No. 55005*

Israel and Panama

Convention between the State of Israel and the Republic of Panama for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income (with protocol). Jerusalem, 8 November 2012

Entry into force: 30 June 2014 by notification, in accordance with article 28

Authentic texts: English, Hebrew and Spanish

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Israël et Panama

Convention entre l'Etat d'Israël et la République du Panama en vue d'éviter les doubles impositions et de prévenir l'évasion fiscale en matière d'impôts sur le revenu (avec protocole). Jérusalem, 8 novembre 2012

Entrée en vigueur : 30 juin 2014 par notification, conformément à l'article 28

Textes authentiques : anglais, hébreu et espagnol

Enregistrement auprès du Secrétariat de l'Organisation des Nations Unies : *Israël, 1^{er} février* 2018

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[ENGLISH TEXT – TEXTE ANGLAIS]

CONVENTION
BETWEEN
THE STATE OF ISRAEL
AND
THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA
FOR
THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION
AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION
WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME

The Government of the State of Israel and the Government of the Republic of Panama;

Desiring to conclude a Convention for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income;

Have agreed as follows:

Chapter I

Scope of the Convention

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

- This Convention shall apply to taxes on income 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 all taxes imposed on total income, or on elements of income, including taxes on gains from the alienation of movable or immovable property, taxes on the total amounts of wages or salaries paid by enterprises, as well as taxes on capital appreciation.
- 3. The existing taxes to which the Convention shall apply are in particular:
 - a) in Israel:
 - the income tax and company tax (including tax on capital gains);
 - ii) the tax imposed on gains from the alienation of property according to the Real Estate Taxation Law.

(hereinafter referred to as "Israeli tax");

b) in Panama:

the Income Tax provided in the Fiscal Code, Book IV, Title I, and its related decrees and regulations.

(hereinafter referred to as "Panamanian tax").

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

Chapter II

Definitions

ARTICLE 3 General Definitions

- 1. For the purposes of this Convention, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - a) the term "Israel" means the State of Israel and when used in a geographical sense comprises the territory in which the Government of the State of Israel has taxation rights, including its territorial sea, as well as those maritime areas adjacent to the outer limit of the territorial sea, including seabed and subsoil thereof over which the State of Israel, in accordance with international law and the laws of the State of Israel, exercises its sovereign or other rights and jurisdiction;
 - b) the term "Panama" means the Republic of Panama and, when used in a geographical sense, means the territory of the Republic of Panama, including inland waters, its airspace, the territorial sea and any area outside the territorial sea upon which, in accordance with International Law and on application of its domestic legislation, the Republic of Panama exercises, or may exercise in the future, jurisdiction or sovereign rights with respect to the seabed, its subsoil and superjacent waters, and their natural resources;
 - the terms "a Contracting State" and "the other Contracting State" mean Israel or Panama, as the context requires;
 - the term "person" includes an individual, a company, a trust and any other body of persons;
 - the term "company" means any body corporate or any entity that is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;
 - f) the term "enterprise" applies to the carrying on of any business;
 - g) the terms "enterprise of a Contracting State" and "enterprise of the other Contracting State" mean respectively an enterprise carried on by a resident of a Contracting State and an enterprise carried on by a resident of the other Contracting State;
 - the term "international traffic" means any transport by a ship or aircraft operated by an enterprise that has its place of effective management in a Contracting State, except when the ship or aircraft is operated solely between places in the other Contracting State;

- i) the term "competent authority" means:
 - (i) in Israel, the Minister of Finance or his authorised representative;
 - in Panama, the Ministry of Economy and Finance or its authorised representative;
- j) The term "national", in relation to a Contracting State, means:
 - any individual possessing the nationality or citizenship of that Contracting State; and
 - (ii) any legal person, partnership or association deriving its status as such from the laws in force in that Contracting State;
- the term "business" includes the performance of professional services and of other activities of an independent character.
- 2. As regards the application of the Convention at any time by a Contracting State, any term not defined therein shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning that it has at that time under the law of that State for the purposes of the taxes to which the Convention applies, any meaning under the applicable tax laws of that State prevailing over a meaning given to the term under other laws of that State.

ARTICLE 4 Resident

- 1. For the purposes of this Convention, the term "resident of a Contracting State" means any person who, under the laws of that State, is liable to tax therein by reason of his domicile, residence, place of management, place of incorporation or any other criterion of a similar nature, and also includes that State and any political subdivision or local authority thereof. This term, however, does not include any person who is liable to tax in that State in respect only of income from sources in that State.
- 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:
 - he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State in which he has a
 permanent home available to him; if he has a permanent home available to
 him in both States, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State with
 which his personal and economic relations are closer (centre of vital interests);
 - b) if the State in which he has his centre of vital interests cannot be determined, or if he has not a permanent home available to him in either State, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State in which he has an habitual abode;
 - if he has an habitual abode in both States or in neither of them, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State of which he is a national;