

বাংলাদেশ



Belarus

গেজেট

অতিরিক্ত সংখ্যা

কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত

রবিবার, জুলাই ১৩, ২০১৪

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়

অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ

(আয়কর)

প্রজ্ঞাপন

তারিখ, ২৪ আষাঢ়, ১৪২১ বঙ্গাব্দ/৮ জুলাই, ২০১৪ খ্রিস্টাব্দ

এস, আর, ও নং ১৮৯-আইন/২০১৪।—যেহেতু, ষেত করায়োপণ পরিহার এবং আয়ের উপর কর সম্পর্কিত রাজস্ব ফাঁকি প্রতিরোধের উদ্দেশ্যে গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার এবং প্রজাতন্ত্রী বেলারুশ সরকারের মধ্যে ৯ই জুলাই, ২০১৩ খ্রিস্টাব্দ তারিখে নিম্ন তফসিলে বর্ণিত চুক্তি, অতঃপর “উক্ত চুক্তি” বলিয়া উল্লিখিত, সম্পাদিত হইয়াছে; এবং

যেহেতু, উক্ত চুক্তির Article 28 এর উদ্দেশ্য পূরণকল্পে এবং Income-tax Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. XXXVI of 1984), অতঃপর উক্ত Ordinance বলিয়া উল্লিখিত, এর section 144 এর বিধান অনুসারে উক্ত চুক্তির বিধানাবলী বাংলাদেশে কার্যকর করা প্রয়োজন;

সেহেতু, উক্ত Ordinance এর section 144 এ প্রদত্ত ক্ষমতাবলে সরকার এতদ্বারা বিধান করিল যে, নিম্ন তফসিলে বর্ণিত উক্ত চুক্তির (ইংরেজী পাঠ) বিধানাবলী ১ জুন, ২০১৪ খ্রিস্টাব্দ তারিখে বাংলাদেশে কার্যকর হইয়াছে বলিয়া গণ্য হইবে।

(১৬২৯৯)

মূল্য ৪ টাকা ৩০.০০

তফসিল
চুক্তি
(ইংরেজী পাঠ)

AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
AND
THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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

The Government of the Republic of Belarus and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh,

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

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS :

ARTICLE 1
PERSONS COVERED

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

ARTICLE 2
TAXES COVERED

1. This Agreement shall apply to taxes on income imposed on behalf of a Contracting State, 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 amount of wages or salaries paid by enterprises.

3. The existing taxes to which the Agreement shall apply are :
- (a) in the case of Bangladesh :
the income tax
(Hereinafter referred to as "Bangladesh tax").
 - (b) in the case of Belarus :
 - (i) the tax on income;
 - (ii) the tax on profits and
 - (iii) the income tax on individuals; and(Hereinafter referred to as "Belarusian tax").
4. This Agreement shall also apply also to any identical or substantially similar taxes, which are imposed after the date of signature of this Agreement in addition to, or in place of, the taxes referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article. 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 Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires :
- (a) the term "Bangladesh" means the People's Republic of Bangladesh including the part of the seabed and its sub-soil thereof, to the extent that area in accordance with international law has been or may hereafter be designated under Bangladesh law and an area within which Bangladesh may exercise sovereign rights with respect to the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the seabed or its sub-soil;
 - (b) the term "Belarus" means the Republic of Belarus and when used in a geographical sense, means the territory over which the Republic of Belarus exercises, under the laws of Belarus and in accordance with international law, sovereign rights and jurisdiction;

- (c) the term "company" means :
- (i) in Bangladesh, any body corporate or any entity that is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;
 - (ii) in Belarus, any legal person or any entity which is treated as a separate entity for tax purposes;
- (d) the term "Competent authority" means :
- (i) in the case of Bangladesh, the National Board of Revenue or its authorized representative;
 - (ii) in the case of Belarus, the Ministry of Taxes and Duties of the Republic of Belarus or its authorized representative;
- (e) the terms "a Contracting State" and "the other Contracting State" mean Bangladesh or Belarus as the context requires;
- (f) 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;
- (g) the term "international traffic" means any transport by a ship or aircraft operated by an enterprise of a Contracting State except when the ships or aircraft are operated solely between places in the other Contracting State;
- (h) 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;
- (i) the term "person" includes an individual, a company, and any other body of persons;
- (j) the term "tax" means Belarusian tax or Bangladesh tax as the context requires.
- (k) the term "place of effective management" means the place where a company is actually managed and controlled and/or where the decision-making at the highest level on the important policies essential for the management of a company takes place.

2. As regards the application of the Agreement by a Contracting State any term not defined therein shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning which it has under the laws of the Contracting State for the purposes of the taxes to which the Agreement 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 State.

ARTICLE 4

RESIDENT

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, the term "resident of a Contracting State" means any person who, under the laws of that Contracting State, is liable to tax therein by reason of his domicile, residence, place of registration, place of management or any other criterion of a similar nature. This term, however, does not include any person who is liable to tax in a Contracting State in respect only of income from sources in that Contracting State.
2. Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article 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 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 of the Contracting State in which he has a habitual abode;
 - (c) if he has a habitual abode in both Contracting States or in neither of them, he shall be deemed to be a resident of the Contracting State of which he is a national;
 - (d) if each Contracting State considers him as its own national or if he is not a national of either of them, the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall settle the question by mutual Agreement.

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

ARTICLE 5 PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, the term "permanent establishment" means a fixed place of business through which the business of an enterprise is wholly or partly carried on.
2. The term "permanent establishment" includes especially :
 - (a) a place of management;
 - (b) branch;
 - (c) an office;
 - (d) a factory;
 - (e) a workshop;
 - (f) a mine, an oil or gas well, a quarry or any other place of extraction of natural resources;
 - (g) a sales outlet.
3. The term "permanent establishment" also encompasses :
 - (a) A building site or construction, installation or assembly project or supervisory activities in connection therewith, but only where such site, project or activities continue for a period or periods aggregating more than 6 months;
 - (b) The furnishing of services, including consultancy services, by an enterprise through employees or other personnel engaged by the enterprise for such purpose, but only if activities of that nature continue (for the same or a connected project) within a Contracting State for a period or periods aggregating more than 183 days within any twelve months period.

4. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, the term "permanent establishment" shall be deemed not to include:
- (a) the use of facilities solely for the purpose of storage or display 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 or display;
 - (c) the maintenance of 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.
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 in a Contracting State on behalf of the other Contracting State, that enterprise shall be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the first-mentioned Contracting State in respect of any activities which that person undertakes for the enterprise, if such a person:
- (a) has and habitually exercise, in the first-mentioned Contracting State a general authority to conclude contracts for or on behalf of 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, or
 - (b) has no such authority, but habitually maintains in the first-mentioned State a stock of goods or merchandise from which he regularly delivers goods or merchandise on behalf of the enterprise.

6. An enterprise of a Contracting State shall not be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the other Contracting State merely because it carries on business in that 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 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. Ships, boats and aircrafts 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 of this Article 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 Agreement, then the provisions of those Articles shall not be affected by the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE 8

SHIPPING AND AIR TRANSPORT

1. Profits of an enterprise of a Contracting State from the operation of aircraft in international traffic shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.

2. Profits of an enterprise of a Contracting State derives from the other Contracting State from the operation of ships in international traffic may be taxed in that other Contracting State, but the tax chargeable in that other Contracting State on such income shall be reduced by an amount equal to fifty per cent of such tax.
3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall also apply to profits derived from the participation in a pool, a joint business or an international operating agency.
4. For the purposes of this Article, profits from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic shall include particular:
 - (a)
 - (i) profits derived directly the operation of ships or aircraft for the transport of persons, goods, mail or merchandise in international traffic;
 - (ii) profits derived from the provision of services connected with such transport whether for the enterprise itself or for any other enterprise, provided that such provision is incidental to the operation of ships and aircraft in international traffic;
 - (iii) profits derived from the sale of tickets connected with such transport whether for the enterprise itself or for any, other enterprise engaged in the operation of ships and aircraft in international traffic;
 - (iv) interest on placement of funds generated directly from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic;
 - (b)
 - (i) profits from the rental on a bareboat basis of ships or aircraft;
 - (ii) profits from the use, maintenance or rental of containers (including trailers and related equipment for the transport of containers), used for the transport of goods or merchandise;

Where such rental or such use, maintenance or rental, as the case may be, is incidental to the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic.

ARTICLE 9
ASSOCIATED ENTERPRISES

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

2. Where a Contracting State includes in the profits of an enterprise of that 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 Agreement and the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall if necessary consult each other.

ARTICLE 10
DIVIDENDS

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

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

(a) 10 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) 12 per cent of 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, or other rights, not being debt-claims, participating in profits, as well as income from other 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 a permanent establishment or fixed base. In such a 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.

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 the Contracting State, but if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the interest the tax so charged shall not exceed 7.5 per cent of the gross amount of the interest.
3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of this article, interest arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State shall be exempt from tax in the first-mentioned Contracting State if the beneficial owner of the interest is the government of the other Contracting State or any local authority thereof, central (national) bank of the other Contracting State or any organizations, agencies or institutions wholly or mainly owned by the government of the other Contracting State the list of which may be agreed upon from time to time between the governments of the Contracting States or authorities authorize by the governments.
4. The term "interest" as used in this Article means income from debt-claims of every kind, whether or not secured by mortgage and whether or not carrying a right to participate in the debtor's profits, and in particular, income from government securities and income from bonds or debentures, 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.
5. The provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article, 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 of fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14 of this Agreement, as the case may be, shall apply.

6. Interest shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is that Contracting State itself, a local authority or 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 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 this Contracting State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated.
7. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other persons, 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 payment shall remain taxable according to the laws of such Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 12 ROYALTIES

1. Royalties arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the 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 is the beneficial owner of the royalties 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 or films and tapes or radio or television broadcasting, computer software program, any patent, trade mark, design or model, plan, secret formula or process, or for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment, or transport vehicles or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article 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 that Contracting State itself, a local authority or 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 obligation 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 a 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 Agreement.

ARTICLE 13

CAPITAL GAINS

1. Capital derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of immovable property, referred to in Article 6 situated in the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.
2. Gains from the alienation of shares of a company the assets of which consists wholly or mainly immovable property situated in a Contracting State may be taxed in that State.

3. 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 gain from the alienation of such a permanent establishment (alone or with the whole enterprise) or of such fixed base, may be taxed in the that other State.
4. Gains derived 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 the Contracting State of which the enterprise is a resident.
5. Capital gains from the alienation of any property other than that referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 shall be taxable only in the Contracting State of which the alienator is a resident.

ARTICLE 14

INDEPENDENT PERSONAL SERVICES

1. Income derived by an individual who is 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. However, in the following circumstances such income may be taxed on the other Contracting State.
 - (a) if he has a fixed base regularly available to him in the other Contracting State for the purpose of performing his activities; in that case, only so much of the income as is attributable to that fixed base may be taxed in the other Contracting State; or
 - (b) if his stay in the other Contracting State is for a period or periods amounting to or exceeding in the aggregate 183 days in any twelve month period commencing or in the fiscal year concerned; in that case only, so much of the income as is derived from this activities performed in that other Contracting State may be taxed in that other Contracting State.

2. The term "professional services" includes, especially, independent scientific, literary, artistic, educational or teaching activities as well as the independent activities of physicians, surgeons, lawyers, engineers, architects, dentists and accountants.
3. The term "fixed base" includes a fixed place such as an office or a room or any other place regularly available to him through which the activity of a person performing independent personal services is wholly or partly carried on.

ARTICLE 15

DEPENDENT PERSONAL SERVICES

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 16, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of this Agreement, 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 of this Article, 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 the taxable 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 in respect of an employment exercised aboard a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic by an enterprise of a Contracting State, shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.

ARTICLE 16
DIRECTOR'S FEES

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

ARTICLE 17
ARTISTES AND SPORTSMEN

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 14 and 15 of this Agreement, income derived by a resident of Contracting State as an entertainer, such as a theatre, motion picture, circus, 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.
3. The provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article shall not apply to services of entertainers and sportsmen if their visit to a Contracting State is supported wholly or mainly from public funds of the other Contracting State.

ARTICLE 18
PENSIONS

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 19, pensions and other similar remuneration paid to a resident of a Contracting State in consideration of past employment shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.
2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 on this Article, pensions paid and other payments made under a social security legislation or a public scheme which is part of the social security system of a Contracting State or a local authority thereof 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 local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that Contracting State 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 local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that Contracting State or local 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 Articles 15, 16, 17 and 18 shall apply to salaries, wages and other similar remuneration and pensions in respect of services rendered in connection with a business carried on by a Contracting State or a local authority thereof.

ARTICLE 20**TEACHERS AND RESEARCHERS**

1. An individual who is or was a resident of a Contracting State immediately before making a visit to the other Contracting State, and who, at the invitation of any university, college, school or other similar educational institution, which is recognized by the government of other Contracting

State visits that other Contracting State for a period not exceeding two consecutive years solely for the purpose of teaching or research or both at such educational institution shall be exempt from tax in that other Contracting State on his remuneration for such teaching or research.

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

ARTICLE 21

STUDENTS AND TRAINEES

1. Payments which a student or a business trainee 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 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 State, provided that such payments arise from sources outside that Contracting State.
2. In respect of grants, scholarships and remuneration not covered by paragraph 1 of this Article, a student or business trainee described in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be entitled during such education or training to the same exemptions, reliefs or reductions in respect of taxes available to residents of the Contracting State which he is visiting.

ARTICLE 22

OTHER INCOME

1. Items of income of a resident of a Contracting State, wherever arising, not dealt with in the foregoing Articles of this Agreement shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.
2. The provision of paragraph 1 shall not apply to income, other than income from immovable property as defined in paragraph 2 of Article 6 of this Agreement, 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 of fixed base. In Such case the provisions of Article 7 and Article 14 of this Agreement, as a case may be, shall apply.

ARTICLES 23

METHODS FOR ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION

1. In the case of Bangladesh, double taxation shall be eliminated as follows :

Where a resident of Bangladesh derives income which, in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement may be taxed in Belarus. Bangladesh shall allow as a deduction from the tax on the income of that resident an amount equal to the tax paid in Belarus whether directly or by a deduction. Such deduction in either case shall not, however, exceed that part of the tax (as computed before the deduction in given) which is attributable to the income which may be taxed in Belarus.

2. In the case of Belarus, double taxation shall be eliminated as follows :

Where a resident of Belarus derives income which, in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, may be taxed in Bangladesh. Belarus shall allow as a deduction from the tax on the income of that resident an amount equal to the tax paid in Bangladesh. Such deduction shall not, however, exceed that part of the tax as computed before the deduction in given, which is attributable to the income which may be taxed in Bangladesh.

3. Where in accordance with any provision of the Agreement income derived by a resident of a Contracting State is exempted from tax in that State, such State may nevertheless, in calculating the amount of tax on the remaining income of such resident, take into account the exempted income.

ARTICLES 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 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. The taxation on a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State shall not be less favorably 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.
3. Except where the provisions of paragraph of 1 Article 9, paragraph 7 of Article 11, or paragraph 6 of Article 12 of this Agreement, 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.
4. 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.
5. The provisions of this Article shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 2 of this Agreement, apply to taxes of every kind and description.

ARTICLES 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 Agreement, 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 agreement.
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 Agreement. Any agreement reached shall be implemented notwithstanding any time limit 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 Agreement. They may also consult together for the elimination of double taxation in cases not provided for in the Agreement.
4. The competent authorities of the Contracting States may communicate with each other directly for the purpose of reaching an Agreement in the sense of the preceding paragraphs. When it seems advisable in order to reach Agreement to have an oral exchange of opinions, such exchange may take place through a Commission consisting of representatives of the competent authorities of the Contracting States.

ARTICLE 26

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

1. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall exchange such information as is necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Agreement or of the domestic laws of the Contracting States concerning taxes covered by the Agreement in so far as the taxation there under is not contrary to the Agreement. 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) involved in 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 Agreement. 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.
3. If information is requested by a Contracting State in accordance with this article, the other Contracting State shall use its information gathering measures to obtain the requested information, even though that other State

may not need such information for its own tax purposes. The obligation contained in the preceding sentence is subject to the limitations of paragraph 2 of this article but in no case shall such limitations be construed to permit a Contracting State to decline supply information solely because it has no domestic interest in such information.

4. In no case shall the provisions of paragraph 2 of this article be construed to permit a Contracting State decline supply information solely because the information is held by a bank, other financial institution, nominee or person acting in an agency or a fiduciary capacity or because it relates to ownership interest in a person.

ARTICLE 27

MEMBERS OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS AND CONSULAR POSTS

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

ARTICLE 28

ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. Each of the Contracting States shall notify in writing, through diplomatic channels, to the other the completion of the procedures required by its law for the entry into force of this Agreement. The Agreement shall enter into force of this first day of the second month following the month in which the later of these notifications was received.
2. The provisions of the Agreement shall apply :
 - (a) in Bangladesh:
 - (i) with regard to taxes withheld at source, in respect of amounts paid or credited, on or after the first July in the calendar year next following the date upon which the Agreement enter into force; and
 - (ii) with regard to other cases for any taxable year beginning on or after first July in the calendar year next following that in which the notification have been made;

(b) in Belarus

- (i) in respect of taxes withheld at source, on income derived or credited on or after the first January of the calendar year next following the year in which the Agreement enters into force;
- (ii) in respect of other taxes, for taxes chargeable for any tax period beginning on or after the first January of the calendar year next following the year in which the Agreement enters into force.

ARTICLE 29**TERMINATION**

1. The Agreement shall remain in force until terminated by a Contracting State. Either Contracting State may terminate the Agreement, through diplomatic channels by giving to the other Contracting State, written notice of termination at least six months before the end of any calendar year following the period of five years from the date on which the Agreement enters into force;
2. In such event, the Agreement shall cease to have effect:
 - (a) in Bangladesh:
 - (i) with regard to taxes withheld at source, in respect of amounts paid or credited on or after the first July in the calendar year next following the date in which such notice is given; and
 - (ii) with regard to other cases for any taxable year beginning on or after first July in the calendar year next following that in which the notifications have been made;
 - (b) in Belarus:
 - (i) in respect of taxes withheld at source, on income derived or credited on or after the first January of the calendar year next following the year in which such notice is given;
 - (ii) in respect of other taxes, for taxes chargeable for any tax period beginning on or after the first January of the calendar year next following the year in which such notice is given.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized there to have signed this agreement.

DONE at Minsk on the ninth day of July 2013 in duplicate in the Bengali, Russian and English languages, all texts being equally authentic. In the case of divergence of interpretation, the English text shall prevail.

For and on behalf of
the Government of the People's
Republic of Bangladesh

Dr. Dipu Moni
Hon'ble Minister
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

For the Government of the
Republic of Belarus

Vladimir Poluyan
Hon'ble Minister
Ministry of Taxes and Duties

রষ্ট্রেপতির আদেশক্রমে

পারভেজ ইকবাল
অতিরিক্ত সচিব (পদাধিকারবলে)।