of a State will base a determination under this paragraph on whether the establishment, acquisition, or maintenance of the person seeking benefits under the Convention, or the conduct of such person's operations, has or had as one of its principal purposes the obtaining of benefits under the Convention. Thus, persons that establish operations in one of the States with the principal purpose of obtaining the benefits of the Convention ordinarily will not be granted relief under paragraph 4.

The competent authority may determine to grant all benefits of the Convention, or it may determine to grant only certain benefits. For instance, it may determine to grant benefits only with respect to a particular item of income in a manner similar to paragraph 3. Further, the competent authority may set time limits on the duration of any relief granted.

It is assumed that, for purposes of implementing paragraph 4, a taxpayer will not be required to wait until the tax authorities of one of the States have determined that benefits are denied before he will be permitted to seek a determination under this paragraph. In these circumstances, it is also expected that if the competent authority determines that benefits are to be allowed, they will be allowed retroactively to the time of entry into force of the relevant treaty provision or the establishment of the structure in question, whichever is later.

Finally, there may be cases in which a resident of a Contracting State may apply for discretionary relief to the competent authority of his State of residence. For instance, a resident of a State could apply to the competent authority of his State of residence in a case in which he had been denied a treaty-based credit under Article 23 on the grounds that he was not entitled to benefits of the article under Article 2 of the Protocol.

Paragraph 5

Paragraph 5 provides that the term "recognized stock exchange" means

- (i) the NASDAQ System owned by the National Association of Securities Dealers, and any stock exchange registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a national securities exchange for purposes of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (ii) any stock exchange constituted and organized according to Italian laws.

In addition, subparagraph 5(c) allows the competent authorities to agree as to other stock exchanges that constitute "recognized stock exchanges."

ARTICLE 3

This provision is discussed above in connection with Article 1 (Personal Scope) of the Convention.

ARTICLE 4

This provision is discussed above in connection with Article 14 (Independent Personal Services) of the Convention.

ARTICLE 5

Article 5 of the Protocol is the same as the corresponding provision in the protocol to the prior Convention. It confirms Italy's practice of granting reduced rates of tax in a treaty by initially withholding tax at the statutory rate and providing refunds of the excess over the treaty rate on the basis of an official certification that the claimant is a resident of the treaty country entitled to such benefits. The claim for refund must be made within the time limit fixed by the

law of the State that is obliged to make the refund. This article simply confirms Italy's existing practice. It does not prevent either Contracting State from changing its method of implementing Convention benefits.

ARTICLE 6

This provision is discussed above in connection with Article 26 (Exchange of Information) of the Convention.

ARTICLE 7

Paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the Protocol is intended to deal with changes in law of either of the Contracting States that have the effect of changing the application of the Convention in a significant manner or that alter the relationship between the Contracting States. Paragraph 1 provides, first, that, in response to a change in the law of either State, the appropriate authority of either State may request consultations with its counterpart in the other State to determine whether a change in the Convention is appropriate. The "appropriate authorities" may be the Contracting States themselves, communicating through diplomatic channels, or they may be the competent authorities under the Convention, communicating directly. The request for consultations may come either from the authority of the Contracting State making the change in law, or it may come from the authority of the other State. If the authorities determine, on the basis of the consultations, that a change in domestic legislation has significantly altered the balance of benefits provided by the Convention, they will consult with a view to amending the Convention to restore an appropriate balance. Any such amendment would, of course, require a protocol or new treaty which, in the case of the United States, would be subject to Senate advice and consent to ratification.

Paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Protocol, which relates to consultations between the competent authorities within three years of entry into force of the Convention, is discussed above in connection with Article 25 (Mutual Agreement Procedure) of the Convention.

ARTICLE 8

This provision is discussed above in connection with Article 8 (Shipping and Air Transport) of the Convention.