

TREATY USA - NETHERLANDS

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME, SIGNED AT WASHINGTON ON DECEMBER 18, 1992

GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE UNDER ARTICLE 37: 1 JANUARY 1994

ARTICLE 26

Limitation on Benefits

- 1) A person that is a resident of one of the States and derives income from the other State shall be entitled, in that other State, to all the benefits of this Convention only if such person is:
 - a) an individual;
 - b) a State, or a political subdivision or local authority thereof;
 - c) a company meeting any of the following tests:
 - i) the principal class of its shares is listed on a recognized stock exchange located in either of the States and is substantially and regularly traded on one or more recognized stock exchanges;
 - ii)
 - A) more than 50 percent of the aggregate vote and value of all of its shares is owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer companies which are resident of either State, the principal classes of the shares of which are listed and traded as described in subparagraph (c) (i), and
 - B) the company is not a conduit company, as defined in subparagraph 8 (m); or
 - iii) in the case of a company resident in the Netherlands,
 - A) at least 30 percent of the aggregate vote and value of all of its shares is owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer companies resident in the Netherlands, the principal classes of the shares of which are listed and traded as described in subparagraph (c) (i);
 - B) at least 70 percent of the aggregate vote and value of all of its shares is owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer companies that are residents of the United States or of member states of the European Communities, the principal classes of shares of which are substantially and regularly traded on one or more recognized stock exchanges; and

- C) the company is not a conduit company, as defined in subparagraph 8 (m); or
 - iv) in the case of a conduit company (as defined in paragraph 8 (m) that satisfies the requirements of subparagraph (c) (ii) (A) or (c) (iii) (A) and (B), such company satisfies the conduit base reduction test set forth in paragraph 5 (d).
 - d) a person:
 - i) more than 50 percent of the beneficial interest in which (or, in the case of a company, more than 50 percent of the aggregate vote and value of all of its shares, and more than 50 percent of the shares of any "disproportionate class of shares") is owned, directly or indirectly, by qualified persons; and
 - ii) which meets the base reduction test described in paragraph 5; or
 - e) a not-for-profit organization that, by virtue of that status, is generally exempt from income taxation in its State of residence, provided that more than half of the beneficiaries, members, or participants, if any, in such organization are qualified persons.
- 2)
- a) A person resident in one of the States shall also be entitled to the benefits of this Convention with respect to income derived from the other State if such person is engaged in the active conduct of a trade or business in the first-mentioned State (other than the business of making or managing investments, unless these activities are banking or insurance activities carried on by a bank or insurance company), and
 - i) the income derived in the other State is derived in connection with that trade or business in the first-mentioned State and the trade or business of the income recipient is substantial in relation to the income producing activity, or
 - ii) the income derived in the other State is incidental to that trade or business in the first -mentioned State.
 - b) Income is derived in connection with a trade or business if the income-producing activity in the other State is a line of business which forms a part of or is complementary to the trade or business conducted in the first-mentioned State by the income recipient.
 - c) Whether the trade or business of the income recipient is substantial will generally be determined by reference to its proportionate share of the trade or business in the other State, the nature of the activities performed and the relative contributions made to the conduct of the trade or business in both States. In any case, however, the trade or business of the income recipient will be deemed to be substantial if, for the preceding taxable year, the average of the ratios for the following three factors exceeds 10 percent (or in the case of a

person electing to apply subparagraph (h), 60 percent) and each of the ratios exceeds 7.5 percent (or in the case of a person electing to apply subparagraph (h), 50 percent) provided that for any separate factor that does not meet the 7.5 percent test (or in the case of a person electing to apply subparagraph (h), the 50 percent test) in the first preceding taxable year the average of the ratios for that factor in the three preceding taxable years may be substituted:

- i) the ratio of the value of assets used or held for use in the active conduct of the trade or business by the income recipient in the first-mentioned State (without regard to any assets attributed from a third state under subparagraph (h), except in the case of a person electing to apply subparagraph (h)) to all, or, as the case may be, the proportionate share of the value of such assets so used or held for use by the trade or business producing the income in the other State;
 - ii) the ratio of gross income derived from the active conduct of the trade or business by the income recipient in the first-mentioned State (without regard to any gross income attributed from a third state under subparagraph (h), except in the case of a person electing to apply subparagraph (h)) to all, or, as the case may be, the proportionate share of the gross income so derived by the trade or business producing the income in the other State; and
 - iii) the ratio of the payroll expense of the trade or business for services performed within the first-mentioned State (without regard to any services attributed from a third state under subparagraph (h)), except in the case of a person electing to apply subparagraph (h)) to all, or, as the case may be, the proportionate share of the payroll expense of the trade or business for services performed in the other State.
- d) Income derived from a State is incidental to a trade or business conducted in the other State if the income is not described in subparagraph (b) and the production of such income facilitates the conduct of the trade or business in the other State (for example, the investment of the working capital of such trade or business). In the case of a person electing to apply subparagraph (h), the income that is considered incidental to the trade or business shall not be greater than four times the amount of income that would have been considered incidental to the trade or business actually conducted in the Netherlands.
- e) A person that is a resident of one of the States is considered to be engaged in the active conduct of a trade or business in that State (and is considered to carry on all, or, as the case may be, the proportionate share of such trades or businesses) if such person:
- i) is directly so engaged;
 - ii) is a partner in a partnership that is so engaged;

- iii) is a person in which a controlling beneficial interest is held by a single person which is engaged in the active conduct of a trade or business in that State;
- iv) is a person in which a controlling beneficial interest is held by a group of five or fewer persons each member of which is engaged in activity in that State which is a component part of or directly related to the trade or business in that State;
- v) is a company that is a member of a group of companies that form or could form a consolidated group for tax purposes according to the law of that State (as applied without regard to the residence of such companies), and the group is engaged in the active conduct of a trade or business in that State;
- vi) owns, either alone or as a member of a group of five or fewer persons that are qualified persons, residents of a member state of the European Communities, or residents of an identified state, a controlling beneficial interest in a person that is engaged in the active conduct of a trade or business in the State in which such owner is resident; or
- vii) is, together with another person that is so engaged, under the common control of a person (or a group of five or fewer persons) which (or, in the case of a group, each member of which) is a qualified person, a resident of a member state of the European Communities or a resident of an identified state.

For purposes of subparagraphs (e) (vi) and (e) (vii), an "identified State" includes any third country, identified by agreement of the competent authorities, which has effective provisions for the exchange of information with the State in which the person being tested under this paragraph is a resident.

- f) For purposes of subparagraph (e), a person (or group) shall be deemed to own a "controlling beneficial interest" in another person if it holds directly or indirectly a beneficial interest which represents more than 50 percent of the value and voting power in such other person, provided that:
 - i) an interest consisting of 50 percent or less of the value and voting power of any third person shall not be considered for purposes of determining the percentage of indirect ownership held in such other person; and
 - ii) no person shall be considered to be part of a group owning a controlling beneficial interest in an entity unless such person holds directly a beneficial interest which represents at least 10 percent of the value and voting power in such entity.
- g) For purposes of subparagraph (e), a person (or group) shall be deemed to have "common control" of two persons if it holds a controlling beneficial interest in each such person.

- h) For purposes of applying the rules of this paragraph, where a person that is a resident of the Netherlands is engaged in the active conduct of a trade or business in the Netherlands (or considered to be so engaged under the rules of subparagraph (e)), and activity that is a component part of, or directly related to that trade or business, consistent with the rules of subparagraph (e), is also conducted in other member states of the European Communities, that person may elect to treat all, or, as the case may be, the proportionate share of such activity as if it were conducted solely in the Netherlands, provided that each of the following three ratios exceeds 15 percent:
 - i) the ratio of the value of assets used or held for use in the active conduct of the trade or business within the Netherlands (without regard to any assets attributed from a third state under this subparagraph) to all, or, as the case may be, the proportionate share of the value of such assets so used or held for use within all such member states;
 - ii) the ratio of gross income derived from the active conduct of the trade or business within the Netherlands (without regard to any gross income attributed from a third state under this subparagraph) to all, or, as the case may be, the proportionate share of the gross income so derived within all such member states; and
 - iii) the ratio of the payroll expense of the trade or business for services performed within the Netherlands (without regard to any services attributed from a third state under this subparagraph) to all, or, as the case may be, the proportionate share of the payroll expense of the trade or business for services performed within all such member states.
- 3) A person that is a resident of one of the States shall also be entitled to all the benefits of this Convention if that person functions as a headquarter company for a multinational corporate group. A person shall be considered a headquarter company for this purpose only if:
- a) it provides a substantial portion of the overall supervision and administration of the group, which may include, but cannot be principally, group financing;
 - b) the corporate group consists of corporations resident in, and engaged in an active business in, at least five countries, and the business activities carried on in each of the five countries (or five groupings of countries) generate at least 10 percent of the gross income of the group;
 - c) the business activities carried on in any one country other than the State of residence of the headquarter company generate less than 50 percent of the gross income of the group;
 - d) no more than 25 percent of its gross income is derived from the other State;

- e) it has, and exercises, independent discretionary authority to carry out the functions referred to in subparagraph (a);
- f) it is subject to the same income taxation rules in its country of residence as persons described in paragraph 2; and
- g) the income derived in the other State either is derived in connection with, or is incidental to, the active business referred to in subparagraph (b).

If the gross income requirements of subparagraphs (b) (c) or (d) of this paragraph are not fulfilled, they will be deemed to be fulfilled if the required ratios are met when averaging the gross income of the preceding four years.

4)

- a) A company resident in the Netherlands shall also be entitled to the benefits of Article 10 (Dividends), 11 (Branch Tax), 12 (Interest) or 13 (Royalties) if:
 - i) more than 30 percent of the aggregate vote and value of all of its shares (and more than 30 percent of the shares of any "disproportionate class of shares") is owned, directly or indirectly, by qualified persons resident in the Netherlands;
 - ii) more than 70 percent of all such shares is owned, directly or indirectly, by qualified persons and persons that are residents of member states of the European Communities; and
 - iii) such company meets the base reduction test described in paragraph 5.
- b) In determining whether, pursuant to subparagraph (a) (ii), a company's shares are owned by residents of member states of the European Communities, only those shares shall be considered which are held by persons that are residents of states with a comprehensive income tax Convention with the United States, as long as the particular dividend, profit or income subject to the branch tax, interest, or royalty payment in respect of which treaty benefits are claimed would be subject to a rate of tax under that Convention that is no less favorable than the rate of tax applicable to such company under Articles 10 (Dividends), 11 (Branch Tax), 12 (Interest) or 13 (Royalties) of this Convention.

5)

- a) A person meets the base described in this paragraph if:
 - i) less than 50 percent of such person's gross income is used, directly or indirectly, to make deductible payments in the current taxable year to persons that are not qualified persons; or
 - ii) in the case of a person resident in the Netherlands,
 - A) less than 70 percent of such gross income is used, directly or indirectly, to make deductible payments to persons that are not qualified persons; and

- B) less than 30 percent of such gross income is used, directly or indirectly, to make deductible payments to persons that are neither qualified persons nor residents of member states of the European Communities.
- b) For purposes of this paragraph, the term “gross income” means gross income for the first taxable year preceding the current taxable year; provided that the amount of gross income for the first taxable year preceding the current taxable year will be deemed to be no less than the average of the annual amounts of gross income for the four taxable years preceding the current taxable year.
 - c) For purposes of this paragraph, the term “deductible payments” includes payments for interest or royalties, but does not include payments at arm's length for the purchase or use of or the right to use tangible property in the ordinary course of business or remuneration at arm's length for services performed in the country of residence of the person making such payments. Types of payments may be added to or eliminated from the exceptions mentioned in the preceding definition of “deductible payments” by mutual agreement of the competent authorities.
 - d) For purposes of paragraph 1 (c), the conduit base reduction test means the base reduction test described in this paragraph, except that the term “deductible payments” for this purpose means only those payments described in subparagraph (c):
 - i) that are made to an associated enterprise (as described in Article 9 (Associated Enterprises)), except that whether two enterprises are associated will be determined for this purpose without regard to the residence of either enterprise; and
 - ii) that are subject to an aggregate rate of tax (including withholding tax) in the hands of the recipient that is less than 50 percent of the rate that would be applicable had the payment been received in the State of residence of the payer, and subject to the normal taxing regime in that State.
- 6) A person, resident of one of the States, which derives from the other State income mentioned in Article 8 (Shipping and Air Transport) and which is not entitled to the benefits of this Convention because of the foregoing paragraphs, shall nevertheless be entitled to the benefits of this Convention with respect to such income if:
- a) more than 50 percent of the beneficial interest in such person (or in the case of a company, more than 50 percent of the value of the stock of such company) is owned, directly or indirectly, by qualified persons or individuals who are residents of a third state; or

- b) in the case of a company, the stock of such company is primarily and regularly traded on an established securities market in a third state, provided that such third state grants an exemption under similar terms for profits as mentioned in Article 8 of this Convention to citizens and corporations of the other State either under its national law or in common agreement with that other State or under a Convention between that third state and the other State.
- 7) A person resident of one of the States, who is not entitled to benefits of this Convention because of the foregoing paragraphs, may, nevertheless, be granted benefits of this Convention if the competent authority of the State in which the income in question arises so determines. In making such determination, the competent authority shall take into account as its guideline whether the establishment, acquisition, or maintenance of such person or the conduct of its operations has or had as one of its principal purposes the obtaining of benefits under this Convention. The competent authority of the State in which the income arises will consult with the competent authority of the other State before denying the benefits of the Convention under this paragraph.
- 8) The following provisions apply for purposes of this Article:
- a) The term "principal class of shares" is generally the ordinary or common shares of the company, provided that such class of shares represents the majority of the voting power and value of the company. When no single class of shares represents the majority of the voting power and value of the company, the "principal class of shares" is generally those classes that in the aggregate possess more than 50 percent of the voting power and value of the company. In determining voting power, any shares or class of shares that are authorized but not issued shall not be counted and in mutual agreement between the competent authorities appropriate weight shall be given to any restrictions or limitations on voting rights of issued shares. The "principal class of shares" also includes any "disproportionate class of shares". Notwithstanding the preceding rules, the "principal class of shares" may be identified by mutual agreement between the competent authorities of the States.
 - b) The term "shares" shall include depository receipts thereof or trust certificates thereof.
 - c) The term "disproportionate class of shares" means any class of shares of a company resident in one of the States that entitles the shareholder to disproportionately higher participation, through dividends, redemption payments or otherwise, in the earnings generated in the other State by particular assets or activities of the company.

- d) The term "recognized stock exchange" means:
- i) any stock exchange registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a national securities exchange for purposes of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934;
 - ii) the Amsterdam Stock Exchange;
 - iii) the NASDAQ System owned by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. or the parallel market of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange; and
 - iv) any other stock exchange agreed upon by the competent authorities of both States, including, for this purpose, any stock exchanges listed in an exchange of notes signed at the later of the dates on which the respective governments have notified each other in writing that the formalities constitutionally required for the entry into force of the Convention as meant in Article 37 (Entry into Force) in their respective States have been complied with. However, with respect to closely held companies, the term "recognized stock exchange" shall not include the stock exchanges mentioned under subparagraph (iii), or if so indicated in mutual agreement between the competent authorities, under subparagraph (iv).
- e) The term "closely held company" means a company of which 50% or more of the principal class of shares is owned by persons, other than qualified persons or residents of a member state of the European Communities, each of whom beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, alone or together with related persons more than 5% of such shares for more than 30 days during a taxable year.
- f) The shares in a class of shares are considered to be substantially and regularly traded on one or more recognized stock exchanges in a taxable year if:
- i) trades in such class are effected on one or more of such stock exchanges other than in de minimis quantities during every month; and
 - ii) the aggregate number of shares of that class traded on such stock exchange or exchanges during the previous taxable year is at least 6 percent of the average number of shares outstanding in that class during that taxable year. For purposes of this subparagraph, any pattern of trades conducted in order to meet the "substantial and regular trading" tests will be disregarded.
- g) The term "qualified person" means:
- i) a person that is entitled to benefits of this Convention pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 1; and
 - ii) a citizen of the United States.
- h) The term "member state of the European Communities" means, unless the context requires otherwise:
- i) the Netherlands; and
 - ii) any other member state of the European Communities with which both States have in effect a comprehensive income tax Convention.

- i) The term "resident of a member state of the European Communities" means a person that would be considered a resident of any such member state under the principles of Article 4 (Resident) and would be entitled to the benefits of this Convention under the principles of paragraph 1, applied as if such member state were the Netherlands, and that is otherwise entitled to the benefits of the Convention between that person's state of residence and the United States.
- j) The not-for-profit organizations referred to in subparagraph 1 (e) of this Article include, but are not limited to, pension funds, pension trusts, private foundations, trade unions, trade associations, and similar organizations, provided, however, that in all events, a pension fund, pension trust, or similar entity organized for purposes of providing retirement, disability, or other employment benefits that is organized under the laws of a State shall be entitled to the benefits of the Convention if the organization sponsoring such fund, trust, or entity is entitled to the benefits of the Convention under this Article.
- k) The reference in subparagraph (c) (ii) and clauses (A) and (B) of subparagraph (c) (iii) of paragraph 1 to shares that are owned, directly or indirectly, shall mean that all companies in the chain of ownership that are used to satisfy the ownership requirements of the respective clause or subparagraph, must meet the residence requirements that are described in such clause or subparagraph.
- l) For the purpose of paragraphs 2, 3 and 5, the competent authorities may by mutual agreement, notwithstanding the provisions of these paragraphs, determine transition rules for newly-established business operations, newly-established corporate groups or newly-established headquarter companies.
- m) For purposes of subparagraph (1) (c) (ii) (B) and (1) (c) (iii) (C), the term "conduit company" means a company that makes payments of interest, royalties and any other payments included in the definition of deductible payments (as defined in subparagraph (5) (c)) in a taxable year in an amount equal to or greater than 90 percent of its aggregate receipts of such item's during the same taxable year. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, a bank or insurance company shall not be considered to be a conduit company if it (i) is engaged in the active conduct of a banking or insurance business and (ii) is managed and controlled by associated enterprises (within the meaning of Article 9 (Associated Enterprises), except that whether two enterprises are associated will be determined for this purpose without regard to the residence of either enterprise) that are qualified persons.

PROTOCOL

V. In reference to subparagraph 3 (a) of Article 26 (Limitation on Benefits):

For the purpose of subparagraph 3 (a) of Article 26 it is understood that the activities referred to in that subparagraph must be performed in the State of residence of the person performing such activities.