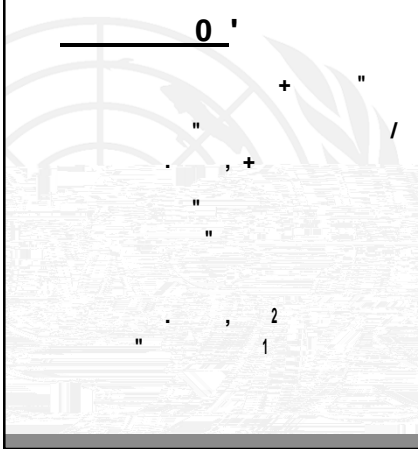


" (

/ * taxpayers can frequently transfer
from property into capital gains.

0'

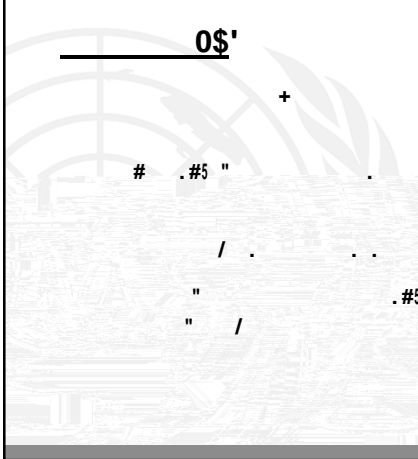


&

" (

/ * taxpayers can frequently transfer
from property into capital gains.

0\$'





! " ' (' . ")

2 4 broad but not uni-ersa

principle is that capital gains should be taxed .as ha-ing source/ in the same country that would claim source taxation o-er the income from the asset.

- , 5ental income -. gain on sale of the rental property
- , 5oyalty income -. gain on the sale of the patent
- , %i-idend income -. gain on the sale of the stoc(

6

! " ' (' . ")

- , . " (')

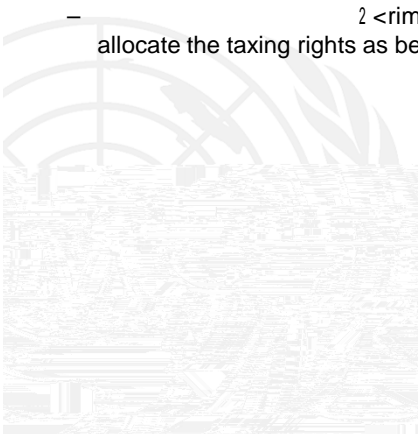
- Inconsistent application of the source principle? Oometi in-o(ed to justify taxation and sometimes taxation does not follow the principle. Such inconsistencies are e-ident both in domestic law and in the UN and " # \$ % odel *reaties.

- , 7mmo-able property? capital gains sourced to where property is located – consistent with rent.
- , 9usiness property used by a nonresident in \$ountry 0 ptdenl.297(w)-0.221535 (h)0.44307(e)0.44307(n)11.9616(t)01.9616(r)-0.0.44307(i)-11.7401 (t)0

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- (
- 2 <primary effect of treatie

allocate the taxing rights as between the source and residence jurisdictions!





Allocate the taxing rights'

Nonresident holds stock in a corporation whose sole asset is Country 0 land. If nonresident sells the stock at a gain, Country 0 may, pursuant to the " # \$ % " model, tax that gain.

Nonresident holds a partnership interest in a partnership that owns Country 0 land, and this land constitutes 60% of the value of the partnership. If nonresident sells the partnership interest, Country 0 may not, pursuant to the " # \$ % " model, tax the capital gain on the disposition of the partnership interest. See " # \$ %. Art. 1 & 1/ gains from alienation of property not otherwise specified shall only be taxable in residence jurisdiction.

11

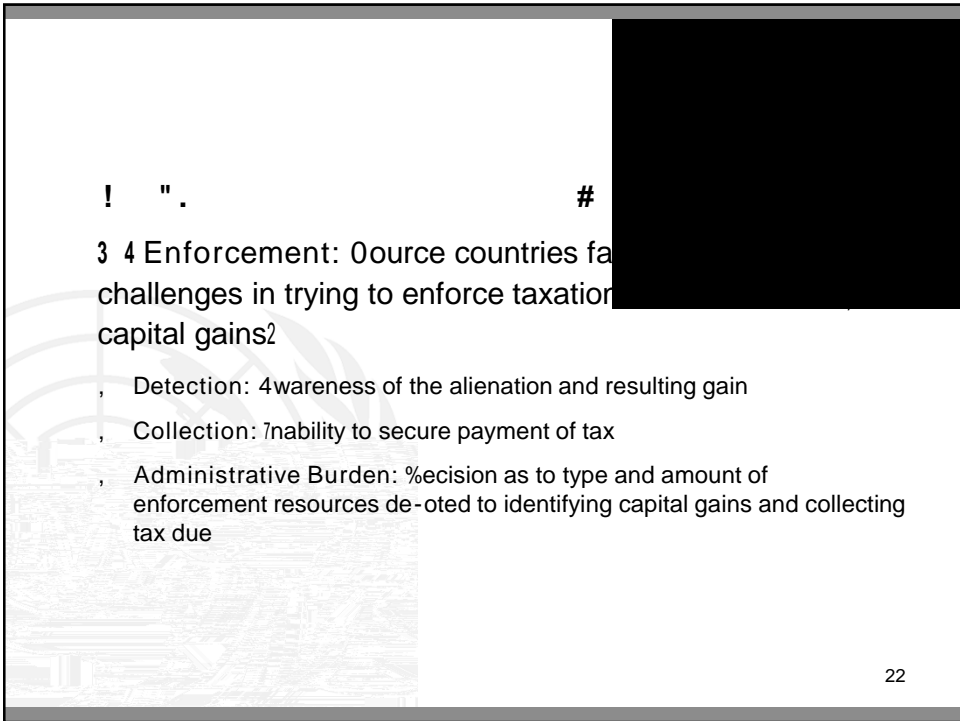
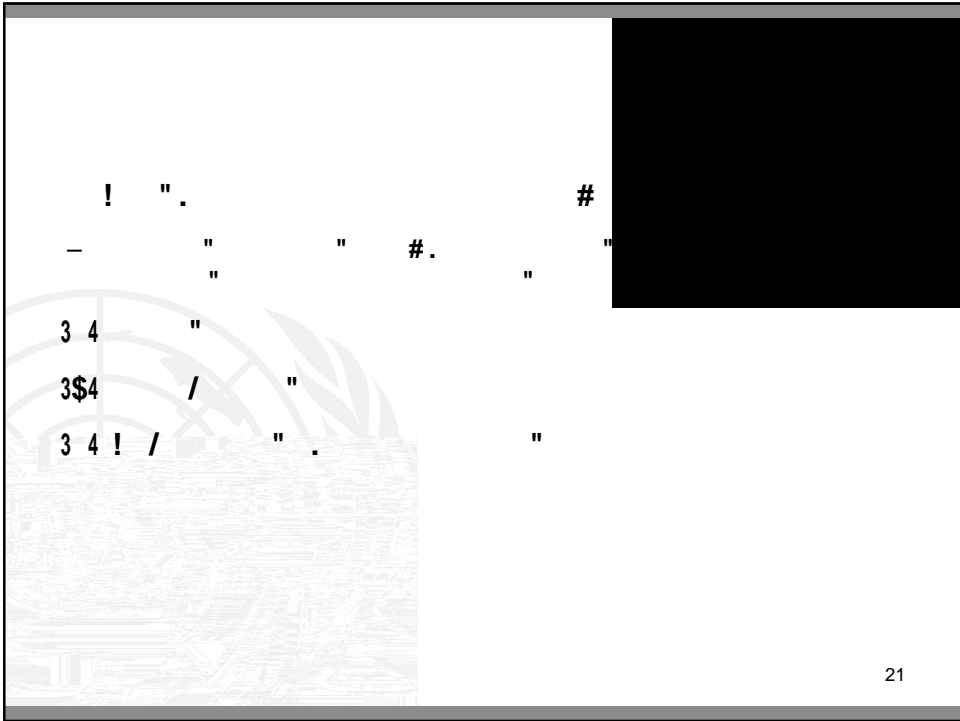
Allocate the taxing rights'

If nonresident holds stock in a Country 0 corporation, then gains on the disposition of the stock may be taxed by Country 0 if within the 12 month period preceding the disposition, the nonresident held directly or indirectly at least 10% of the capital of that company.

Example: In a treaty context in which Art. 1 & 1/ specifies a threshold of 10%; BC, if nonresident of Country 0 if

Allocate the taxing rights'

1. o-able property not part of a \$ountry 0 permanent establishment . regardless of where



! ". #

3 4 Enforcement:

- Detection:

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3 4 Enforcement:

- Detect. 25012(Q) - 0. 33315(C) - 3. 25012 28(C) - 3. 25015012(Q) - 0



! ". #

3 4 Enforcement'

- Collection:

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3 4 Enforcement'

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! ". # >

3\$4 Tax Avoidance Strategies: 4lthough exp

the most ob-ious path for nonresident to a-oid

of capital gains! other techni+ues are a-ailable

— .

country generally see(s to tax gain on disposition of certain assets! the country
li(ely has treaties not reflecting that position.

Holding the asset through one or more layers of domestic or
foreign entities! where source country does not tax indirect transfers.

Where source country imposes taxation on a
nonresident's capital gains on alienation of! for example! stoc(in a company with
more than 1BC of its -alue in immo-able source country property! then taxpayer
may engage in short-term strategies to nominally reduce the percentage of
assets represented by immo-able property.

2;

! ". # >

#\$ Developed Country trends' " -erall low
country taxation of capital gains may in part
experiences! policy choices and tradeoffs made by developed
countries that might not support the same conclusion for capital
importing countries?

- , %e-eloped country preferences for residence based taxation
- , #U mo-e towards more residence based taxation on certain intercorporate payments
- , %e-eloped country interest in exempting di-idents and pro-iding parallel treatment for capital gains
- , %e-eloped country experience with administrati-e burden of taxing nonresident capital gains

