

**SYNTHESISED TEXT OF THE MLI AND THE CONVENTION
BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN
WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME AND ON CAPITAL**

General disclaimer on the Synthesised text document

This document presents the synthesised text for the application of the Convention between the Republic of Austria and the Republic of Kazakhstan with respect to taxes on income and on capital signed on 10 September 2004 (the “Convention”), as modified by the Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting signed by the Republic of Austria on 7 June 2017 and by the Republic of Kazakhstan on 25 June 2018 (the “MLI”).

The document was prepared on the basis of the MLI position of the Republic of Austria submitted to the Depositary upon ratification on 22 September 2017, as updated upon notification of extension of the list of agreements on 30 August 2023, and of the Republic of Kazakhstan submitted to the Depositary upon ratification on 24 June 2020, as updated upon notification on 26 November 2020. These MLI positions are subject to modifications as provided in the MLI. Modifications made to MLI positions could modify the effects of the MLI on this Convention.

The authentic legal texts of the Convention and the MLI take precedence and remain the legal texts applicable.

The provisions of the MLI that are applicable with respect to the provisions of the Convention are included in boxes throughout the text of this document in the context of the relevant provisions of the Convention. The boxes containing the provisions of the MLI have generally been inserted in accordance with the ordering of the provisions of the OECD Model Tax Convention.

Changes to the text of the provisions of the MLI have been made to conform the terminology used in the MLI to the terminology used in the Convention (such as “Covered Tax Agreement” and “Convention”, “Contracting Jurisdictions” and “Contracting States”), to ease the comprehension of the provisions of the MLI. The changes in terminology are intended to increase the readability of the document and are not intended to change the substance of the provisions of the MLI. Similarly, changes have been made to parts of provisions of the MLI that describe existing provisions of the Convention: descriptive language has been replaced by legal references of the existing provisions to ease the readability.

In all cases, references made to the provisions of the Convention or to the Convention must be understood as referring to the Convention as modified by the provisions of the MLI, provided such provisions of the MLI have taken effect.

References

The authentic legal texts of the MLI and the Convention can be found on the webpage of the Federal Ministry of Finance (<https://www.bmf.gv.at/>).

The MLI position of the Republic of Austria submitted to the Depositary upon ratification on 22 September 2017, as updated upon notification of extension of the list of agreements on 30 August 2023, and the MLI position of the Republic of Kazakhstan submitted to the Depositary upon ratification on 24 June 2020, as updated upon notification on 26 November 2020, can be found on the MLI Depositary (OECD) webpage <http://www.oecd.org/tax/treaties/beps-mli-signatories-and-parties.pdf>

Disclaimer on the entry into effect of the provisions of the MLI

Entry into Effect of the MLI Provisions

The provisions of the MLI applicable to the Convention do not take effect on the same dates as the

original provisions of the Convention. Each of the provisions of the MLI could take effect on different dates, depending on the types of taxes involved (taxes withheld at source or other taxes levied) and on the choices made by the Republic of Austria and the Republic of Kazakhstan in their MLI positions.

Dates of the deposit of instruments of ratification: 22 September 2017, as updated upon notification of extension of the list of agreements on 30 August 2023, for the Republic of Austria and 24 June 2020, as updated upon notification on 26 November 2020, for the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Entry into force of the MLI: 1 July 2018 for the Republic of Austria and 1 October 2020 for the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Notification of the updated positions of the Republic of Kazakhstan by the Depository: 26 November 2020.

Notification of the updated positions of the Republic of Austria by the Depository: 30 August 2023.

This document provides specific information on the dates on or after which each of the provisions of the MLI has effect with respect to the Convention throughout this document.

**CONVENTION BETWEEN
THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA AND
THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN
WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME AND ON CAPITAL**

The Republic of Austria and the Republic of Kazakhstan

[REPLACED by paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the MLI] [desiring to conclude a Convention with respect to taxes on income and on capital,]

The following paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the MLI replaces the text referring to an intent to eliminate double taxation in the preamble of this Convention:¹

ARTICLE 6 OF THE MLI – PURPOSE OF A COVERED TAX AGREEMENT

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

have agreed as follows:

Article 1

PERSONS COVERED

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

Article 2

TAXES COVERED

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

(2) There shall be regarded as taxes on income and on capital all taxes imposed on total income, on total capital, or on elements of income or of capital, including taxes on gains from the alienation of movable or immovable property, taxes on the total amounts of wages or salaries paid by enterprises as well as taxes on capital appreciation.

¹ In accordance with paragraphs 3 and 5 of Article 35 of the MLI, paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the MLI has effect in the Republic of Austria with respect to this Convention:

- a) with respect to taxes withheld at source on amounts paid or credited to non-residents, where the event giving rise to such taxes occurs on or after 1 January 2024; and
- b) with respect to all other taxes levied by the Republic of Austria, for taxes levied with respect to taxable periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025;

and,

in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 35 of the MLI, paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the MLI has effect in the Republic of Kazakhstan with respect to this Convention:

- a) with respect to taxes withheld at source on amounts paid or credited to non-residents, where the event giving rise to such taxes occurs on or after 1 January 2024; and
- b) with respect to all other taxes levied by the Republic of Kazakhstan, for taxes levied with respect to taxable periods beginning on or after 30 May 2024.

(3) The existing taxes to which the Convention shall apply are in particular:

a) in Austria:

- (i) the income tax (die Einkommensteuer);
- (ii) the corporation tax (die Körperschaftsteuer);
- (iii) the land tax (die Grundsteuer);
- (iv) the tax on agricultural and forestry enterprises (die Abgabe von land- und forstwirtschaftlichen Betrieben);
- (v) the tax on the value of vacant plots (die Abgabe vom Bodenwert bei unbebauten Grundstücken);

b) in Kazakhstan:

- (i) the corporate income tax;
- (ii) the individual income tax;
- (iii) the tax on the property.

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

Article 3

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

(1) For the purposes of this Convention, unless the context otherwise requires:

a) the term:

- (i) „Austria“ means the Republic of Austria;
- (ii) "Kazakhstan" means the Republic of Kazakhstan, and when used in a geographical sense, the term "Kazakhstan" includes the territorial waters, and also the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf in which Kazakhstan, for certain purposes, may exercise sovereign rights and jurisdiction in accordance with international law and in which the law relating to Kazakhstan tax are applicable;

b) the term "person" includes an individual, a company and any other body of persons;

c) the term "company" means any body corporate or any entity which is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;

d) the terms "enterprise of a Contracting State" and "enterprise of the other Contracting State" mean respectively an enterprise carried on by a resident of a Contracting State and an enterprise carried on by a resident of the other Contracting State;

e) the term "international traffic" means any transport by a ship or aircraft operated by an enterprise of a Contracting State, except when the ship or aircraft is operated solely between places in the other Contracting State;

f) the term "competent authority" means:

- (i) in Austria: the Federal Minister of Finance or his authorized representative;
- (ii) in Kazakhstan: the Ministry of Finance or its authorized representative;

g) the term "national" means:

- (i) any individual possessing the nationality of a Contracting State;
- (ii) any legal person, partnership or association deriving its status as such from the laws in force in a Contracting State.

(2) As regards the application of the Convention at any time by a Contracting State, any term not defined therein shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning that it has at that time under the law of that Contracting State for the purposes of the taxes to which the Convention applies, any meaning under the applicable tax laws of that Contracting State prevailing over a meaning given to the term under other laws of that Contracting State.

Article 4

RESIDENT

(1) For the purposes of this Convention, the term "resident of a Contracting State" means any person who, under the laws of that Contracting State, is liable to tax therein by reason of his domicile, residence, place of management, place of incorporation or any other criterion of a similar nature, and also includes that Contracting State and any political subdivision or local authority thereof. It shall include also any pension fund and similar institutions and any charitable organization, established under the law of a Contracting State the income of which is generally exempt from tax in that Contracting State. This term, however, does not include any person who is liable to tax in that Contracting State in respect only of income from sources in that Contracting State or capital situated therein.

(2) Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 an individual is a resident of both Contracting States, then his status shall be determined as follows:

- a) he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the Contracting State in which he has a permanent home available to him; if he has a permanent home available to him in both Contracting States, he shall be deemed to be a resident of the Contracting State with which his personal and economic relations are closer (centre of vital interests);
- b) if the Contracting State in which he has his centre of vital interests cannot be determined, or if he has not a permanent home available to him in either Contracting State, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the Contracting State in which he has an habitual abode;
- c) if he has an habitual abode in both Contracting States or in neither of them, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the Contracting State of which he is a national ;
- d) if he is a national of neither of the Contracting States, the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall endeavour to settle the question by mutual agreement.

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

Article 5

PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT

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

(2) The term "permanent establishment" includes especially:

- a) a place of management;
- b) a branch;
- c) an office;
- d) a factory;
- e) a workshop; and
- f) a mine, an oil or gas well, a quarry or any other place of extraction of natural resources.

(3) The term "permanent establishment" also includes:

- a) a building site or construction or installation or assembly project, or supervisory services connected therewith, only if such site or project lasts for more than 12 months, or such services continue for more than 12 months; and
- b) an installation or structure used for the exploration of natural resources, or supervisory services connected therewith, or a drilling rig or ship used for the exploration of natural resources, only if such use lasts for more than 12 months, or such services continue for more than 12 months.

(4) **[REPLACED by paragraph 2 of Article 13 of the MLI]** [Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, the term "permanent establishment" shall be deemed not to include:]

- a) the use of facilities solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise;
- b) the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery;
- c) the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of processing by another enterprise;
- d) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of purchasing goods or merchandise or of collecting information, for the enterprise;
- e) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of carrying on, for the enterprise, any other activity of a preparatory or auxiliary character;
- f) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for any combination of activities mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a) to (e), provided that the overall activity of the fixed place of business resulting from this combination is of a preparatory or auxiliary character.]

*The following paragraph 2 of Article 13 of the MLI replaces paragraph 4 of Article 5 of this Convention:*²

**ARTICLE 13 OF THE MLI – ARTIFICIAL AVOIDANCE OF PERMANENT
ESTABLISHMENT STATUS THROUGH THE SPECIFIC ACTIVITY
EXEMPTIONS (Option A)**

Notwithstanding Article 5 of the Convention, the term “permanent establishment” shall be deemed not to include:

- (a) the activities specifically listed in paragraph 4 of Article 5 of the Convention (prior to modification by the MLI) as activities deemed not to constitute a permanent establishment, whether or not that exception from permanent establishment status is contingent on the activity being of a preparatory or auxiliary character;
- (b) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of carrying on, for the

² In accordance with paragraphs 3 and 5 of Article 35 of the MLI, paragraph 2 of Article 13 of the MLI has effect in the Republic of Austria with respect to this Convention:

- a) with respect to taxes withheld at source on amounts paid or credited to non-residents, where the event giving rise to such taxes occurs on or after 1 January 2024; and
- b) with respect to all other taxes levied by the Republic of Austria, for taxes levied with respect to taxable periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025;

and,

in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 35 of the MLI, paragraph 2 of Article 13 of the MLI has effect in the Republic of Kazakhstan with respect to this Convention:

- a) with respect to taxes withheld at source on amounts paid or credited to non-residents, where the event giving rise to such taxes occurs on or after 1 January 2024; and
- b) with respect to all other taxes levied by the Republic of Kazakhstan, for taxes levied with respect to taxable periods beginning on or after 30 May 2024.

enterprise, any activity not described in subparagraph (a);

(c) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for any combination of activities mentioned in subparagraphs (a) and (b),

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

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, where a person - other than an agent of an independent status to whom paragraph 6 applies - is acting on behalf of an enterprise and has, and habitually exercises, in a Contracting State an authority to conclude contracts in the name of the enterprise, that enterprise shall be deemed to have a permanent establishment in that Contracting State in respect of any activities which that person undertakes for the enterprise, unless the activities of such person are limited to those mentioned in paragraph 4 which, if exercised through a fixed place of business, would not make this fixed place of business a permanent establishment under the provisions of that paragraph.

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

(7) The fact that a company which is a resident of a Contracting State controls or is controlled by a company which is a resident of the other Contracting State, or which carries on business in that other Contracting State (whether through a permanent establishment or otherwise), shall not of itself constitute either company a permanent establishment of the other.

Article 6

INCOME FROM IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

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

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

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

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

Article 7

BUSINESS PROFITS

(1) The profits of an enterprise of a Contracting State shall be taxable only in that Contracting State unless the enterprise carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein. If the enterprise carries on business as aforesaid, the profits of the enterprise may be taxed in the other Contracting State but only so much of them as is attributable to that permanent establishment.

(2) Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, where an enterprise of a Contracting State carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein, there shall in each Contracting State be attributed to that permanent establishment the profits which it might be expected to make if it were a distinct and separate enterprise engaged in the same or similar activities under the same or similar conditions and dealing wholly independently with the enterprise of which it is a permanent establishment.

(3) In determining the profits of a permanent establishment, there shall be allowed as deductions expenses which are incurred for the purposes of the permanent establishment, including executive and general administrative expenses so incurred, whether in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment is situated or elsewhere.

(4) Insofar as it has been customary in a Contracting State to determine the profits to be attributed to a permanent establishment on the basis of an apportionment of the total profits of the enterprise to its various parts, nothing in paragraph 2 shall preclude that Contracting State from determining the profits to be taxed by such an apportionment as may be customary; the method of apportionment adopted shall, however, be such that the result shall be in accordance with the principles contained in this Article.

(5) No profits shall be attributed to a permanent establishment by reason of the mere purchase by that permanent establishment of goods or merchandise for the enterprise.

(6) For the purposes of the preceding paragraphs, the profits to be attributed to the permanent establishment shall be determined by the same method year by year unless there is good and sufficient reason to the contrary.

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

(8) The term "profits" as used in this Article includes the profits derived by any partner from his participation in a partnership and, in the case of Austria, from a participation in a sleeping partnership (Stille Gesellschaft) created under Austrian law.

Article 8

SHIPPING AND AIR TRANSPORT

(1) Profits derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.

(2) The provisions of paragraph 1 shall also apply to profits from the participation in a pool, a joint business or an international operating agency.

Article 9

ASSOCIATED ENTERPRISES

(1) Where

- a) an enterprise of a Contracting State participates directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of the other Contracting State, or

b) the same persons participate directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of a Contracting State and an enterprise of the other Contracting State, and in either case conditions are made or imposed between the two enterprises in their commercial or financial relations which differ from those which would be made between independent enterprises, then any profits which would, but for those conditions, have accrued to one of the enterprises, but, by reason of those conditions, have not so accrued, may be included in the profits of that enterprise and taxed accordingly.

(2) **[REPLACED by paragraph 1 of Article 17 of the MLI]** [Where a Contracting State includes in the profits of an enterprise of that Contracting State - and taxes accordingly - profits on which an enterprise of the other Contracting State has been charged to tax in that other Contracting State and the profits so included are profits which would have accrued to the enterprise of the first-mentioned Contracting State if the conditions made between the two enterprises had been those which would have been made between independent enterprises, then that other Contracting State shall make an appropriate adjustment to the amount of the tax charged therein on those profits. In determining such adjustment, due regard shall be had to the other provisions of this Convention and the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall if necessary consult each other.]

*The following paragraph 1 of Article 17 of the MLI replaces paragraph 2 of Article 9 of this Convention:*³

ARTICLE 17 OF THE MLI – CORRESPONDING ADJUSTMENTS

Where a Contracting State includes in the profits of an enterprise of that Contracting State — and taxes accordingly — profits on which an enterprise of the other Contracting State has been charged to tax in that other Contracting State and the profits so included are profits which would have accrued to the enterprise of the first-mentioned Contracting State if the conditions made between the two enterprises had been those which would have been made between independent enterprises, then that other Contracting State shall make an appropriate adjustment to the amount of the tax charged therein on those profits. In determining such adjustment, due regard shall be had to the other provisions of the Convention and the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall if necessary consult each other.

Article 10

DIVIDENDS

(1) Dividends paid by a company which is a resident of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other Contracting State.

³ In accordance with paragraphs 3 and 5 of Article 35 of the MLI, paragraph 1 of Article 17 of the MLI has effect in the Republic of Austria with respect to this Convention:

- a) with respect to taxes withheld at source on amounts paid or credited to non-residents, where the event giving rise to such taxes occurs on or after 1 January 2024; and
- b) with respect to all other taxes levied by the Republic of Austria, for taxes levied with respect to taxable periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025;

and,

in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 35 of the MLI, paragraph 1 of Article 17 of the MLI has effect in the Republic of Kazakhstan with respect to this Convention:

- a) with respect to taxes withheld at source on amounts paid or credited to non-residents, where the event giving rise to such taxes occurs on or after 1 January 2024; and
- b) with respect to all other taxes levied by the Republic of Kazakhstan, for taxes levied with respect to taxable periods beginning on or after 30 May 2024.

(2) However, such dividends may also be taxed in the Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident and according to the laws of that Contracting State, but if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a resident of the other Contracting State the tax so charged shall not exceed:

- a) 5 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends if the beneficial owner is a company which holds directly at least 10 per cent of the capital of the company paying the dividends;
- b) 15 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends in all other cases.

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

(3) The term "dividends" as used in this Article means income from shares, "jouissance" shares or "jouissance" rights, mining shares, founders' shares or other rights, not being debt-claims, participating in profits, as well as income from other corporate rights which is subjected to the same taxation treatment as income from shares by the laws of the Contracting State of which the company making the distribution is a resident.

(4) The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the dividends, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that other Contracting State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.

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

(6) Nothing in this Convention shall be construed as preventing a Contracting State from imposing an additional tax on the profits of a company attributable to a permanent establishment in that Contracting State, in addition to the tax which would be chargeable on the profits of a company which is a resident of that Contracting State, provided that any additional tax shall not exceed 5 per cent of the amount of such profits. For the purpose of this provision, the profits shall be determined after deducting therefrom all taxes, other than the additional tax referred to in this paragraph, imposed in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment exists, and reduced by an amount equal to 50 per cent of such profits.

Article 11

INTEREST

(1) Interest arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other Contracting State.

(2) However, such interest may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which it arises and according to the laws of that Contracting State, but if the beneficial owner of the interest is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed 10 per cent of the gross amount of the interest.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2, interest arising in a Contracting State shall be exempt from tax in that Contracting State provided it is derived and beneficially owned by:

- a) the Government, a political subdivision or a local authority of the other Contracting State; or

- b) the Central Bank of the other Contracting State or any other governmental bank or financial institution/agency that may be mutually agreed upon between the two Contracting States.
- (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2, interest arising in Kazakhstan and paid to a resident of Austria shall be exempt from tax in Kazakhstan if it is paid in respect of a loan made, guaranteed or insured, or any other debt-claim or credit guaranteed or insured, by the Oesterreichische Kontrollbank AG.
- (5) Interest arising in a Contracting State shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if:
- a) the recipient is an enterprise of that other Contracting State and is the beneficial owner of the interest, and
 - b) the interest is paid with respect to indebtedness arising on the sale on credit, by that enterprise, of any merchandise or industrial, commercial or scientific equipment to an enterprise of the first-mentioned Contracting State.
- (6) The term "interest" as used in this Article means income from debt claims of every kind, whether or not secured by mortgage and whether or not carrying a right to participate in the debtor's profits, and in particular, income from government securities and income from bonds or debentures, including premiums and prizes attaching to such securities, bonds or debentures. Penalty charges for late payment shall not be regarded as interest for the purpose of this Article.
- (7) The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the interest, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the interest arises, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that other Contracting State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the debt-claim in respect of which the interest is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.
- (8) Interest shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is a resident of that Contracting State. Where, however, the person paying the interest, whether he is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment or a fixed base in connection with which the indebtedness on which the interest is paid was incurred, and such interest is borne by such permanent establishment or fixed base, then such interest shall be deemed to arise in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated.
- (9) Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the interest, having regard to the debt-claim for which it is paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the beneficial owner in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Convention.

Article 12

ROYALTIES

- (1) Royalties arising in a Contracting State and beneficially owned by a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other Contracting State.
- (2) However, such royalties may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which they arise and according to the laws of that Contracting State, but if the recipient and the beneficial owner of the royalties is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed 10 per cent of the gross amount of the royalties.
- (3) The term "royalties" as used in this Article means payments of any kind received as a consideration

for the use of, or the right to use, any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work including cinematograph films, any patent, trade mark, design or model, plan, secret formula or process, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.

(4) The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the royalties, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the royalties arise, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that other Contracting State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the right or property in respect of which the royalties are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.

(5) Royalties shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is a resident of that Contracting State. Where, however, the person paying the royalties, whether he is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment or a fixed base in connection with which the liability to pay the royalties was incurred, and such royalties are borne by such permanent establishment or fixed base, then such royalties shall be deemed to arise in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated.

(6) Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the royalties, having regard to the use, right or information for which they are paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the beneficial owner in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Convention.

Article 13

CAPITAL GAINS

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

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

(3) Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of ships or aircraft operated in international traffic, or movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships or aircraft, shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.

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

Article 14

INDEPENDENT PERSONAL SERVICES

(1) Income derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of professional services or other activities of an independent character shall be taxable only in that Contracting State unless such services are performed or were performed in the other Contracting State; and

- a) the income is attributable to a fixed base which the individual has or had regularly available to him in that other Contracting State; or
- b) such individual is present or was present in that other Contracting State for a period or periods exceeding in the aggregate 183 days in any twelve month period commencing or ending in the fiscal year concerned.

In such a case the income attributable to the services may be taxed in that other Contracting State in accordance with principles similar to those of Article 7 for determining the amount of business profits and attributing business profits to a permanent establishment.

(2) The term "professional services" includes especially independent scientific, literary, artistic, educational or teaching activities as well as the independent activities of physicians, lawyers, engineers, architects, dentists and accountants.

Article 15

DEPENDENT PERSONAL SERVICES

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

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

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

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

Article 16

DIRECTORS' FEES

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

Article 17

ARTISTES AND SPORTSMEN

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7, 14 and 15, income derived by a resident of a Contracting State as an entertainer, such as a theatre, motion picture, radio or television artiste, or a

musician, or as a sportsman, from his personal activities as such exercised in the other Contracting State, may be taxed in that other Contracting State.

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

Article 18

PENSIONS

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

Article 19

GOVERNMENT SERVICE

- (1)
 - a) Salaries, wages and other similar remuneration, other than a pension, paid by a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that Contracting State or subdivision or authority shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.
 - b) However, such salaries, wages and other similar remuneration shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the services are rendered in that Contracting State and the individual is a resident of that Contracting State who:
 - (i) is a national of that Contracting State; or
 - (ii) did not become a resident of that Contracting State solely for the purpose of rendering the services.
- (2)
 - a) Any pension paid by, or out of funds created by, a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that Contracting State or subdivision or authority shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.
 - b) However, such pension shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the individual is a resident of, and a national of, that Contracting State.
- (3) The provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall likewise apply in respect of remuneration paid to the Austrian Foreign Trade Commissioner for Kazakhstan and to the members of the staff of the Austrian Foreign Trade Commissioner for Kazakhstan.
- (4) The provisions of Articles 15, 16, 17 and 18 shall apply to salaries, wages and other similar remuneration, and to pensions, in respect of services rendered in connection with a business carried on by a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof.

Article 20

STUDENTS

- (1) Payments which a student or business apprentice who is or was immediately before visiting a Contracting State a resident of the other Contracting State and who is present in the first-mentioned Contracting State solely for the purpose of his education or training receives for the purpose of his maintenance, education or training shall not be taxed in that Contracting State, provided that such

payments arise from sources outside that Contracting State.

(2) Remuneration which a student or business apprentice who is or was formerly a resident of a Contracting State derives from an employment which he exercises in the other Contracting State for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate 183 days in the fiscal year concerned shall not be taxed in that other Contracting State if the employment is directly related to his studies or apprenticeship carried out in the first-mentioned Contracting State.

Article 21

OTHER INCOME

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

(2) The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply to income, other than income from immovable property as defined in paragraph 2 of Article 6, if the recipient of such income, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that other Contracting State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the right or property in respect of which the income is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.

Article 22

CAPITAL

(1) Capital represented by immovable property referred to in Article 6, owned by a resident of a Contracting State and situated in the other Contracting State, may be taxed in that other Contracting State.

(2) Capital represented by movable property forming part of the business property of a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State or by movable property pertaining to a fixed base available to a resident of a Contracting State in the other Contracting State for the purpose of performing independent personal services, may be taxed in that other Contracting State.

(3) Capital represented by ships and aircraft owned by a resident of a Contracting State and operated in international traffic, and by movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships or aircraft, shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.

(4) All other elements of capital of a resident of a Contracting State shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.

Article 23

ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION

(1) In the case of Kazakhstan, double taxation shall be avoided as follows:

a) Where a resident of Kazakhstan derives income or owns capital which, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, may be taxed in Austria, Kazakhstan shall allow:

(i) as a deduction from the tax on the income of that resident, an amount equal to the income tax paid in Austria;

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

The amount of the tax to be deducted pursuant to the above provision shall not exceed the lesser of the tax which would have been charged on the same income in Kazakhstan under the rates applicable therein.

- b) Where a resident of Kazakhstan derives income or owns capital, which in accordance with the provisions of this Convention shall be taxable only in Austria, Kazakhstan may include this income or capital in the tax base but only for purposes of determining the rate of tax on such other income or capital as is taxable in Kazakhstan.

(2) In the case of Austria, double taxation shall be avoided as follows:

- a) Where a resident of Austria derives income or owns capital which, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention may be taxed in Kazakhstan, Austria shall, subject to the provisions of sub-paragraphs b), c) and d), exempt such income or capital from tax.
- b) Where a resident of Austria derives items of income which, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 10, 11 and 12 may be taxed in Kazakhstan, Austria shall allow as a deduction from the tax on the income of that resident an amount equal to the tax paid in Kazakhstan. Such deduction shall not, however, exceed that part of the tax, as computed before the deduction is given which is attributable to such items of income derived from Kazakhstan.
- c) Dividends covered by paragraph 2 sub-paragraph a) of Article 10 and paid by a company which is a resident of Kazakhstan to a company which is a resident of Austria shall, subject to the relevant provisions of the domestic law of Austria but irrespective of any deviating minimum holding requirements of that law, be exempt from tax in Austria.
- d) Where in accordance with any provision of this Convention income derived or capital owned by a resident of Austria is exempt from tax in Austria, Austria may nevertheless, in calculating the amount of tax on the remaining income or capital of such resident, take into account the exempted income or capital.
- e) Income derived by a resident of Austria which is considered by Austria to be taxable under this Convention in Kazakhstan may nevertheless be taxed in Austria if, after the conduct of a mutual agreement procedure, Kazakhstan does not tax that income by virtue of this Convention.

Article 24

NON-DISCRIMINATION

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

(2) Stateless persons who are residents of a Contracting State shall not be subjected in either Contracting State to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith, which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which nationals of the Contracting State concerned in the same circumstances, in particular with respect to residence, are or may be subjected.

(3) The taxation on a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State shall not be less favourably levied in that other Contracting State than the taxation levied on enterprises of that other Contracting State carrying on the same activities. This provision shall not be construed as obliging a Contracting State to grant to residents of the other

Contracting State any personal allowances, reliefs and reductions for taxation purposes on account of civil status or family responsibilities which it grants to its own residents.

(4) Except where the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 9, paragraph 9 of Article 11, or paragraph 6 of Article 12, apply, interest, royalties and other disbursements paid by an enterprise of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State shall, for the purpose of determining the taxable profits of such enterprise, be deductible under the same conditions as if they had been paid to a resident of the first-mentioned Contracting State. Similarly, any debts of an enterprise of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State shall, for the purpose of determining the taxable capital of such enterprise, be deductible under the same conditions as if they had been contracted to a resident of the first-mentioned Contracting State.

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

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

Article 25

MUTUAL AGREEMENT PROCEDURE

(1) Where a person considers that the actions of one or both of the Contracting States result or will result for him in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, he may, irrespective of the remedies provided by the domestic law of those Contracting States, present his case to the competent authority of the Contracting State of which he is a resident or, if his case comes under paragraph 1 of Article 24, to that of the Contracting State of which he is a national. The case must be presented within three years from the first notification of the action resulting in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.

(2) The competent authority shall endeavour, if the objection appears to it to be justified and if it is not itself able to arrive at a satisfactory solution, to resolve the case by mutual agreement with the competent authority of the other Contracting State, with a view to the avoidance of taxation which is not in accordance with the Convention. Any agreement reached shall be implemented notwithstanding any time limits in the domestic law of the Contracting States.

(3) The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall endeavour to resolve by mutual agreement any difficulties or doubts arising as to the interpretation or application of the Convention. They may also consult together for the elimination of double taxation in cases not provided for in the Convention.

(4) The competent authorities of the Contracting States may communicate with each other directly, including through a joint commission consisting of themselves or their representatives, for the purpose of reaching an agreement in the sense of the preceding paragraphs.

Article 26

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

(1) The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall exchange such information as is necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Convention concerning taxes covered by the Convention insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the Convention. The exchange of information is not

restricted by Article 1. Any information received by a Contracting State shall be treated as secret in the same manner as information obtained under the domestic laws of that Contracting State and shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities (including courts and administrative bodies) concerned with the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, or the determination of appeals in relation to, the taxes covered by the Convention. Such persons or authorities shall use the information only for such purposes. They may disclose the information in public court proceedings or in judicial decisions.

(2) In no case shall the provisions of paragraph 1 be construed so as to impose on a Contracting State the obligation:

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

Article 27

MEMBERS OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS AND CONSULAR POSTS

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

The following paragraphs 1 through 3 of Article 10 of the MLI apply and supersede the provisions of this Convention:⁴

ARTICLE 10 OF THE MLI – ANTI-ABUSE RULE FOR PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENTS SITUATED IN THIRD JURISDICTIONS

(1) Where:

- a) an enterprise of a Contracting State derives income from the other Contracting State and the first-mentioned Contracting State treats such income as attributable to a permanent establishment of the enterprise situated in a third jurisdiction; and
- b) the profits attributable to that permanent establishment are exempt from tax in the first-mentioned Contracting State,

⁴ In accordance with paragraphs 3 and 5 of Article 35 of the MLI, paragraphs 1 through 3 of Article 10 of the MLI has effect in the Republic of Austria with respect to this Convention:

- a) with respect to taxes withheld at source on amounts paid or credited to non-residents, where the event giving rise to such taxes occurs on or after 1 January 2024; and
- b) with respect to all other taxes levied by the Republic of Austria, for taxes levied with respect to taxable periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025;

and,

in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 35 of the MLI, paragraphs 1 through 3 of Article 10 of the MLI has effect in the Republic of Kazakhstan with respect to this Convention:

- a) with respect to taxes withheld at source on amounts paid or credited to non-residents, where the event giving rise to such taxes occurs on or after 1 January 2024; and
- b) with respect to all other taxes levied by the Republic of Kazakhstan, for taxes levied with respect to taxable periods beginning on or after 30 May 2024.

the benefits of the Convention shall not apply to any item of income on which the tax in the third jurisdiction is less than 60 per cent of the tax that would be imposed in the first-mentioned Contracting State on that item of income if that permanent establishment were situated in the first-mentioned Contracting State. In such a case, any income to which the provisions of this paragraph apply shall remain taxable according to the domestic law of the other Contracting State, notwithstanding any other provisions of the Convention.

(2) Paragraph 1 of Article 10 of the MLI shall not apply if the income derived from the other Contracting State described in paragraph 1 of Article 10 of the MLI is derived in connection with or is incidental to the active conduct of a business carried on through the permanent establishment (other than the business of making, managing or simply holding investments for the enterprise's own account, unless these activities are banking, insurance or securities activities carried on by a bank, insurance enterprise or registered securities dealer, respectively).

(3) If benefits under the Convention are denied pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 10 of the MLI with respect to an item of income derived by a resident of a Contracting State, the competent authority of the other Contracting State may, nevertheless, grant these benefits with respect to that item of income if, in response to a request by such resident, such competent authority determines that granting such benefits is justified in light of the reasons such resident did not satisfy the requirements of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 10 of the MLI. The competent authority of the Contracting State to which a request has been made under the preceding sentence by a resident of the other Contracting State shall consult with the competent authority of that other Contracting State before either granting or denying the request.

*The following paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the MLI applies and supersedes the provisions of this Convention:*⁵

ARTICLE 7 OF THE MLI –PREVENTION OF TREATY ABUSE

(Principal purposes test provision)

Notwithstanding any provisions of the Convention, a benefit under the Convention shall not be granted in respect of an item of income if it is reasonable to conclude, having regard to all relevant facts and circumstances, that obtaining that benefit was one of the principal purposes of any arrangement or transaction that resulted directly or indirectly in that benefit, unless it is established that granting that benefit in these circumstances would be in accordance with the object and purpose of the relevant provisions of the Agreement.

⁵ In accordance with paragraphs 3 and 5 of Article 35 of the MLI, paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the MLI has effect in the Republic of Austria with respect to this Convention:

- a) with respect to taxes withheld at source on amounts paid or credited to non-residents, where the event giving rise to such taxes occurs on or after 1 January 2024; and
- b) with respect to all other taxes levied by the Republic of Austria, for taxes levied with respect to taxable periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025;

and,

in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 35 of the MLI, paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the MLI has effect in the Republic of Kazakhstan with respect to this Convention:

- a) with respect to taxes withheld at source on amounts paid or credited to non-residents, where the event giving rise to such taxes occurs on or after 1 January 2024; and
- b) with respect to all other taxes levied by the Republic of Kazakhstan, for taxes levied with respect to taxable periods beginning on or after 30 May 2024.

Article 28

ENTRY INTO FORCE

(1) This Convention shall be ratified and shall enter into force on the 30th day after date of the latter notification indicating that both Contracting States have complied with the domestic legal procedures required in each Contracting State for its entry into force.

(2) The Convention shall apply:

- a) With regard to taxes withheld at source, in respect of amounts paid or credited on or after the first day of January in the calendar year next following the year in which the Convention enters into force; and
- b) with regard to other taxes, in respect of taxable years beginning on or after the first day of January in the calendar year next following the year in which the Convention enters into force.

Article 29

TERMINATION

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

- a) in respect of taxes withheld at source, for amounts paid or credited on or after first January in the year next following that in which the notice of termination is given; and
- b) in respect of other taxes, for taxable periods beginning on or after first January in the year next following that in which the notice of termination is given.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Undersigned being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.

At the moment of signing the Convention between the Republic of Austria and the Republic of Kazakhstan with respect to taxes on income and on capital, the Contracting States have agreed that the attached Protocol shall form an integral part of the Convention

DONE in duplicate at Vienna this 10th day of September 2004, in the German, Kazakh, Russian and English language, all texts being equally authentic. In the case of divergence between the texts the English text shall prevail.

For the Republic of Austria:
Benita Ferrero-Waldner m.p.

For the Republic of Kazakhstan:
Kasymchomart Tokajew m.p.

PROTOCOL

At the moment of signing the Convention between the Republic of Austria and the Republic of Kazakhstan with respect to taxes on income and on capital, the undersigned have agreed that the following provisions shall form an integral part of the Convention:

Interpretation of the Convention

It is understood that provisions of the Convention which are drafted according to the corresponding provisions of the OECD Model Convention on income and on capital shall generally be expected to have the same meaning as expressed in the OECD Commentaries thereon. The Commentaries - as they may be revised from time to time - constitute a means of interpretation in the sense of the Vienna Convention of 23 May 1969 on the Law of Treaties.

To Article 10 paragraph 6:

If, and so long as, a Convention with respect to taxes on income and on capital is effective between Kazakhstan and a present member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, which convention does not provide for an additional tax such as that provided for in paragraph 6 of Article 10 of this Convention, the additional tax mentioned therein shall not be levied upon enterprises resident in Austria.

To Articles 11 and 12:

The Contracting States agree that where Kazakhstan agrees to a lower rate of tax than 10 per cent in paragraph 2 of Article 11 or in paragraph 2 of Article 12 in any Convention between Kazakhstan and a third State which is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and that Convention enters into force either before or after the date of entry into force of this Convention the competent authority of Kazakhstan shall notify the competent authority of Austria of the terms of the relevant paragraph in the Convention with that third State immediately after the entry into force of that Convention and such lower rate of tax shall be substituted for 10 per cent in paragraph 2 of Article 11 or paragraph 2 of Article 12, as the case may be, of this Convention with effect from the date of entry into force of that Convention, or of this Convention, whichever is the later.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Protocol.

DONE in duplicate in Vienna this 10th day of September 2004, in the German, Kazakh, Russian and English languages, all texts being equally authentic. In the case of divergence between the texts the English text shall prevail.

For the Republic of Austria:
Kazakhstan:

Benita Ferrero-Waldner m.p.

For the Republic of

Kasyschomart Tokajew m.p.