

## 立法會參考資料摘要

《稅務條例》  
(第 112 章)

### 《稅務(關於收入稅項的雙重課稅寬免和防止逃稅) (西班牙王國)令》

#### 引言

在二零一一年十一月八日的會議上，行政會議**建議**，署理行政長官**指令**根據《稅務條例》(第 112 章)第 49(1A)條，制定《稅務(關於收入稅項的雙重課稅寬免和防止逃稅)(西班牙王國)令》(命令)(載於附件 A)。命令旨在實施香港特別行政區(香港特區)在二零一一年四月一日與西班牙王國(西班牙)簽訂有關就收入稅項避免雙重課稅及防止逃稅的協定(西班牙協定)。

#### 理據

##### 全面性避免雙重課稅協定的好處

2. 雙重課稅是指同一項收入在一個以上的稅收管轄區被徵收相類似的稅項。國際社會一般認同，雙重課稅對貨品和服務交流，以及資金、科技和人才的流動造成障礙，而且窒礙各經濟體系之間經貿關係的發展。作為一項方便營商措施，政府的政策是與貿易及投資伙伴簽訂全面性避免雙重課稅協定(全面性協定)，以盡量避免雙重課稅。

3. 香港採用地域來源原則徵稅，即只就源自香港的收入徵稅，所以香港居民從香港以外來源所得的收入不須在香港課稅，因而不會被雙重徵

稅。然而，如外地政府向其居民就源自香港的收入徵稅，就可能出現雙重課稅的情況。雖然許多地區都會就已在香港繳稅的收入向其居民提供單方面的稅務寬免，但簽訂全面性協定，可在避免雙重課稅方面提供更明確依據及更穩定的環境。此外，全面性協定提供的稅務寬免，可能較某些稅收管轄區單方面的寬免更為優厚。

## 西班牙協定的好處

4. 如沒有西班牙協定，香港的公司從設於西班牙的常設機構(例如銷售點)所得的利潤，如果源自香港，就可能須在兩地課稅。根據西班牙協定，這些公司在西班牙所繳納的稅款，將可以從香港所徵收的相關稅項中抵免，從而避免雙重徵稅。

5. 根據西班牙協定，香港居民受僱在西班牙工作，如果其入息並非由一西班牙實體(或其代表)支付及承擔，而他在西班牙的總逗留時間在有關的 12 個月內不超過 183 日，則無須在西班牙繳稅。

6. 如沒有全面性協定，香港居民如從西班牙收取股息收入，而該等股息收入並非源於在當地所設的常設機構，現時須向西班牙繳交 19%的預扣稅。根據西班牙協定，有關的預扣稅率將以 10%為上限。若實益擁有人為公司（合夥除外）而直接持有支付股息公司最少 25%的資本，股息預扣稅率更會降至 0%。此外，現時香港居民從西班牙收取的特許權使用費會在西班牙被徵收 24%的預扣稅。根據西班牙協定，特許權使用費預扣稅率的上限會定在 5%。此外，從西班牙常設機構匯往外國總公司的稅後利潤，現時須課繳分支機構利潤稅（目前預扣稅率為 19%）。在該協定下，香港居民無須繳交該等稅項。至於利息收入，西班牙會把向香港居民徵收的利息預扣稅率由 19%降至 5%。若收款人為香港特區政府、香港金融管理局、金融機構或認可的退休基金、該利息是由西班牙政府支付、或該利息是就西班牙政府被虧欠或所作出、提供、擔保或投保的貸款所支付，則預扣稅將獲得豁免。

7. 根據西班牙協定，香港的航空公司經營往來西班牙的航線，只須就有關利潤按香港稅率(比西班牙低)繳納香港利得稅。現時香港居民從國際航運賺取產生自西班牙的利潤，須在該國課稅。根據西班牙協定，西班牙會豁免該等航運利潤的稅項。

8. 整體來說，西班牙協定明確劃分了兩地的徵稅權，並訂明各類收入的稅率寬免。這會有助兩地的投資者更有效地評估其跨境經濟活動的潛在稅務負擔，加強兩地的經濟貿易連繫，以及進一步鼓勵西班牙和香港企業在彼此的地方營商或投資。

### 西班牙協定內的資料交換條文

9. 自二零一零年三月起實施的《2010年稅務(修訂)條例》，讓香港可以在全面性協定內，採用經濟合作與發展組織(經合組織)二零零四年版本的資料交換條文。在審議有關的條例草案期間，政府向法案委員會提交了資料交換條文的樣本(載於附件 B)，並承諾在我們把全面性協定提交立法會通過時，會特別指出所簽訂的全面性協定與該樣本的不同之處(如有的話)。

10. 西班牙協定載有以經合組織二零零四年版本為藍本的資料交換條文，並已採納資料交換條文樣本中的所有保障，尤其是—

- (a) 該條文只訂明締約雙方在接獲具體要求後須交換資料的責任，雙方並無自動或自發交換資料的責任；
- (b) 資料交換的範圍限於西班牙協定所涵蓋的稅項；
- (c) 所索取的資料應為可預見相關的資料，即不得作打探性質的資料交換請求；
- (d) 規定所交換資料須保密及限制其用途，一如在資料交換條文樣本中所列載者；
- (e) 資料只可向稅務當局披露，不得透露予其監督機關；
- (f) 所索取的資料不得向第三司法管轄區披露；以及
- (g) 在資料交換條文樣本中所載述的一些情況下，締約雙方沒有責任提供資料。

### 法理依據

11. 根據條例第 49(1A)條，行政長官會同行政會議可藉命令宣布，已與香港以外地區的政府訂立安排，旨在就該地區的法律所施加的入息稅及其他相類似性質的稅項給予雙重課稅寬免。在西班牙協定簽訂後，行政長官會同行政會議需要藉命令宣布已與西班牙訂立相關安排，方可以實施西班牙協定。

## 其他方案

12. 由行政長官會同行政會議根據條例第 49(1A)條作出命令，是實施西班牙協定的唯一方法。除此之外，沒有其他方案。

## 命令

13. 命令第 2 條宣布，已訂立第 3 條所指明，有關西班牙法律所施加的入息稅及其他相類似性質的稅項的雙重課稅寬免安排，而該等安排應該生效。第 3 條述明，有關安排是載於西班牙協定的第一至二十七條及西班牙協定議定書的第 1 至 7 段的安排。上述的協定條文及議定書條文，載於命令的附表。

## 立法程序時間表

14. 立法程序時間表如下 –

刊登憲報日期	二零一一年十一月十八日
提交立法會日期	二零一一年十一月二十三日
命令生效日期	二零一二年一月十二日

## 建議的影響

C 15. 建議對財政、經濟及公務員會有影響，詳情載於附件 C。建議符合《基本法》，包括有關人權的條文。建議不會影響條例及其附屬法例現行條文的約束力。建議對生產力、環境或可持續發展沒有影響。

## 公眾諮詢

16. 商界和專業界別一向都支持我們與貿易及投資伙伴訂立更多全面性協定這項政策。

## 宣傳

17. 在二零一一年四月一日簽訂西班牙協定時，我們已作出宣傳。我們會安排發言人回答傳媒和公眾查詢。

## 背景

18. 西班牙協定是香港與另一稅收管轄區訂立的第二十份全面性協定。該協定的主要條文摘要載於附件 D。

D

19. 我們先後在二零零三年十二月與比利時、二零零五年九月與泰國、二零零六年八月與中國內地、二零零七年十一月與盧森堡、二零零八年十二月與越南、二零一零年三月與文萊、荷蘭及印尼、二零一零年五月與匈牙利、科威特及奧地利、二零一零年六月與英國及愛爾蘭、二零一零年八月與列支敦士登、二零一零年十月與法國、二零一零年十一月與日本、二零一零年十二月與紐西蘭及瑞士、二零一一年三月與葡萄牙、二零一一年四月與西班牙，以及二零一一年十一月與馬耳他訂立全面性協定。

## 查詢

20. 如對本摘要有任何查詢，請聯絡財經事務及庫務局首席助理秘書長(庫務)關如璧女士（電話：2810 2370）。

財經事務及庫務局

二零一一年十一月十六日

## 立法會參考資料摘要

《稅務條例》  
(第 112 章)

### 《稅務(關於收入稅項的雙重課稅寬免和防止逃稅) (西班牙王國)令》

#### 附件

- 附件 A 《稅務(關於收入稅項的雙重課稅寬免和防止逃稅)(西班牙王國)令》
- 附件 B 資料交換樣本條文（譯本）
- 附件 C 建議對財政、經濟及公務員的影響
- 附件 D 香港與西班牙的全面性避免雙重課稅協定主要條文摘要

## 《稅務(關於收入稅項的雙重課稅寬免和防止逃稅)(西班牙王國)令》

第 1 條

1

**《稅務(關於收入稅項的雙重課稅寬免和防止逃稅)(西班牙王國)令》**

(由行政長官會同行政會議根據《稅務條例》(第 112 章)第 49(1A)條作出)

**1. 生效日期**

本命令自 2012 年 1 月 12 日起實施。

**2. 根據第 49(1A)條作出的宣布**

為施行本條例第 49(1A)條，現宣布 —

- (a) 已與西班牙王國政府訂立第 3(1)條所指明的安排，旨在就該國的法律所施加的入息稅及其他相類似性質的稅項給予雙重課稅寬免；而
- (b) 該等安排的生效是屬於有利的。

**3. 指明的安排**

(1) 為第 2(a)條的目的而指明的安排是載於 —

- (a) 在 2011 年 4 月 1 日在香港以英文和西班牙文一式兩份簽訂的、名為“Agreement between the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China and the Kingdom of Spain for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income”的協定(在本命令中，該協定的中文譯名為“《中華人民共和國香港特別行政區與西班牙王國就收入稅項避免雙重課稅和防止逃稅協定》”)的第一至二十七條的安排；及
- (b) 在 2011 年 4 月 1 日在香港以英文和西班牙文一式兩份簽訂的、該協定的議定書的第 1 至 7 段的安排。

## 《稅務(關於收入稅項的雙重課稅寬免和防止逃稅)(西班牙王國)令》

第 3 條

2

- (2) 第(1)(a)款提述的協定條文的英文文本載錄於附表第 1 部，而其中文譯本亦於該部列明。
- (3) 第(1)(b)款提述的議定書條文的英文文本載錄於附表第 2 部，而其中文譯本亦於該部列明。

## 附表

[第 3 條]

### 第 1 部

#### 《中華人民共和國香港特別行政區與西班牙王國就收入稅項避免雙重課稅和防止逃稅協定》第一至二十七條

#### CHAPTER I

#### SCOPE OF THE AGREEMENT

##### Article 1

##### Persons Covered

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

##### Article 2

##### Taxes Covered

1. This Agreement shall apply to taxes on income imposed on behalf of a Contracting Party 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 Agreement shall apply are:

(a) in the case of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region:

- (i) profits tax;
- (ii) salaries tax; and
- (iii) property tax;

whether or not charged under personal assessment;

(b) in the case of Spain:

- (i) the income tax on individuals;
- (ii) the corporation tax;
- (iii) the income tax on non residents; and
- (iv) local taxes on income.

4. The Agreement shall apply also to any identical or substantially similar taxes that are imposed after the date of signature of the Agreement in addition to, or in place of, the existing taxes, as well as any other taxes falling within paragraphs 1 and 2 which a Contracting Party may impose in future. The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall notify each other of any significant changes that have been made in their taxation laws.



5. The existing taxes, together with the taxes imposed after the signature of the Agreement, are hereinafter referred to as “Hong Kong Special Administrative Region tax” or “Spanish tax”, as the context requires.

## CHAPTER II

### DEFINITIONS

#### Article 3

##### General Definitions

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires:
- (a) (i) the term “Hong Kong Special Administrative Region” when used in a geographical sense, means the land and sea comprised within the boundary of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China and any other place where the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China apply;
  - (ii) the term “Spain” means the Kingdom of Spain and, when used in a geographical sense, means the territory of the Kingdom of Spain, including inland waters, the air space, 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 Kingdom of Spain 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;

- (b) the term “business” includes the performance of professional services and of other activities of an independent character;
- (c) the term “company” means any body corporate or any entity that is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;
- (d) the term “competent authority” means:
  - (i) in the case of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the Commissioner of Inland Revenue or his authorised representative;
  - (ii) in the case of Spain, the Minister of Economy and Finance or his authorised representative;
- (e) the terms “a Contracting Party” and “the other Contracting Party” mean the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region or Spain, as the context requires;
- (f) the term “enterprise” applies to the carrying on of any business;
- (g) the terms “enterprise of a Contracting Party” and “enterprise of the other Contracting Party” mean respectively an enterprise carried on by a resident of a Contracting Party and an enterprise carried on by a resident of the other Contracting Party;
- (h) the term “international traffic” means any transport by a ship or aircraft operated by an enterprise of a Contracting Party, except when the ship or aircraft is operated solely between places in the other Contracting Party;
- (i) the term “national”, in relation to Spain means:

- (i) any individual possessing the nationality of Spain; and
  - (ii) any legal person, partnership or association deriving its status as such from the laws in force in Spain;
  - (j) the term “person” includes an individual, a company, a partnership and any other body of persons;
  - (k) the term “tax” means the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region tax or Spanish tax, as the context requires.
2. As regards the application of the Agreement at any time by a Contracting Party, 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 Party for the purposes of the taxes to which the Agreement applies, any meaning under the applicable tax laws of that Party prevailing over a meaning given to the term under other laws of that Party.

#### Article 4

##### Resident

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, the term “resident of a Contracting Party” means:
- (a) in the case of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region:
    - (i) any individual who ordinarily resides in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region;
    - (ii) any individual who stays in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for more than 180 days during a

- year of assessment or for more than 300 days in two consecutive years of assessment one of which is the relevant year of assessment provided that he has personal and economic relations with the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region;
  - (iii) a company incorporated in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region or, if incorporated outside the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, being normally managed or controlled in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region;
  - (iv) any other person constituted under the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region or, if constituted outside the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, being normally managed or controlled in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region; and
  - (v) the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region;
- (b) in the case of Spain, any person who, under the laws of Spain, is liable to tax therein by reason of his domicile, residence, place of management 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 Spain in respect only of income from sources in Spain.
2. Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1, an individual is a resident of both Contracting Parties, then his status shall be determined as follows:
- (a) he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the Party in which he has a permanent home available to him; if he has a

- permanent home available to him in both Parties, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the Party with which his personal and economic relations are closer (“centre of vital interests”);
- (b) if the Party 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 Party, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the Party in which he has an habitual abode;
- (c) if he has an habitual abode in both Parties or in neither of them, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the Party in which he has the right of abode (in the case of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region) or of which he is a national (in the case of Spain);
- (d) if he has the right of abode in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and is also a national of Spain, or if he does not have the right of abode in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region nor is he a national of Spain, the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties 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 Parties, then it shall be deemed to be a resident only of the Party 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) 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. A building site or construction or installation project constitutes a permanent establishment only if it lasts more than nine months.
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, 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 subparagraphs (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 on behalf of an enterprise and has, and habitually exercises, in a Contracting Party an authority to conclude contracts in the name of the enterprise, that enterprise shall be deemed to have a permanent establishment in that Party 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 Party merely because it carries on business in that Party 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 Party controls or is controlled by a company which is a resident of the other Contracting Party, or which carries on business in that other Party (whether through a permanent establishment or otherwise), shall not of itself constitute either company a permanent establishment of the other.

### CHAPTER III

### TAXATION OF INCOME

#### Article 6

#### Income from Immovable Property

1. Income derived by a resident of a Contracting Party from immovable property (including income from agriculture or forestry) situated in the other Contracting Party may be taxed in that other Party.
2. The term “immovable property” shall have the meaning which it has under the law of the Contracting Party 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, quarries, sources and other natural resources; ships and aircraft shall not be regarded as immovable property.

3. Any property or right referred to in paragraph 2 shall be regarded as situated where the land, standing timber, mineral deposits, quarries, sources or natural resources are situated.
4. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall apply to income derived from the direct use, letting, or use in any other form of immovable property.
5. Where the ownership of shares or other rights directly or indirectly entitles the owner of such shares or rights to the enjoyment of immovable property, the income derived from the direct use, letting or use in any other form of such right to the enjoyment may be taxed in the Contracting Party in which the immovable property is situated.
6. The provisions of paragraphs 1, 4 and 5 shall also apply to the income from immovable property of an enterprise.

#### Article 7

##### Business Profits

1. The profits of an enterprise of a Contracting Party shall be taxable only in that Party unless the enterprise carries on business in the other Contracting Party 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 Party 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 Party carries on business in the other Contracting Party through a permanent establishment situated therein, there shall in each Contracting Party 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 Party in which the permanent establishment is situated or elsewhere.
  4. Insofar as it has been customary in a Contracting Party 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, or on the basis of such other method as may be prescribed by the laws of that Party, nothing in paragraph 2 shall preclude that Contracting Party from determining the profits to be taxed by such apportionment or other method; the method 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 Party from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic shall be taxable only in that Party.
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 Party participates directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of the other Contracting Party, or
  - (b) the same persons participate directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of a Contracting Party and an enterprise of the other Contracting Party,

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 Party includes in the profits of an enterprise of that Party – and taxes accordingly – profits on which an enterprise of the other Contracting Party has been charged to tax in that other Party and the profits so included are profits which would have accrued to the enterprise of the first-mentioned Party if the conditions made between the two enterprises had been those which would have been made between independent enterprises, then that other Party 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 for this purpose the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall if necessary consult each other.

## Article 10

### Dividends

1. Dividends paid by a company which is a resident of a Contracting Party to a resident of the other Contracting Party may be taxed in that other Party.
2. However, such dividends may also be taxed in the Contracting Party of which the company paying the dividends is a resident and according to the laws of that Party, but if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a resident of the other Contracting Party, the tax so charged shall not exceed:
  - (a) 0 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends if the beneficial owner is a company (other than a partnership) which holds directly at least 25 per cent of the capital of the company paying the dividends;
  - (b) 10 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends in all other cases.

The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of these limitations.

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 which is subjected to the same taxation treatment as income from shares by the laws of the Party 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 Party, carries on business in the other Contracting Party of which the company paying the dividends is a resident through a permanent establishment situated therein and the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.
5. Where a company which is a resident of a Contracting Party derives profits or income from the other Contracting Party, that other Party 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 Party or insofar as the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with a permanent establishment situated in that other Party, 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 Party.

#### Article 11

#### Interest

1. Interest arising in a Contracting Party and paid to a resident of the other Contracting Party may be taxed in that other Party.
2. However, such interest may also be taxed in the Contracting Party in which it arises and according to the laws of that Party, but if the beneficial owner of the interest is a resident of the other Contracting Party, the tax so charged shall not exceed 5 per cent of the gross amount of the interest. The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of this limitation.
3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2, interest arising in a Contracting Party and paid to a resident of the other Contracting Party shall be taxable only in that other Party if the said resident is the beneficial owner of the interest and:
  - (a) is that Contracting Party or the central bank, a political subdivision or local authority thereof;
  - (b) the interest is paid by the Contracting Party in which the interest arises or by a political subdivision, a local authority or statutory body thereof;
  - (c) the interest is paid in respect of a loan, debt-claim or credit that is owed to, or made, provided, guaranteed or insured by, that Contracting Party or a political subdivision, local authority or export facilitating agency thereof;
  - (d) is a financial institution;
  - (e) is a pension fund that is approved for tax purposes by that other Contracting Party and the income of that fund is generally exempt from tax in that other Party.

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 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the interest, being a resident of a Contracting Party, carries on business in the other Contracting Party in which the interest arises through a permanent establishment situated therein and the debt-claim in respect of which the interest is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.
6. Interest shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting Party when the payer is a resident of that Party. Where, however, the person paying the interest, whether he is a resident of a Contracting Party or not, has in a Contracting Party a permanent establishment in connection with which the indebtedness on which the interest is paid was incurred, and such interest is borne by such permanent establishment, then such interest shall be deemed to arise in the Party in which the permanent establishment 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 person, the amount of the interest exceeds, for whatever reasons, 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 Party, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Agreement.

## Article 12

### Royalties

1. Royalties arising in a Contracting Party and paid to a resident of the other Contracting Party may be taxed in that other Party.
2. However, such royalties may also be taxed in the Contracting Party in which they arise and according to the laws of that Party, but if the beneficial owner of the royalties is a resident of the other Contracting Party, the tax so charged shall not exceed 5 per cent of the gross amount of the royalties. The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of this limitation.
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, tapes and other means of image or sound reproduction, 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 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 Party, carries on business in the other Contracting Party in which the royalties arise, through a permanent establishment situated therein and the right or property in respect of which the royalties are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.
5. Royalties shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting Party when the payer is a resident of that Party. Where, however, the person paying



the royalties, whether he is a resident of a Contracting Party or not, has in a Contracting Party a permanent establishment in connection with which the liability to pay the royalties was incurred, and such royalties are borne by such permanent establishment, then such royalties shall be deemed to arise in the Party in which the permanent establishment 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 exceeds, for whatever reasons, 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 Party, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Agreement.

### Article 13

#### Capital Gains

1. Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting Party from the alienation of immovable property referred to in Article 6 and situated in the other Contracting Party may be taxed in that other Party.
2. Gains from the alienation of movable property forming part of the business property of a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting Party has in the other Contracting Party, including such gains from the alienation of such a permanent establishment (alone or with the whole enterprise), may be taxed in that other Party.
3. Gains derived by an enterprise of a Contracting Party 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 Party.

4. Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting Party from the alienation of shares or comparable interests deriving more than 50 per cent of their value directly or indirectly from immovable property situated in the other Contracting Party may be taxed in that other Party. However, this paragraph does not apply to gains derived from the alienation of shares quoted on a stock exchange of either Contracting Party or any other stock exchange as may be agreed between the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties.
5. Gains from the alienation of shares or other rights, which directly or indirectly entitle the owner of such shares or rights to the enjoyment of immovable property situated in a Contracting Party, may be taxed in that Party.
6. Gains from the alienation of any property, other than that referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be taxable only in the Contracting Party of which the alienator is a resident.

### Article 14

#### Income from Employment

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 15, 17 and 18, salaries, wages and other similar remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting Party in respect of an employment shall be taxable only in that Party unless the employment is exercised in the other Contracting Party. If the employment is so exercised, such remuneration as is derived therefrom may be taxed in that other Party.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting Party in respect of an employment exercised in the other Contracting Party shall be taxable only in the first-mentioned Party if:
  - (a) the recipient is present in the other Party for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate 183 days in any twelve-month period commencing or ending in the taxable period concerned, and
  - (b) the remuneration is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the other Party, and
  - (c) the remuneration is not borne by a permanent establishment which the employer has in the other Party.
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 by an enterprise of a Contracting Party may be taxed in that Party.

#### **Article 15**

##### **Directors' Fees**

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

#### **Article 16**

##### **Artistes and Sportsmen**

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7 and 14, income derived by a resident of a Contracting Party 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 Party, may be taxed in that other Party.
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 and 14, be taxed in the Contracting Party in which the activities of the entertainer or sportsman are exercised.

#### **Article 17**

##### **Pensions**

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 18, pensions and other similar remuneration (including a lump sum payment) paid to a resident of a Contracting Party in consideration of past employment or self-employment shall be taxable only in that Party.

#### **Article 18**

##### **Government Service**

1. (a) Salaries, wages and other similar remuneration paid by a Contracting Party or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that Party or subdivision or authority shall be taxable only in that Party.

- (b) However, such salaries, wages and other similar remuneration shall be taxable only in the other Contracting Party if the services are rendered in that Party and the individual is a resident of that Party who:
  - (i) in the case of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, has the right of abode therein and in the case of Spain, is a national thereof; or
  - (ii) did not become a resident of that Party solely for the purpose of rendering the services.
- 2. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, pensions (including a lump sum payment) and other similar remuneration paid by, or paid out of funds created or contributed by, a Contracting Party or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that Party or subdivision or authority shall be taxable only in that Party.
- (b) However, if the individual who rendered the services is a resident of the other Contracting Party and the case falls within subparagraph (b) of paragraph 1, any corresponding pension (whether a payment in lump sum or by instalments) shall be taxable only in that other Contracting Party.
- 3. The provisions of Articles 14, 15, 16 and 17 shall apply to salaries, wages, pensions (including a lump sum payment) and other similar remuneration in respect of services rendered in connection with a business carried on by a Contracting Party or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof.

#### Article 19

#### Students

Payments which a student who is or was immediately before visiting a Contracting Party a resident of the other Contracting Party and who is present in the first-mentioned Party solely for the purpose of his education receives for the purpose of his maintenance or education shall not be taxed in that Party, provided that such payments arise from sources outside that Party.

#### Article 20

##### Other Income

1. Items of income of a resident of a Contracting Party, wherever arising, not dealt with in the foregoing Articles of this Agreement shall be taxable only in that Party.
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 Party, carries on business in the other Contracting Party through a permanent establishment situated therein and the right or property in respect of which the income is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.
3. Alimony or other maintenance payment paid by a resident of a Contracting Party to a resident of the other Contracting Party shall, to the extent it is not allowable as a deduction to the payer in the first-mentioned Party, be taxable only in that Party.

#### CHAPTER IV

#### METHODS FOR ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION

## Article 21

### Elimination of Double Taxation

1. Subject to the provisions of the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region relating to the allowance of a credit against Hong Kong Special Administrative Region tax of tax paid in a jurisdiction outside the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (which shall not affect the general principle of this Article), Spanish tax paid under the laws of Spain and in accordance with this Agreement, whether directly or by deduction, in respect of income derived by a person who is a resident of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region from sources in Spain, shall be allowed as a credit against Hong Kong Special Administrative Region tax payable in respect of that income, provided that the credit so allowed does not exceed the amount of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region tax computed in respect of that income in accordance with the tax laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.
2. In Spain, double taxation shall be avoided following either the provisions of its internal legislation or the following provisions in accordance with the internal legislation of Spain:
  - (a) Where a resident of Spain derives income which, in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement, may be taxed in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Spain shall allow:
    - (i) as a deduction from the tax on the income of that resident, an amount equal to the income tax paid in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region;

- (ii) the deduction of the underlying corporation tax in accordance with the internal legislation of Spain.

Such deduction shall not, however, exceed that part of the income tax, as computed before the deduction is given, which is attributable to the income which may be taxed in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

- (b) Where in accordance with any provision of the Agreement income derived by a resident of Spain is exempt from tax in Spain, Spain may nevertheless, in calculating the amount of tax on the remaining income of such resident, take into account the exempted income.

## CHAPTER V

### SPECIAL PROVISIONS

#### Article 22

##### Non-Discrimination

1. Persons who, in the case of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, have the right of abode or are incorporated or otherwise constituted therein, and, in the case of Spain, are Spanish nationals, shall not be subjected in the other Contracting Party to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith, which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which persons who have the right of abode or are incorporated or otherwise constituted in that other Party (where that other Party is the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region) or nationals of that other Party (where that other Party is Spain) 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 Parties.

2. The taxation on a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting Party has in the other Contracting Party shall not be less favourably levied in that other Party than the taxation levied on enterprises of that other Party carrying on the same activities. This provision shall not be construed as obliging a Contracting Party to grant to residents of the other Contracting Party 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 1 of Article 9, paragraph 7 of Article 11, or paragraph 6 of Article 12, apply, interest, royalties and other disbursements paid by an enterprise of a Contracting Party to a resident of the other Contracting Party 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 Party.
4. Enterprises of a Contracting Party, the capital of which is wholly or partly owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by one or more residents of the other Contracting Party, shall not be subjected in the first-mentioned Party 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 Party are or may be subjected.

### Article 23

#### Mutual Agreement Procedure

1. Where a person considers that the actions of one or both of the Contracting Parties 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 Parties, present his case to the competent authority of the Contracting Party of which he is a resident or, if his case comes under paragraph 1 of Article 22, to that of the Contracting Party in which he has the right of abode or is incorporated or otherwise constituted (in the case of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region) or of which he is a national (in the case of Spain). 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 Party, 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 limits in the domestic law of the Contracting Parties.
3. The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties 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 Parties may communicate with each other directly for the purpose of reaching an agreement in the sense of the preceding paragraphs.

### Article 24

#### Exchange of Information

1. The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall exchange such information as is foreseeably relevant for carrying out the provisions of this Agreement or to the administration or enforcement of the domestic laws of the Contracting Parties concerning taxes covered by the Agreement, insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the Agreement. The exchange of information is not restricted by Article 1.
2. Any information received under paragraph 1 by a Contracting Party shall be treated as secret in the same manner as information obtained under the domestic laws of that Party 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 referred to in paragraph 1. 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. Information shall not be disclosed to any third jurisdiction for any purpose.
3. In no case shall the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 be construed so as to impose on a Contracting Party the obligation:
  - (a) to carry out administrative measures at variance with the laws and administrative practice of that or of the other Contracting Party;
  - (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 Party;
  - (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).

4. If information is requested by a Contracting Party in accordance with this Article, the other Contracting Party shall use its information gathering measures to obtain the requested information, even though that other Party may not need such information for its own tax purposes. The obligation contained in the preceding sentence is subject to the limitations of paragraph 3 but in no case shall such limitations be construed to permit a Contracting Party to decline to supply information solely because it has no domestic interest in such information.
5. In no case shall the provisions of paragraph 3 be construed to permit a Contracting Party to decline to 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 interests in a person.

#### Article 25

#### Members of Government Missions

Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the fiscal privileges of members of government missions, including consular posts, under the general rules of international law or under the provisions of special agreements.

#### CHAPTER VI

#### FINAL PROVISIONS

#### Article 26

#### Entry into Force

1. Each of the Contracting Parties shall notify the other in writing through appropriate channels that the internal procedures required by each Contracting Party for the entry into force of this Agreement have been complied with.
2. The Agreement shall enter into force after a period of three months following the date of receipt of the later of the notifications referred to in paragraph 1.
3. The provisions of the Agreement shall thereupon have effect:
  - (a) in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region:

in respect of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region tax, for any year of assessment beginning on or after 1 April in the calendar year next following that in which the Agreement enters into force;
  - (b) in Spain:
    - (i) in respect of taxes withheld at source, on amounts paid or credited to non-residents, on or after 1 April in the calendar year next following that in which the Agreement enters into force;
    - (ii) in respect of other taxes, for taxation years beginning on or after 1 April in the calendar year next following that in which the Agreement enters into force; and
    - (iii) in all other cases, on or after 1 April in the calendar year next following that in which the Agreement enters into force.

Article 27

Termination

This Agreement shall remain in force until terminated by a Contracting Party. Either Contracting Party may terminate the Agreement, through appropriate channels, by giving the other Contracting Party written notice of termination at least six months before the end of any calendar year beginning on or after the expiration of a period of five years from the date of its entry into force. In such event, the Agreement shall cease to have effect:

- (a) in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region:

in respect of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region tax, for any year of assessment beginning on or after 1 April in the calendar year next following that in which the notice is given;
- (b) in Spain:
  - (i) in respect of taxes withheld at source, on amounts paid or credited to non-residents, on or after 1 April in the calendar year next following that in which the notice is given;
  - (ii) in respect of other taxes, for taxation years beginning on or after 1 April in the calendar year next following that in which the notice is given; and
  - (iii) in all other cases, on or after 1 April in the calendar year next following that in which the notice is given.

(中文譯本)

第一章

## 協定的範圍

### 第一條

#### 所涵蓋的人

本協定適用於屬締約一方的居民或同時屬締約雙方的居民的人。

### 第二條

#### 所涵蓋的稅項

1. 本協定適用於代締約方、其政治分部或地方當局課徵的收入稅項，不論該等稅項以何種方式徵收。
2. 對總收入或收入的組成部分課徵的所有稅項，包括對得自轉讓動產或不動產的收益、企業支付的工資或薪金總額以及資本增值課徵的稅項，須視為收入稅項。
3. 本協定適用於以下現有稅項：
  - (a) 就香港特別行政區而言：
    - (i) 利得稅；
    - (ii) 薪俸稅；及
    - (iii) 物業稅；

不論是否按個人入息課稅徵收；

(b) 就西班牙而言：

(i) 個人所得稅；

(ii) 公司稅；

(iii) 對非居民徵收的所得稅；及

(iv) 地方徵收的收入稅項。

4. 本協定亦適用於在本協定的簽訂日期後，在現有稅項以外課徵或為取代現有稅項而課徵的任何與現有稅項相同或實質上類似的稅項，以及適用於締約方將來課徵而又屬第 1 款及第 2 款所指的任何其他稅項。締約双方的主管當局須將其稅務法律的任何重大改變，通知對方的主管當局。
5. 現有稅項連同在本協定簽訂後課徵的稅項，以下稱為“香港特別行政區稅項”或“西班牙稅項”，按文意所需而定。

## 第二章

### 定義

### 第三條

#### 一般定義



1. 就本協定而言，除文意另有所指外：
  - (a) (i) “香港特別行政區”一詞用於地理概念時，指中華人民共和國香港特別行政區境內的陸地及海域，以及中華人民共和國香港特別行政區的法律所適用的任何其他地區；
  - (ii) “西班牙”一詞指西班牙王國，而該詞用於地理概念時，則指西班牙王國的領土，包括內陸水域、上空、領海，以及符合以下描述而位於領海以外的地區：西班牙王國按照國際法及藉施行其當地法例而對該地(或可於將來對該地)行使在有關海床、其底土及上覆水域，以及它們的自然資源方面的管轄權或主權權利；
  - (b) “業務”一詞包括進行專業服務及其他具獨立性質的活動；
  - (c) “公司”一詞指任何法團或就稅務而言視作法團的任何實體；
  - (d) “主管當局”一詞：
    - (i) 就香港特別行政區而言，指稅務局局長或其獲授權代表；
    - (ii) 就西班牙而言，指經濟及財政部部長或其獲授權代表；
  - (e) “締約方”及“另一締約方”兩詞指香港特別行政區或西班牙，按文意所需而定；
  - (f) “企業”一詞適用於任何業務的經營；

- (g) “締約方的企業”及“另一締約方的企業”兩詞分別指締約方的居民所經營的企業和另一締約方的居民所經營的企業；
  - (h) “國際運輸”一詞指由締約方的企業營運的船舶或航空器進行的任何載運，但如該船舶或航空器只在另一締約方內的不同地點之間營運，則屬例外；
  - (i) “國民”一詞，就西班牙而言，指：
    - (i) 擁有西班牙國籍的任何個人；及
    - (ii) 藉西班牙現行的法律而取得法人、合夥或組織地位的任何法人、合夥或組織；
  - (j) “人”一詞包括個人、公司、合夥及任何其他團體；
  - (k) “稅項”一詞指香港特別行政區稅項或西班牙稅項，按文意所需而定。
2. 在締約方於任何時候施行本協定時，凡有任何詞語在本協定中並無界定，則除文意另有所指外，該詞語須具有它當其時根據該方就本協定適用的稅項而施行的法律所具有的涵義，而在根據該方適用的稅務法律給予該詞語的涵義與根據該方的其他法律給予該詞語的涵義兩者中，以前者為準。

#### 第四條

#### 居民

1. 就本協定而言，“締約方的居民”一詞：
  - (a) 就香港特別行政區而言，指：
    - (i) 通常居住於香港特別行政區的任何個人；
    - (ii) 在某課稅年度內在香港特別行政區逗留超過 180 天或在連續兩個課稅年度(其中一個是有關的課稅年度)內在香  
港特別行政區逗留超過 300 天的任何個人，但該人須與  
香港特別行政區有個人及經濟關係；
    - (iii) 在香港特別行政區成立為法團的公司，或在香港特別行  
政區以外成立為法團而通常在香港特別行政區內受管理  
或控制的公司；
    - (iv) 根據香港特別行政區的法律組成的任何其他人士，或在香  
港特別行政區以外組成而通常在香港特別行政區內受管  
理或控制的任何其他人士；及
    - (v) 香港特別行政區政府；
  - (b) 就西班牙而言，指根據西班牙的法律，因其居籍、居所、管  
理工作地點，或任何性質類似的其他準則而有在西班牙繳稅  
的法律責任的人。該詞亦包括該國家及其任何政治分部或地  
方當局。然而，該詞並不包括僅就源自西班牙的收入而有在  
西班牙繳稅的法律責任的任何人士。
2. 如任何個人因第 1 款的規定而同時屬締約雙方的居民，則該人的  
身分須按照以下規定斷定：

- (a) 如該人在其中一方有可供他使用的永久性住所，則該人須當  
作只是該方的居民；如該人在雙方均有可供他使用的永久性  
住所，則該人須當作只是與其個人及經濟關係較為密切的一  
方(“重要利益中心”)的居民；
  - (b) 如無法斷定該人在哪一方有重要利益中心，或該人在任何一  
方均沒有可供他使用的永久性住所，則該人須當作只是他的  
慣常居所所在的一方的居民；
  - (c) 如該人在雙方均有或均沒有慣常居所，則該人須當作只是他  
擁有居留權(就香港特別行政區而言)的一方或他屬其國民(就  
西班牙而言)的一方的居民；
  - (d) 如該人既擁有香港特別行政區的居留權亦屬西班牙的國民，  
或該人既沒有香港特別行政區的居留權亦不屬西班牙的國  
民，則締約雙方的主管當局須共同協商解決該問題。
3. 如並非個人的人因第 1 款的規定而同時屬締約雙方的居民，則該  
人須當作只是其實際管理工作地點所處的一方的居民。

## 第五條

### 常設機構

1. 就本協定而言，“常設機構”一詞在企業透過某固定營業場所進行  
全部或部分業務的情況下，指該固定營業場所。
2. “常設機構”一詞尤其包括：

- (a) 管理工作地點；
  - (b) 分支機構；
  - (c) 辦事處；
  - (d) 工廠；
  - (e) 作業場所；及
  - (f) 礦場、油井或氣井、石礦場或任何其他開採自然資源的場所。
3. 建築工地或建築或安裝工程須持續超過九個月，才可構成常設機構。
4. 儘管有本條上述的規定，“常設機構”一詞須當作不包括：
- (a) 純粹為了貯存、陳列或交付屬於有關企業的貨物或商品而使用設施；
  - (b) 純粹為了貯存、陳列或交付而維持屬於有關企業的貨物或商品的存貨；
  - (c) 純粹為了由另一企業作加工而維持屬於有關企業的貨物或商品的存貨；
  - (d) 純粹為了為有關企業採購貨物或商品或收集資訊而維持固定營業場所；

- (e) 純粹為了為有關企業進行任何其他屬準備性質或輔助性質的活動而維持固定營業場所；
  - (f) 純粹為了(a)段至(e)段所述的活動的任何組合而維持固定營業場所，但該固定營業場所因該活動組合而產生的整體活動，須屬準備性質或輔助性質。
5. 儘管有第 1 款及第 2 款的規定，如某人(第 6 款適用的具獨立地位的代理人除外)代表某企業行事，並在某締約方擁有並慣常行使以該企業名義訂立合約的權限，則就該人為該企業所進行的任何活動而言，該企業須當作在該方設有常設機構，但如該人的活動局限於第 4 款所述的活動(假若該等活動透過固定營業場所進行，則根據該款的規定，該固定營業場所不會成為常設機構)，則屬例外。
6. 凡某企業透過經紀、一般佣金代理人或任何其他具獨立地位的代理人在某締約方經營業務，則只要該等人士是在其業務的通常運作中行事的，該企業不得僅因它如此經營業務而被當作在該方設有常設機構。
7. 即使屬某締約方的居民的某公司，控制屬另一締約方的居民的其他公司或在該另一締約方(不論是透過常設機構或以其他方式)經營業務的其他公司，或受上述任何一類其他公司所控制，此項事實本身並不會令上述其中一間公司成為另一間公司的常設機構。

### 第三章

### 收入稅項

## 第六條

### 來自不動產的收入

1. 某締約方的居民自位於另一締約方的不動產取得的收入(包括自農業或林業取得的收入)，可在該另一方徵稅。
2. “不動產”一詞具有該詞根據有關財產所處的締約方的法律而具有的涵義。該詞在任何情況下須包括：附屬於不動產的財產、用於農業及林業的牲畜和設備、關於房地產的一般法律規定適用的權利、不動產的使用收益權，以及作為開採或有權開採礦藏、石礦、源頭及其他自然資源的代價而取得不固定或固定收入的權利；船舶及航空器不得視為不動產。
3. 第 2 款所提述的任何財產或權利，須視為位於有關土地、未伐的木材、礦藏、石礦、源頭或自然資源的所在地。
4. 第 1 款的規定適用於自直接使用、出租或以任何其他形式使用不動產而取得的收入。
5. 凡擁有任何股份或其他權利的人直接或間接因該項擁有權而有權享用不動產，則自直接使用、出租或以任何其他形式使用該項享用權而取得的收入，可在該不動產所在的締約方徵稅。
6. 第 1 款、第 4 款及第 5 款的規定亦適用於來自企業的不動產的收入。

## 第七條

### 營業利潤

1. 某締約方的企業的利潤僅在該方徵稅，但如該企業透過位於另一締約方的常設機構在該另一方經營業務則除外。如該企業如前述般經營業務，其利潤可在該另一方徵稅，但以該等利潤中可歸因於該常設機構的部分為限。
2. 在符合第 3 款的規定下，如某締約方的企業透過位於另一締約方的常設機構，在該另一方經營業務，則須在每一締約方將該常設機構在有關情況下可預計獲得的利潤歸因於該機構，上述有關情況是指假設該常設機構是一間可區分且獨立的企業，在相同或類似的條件下從事相同或類似的活動，並在完全獨立的情況下，與前述企業進行交易。
3. 在斷定某常設機構的利潤時，為該常設機構的目的而招致的開支(包括如此招致的行政和一般管理開支)須容許扣除，不論該等開支是在該常設機構所處的一方或其他地方招致的。
4. 如某締約方習慣上是按照將某企業的總利潤分攤予其不同部分的基準、或按照該方的法律訂明的其他方法的基準，而斷定須歸因於有關常設機構的利潤，則第 2 款並不阻止該締約方按此分攤方法或其他方法斷定該等應課稅的利潤；但採用的方法，須令所得結果符合本條所載的原則。
5. 不得僅因為某常設機構為有關企業採購貨物或商品，而將利潤歸因於該常設機構。
6. 就上述各款而言，除非有良好而充分的理由需要改變方法，否則每年須採用相同的方法斷定須歸因於有關常設機構的利潤。

7. 如利潤包括在本協定其他條文另有規定的收入項目，該等條文的規定不受本條的規定影響。

## 第八條

### 航運和空運

1. 某締約方的企業自營運船舶或航空器從事國際運輸所得的利潤，僅在該方徵稅。
2. 第 1 款的規定亦適用於來自參與聯營、聯合業務或國際營運機構的利潤。

## 第九條

### 相聯企業

1. 凡：
  - (a) 某締約方的企業直接或間接參與另一締約方的企業的管理、控制或資本，或
  - (b) 相同的人直接或間接參與某締約方的企業的和另一締約方的企業的管理、控制或資本，

而在上述任何一種情況下，該兩間企業之間在商業或財務關係上訂立或施加的條件，是有別於互相獨立的企業之間所訂立的條件的，則若非因該等條件便本應會產生而歸於其中一間企業、但因

該等條件而未有產生而歸於該企業的利潤，可計算在該企業的利潤之內，並據此徵稅。

2. 凡某締約方將某些利潤計算在該方的某企業的利潤之內，並據此徵稅，而另一締約方的某企業已在該另一方就該等被計算在內的利潤課稅，如假設上述兩間企業之間訂立的條件正如互相獨立的企業之間所訂立的條件一樣，該等被計算在內的利潤是會產生而歸於首述一方的該企業的，則該另一方須適當地調整其對該等利潤徵收的稅額。在釐定上述調整時，須充分顧及本協定的其他規定，而為此目的，締約雙方的主管當局在有必要的情況下須共同磋商。

## 第十條

### 股息

1. 由屬某締約方的居民的公司支付予另一締約方的居民的股息，可在該另一方徵稅。
2. 然而，如支付股息的公司屬某締約方的居民，上述股息亦可在該締約方按照該方的法律徵稅，但如該等股息的實益擁有者是另一締約方的居民，則如此徵收的稅款不得超過：
  - (a) (如該實益擁有人是一間公司(合夥除外)，而且直接持有支付股息的公司的股本至少百分之二十五)該等股息總額的百分之零；
  - (b) (在所有其他情況下)該等股息總額的百分之十。

締約雙方的主管當局須藉雙方協商確定實施該等限制稅率的方式。

如某公司從利潤中支付股息，本款並不影響就該等利潤對該公司徵稅。

3. “股息”一詞用於本條中時，指來自股份、分享利潤股份或分享利潤權利、礦務股份、創辦人股份或其他分享利潤的權利(但並非債權)的收入；如作出派發的公司屬某方的居民，而按該方的法律，有某項收入須與來自股份的收入受到相同的稅務待遇，則“股息”亦包括該項收入。
4. 凡就某股份支付的股息的實益擁有人是某締約方的居民，而支付該股息的公司則是另一締約方的居民，而該擁有人在該另一締約方內透過位於該另一方的常設機構經營業務，且持有該股份是與該常設機構有實際關連的，則第 1 款及第 2 款的規定並不適用。在此情況下，第七條的規定適用。
5. 如某公司是某締約方的居民，並自另一締約方取得利潤或收入，則該另一方不得對該公司就某股份支付的股息徵稅(但在有關股息是支付予該另一方的居民的範圍內，或在持有該股份是與位於該另一方的常設機構有實際關連的範圍內，則屬例外)，而即使支付的股息或未派發利潤的全部或部分，是在該另一方產生的利潤或收入，該另一方亦不得對該公司的未派發利潤徵收未派發利潤的稅項。

## 第十一條

### 利息

1. 產生於某締約方而支付予另一締約方的居民的利息，可在該另一方徵稅。
2. 然而，在某締約方產生的上述利息，亦可在該締約方按照該方的法律徵稅，但如該等利息的實益擁有人是另一締約方的居民，則如此徵收的稅款不得超過該等利息總額的百分之五。締約雙方的主管當局須藉雙方協商確定實施該限制稅率的方式。
3. 儘管有第 2 款的規定，如產生於某締約方的利息是支付予另一締約方的居民的，而該居民是該利息的實益擁有人，則在以下情況下，該利息只可在該另一方徵稅：
  - (a) 該居民是該締約方或其中央銀行、政治分部或地方當局；
  - (b) 該利息是由該利息產生所在的締約方或其政治分部、地方當局或法定團體支付的；
  - (c) 該利息是就該締約方或其政治分部、地方當局或促進出口機構被虧欠或所作出、提供、擔保或投保的貸款、債權或信貸而支付的；
  - (d) 該居民是金融機構；
  - (e) 該居民是獲該另一締約方為稅務目的而認可的退休基金，而且該基金的收入一般是在該另一方獲免稅的。
4. “利息”一詞用於本條中時，指來自任何類別的債權的收入，不論該債權是否以按揭作抵押，亦不論該債權是否附有分享債務人的利潤的權利，並尤其指來自政府證券和來自債券或債權證的收

入，包括該等證券、債券或債權證所附帶的溢價及獎賞。就本條而言，逾期付款的罰款不被視作利息。

5. 凡就某項債權支付的利息的實益擁有者是某締約方的居民，並在該利息產生所在的另一締約方內，透過位於該另一方的常設機構經營業務，而該債權是與該常設機構有實際關連的，則第 1 款、第 2 款及第 3 款的規定並不適用。在此情況下，第七條的規定適用。
6. 如就某項債務支付利息的人是某締約方的居民，則該利息須當作是在該方產生。但如支付利息的人在某締約方設有常設機構(不論他是否某締約方的居民)，而該債務是在與該常設機構有關連的情況下招致的，且該利息是由該常設機構負擔的，則該利息須當作是在該常設機構所在的一方產生。
7. 凡因支付人與實益擁有人之間或他們兩人與某其他人之間的特殊關係，以致所支付的利息的款額，無論因何理由屬超出支付人與實益擁有人在沒有上述關係時會議定的款額，則本條的規定只適用於該會議定的款額。在此情況下，多付的部分仍須在充分顧及本協定的其他規定下，按照每一締約方的法律徵稅。

## 第十二條

### 特許權使用費

1. 產生於某締約方而支付予另一締約方的居民的特許權使用費，可在該另一方徵稅。
2. 然而，在某締約方產生的上述特許權使用費，亦可在該締約方按照該方的法律徵稅，但如該等特許權使用費的實益擁有者是另一

締約方的居民，則如此徵收的稅款不得超過該等特許權使用費總額的百分之五。締約雙方的主管當局須藉雙方協商確定實施該限制稅率的方式。

3. “特許權使用費”一詞用於本條中時，指作為使用或有權使用文學作品、藝術作品或科學作品(包括電影影片，或膠片、磁帶及其他將影像或聲音重現的方法)的任何版權、任何專利、商標、設計或模型、圖則、秘密程式或程序的代價、作為使用或有權使用工業、商業或科學設備的代價，或作為取得關於工業、商業或科學經驗的資料的代價，因而收取的各種付款。
4. 凡就某權利或財產支付的特許權使用費的實益擁有者是某締約方的居民，並在該特許權使用費產生所在的另一締約方內，透過位於該另一方的常設機構經營業務，而該權利或財產是與該常設機構有實際關連的，則第 1 款及第 2 款的規定並不適用。在此情況下，第七條的規定適用。
5. 如支付特許權使用費的人是某締約方的居民，則該特許權使用費須當作是在該方產生。但如支付特許權使用費的人在某締約方設有常設機構(不論他是否某締約方的居民)，而支付該特許權使用費的法律責任，是在與該常設機構有關連的情況下招致的，且該特許權使用費是由該常設機構負擔的，則該特許權使用費須當作是在該常設機構所在的一方產生。
6. 凡因支付人與實益擁有人之間或他們兩人與某其他人之間的特殊關係，以致所支付的特許權使用費的款額，無論因何理由屬超出支付人與實益擁有人在沒有上述關係時會議定的款額，則本條的規定只適用於該會議定的款額。在此情況下，多付的部分仍須在充分顧及本協定的其他規定下，按照每一締約方的法律徵稅。

### 第十三條

#### 資本收益

1. 某締約方的居民自轉讓位於另一締約方並屬第六條所提述的不動產所得的收益，可在該另一方徵稅。
2. 如某動產屬某常設機構的業務財產的一部分，而該常設機構是某締約方的企業在另一締約方設立的，則自轉讓該動產所得的收益，包括自轉讓該常設機構(單獨或隨同整個企業)所得的收益，可在該另一方徵稅。
3. 某締約方的企業自轉讓被營運從事國際運輸的船舶或航空器所得的收益，或自轉讓與上述船舶或航空器的營運有關的動產所得的收益，只可在該方徵稅。
4. 如某締約方的居民自轉讓股份或相當於股份的權益而取得收益，而該等股份或權益超過百分之五十的價值是直接或間接來自位於另一締約方的不動產的，則該收益可在該另一方徵稅。然而，本款不適用於自轉讓在締約任何一方的證券交易所(或締約雙方的主管當局議定的任何其他證券交易所)上市的股份而取得的收益。
5. 凡擁有任何股份或其他權利的人直接或間接因該等股份或權利而有權享用位於某締約方的不動產，則自轉讓該等股份或權利所得的收益，只可在該方徵稅。
6. 凡有關轉讓人某締約方的居民，自轉讓第 1 款、第 2 款、第 3 款、第 4 款及第 5 款所提述的財產以外的任何財產所得的收益，只可在該方徵稅。

### 第十四條

#### 來自受僱工作的入息

1. 除第十五條、第十七條及第十八條另有規定外，某締約方的居民自受僱工作取得的薪金、工資及其他類似報酬，只可在該方徵稅，但如受僱工作是在另一締約方進行則除外。如受僱工作是在另一締約方進行，則自該受僱工作取得的報酬可在該另一方徵稅。
2. 儘管有第 1 款的規定，某締約方的居民自於另一締約方進行的受僱工作而取得的報酬如符合以下條件，則只可在首述的一方徵稅：
  - (a) 收款人在於有關的課稅期內開始或結束的任何十二個月的期間中，在該另一方的逗留期間(如多於一段期間則可累計)不超過 183 天，及
  - (b) 該報酬由一名並非該另一方的居民的僱主支付，或由他人代該僱主支付，及
  - (c) 該報酬並非由該僱主在該另一方所設的常設機構所負擔。
3. 儘管有本條上述各款的規定，自於某締約方的企業所營運從事國際運輸的船舶或航空器上進行受僱工作而取得的報酬，可在該方徵稅。

### 第十五條

#### 董事酬金



某締約方的居民以其作為屬另一締約方的居民的公司的董事會的成員身分所取得的董事酬金及其他同類付款，可在該另一方徵稅。

## 第十六條

### 藝人及運動員

1. 儘管有第七條及第十四條的規定，某締約方的居民作為演藝人員(例如戲劇、電影、電台或電視藝人，或樂師)或作為運動員在另一締約方以上述身分進行其個人活動所取得的收入，可在該另一方徵稅。
2. 演藝人員或運動員以其演藝人員或運動員的身分在某締約方進行個人活動所取得的收入，如並非歸於該演藝人員或運動員本人，而是歸於另一人，則儘管有第七條及第十四條的規定，該收入可在該締約方徵稅。

## 第十七條

### 退休金

除第十八條第 2 款另有規定外，因過往的受僱工作或過往的自僱工作而支付予某締約方的居民的退休金及其他類似報酬(包括整筆付款)，只可在該方徵稅。

## 第十八條

### 政府服務

1.
  - (a) 某締約方、其政治分部或地方當局就提供予該方、分部或當局的服務而向任何個人支付的薪金、工資及其他類似報酬，只可在該方徵稅。
  - (b) 然而，如上述服務是在另一締約方提供，而該個人屬該另一方的居民，並且：
    - (i) 就香港特別行政區而言，擁有香港特別行政區的居留權；而就西班牙而言，屬西班牙的國民；或
    - (ii) 不是純粹為提供該等服務而成為該另一方的居民，則該等薪金、工資及其他類似報酬只可在該另一方徵稅。
2.
  - (a) 儘管有第 1 款的規定，某締約方、其政治分部或地方當局就提供予該方、分部或當局的服務而向任何個人支付的退休金(包括整筆付款)及其他類似報酬，或就上述服務而從該方、分部或當局所設立或供款的基金支付予任何個人的退休金(包括整筆付款)及其他類似報酬，只可在該方徵稅。
  - (b) 然而，如提供上述服務的個人屬另一締約方的居民，且情況符合第 1 款(b)段所述，則相應的退休金(不論是整筆支付或分期支付)只可在該另一締約方徵稅。
3. 第十四條、第十五條、第十六條及第十七條的規定，適用於就在與某締約方、其政治分部或地方當局所經營的業務有關連的情況下提供的服務而取得的薪金、工資、退休金(包括整筆付款)及其他類似報酬。

## 第十九條

### 學生

如學生在緊接前往某締約方之前是或曾是另一締約方的居民，而他逗留在首述一方純粹是為了接受教育，則該學生為了維持其生活或教育的目的而收取的款項，如是在首述一方以外的來源產生，則不得在該方徵稅。

## 第二十條

### 其他收入

1. 某締約方的居民的各項收入無論在何處產生，如在本協定中在本條之前的各條中未有規定，均只可在該方徵稅。
2. 凡就某權利或財產支付的收入(來自第六條第 2 款所界定的不動產的收入除外)的收款人是某締約方的居民，並在另一締約方內透過位於該另一方的常設機構經營業務，且該權利或財產是與該常設機構有實際關連的，則第 1 款的規定不適用於該收入。在此情況下，第七條的規定適用。
3. 由某締約方的居民支付予另一締約方的居民的生活費或其他贍養費，在該等款項於首述一方不容許作為付款人的稅項扣除的範圍內，只可在該方徵稅。

## 第四章

### 消除雙重課稅的方法

## 第二十一條

### 消除雙重課稅

1. 在不抵觸香港特別行政區的法律中關於容許在香港特別行政區以外的管轄區繳付的稅項用作抵免香港特別行政區稅項的規定(該等規定並不影響本條的一般性原則)的情況下，如已根據西班牙的法律和按照本協定，就屬香港特別行政區居民的人自西班牙的來源取得的收入繳付西班牙稅項，則不論是直接繳付或以扣除的方式繳付，所繳付的西班牙稅項須容許用作抵免就該收入而須繳付的香港特別行政區稅項，但如此獲容許抵免的款額，不得超過按照香港特別行政區的稅務法律就該收入計算所得的香港特別行政區稅項的款額。
2. 在西班牙，雙重課稅須依循其內部法例的規定避免，或依循以下規定而按照西班牙的內部法例避免：
  - (a) 如某西班牙居民取得的收入按照本協定的規定是可在香港特別行政區徵稅的，西班牙須容許：
    - (i) 在就該居民的收入徵收的稅項中，扣除相當於已在香港特別行政區繳付的入息稅的款額；
    - (ii) 按照西班牙的內部法例扣除相關公司稅。

然而，該等扣除不得超過在扣除前計算的入息稅中可歸因於可在香港特別行政區徵稅的收入的部分。

- (b) 凡按照本協定的任何規定，西班牙的某居民所取得的收入獲豁免無須在西班牙徵稅，西班牙在計算該居民其餘收入的稅項的款額時，仍可將獲豁免的收入計算在內。

## 第五章

### 特別條文

## 第二十二條

### 反歧視條文

1. 任何人如就香港特別行政區而言擁有該處的居留權或在該處成立為法團或以其他方式組成，而就西班牙而言屬西班牙國民，則該人在另一締約方不得受符合以下說明的任何課稅或與之有關連的任何規定所規限：該課稅是有別於在該另一方(如該另一方是香港特別行政區)擁有該處的居留權或在該處成立為法團或以其他方式組成的人，或有別於屬該另一方(如該另一方是西班牙)的國民，在相同情況下(尤其是在居住方面)須受或可受的課稅及與之有關連的規定所規限，或較之為嚴苛。儘管有第一條的規定，本規定亦適用於並非締約一方或雙方的居民的人。
2. 某締約方的企業設於另一締約方的常設機構在該另一方的課稅待遇，不得遜於進行相同活動的該另一方的企業的課稅待遇。凡某締約方以公民身分或家庭責任的理由，而為課稅的目的授予其本身的居民任何個人免稅額、稅務寬免及扣減，本條的規定不得解釋為使該締約方有責任將該免稅額、稅務寬免及扣減授予另一締約方的居民。

3. 除第九條第 1 款、第十一條第 7 款或第十二條第 6 款的規定適用的情況外，某締約方的企業支付予另一締約方的居民的利息、特許權使用費及其他支出，為斷定該企業的須課稅利潤的目的，須根據相同的條件而可予扣除，猶如該等款項是支付予首述一方的居民一樣。
4. 如某締約方的企業的資本的全部或部分，是由另一締約方的一名或多於一名居民直接或間接擁有或控制，則該企業在首述一方不得受符合以下說明的任何課稅或與之有關連的任何規定所規限：該課稅是有別於首述一方的其他類似企業須受或可受的課稅及與之有關連的規定所規限，或較之為嚴苛。

## 第二十三條

### 雙方協商程序

1. 如任何人認為任何締約方或締約雙方的行動導致或將導致對他作出不符合本協定規定的課稅時，則無論該等締約方的當地法律的補救辦法如何，該人如屬某締約方的居民，可將其個案呈交該締約方的主管當局；如其個案屬第二十二條第 1 款的情況，而他擁有某締約方的居留權或在某締約方成立為法團或以其他方式組成(就香港特別行政區而言)，或他屬某締約方的國民(就西班牙而言)，則他可將其個案呈交該締約方的主管當局。該個案必須於就導致不符合本協定規定課稅的行動發出首次通知之時起計的三年內呈交。
2. 如有關主管當局覺得所提反對屬有理可據，而它不能獨力達致令人滿意的解決方案，它須致力與另一締約方的主管當局共同協商解決該個案，以避免不符合本協定的課稅。任何達成的協議均須予以執行，不論締約雙方的當地法律所設的時限為何。

3. 締約雙方的主管當局須致力共同協商，解決就本協定的詮釋或適用而產生的任何困難或疑問。締約雙方的主管當局亦可共同磋商，以消除在本協定沒有對之作出規定的雙重課稅。
4. 締約雙方的主管當局可為達成以上各款條文所述的協議而直接與對方聯絡。

## 第二十四條

### 資料交換

1. 締約雙方的主管當局須交換可預見攸關實施本協定的規定或施行或強制執行締約雙方關乎本協定所涵蓋的稅項的當地法律的規定(但以根據該等法律作出的課稅不違反本協定者為限)的資料。該項資料交換不受第一條的規定所限制。
2. 某締約方根據第 1 款收到的任何資料須保密處理，其方式須與處理根據該方的當地法律而取得的資料相同，該資料只可向與第 1 款所提述的稅項的評估或徵收、執行或檢控有關，或與關乎該等稅項的上訴的裁決有關的人員或當局(包括法院及行政機關)披露。該等人員或當局只可為該等目的使用該資料。他們可在公眾法庭的法律程序中或在司法裁定中披露該資料。不得為任何目的向任何第三司法管轄區披露資料。
3. 在任何情況下，第 1 款及第 2 款的規定均不得解釋為向某締約方施加採取以下行動的責任：
  - (a) 實施有異於該締約方或另一締約方的法律及行政慣例的行政措施；

- (b) 提供根據該締約方或另一締約方的法律或在該締約方或另一締約方的正常行政運作過程中不能獲取的資料；
  - (c) 提供會將任何貿易、業務、工業、商業或專業秘密或貿易程序披露的資料，或提供若遭披露即屬違反公共政策的資料。
4. 如某締約方按照本條請求提供資料，則即使另一締約方未必為其本身的稅務目的而需要該等資料，該另一方仍須以其收集資料措施取得所請求的資料。前述句子所載的責任須受第 3 款的限制所規限，但在任何情況下，該等限制不得解釋為容許某締約方純粹因資料對其本土利益無關而拒絕提供該等資料。
5. 在任何情況下，第 3 款的規定不得解釋為容許某締約方純粹因資料是由銀行、其他金融機構、代名人或以代理人或受信人身分行事的人所持有，或純粹因資料關乎某人的擁有權權益，而拒絕提供該等資料。

## 第二十五條

### 政府代表團成員

本協定並不影響政府代表團(包括領館)成員根據國際法的一般規則或特別協定規定享有的財政特權。

## 第六章

### 最後條文

## 第二十六條

### 協定的生效

1. 每一締約方均須經適當渠道，書面通知對方，每一締約方對本協定生效而要求的內部程序已獲遵從。
2. 本協定自收到第 1 款所提述的通知中的較後一份的日期後的三個月之後開始生效。
3. 本協定的規定：
  - (a) 在香港特別行政區：

就香港特別行政區稅項而言，對在本協定生效的公曆年的翌年 4 月 1 日或之後開始的任何課稅年度具有效力；
  - (b) 在西班牙：
    - (i) 就在來源預扣的稅項而言，對在本協定生效的公曆年的翌年 4 月 1 日或之後支付予非居民或存入非居民貸方賬戶的款額具有效力；
    - (ii) 就其他稅項而言，對在本協定生效的公曆年的翌年 4 月 1 日或之後開始的稅務年度具有效力；及
    - (iii) 在所有其他情況下，在本協定生效的公曆年的翌年 4 月 1 日或之後具有效力。

## 第二十七條

### 終止協定

本協定維持有效，直至被任何締約方終止為止。任何締約方均可在本協定生效日期起的五年屆滿當日或之後開始的任何公曆年完結的最少六個月之前，經適當渠道，向另一締約方發出書面終止通知，終止本協定。在該情況下：

#### (a) 在香港特別行政區：

本協定就香港特別行政區稅項而言，不再對在有關通知發出的公曆年的翌年 4 月 1 日或之後開始的任何課稅年度具有效力；

#### (b) 在西班牙：

- (i) 本協定就在來源預扣的稅項而言，不再對在有關通知發出的公曆年的翌年 4 月 1 日或之後支付予非居民或存入非居民貸方賬戶的款額具有效力；
- (ii) 本協定就其他稅項而言，不再對在有關通知發出的公曆年的翌年 4 月 1 日或之後開始的稅務年度具有效力；及
- (iii) 在所有其他情況下，本協定在有關通知發出的公曆年的翌年 4 月 1 日或之後不再具有效力。

## 第2部

### 《中華人民共和國香港特別行政區與西班牙王國就收入稅項避免雙重課稅和防止逃稅協定》的議定書第1至7段

1. In the Agreement, the term “Hong Kong Special Administrative Region tax” does not include any penalty or interest (including any sum added to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region tax by reason of default and recovered therewith and “additional tax” under Section 82A of the Inland Revenue Ordinance) imposed under the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region relating to the taxes to which the Agreement applies by virtue of Article 2.
2. Nothing in the Agreement shall prevent each Contracting Party from applying its domestic laws and measures (including anti-abuse provisions) concerning tax avoidance, whether or not described as such.
3. Ad Articles 10, 11, 12, 13 and 20  
  
The provisions of Articles 10, 11, 12, 13 and 20 shall not apply if it was the main purpose or one of the main purposes of any person concerned with the creation or assignment of shares or other rights in respect of which the dividends are paid, the creation or assignment of debt-claim in respect of which the interest is paid, the creation or assignment of rights in respect of which the royalties are paid, the alienation of property out of which the gains are made, the creation or assignment of rights in respect of which income is paid to take advantage of these Articles by means of that creation or assignment.

## 4. Ad Article 11

- (a) In the case of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the term “central bank” in subparagraph (a) of paragraph 3 refers to the Hong Kong Monetary Authority.
- (b) It is understood that “statutory body” in subparagraph (b) of paragraph 3 only refers to those that perform public functions and which are non-profit in nature.

## 5. Ad Article 18(2)(a)

It is understood that “funds contributed by” refers to payments that may be made by a Contracting Party to pension schemes recognized for tax purposes in that Contracting Party for the purpose of providing for retirement benefits for individuals who render services to that Party.

## 6. Ad Article 24

- (a) Each Contracting Party, shall ensure that its competent authority for the purposes specified in Article 24 (Exchange of Information) has the authority to obtain and provide upon request information regarding the legal and beneficial ownership of any person.
- (b) The competent authority of a Contracting Party shall forward the requested information as promptly as possible to the other Contracting Party.
- (c) In the case of Spain, should any appeal be made against the decision of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region concerning the transmission of the information to Spain, any delay derived therefore will not be considered in computing the applicable time-limits established

by the Tax Legislation in Spain concerning tax administration proceedings.

7. Ad Article 25

It is understood that the term “government missions” means, in the case of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Economic and Trade Office, and in the case of Spain, diplomatic missions and consular posts.

(中文譯本)

1. 在本協定中，“香港特別行政區稅項”一詞不包括根據香港特別行政區有關法律所施加的任何罰款或利息(包括因拖欠香港特別行政區稅項而加收並連同欠款一併追討的款項，以及《稅務條例》第82A條所指的“補加稅”)。有關法律，是指關乎本協定適用(屬憑藉第二條而適用)的稅項的法律。
2. 本協定並不妨礙每一締約方應用其關於規避繳稅的當地法律及措施(包括打擊濫用的規定)，不論其稱謂是否如此。
3. 就第十條、第十一條、第十二條、第十三條及第二十條而言

如產生或轉讓以下各項所關乎的任何人，即產生或轉讓孳生股息的股份或其他權利、產生或轉讓孳生利息的債權、產生或轉讓孳生特許權使用費的權利、轉讓財產而取得收益，以及產生或轉讓孳生收入的權利，其主要目的或其中一個主要目的，是藉着該等產生或轉讓而自第十條、第十一條、第十二條、第十三條或第二十條獲益，則上述條文的規定並不適用。

4. 就第十一條而言

- (a) 就香港特別行政區而言，第3款(a)段中“中央銀行”一詞指香港金融管理局。
- (b) 按締約雙方理解，第3款(b)段中“法定團體”一詞只指執行公共職能且屬非牟利性質者。

5. 就第十八條第(2)款(a)段而言

按締約雙方理解，“供款的基金”一詞指某締約方為了向提供服務予該方的個人提供退休福利，因而對在該方為稅務目的而認可的退休金計劃作出的付款。

6. 就第二十四條而言

- (a) 每一締約方均須確保其主管當局(就第二十四條(資料交換)所指明的目的而言者)有權限取得及應請求而提供關於任何人的法律及實益擁有權的資料。
- (b) 締約方的主管當局須盡速向另一締約方送交所請求的資料。
- (c) 就西班牙而言，如有人針對香港特別行政區政府關於傳送資料至西班牙的決定而提出任何上訴，則因此而產生的任何延遲，均不會在計算適用的時限(即由西班牙的稅務法例訂立的關於稅務行政程序的時限)時予以考慮。

7. 就第二十五條而言

按締約雙方理解，“政府代表團”一詞就香港特別行政區而言，指經濟貿易辦事處，而就西班牙而言，則指使館和領館。

行政會議秘書

行政會議廳

2011年 月 日

註釋

香港特別行政區政府與西班牙政府於2011年4月1日簽訂就收入稅項避免雙重課稅和防止逃稅的協定以及該協定的議定書。本命令指明該協定第一至二十七條中和該議定書第1至7段中的安排為《稅務條例》(第112章)第49(1A)條所指的雙重課稅寬免安排，並宣布該等安排的生效是屬於有利的。該協定及議定書是以英文和西班牙文簽訂的。列於附表的中文文本為譯本。

2. 該宣布的效力是 —

- (a) 即使任何成文法則另有規定，該等安排對根據《稅務條例》(第112章)徵收的稅項仍屬有效；及
- (b) 就該等安排中規定須披露關乎西班牙的稅項資料的條文而言，該等安排對作為該條文標的之西班牙稅項有效。



(譯本)

**香港的全面性避免雙重課稅協定的範本條文摘錄**

**第二十五條**

**資料交換**

1. 締約雙方的主管當局須交換可預見與實施本協定的規定或與施行或強制執行關乎代締約雙方或其政治分部或地區或領地主管當局徵收的任何類別及說明的稅項的當地法律的規定(但以根據該等法律作出的課稅不違反本協定者為限)有關的資料。資料交換不受第一條的規定所限制<sup>1</sup>。
2. 某締約方根據第 1 款收到的任何資料須保密處理，其方式須與處理根據該締約方的當地法律而取得的資料相同。該資料只可向與第 1 款所提述的稅項的評估或徵收、執行或檢控有關，或與關乎該等稅項的上訴的裁決有關的人員或當局(包括法院及行政機關)披露。該等人員或當局只可為該等目的使用該資料。他們可在公眾法庭的法律程序中或在司法裁定中披露該資料。
3. 在任何情況下，第 1 及 2 款的規定均不得解釋為向某締約方施加採取以下行動的責任：
  - (a) 實施有異於該締約方或另一締約方的法律及行政慣例的行政措施；
  - (b) 提供根據該締約方或另一締約方的法律或在該締約方或另一締約方的正常行政運作過程中不能獲取的資料；
  - (c) 提供會將任何貿易、業務、工業、商業或專業秘密或貿易程序披露的資料，或提供若遭披露即屬違反公共政策的資料。

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<sup>1</sup> 第一條：“所涵蓋的人：本協定適用於屬締約一方的居民或同時屬締約雙方的居民的人。”

4. 如某締約方按照本條請求提供資料，則即使另一締約方為其本身的稅務目的或不需要該等資料，該另一締約方仍須以其收集資料措施取得所請求的資料。前述句子所載的責任須受第 3 款的限制所規限，但在任何情況下，該等限制不得解釋為容許某締約方純粹因該等資料對其本土利益無關而拒絕提供資料。
5. 在任何情況下，第 3 款的規定不得解釋為容許某締約方純粹因有關資料是由某銀行、其他金融機構、代名人或以代理人或受信人身分行事的人所持有，或純粹因該等資料關乎某人的所有權權益而拒絕提供資料。

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## 議定書

在 A 國政府與中華人民共和國香港特別行政區政府簽訂有關就收入稅項避免雙重課稅及防止逃稅的協定時，雙方政府已就下列條文達成共識，而這些條文將成為協定的主體部分。

1-9. ....

10. 第二十五條並無訂立締約雙方自動或自發交換資料的責任。該條又訂明，所請求的資料不得向第三司法管轄區披露。就香港特別行政區而言，可在其中披露資料的司法裁決，包括稅務上訴委員會的裁定。

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## 建議對財政、經濟及公務員的影響

### 對財政的影響

政府將須放棄目前徵收的部分稅收，當中涉及西班牙駐港公司並非從香港的常設機構所得的利潤和西班牙航運及空運營運者的利潤。不過，總的來說，有關協定對財政影響不大。

### 對經濟的影響

2. 西班牙協定可促進香港與西班牙的商業活動，而且有助香港的經濟發展。該協定為投資者的稅務負擔提供更明確的依據和更穩定的環境，從而加強香港與西班牙的經濟聯繫。

### 對公務員的影響

3. 在處理西班牙根據西班牙協定提出的資料交換要求方面，稅務局會有新增的工作。我們將按照既定的資源分配機制尋求額外的人力資源。稅務局亦已獲得立法會財務委員會批准，由二零一一年四月一日起開設一個編制以外的首長級職位，為期三年，以支援實施與全面性協定相關的措施。

**香港與西班牙的  
全面性避免雙重課稅協定(全面性協定)**

**主要條文摘要**

香港與西班牙訂立的全面性協定(西班牙協定)涵蓋以下稅項：

- (a) 就香港而言 —
  - (i) 薪俸稅；
  - (ii) 利得稅；以及
  - (iii) 物業稅；
  
- (b) 就西班牙而言 —
  - (i) 個人所得稅；
  - (ii) 公司稅；
  - (iii) 對非居民徵收的所得稅；以及
  - (iv) 地方徵收的收入稅項。

2. 西班牙協定處理居住在締約一方(居住地)的居民從締約另一方(來源地)所取得的收入的徵稅事宜。

**獨有徵稅權**

3. 如西班牙協定只把收入的徵稅權分配予締約的某一方(居住地或來源地)，就不會出現雙重課稅情況。西班牙協定訂明，以下各類收入僅可在居住地徵稅：

- (a) 企業所得利潤，但企業通過設於來源地的常設機構(即企業進行全部或部分業務的固定營業場所)進行業務所得利潤則除外；
  
- (b) 自營運船舶和航空器從事國際運輸業務所得的利潤，以及自轉讓被營運從事國際運輸的船舶和航空器所得的收益；
  
- (c) 締約一方或其中央銀行、政治分部或地方當局、金融機構或認可退休基金收取的利息收入；及在其他情況下，若有關利息由締約一方、其政治分部、地方當局或法定機構支付，或有關利息是就締約一方的政府、其政治分部、地方當局或出口促進機構被虧欠或所作出、提供、擔保或投保的貸款、債權或信貸而支付的；

- (d) 來自非政府的受僱工作所得的收入，包括在來源地從事該類工作所得的收入，但有關僱員在來源地的總逗留時間在有關的 12 個月內不得超過 183 日（另需符合其他條件）；
- (e) 非政府退休金（包括一筆過支付的款項）；
- (f) 並未在西班牙協定內明文處理的資本收益；以及
- (g) 除“營業利潤”條款可適用的收入外，並未在西班牙協定內明文處理的其他收入。

4. 締約一方的政府所支付的受僱收入和退休金，通常只須在該方(來源地)課稅。

#### 共有徵稅權

5. 倘若兩個徵稅地區就同一項收入具有徵稅權，則按西班牙協定的規定，居住地必須就其居民任何被雙重徵稅的收入提供雙重課稅寬免(即來源地擁有首先徵稅權，而居住地則只有第二徵稅權)。西班牙協定訂明，以下各類收入在兩地均可被徵稅：

- (a) 來自位於來源地的不動產的收入及來自轉讓該等財產的收益；
- (b) 企業透過常設機構在來源地進行業務所得的利潤，但以可歸因於該常設機構的利潤為限，以及自轉讓該常設機構的業務財產的收益；
- (c) 得自來源地居民的被動收入，即股息、利息和特許權使用費。來源地的徵稅權須受指明的稅率上限所規限：
  - 就股息而言，若實益擁有人是直接持有支付股息公司最少 25% 資本的公司，上限為 0%；其他情況下，上限為 10%；
  - 就利息而言，上限為 5%（西班牙與其他亞洲國家的條約一般是 10%）；以及
  - 就特許權使用費而言，上限為 5%；

- (d) 來自轉讓一間公司的股份的收益，而該公司超過 50%的資產值是直接或間接來自位於來源地的不動產（上市股票除外）；
- (e) 在來源地從事非政府的受僱工作所得的報酬，但有關僱員在來源地的總逗留時間在有關的 12 個月內須超過 183 日（另需符合其他條件）；
- (f) 在國際運輸的船舶或航空器上從事非政府的受僱工作所得的報酬；
- (g) 自來源地居民公司收取的董事費；以及
- (h) 演藝人員及運動員在來源地進行專業活動所得的收入。

6. 一般而言，如兩地都擁有徵稅權，納稅人可藉以下其中一種方式獲得雙重課稅寬免：豁免方式，即來源地的應課稅收入在居住地可獲豁免課稅；或抵免方式，即來源地的應課稅收入在居住地須予課稅，但在來源地所徵收的稅款，可在居住地就該等收入徵收的稅款中獲得抵免。香港會以抵免方式為其居民提供雙重課稅寬免，而西班牙會以豁免及抵免方式為其居民提供雙重課稅寬免。