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<p>Twebwe, KAGAME Paul, Perezida wa Repubulika;</p>	<p>We, KAGAME Paul, President of the Republic;</p>	<p>Nous, KAGAME Paul, Président de la République ;</p>
<p>INTEKO ISHINGA AMATEGEKO YEMEJE NONE NATWE DUHAMIJE, DUTANGAJE ITEGEKO RITEYE RITYA KANDI DUTEGETSE KO RITANGAZWA MU IGAZETI YA LETA YA REPUBULIKA Y’U RWANDA</p>	<p>THE PARLIAMENT HAS ADOPTED AND WE SANCTION, PROMULGATE THE FOLLOWING LAW AND ORDER IT BE PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA</p>	<p>LE PARLEMENT A ADOPTÉ ET NOUS SANCTIONNONS, PROMULGUONS LA LOI DONT LA TENEUR SUIT ET ORDONNONS QU’ELLE SOIT PUBLIÉE AU JOURNAL OFFICIEL DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU RWANDA</p>
<p>INTEKO ISHINGA AMATEGEKO:</p>	<p>THE PARLIAMENT:</p>	<p>LE PARLEMENT :</p>

<p>Umutwe w'Abadepite, mu nama yawo yo ku wa 28 Mata 2021;</p> <p>Ishingiye ku Itegeko Nshinga rya Repubulika y'u Rwanda ryo mu 2003 ryavuguruwe mu 2015, cyane cyane mu ngingo zaryo, iya 64, iya 69, iya 70, iya 88, iya 90, iya 91, iya 93, iya 106, iya 120, iya 122, iya 167, iya 168 n'iya 176;</p> <p>Imaze gusuzuma Amasezerano hagati ya Guverinoma ya Leta ya Qatar na Guverinoma ya Repubulika y'u Rwanda yo guca burundu gusoresha kabiri ku byerekeye imisoro ku musaruro n'ikumira ryo kutishyura umusoro hitwajwe icyuho kiri mu itegeko n'iry'inerezwa ry'umusoro, yashyiriweho umukono i Doha muri Qatar ku wa 08 Gashyantare 2021;</p> <p>YEMEJE:</p> <p><u>Ingingo ya mbere: Kwemera kwemeza burundu</u></p> <p>Amasezerano hagati ya Guverinoma ya Leta ya Qatar na Guverinoma ya Repubulika y'u Rwanda yo yo guca burundu gusoresha kabiri ku byerekeye imisoro ku musaruro n'ikumira ryo kutishyura umusoro hitwajwe icyuho kiri</p>	<p>The Chamber of Deputies, in its sitting of 28 April 2021;</p> <p>Pursuant to the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of 2003 revised in 2015, especially in Articles 64, 69, 70, 88, 90, 91, 93, 106, 120, 122, 167, 168 and 176;</p> <p>After consideration of the Agreement between the Government of the State of Qatar and the Government of the Republic of Rwanda for the elimination of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and the prevention of tax avoidance and evasion, signed at Doha, Qatar on 08 February 2021;</p> <p>ADOPTS:</p> <p><u>Article one: Approval for ratification</u></p> <p>The Agreement between the Government of the State of Qatar and the Government of the Republic of Rwanda for the elimination of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and the prevention of tax avoidance and evasion, signed at Doha, Qatar on 08</p>	<p>La Chambre des Députés, en sa séance du 28 avril 2021;</p> <p>Vu la Constitution de la République du Rwanda de 2003 révisée en 2015, spécialement en ses articles 64, 69, 70, 88, 90, 91, 93, 106, 120, 122, 167, 168 et 176 ;</p> <p>Après examen de l'Accord entre le Gouvernement de l'Etat du Qatar et le Gouvernement de la République du Rwanda pour l'élimination de la double imposition en matière d'impôts sur le revenu et la prévention de l'évasion et la fraude fiscales signé à Doha, au Qatar le 08 février 2021 ;</p> <p>ADOPTE :</p> <p><u>Article premier: Approbation pour ratification</u></p> <p>L'Accord entre le Gouvernement de l'Etat du Qatar et le Gouvernement de la République du Rwanda pour l'élimination de la double imposition en matière d'impôts sur le revenu et la prévention de l'évasion et la fraude fiscales</p>
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<p>mu itegeko n'iry'inyerezwa ry'umusoro, yashyiriweho umukono i Doha muri Qatar ku wa 08 Gashyantare 2021, ari ku mugereka, yemerewe kwemezwa burundu.</p> <p><u>Ingingo ya 2: Itegurwa, isuzumwa n'itorwa by'iri tegeko</u></p> <p>Iri tegeko ryateguwe mu rurimi rw'Icyongereza, risuzumwa kandi ritorwa mu rurimi rw'Ikinyarwanda.</p> <p><u>Ingingo ya 3: Igihe iri tegeko ritangira gukurikizwa</u></p> <p>Iri tegeko ritangira gukurikizwa ku munsu ritangarijweho mu Igazeti ya Leta ya Repubulika y'u Rwanda.</p>	<p>February 2021, in annex, is approved for ratification.</p> <p><u>Article 2: Drafting, consideration and adoption of this Law</u></p> <p>This Law was drafted in English, considered and adopted in Ikinyarwanda.</p> <p><u>Article 3: Commencement</u></p> <p>This Law comes into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda.</p>	<p>signé à Doha, au Qatar le 08 février 2021, en annexe, est approuvé pour ratification.</p> <p><u>Article 2: Initiation, examen et adoption de la présente loi</u></p> <p>La présente loi a été initiée en anglais, examinée et adoptée en Ikinyarwanda.</p> <p><u>Article 3: Entrée en vigueur</u></p> <p>La présente loi entre en vigueur le jour de sa publication au Journal Officiel de la République du Rwanda.</p>
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Kigali, 28/05/2021

(sé)

KAGAME Paul
Perezida wa Repubulika
President of the Republic
Président de la République

(sé)

Dr NGIRENTE Edouard
Minisitiri w’Intebe
Prime Minister
Premier Ministre

**Bibonywe kandi bishyizweho Ikirango cya Repubulika:
Seen and sealed with the Seal of the Republic:
Vu et scellé du Sceau de la République:**

(sé)

BUSINGYE Johnston
Minisitiri w’Ubutabera akaba n’Intumwa Nkuru ya Leta
Minister of Justice and Attorney General
Ministre de la Justice et Garde des Sceaux

<p>UMUGEREKA W'ITEGEKO N° 026/2021 RYO KU WA 28/05/2021 RYEMERA KWEMEZA BURUNDU AMASEZERANO HAGATI YA GUVERINOMA YA LETA YA QATAR NA GUVERINOMA YA REPUBULIKA Y'U RWANDA YO GUCA BURUNDU GUSORESHA KABIRI KU BYEREKEYE IMISORO KU MUSARURO N'IKUMIRA RYO KUTISHYURA UMUSORO HITWAJWE ICYUHO KIRI MU ITEGEKO N'IRY'INYEREZWA RY'UMUSORO, YASHYIRIWEHO UMUKONO I DOHA MURI QATAR KU WA 08 GASHYANTARE 2021</p>	<p>ANNEX TO LAW N° 026/2021 OF 28/05/2021 APPROVING THE RATIFICATION OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF QATAR AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA FOR THE ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME AND THE PREVENTION OF TAX AVOIDANCE AND EVASION, SIGNED AT DOHA, QATAR ON 08 FEBRUARY 2021</p>	<p>ANNEXE À LA LOI N° 026/2021 DU 28/05/2021 APPROUVANT LA RATIFICATION DE L'ACCORD ENTRE LE GOUVERNEMENT DE L'ÉTAT DU QATAR ET LE GOUVERNEMENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU RWANDA POUR L'ÉLIMINATION DE LA DOUBLE IMPOSITION EN MATIÈRE D'IMPÔTS SUR LE REVENU ET LA PRÉVENTION DE L'ÉVASION ET LA FRAUDE FISCALES SIGNÉ À DOHA, AU QATAR LE 08 FÉVRIER 2021</p>
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بِسْمِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF QATAR

AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

**FOR THE ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION WITH
RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME AND THE PREVENTION OF
TAX AVOIDANCE AND EVASION**

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF QATAR AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA FOR THE ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME AND THE PREVENTION OF TAX AVOIDANCE AND EVASION

The Government of the State of Qatar and the Government of the Republic of Rwanda;

Desiring to further develop their economic relationship and to enhance their cooperation in tax matters,

Intending to conclude an agreement for the elimination of double taxation with respect to taxes on income without creating opportunities for non-taxation or reduced taxation through tax evasion or avoidance (including through treaty shopping arrangements aimed at obtaining reliefs provided in this Agreement for the indirect benefits of residents of third States),

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

PERSONS COVERED

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

2. For the purposes of this Agreement, income derived by or through an entity or arrangement that is treated as wholly or partly fiscally transparent under the tax law of either Contracting State shall be considered to be income of a resident of a Contracting State but only to the extent that the income is treated, for purposes of taxation by that State, as the income of a resident of that State.

3. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Agreement, a collective investment vehicle which is established in a Contracting State and which receives income arising in the other Contracting State shall be treated, for purposes of applying the Agreement to such income, as an individual who is a resident of the Contracting State in which it is established and as the beneficial owner of the income it receives (provided that, if an individual who is a resident of the first-mentioned

State had received the income in the same circumstances, such individual would have been considered to be the beneficial owner thereof). For purposes of this paragraph, the term “collective investment vehicle” means any investment fund, arrangement or entity established in either Contracting State which the competent authorities of the Contracting States agree to regard as a collective investment vehicle for purposes of this paragraph.

ARTICLE 2

TAXES COVERED

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

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

3. The existing taxes to which the Agreement shall apply are in particular:

a. in the case of Qatar:

(i) Income Tax; and

(ii) Corporate Tax

(hereinafter referred to as “Qatari tax”); and

b. in the case of Rwanda:

(i) Personal Income Tax;

(ii) Corporate Income Tax;

(iii) Withholding Taxes;

(iv) Capital gain tax; and

(v) Tax on rent of immovable property

(hereinafter referred to as “Rwandan tax”).

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. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall notify each other of any significant changes that have been made in their respective tax laws.

ARTICLE 3

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. the term “Qatar” means the State of Qatar and, when used in its geographical sense, means the State of Qatar’s lands, internal waters and territorial sea, including its bed and subsoil, the air space over them, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf over which the State of Qatar exercises sovereign rights and jurisdiction, in accordance with the provisions of international law and the State of Qatar’s national laws and regulations;

b. the term “Rwanda” means the Republic of Rwanda and when used in geographical sense, includes all the territory, lakes and any other area in the lakes and the air within which Rwanda may exercise sovereign rights or jurisdiction in accordance with international law;

c. the term “a Contracting State” and “the other Contracting State” means Qatar or Rwanda as the context requires;

d. the term “person” includes an individual, a company and any other body of persons;

e. the term “company” means any body corporate or any entity that is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;

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 except when the ship or aircraft is operated solely between places in a Contracting State and the enterprise that operates the ship or aircraft is not an enterprise of that State;

h. the term “competent authority” means:

(i) in the case of Qatar, the Minister of Finance, or his authorized representative; and

(ii) in the case of Rwanda, the Minister responsible for finance or his authorised representative;

i. the term “national”, in relation to a Contracting State, means:

(i) any individual possessing the nationality of that Contracting State;

(ii) any legal person, partnership or association deriving its status as such from the laws in force in that Contracting State;

j. the term “business” includes the performance of professional services and of other activities of an independent character.

2. As regards the application of the Agreement at any time by a Contracting State, any term not defined therein shall, unless the context otherwise requires or the competent authorities agree to a different meaning pursuant to the provisions of Article 25, have the meaning that it has at that time under the law of that State for the purposes of the taxes to which the Agreement applies, any meaning under the applicable tax laws of that State prevailing over a meaning given to the term under other laws of that State.

ARTICLE 4

RESIDENT

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, the term “resident of a Contracting State” means any person who, under the laws of that State, is liable to tax therein by reason of his domicile, residence, place of management or any other criterion of a similar nature, and also includes that State and any political subdivision or local authority thereof. This term, however, does not include any person who is liable to tax in that State in respect only of income from sources in that State.

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

a) he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State in which he has a permanent home available to him; if he has a permanent home available to him in both States, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State with which his personal and economic relations are closer (centre of vital interests);

b) if the State in which he has his centre of vital interests cannot be determined, or if he has not a permanent home available to him in either State, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State in which he has an habitual abode;

c) if he has an habitual abode in both States or in neither of them, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State of which he is a national;

d) if he is a national of both States or of neither 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, the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall endeavour to determine by mutual agreement the Contracting State of which such person shall be deemed to be a resident for the purposes of the Agreement, having regard to its place of effective management, the place where it is incorporated or otherwise constituted and any other relevant factors. In the absence of such agreement, such person shall not be entitled to any relief or exemption from tax provided by this Agreement except to the extent and in such manner as may be agreed upon by the competent authorities of the Contracting States.

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 exploration,

extraction or exploitation, of natural resources.

3. The term “permanent establishment” also encompasses:

a. a building site, a construction, assembly or installation project or supervisory activities in connection therewith, but only if such site, project or activities last 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 period or periods aggregating more than 183 days in any 12 month period commencing or ending in the fiscal year concerned.

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 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;

f. the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for any combination of activities mentioned in Sub-paragraphs (a) to (e),

provided that such activity or, in the case of sub-paragraph (f), the overall activity of the fixed place of business, is of a preparatory or auxiliary character.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 but subject to the provisions of paragraph 7, where a person is acting in a Contracting State on behalf of an enterprise, that enterprise shall be deemed to have a permanent establishment in that State in respect of any activities which that person undertakes for the enterprise, if such a person:

a. habitually concludes contracts, or habitually plays the principal role leading to the conclusion of contracts that are routinely concluded without material modification by the enterprise, and these contracts are

(i) in the name of the enterprise, or

(ii) for the transfer of the ownership of, or for the granting of the right to use, property owned by that enterprise or that the enterprise has the right to use, or

(iii) for the provision of services by that 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. the person does not habitually conclude contracts nor plays the principal role leading to the conclusion of such contracts, but habitually maintains in that State a stock of goods or merchandise from which that person regularly delivers goods or merchandise on behalf of the enterprise.

6. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, an insurance enterprise of a Contracting State shall, except in regard to reinsurance, be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the other Contracting State if it collects premiums on the territory of that other Contracting State or insures risks situated therein through a person, other than an agent of an independent status to whom paragraph 7 applies.

7. Paragraphs 5 and 6 shall not apply where the person acting in a Contracting State on behalf of enterprise of the other Contracting State carries on business in the first-mentioned State is an independent agent and acts for the enterprise in the ordinary course of that business. Where, however, a person acts exclusively or almost exclusively on behalf of one or more enterprise to which it is closely related, the person shall not be considered to be an independent agent within the meaning of this paragraph with respect to any such enterprise.

8. 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 State (whether through a permanent establishment or otherwise), shall not of itself constitute either company a permanent establishment of the other.

9. For the purposes of this Article, a person or enterprise is closely related to

an enterprise if, based on all the relevant facts and circumstances, one has control of the other or both are under the control of the same persons or enterprises. In any case, a person or enterprise shall be considered to be closely related to an enterprise if one possesses directly or indirectly more than 50 per cent of the beneficial interest in the other (or, in the case of a company, more than 50 per cent of the aggregate vote and value of the company's shares or of the beneficial equity interest in the company) or if another person or enterprise possesses directly or indirectly more than 50 per cent of the beneficial interest (or, in the case of a company, more than 50 per cent of the aggregate vote and value of the company's shares or of the beneficial equity interest in the company) in the person and the enterprise or in the two enterprises.

ARTICLE 6

INCOME FROM IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE 7

BUSINESS PROFITS

1. The profits of an enterprise of a Contracting State shall be taxable only in that 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 State but only so much of them as is attributable to:

- a. that permanent establishment, and
- b. sales in that other State of goods or merchandise of the same or similar kind as those sold through 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 the determination of the profits of a permanent establishment, there shall be allowed as deductions expenses which are incurred for the purposes of the business of the permanent establishment including executive and general administrative expenses so incurred, whether in the State in which the permanent establishment is situated or elsewhere. However, no such deduction shall be allowed in respect of amounts, if any, paid (otherwise than towards reimbursement of actual expenses) by the permanent establishment to the head office of the enterprise or any of its other offices, by way of royalties, fees or other similar payments in return for the use of patents or other rights, or by way of commission, for specific services performed or for management, or, except in the case of a banking enterprise, by way of interest on moneys lent to the permanent establishment. Likewise, no account shall be taken, in the determination of the profits of a permanent establishment, for amounts charged (otherwise than towards reimbursement of actual expenses), by the permanent establishment to the head office of the enterprise or any of its other offices, by way of royalties, fees or other similar payments in return for the use of patents or other rights, or by way of commission for specific services performed or for management, or, except in the case of a banking enterprise, by way of interest on moneys lent to the head office of the enterprise or any of its other offices.

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

5. 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.

6. 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

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND AIR TRANSPORT

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

2. For purposes of this Article, profits from the operation of ships or aircraft include, but are not limited to:

a. profits derived by an enterprise from the transportation of passengers or cargo, by ships or by aircraft, whether owned, leased or otherwise at the disposal of such an enterprise;

b. profits derived by an enterprise from activities directly connected with such operations and profits from activities not directly connected with such operations, as long as they are ancillary to such operations, such as:

(i) profits from:

- the lease of a ship or an aircraft on charter, fully equipped, crewed and supplied, or the lease of a ship or an aircraft on a bare boat charter;

- the transportation of passengers or cargo otherwise by ships or aircraft operated in international traffic;

- the sale of tickets on behalf of other enterprises, to the extent that such sales are directly connected with voyages aboard ships or aircraft that the enterprise operates;

- the advertisement done for other enterprises in magazines offered aboard ships or aircraft that the enterprise operates or in its business locations;

- the lease of containers, the short-term storage of containers and the detention charges for the late return of containers;

- the provision of goods to, or the performance of services (by engineers, ground and equipment-maintenance staff, cargo handlers, catering staff and customer services personnel) to, other transport enterprises;

(ii) income derived from the issuance or trading emissions permits and credits where such income is an integral part of carrying on the business of operating ships or aircraft in international traffic.

3. Profits of an enterprise of a Contracting State from the use, maintenance, or rental of containers (including trailers, barges, and related equipment for the transport of containers) shall be taxable only in that Contracting State, except to the extent that those containers are used for transport solely between places within the other Contracting State.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 3 shall also apply to profits from the participation in a pool, a joint business or an international operating agency.

ARTICLE 9 ASSOCIATED ENTERPRISES

1. Where:

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

b. the same persons participate directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of a Contracting State and an enterprise of the other Contracting State,

and in either case conditions are made or imposed between the two enterprises in their commercial or financial relations which differ from those which would be made between independent enterprises, then any profits which would, but for those conditions, have accrued to one of the enterprises, but, by reason of those conditions, have not so accrued, may be included in the profits of that enterprise and taxed accordingly.

2. Where a Contracting State includes in the profits of an enterprise of that State – and taxes accordingly – profits on which an enterprise of the other Contracting State has been charged to tax in that other State and the profits so included are profits which would have accrued to the enterprise of the first-mentioned State if the conditions made between the two enterprises had been those which would have been made between independent enterprises, then that other 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.

3. The provisions of paragraph 2 shall not apply where judicial, administrative or other legal proceedings have resulted in a final ruling that by actions giving rise to an adjustment of profits under paragraph 1, one of the enterprises concerned is liable to penalty with respect to fraud, gross negligence or wilful default.

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 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 State, but if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed:

a. 5 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends if the beneficial owner is:

(i) a company which holds directly at least 15 per cent of the capital of the company paying the dividends throughout a 365 day period that includes the day of the payment of the dividend (for the purpose of computing that period, no account shall be taken of changes of ownership that would directly result from a corporate reorganisation, such as a merger or divisive reorganisation, of the company that holds the shares or that pays the dividend); or

(ii) that other contracting State or any of its political subdivisions or local authorities, or any of their statutory bodies, agencies or instrumentalities or its central bank; or

(iii) one of the following entities, as long as they are wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by that other Contracting State or any of its political subdivisions or local authorities:

In Qatar:

- Qatar Investment Authority;
- Qatar Holding LLC;
- Qatar civil retirement fund;
- Qatar military retirement fund;
- Qatar Development Bank;
- Qatar Ports Management Company (Mwani Qatar);
- Qatar Petroleum;

- Qatar Petroleum International Limited; and

In Rwanda:

- Rwanda Social Security Board;

- Agaciro Development Fund;

- National Bank of Rwanda;

- Rwanda National Investment Trust; and

(iv) any other entity, as long as it is wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the Contracting States, their political subdivisions or local authorities, as may be agreed from time to time between the competent authorities of the Contracting States.

Each competent authority of a Contracting State shall notify to the competent authority of the other Contracting State which entities should be removed from the list in the event that they no longer meet the criteria mentioned in this paragraph, as well as new entities that should be added to the list, in case they meet these criteria.

b) 10 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends in all other cases.

The competent authorities of the Contracting States 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 from other corporate rights which is subjected to the same taxation treatment as income from shares by the laws of the 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, 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 State derives profits or income from the other Contracting State, that other 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 State or insofar as the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with a permanent establishment, nor subject the company's undistributed profits to a tax on undistributed profits, even if the dividends paid or the undistributed profits consist wholly or partly of profits or income arising in such other 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 State.

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

The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall settle the mode of application of this limitation by mutual agreement.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2, interest referred to in paragraph 1 shall be taxable only in the Contracting State of which the recipient is a resident if the beneficial owner is:

(i) that Contracting State or any of its political subdivisions or local authorities, or any of their statutory bodies, agencies or instrumentalities or its central bank; or

(ii) one of the following entities, as long as they are wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by that Contracting State, its political subdivisions or local authorities:

In Qatar:

- Qatar Investment Authority;
- Qatar Holding LLC;
- Qatar civil retirement fund;

- Qatar military retirement fund;
- Qatar Development Bank;
- Qatar Ports Management Company (Mwani Qatar);
- Qatar Petroleum;
- Qatar Petroleum International Limited; and

In Rwanda:

- Rwanda Social Security Board;
- Agaciro Development Fund;
- National Bank Of Rwanda;
- Rwanda National Investment Trust; and

(iii) any other entity, as long as it is wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the Contracting States, their political subdivisions or local authorities, as may be agreed from time to time between the competent authorities of the Contracting States.

Each competent authority of a Contracting State shall notify to the competent authority of the other Contracting State which entities should be removed from the list in the event that they no longer meet the criteria mentioned in this paragraph, as well as new entities that should be added to the list, in case they meet these criteria.

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. The term also includes income from arrangements such as Islamic financial instruments where the substance of the underlying contract can be assimilated to a loan. Penalty charges for late payment shall not be regarded as interest for the purposes of this Article.

5. The provisions of paragraph 1 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, 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. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner of the interest or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the interest, having regard to the debt-claim for which it is paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the beneficial owner in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 12

ROYALTIES

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

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

3. The term "royalties" as used in this Article means payments of any kind received as a consideration for the use of, or the right to use, any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work (including cinematograph films and films, tapes or discs for radio or television broadcasting), any patent, trade mark, design or model, plan, secret formula or process, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the royalties, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the royalties arise, through a permanent establishment situated therein, 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 State when the payer is a resident of that 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 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 State 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, 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

FEEs FOR TECHNICAL SERVICES

1. Fees for technical services arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

2. However, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 7 and subject to the provisions of Articles 8, 16 and 17, fees for technical services arising in a Contracting State may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which they arise and according to the laws of that State, but if the beneficial owner of the fees is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed 10 per cent of the gross amount of the fees.

3. The term "fees for technical services" as used in this Article means any payment in consideration for any service of a managerial, technical or consultancy nature, unless the payment is made:

- a. to an employee of the person making the payment;
- b. for teaching in an educational institution or for teaching by an educational institution; or
- c. by an individual for services for the personal use of an individual.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of fees for technical services, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on

business in the other Contracting State in which the fees for technical services arise through a permanent establishment situated in that other State, and the fees for technical services are effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such cases the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.

5. For the purposes of this Article, subject to paragraph 6, fees for technical services shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State if the payer is a resident of that State or if the person paying the fees, whether that person is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment in connection with which the obligation to pay the fees was incurred, and such fees are borne by the permanent establishment.

6. For the purposes of this Article, fees for technical services shall be deemed not to arise in a Contracting State if the payer is a resident of that State and carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated in that other State and such fees are borne by that permanent establishment.

7. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner of the fees for technical services or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the fees, having regard to the services 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 fees shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 14

CAPITAL GAINS

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

2. Gains from the alienation of movable property forming part of the business property of a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State, including such gains from the alienation of such a permanent establishment (alone or with the whole enterprise), may be taxed in that other State.

3. Gains that an enterprise of a Contracting State that operates ships or aircraft in international traffic derives from the alienation of such ships or aircraft, or movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships or aircraft, shall be taxable only in that State.

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

ARTICLE 15

DEPENDENT PERSONAL SERVICES

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 16, 18 and 19, 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 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 State.

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

a. the recipient is present in the other State for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate 183 days in any twelve-month period commencing or ending in the fiscal year concerned, and

b. the remuneration is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the other State; and

c. the remuneration is not borne by a permanent establishment which the employer has in the other State.

3. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of an employment, as a member of the regular complement of a ship or aircraft, that is exercised aboard a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic, other than aboard a ship or aircraft operated solely within the other Contracting State, shall be taxable only in the first-mentioned State.

ARTICLE 16

DIRECTORS' FEES AND REMUNERATION OF TOP-LEVEL MANAGERIAL OFFICIALS

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

2. Salaries, wages and other similar remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in his capacity as an official in a top-level managerial position of a company which is a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

ARTICLE 17

ENTERTAINERS AND SPORTSPERSONS

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7 and 15, income derived by a resident of a Contracting State as an entertainer such as a theatre, motion picture, radio or television artiste, or a musician, or as a sportsperson, from his personal activities as such exercised in the other Contracting State, may be taxed in that other State.

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

3. Income derived by a resident of a Contracting State from activities exercised in the other Contracting State as envisaged in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, shall be exempted from tax in that other State if the visit to that other State is supported wholly or substantially by funds of either Contracting State, a political subdivision or a local authority thereof, or takes place under a cultural agreement or arrangement between the Governments of the Contracting States.

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 may be taxed in that State.

2. However, such pensions and other similar remuneration may also be taxed in the other Contracting State if the payment is made by a resident of that other State or a permanent establishment situated therein.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, pensions paid and other payments made under a public scheme which is part of the social security system of a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof shall be taxable only in that State.

ARTICLE 19

GOVERNMENT SERVICE

1.

a. Salaries, wages and other similar remuneration paid by a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision or authority shall be taxable only in that 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 State and the individual is a resident of that State who:

(i) is a national of that State; or

(ii) did not become a resident of that State solely for the purpose of rendering the services.

2.

a. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, pensions and other similar remuneration paid by, or out of funds created by, a Contracting State or a political

subdivision or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision or authority shall be taxable only in that State.

b. However, such pensions and other similar remuneration shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the individual is a resident of, and a national of, that State.

3. The provisions of Articles 15, 16, 17 and 18 of this Agreement shall apply to salaries, wages, pensions and other similar remuneration in respect of services rendered in connection with a business carried on by a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof.

ARTICLE 20

STUDENTS

Payments which a student or business apprentice who is or was immediately before visiting a Contracting State a resident of the other Contracting State and who is present in the first-mentioned 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 State.

ARTICLE 21

OTHER INCOME

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

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply to income, other than income from immovable property as defined in paragraph 2 of Article 6, derived by a resident of a Contracting State, if the recipient of such income carries on business in the other Contracting State 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.

ARTICLE 22

ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION

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

a. Where a resident of Qatar derives income which, in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, may be taxed in Rwanda, Qatar shall, subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of this paragraph, exempt such income from tax.

b. Where a resident of Qatar derives items of income which, in accordance with the provisions of Article 11, may be taxed in Rwanda, Qatar may allow as a deduction from the tax on the income of that resident an amount equal to the tax paid in Rwanda. Such deduction shall not, however, exceed that part of the tax, as computed before the deduction is given, which is attributable to such items of income derived from Rwanda.

2. In the case of Rwanda, Qatari tax paid by a resident of Rwanda in respect of income taxable in Qatar in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, shall be deducted from taxes due in accordance with Rwandan Tax Law (which shall not affect the general principle hereof). Such deduction shall not, however, exceed the tax payable in Rwanda that would otherwise be payable on the income taxable in Qatar.

3. Where in accordance with any provision of the Agreement income derived by a resident of a Contracting State is exempt 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.

ARTICLE 23

NON-DISCRIMINATION

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

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

3. The taxation on a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State shall not be less favourably levied in that other State than the taxation levied on enterprises of that other 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, relief and reductions for taxation purposes on account of civil status or family responsibilities which it grants to its own residents.

4. Except where the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 9, Paragraph 6 of Article 11, Paragraph 6 of Article 12 or Paragraph 7 of Article 13 apply, interest, royalties, fees for technical services 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 State.

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

6. The non-taxation of Qatari nationals under Qatari tax law shall not be regarded as discrimination under the provisions of this Article.

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

ARTICLE 24

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 States, present his case to the competent authority of either Contracting State. 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 limits in the domestic law of the Contracting States.

3. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall endeavour to resolve by mutual agreement any difficulties or doubts arising as to the interpretation or application of the 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, including through a joint commission consisting of themselves or their representatives, for the purpose of reaching an agreement in the sense of the preceding paragraphs.

ARTICLE 25

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

1. The competent authorities of the Contracting States 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 concerning taxes of every kind and description imposed on behalf of the Contracting States, or of their political subdivisions or local authorities, insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the Agreement. The exchange of information is not restricted by Articles 1 and 2.

2. Any information received under Paragraph 1 by a Contracting State shall be treated as secret in the same manner as information obtained under the domestic laws of that State and shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities (including

courts and administrative bodies) concerned with the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, or the determination of appeals in relation to, the taxes referred to in paragraph 1, or the oversight of the above. 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. Notwithstanding the foregoing, information received by a Contracting State may be used for other purposes when such information may be used for such purposes under the laws of both States and the competent authority of the supplying State authorises such use.

3. In no case shall the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 be construed so as to impose on a Contracting State the obligation:

a. to carry out administrative measures at variance with the laws and administrative practice of that or of the other Contracting State;

b. to supply information which is not obtainable under the laws or in the normal course of the administration of that or of the other Contracting State;

c. to supply information which would disclose any trade, business, industrial, commercial or professional secret or trade process, or information, the disclosure of which would be contrary to public policy (*ordre public*).

4. 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 3 but in no case shall such limitations be construed to permit a Contracting State 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 State 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 26

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 27

ENTITLEMENT TO BENEFITS

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

2. Where a benefit under this Agreement is denied to a person under Paragraph 1, the competent authority of the Contracting State that would otherwise have granted this benefit shall nevertheless treat that person as being entitled to this benefit, or to different benefits with respect to a specific item of income, if such competent authority, upon request from that person and after consideration of the relevant facts and circumstances, determines that such benefits would have been granted to that person in the absence of the transaction or arrangement referred to in paragraph 1. The competent authority of the Contracting State to which the request has been made will consult with the competent authority of the other State before rejecting a request made under this paragraph by a resident of that other State.

ARTICLE 28

ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. The Contracting States shall notify each other in writing, through diplomatic channels, of the completion of the procedures required by their laws for the bringing into force of this Agreement. The Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the later of these notifications.

2. The provisions of this Agreement shall have effect:

a. with regard to taxes withheld at source, in respect of amounts paid or credited on or after the first day of January of the calendar year immediately following the year in which the Agreement enters into force; and

b. with regard to other taxes, in respect of taxable years beginning on or after the first day of January of the calendar year immediately following the year in which the Agreement enters into force.

ARTICLE 29

TERMINATION

1. This Agreement shall remain in force until terminated by a Contracting State. Either Contracting State may terminate the Agreement, through diplomatic channels, by giving written notice of termination at least 6 months before the end of any calendar year following the expiration of a period of 5 years from the date of its entry into force.

2. This Agreement shall cease to have effect:

a. with regard to taxes withheld at source, in respect of amounts paid or credited on or after the first day of January of the calendar year immediately following the year in which the notice is given; and

b. with regard to other taxes, in respect of taxable years beginning on or after the first day of January of the calendar year immediately following the year in which the notice is given.

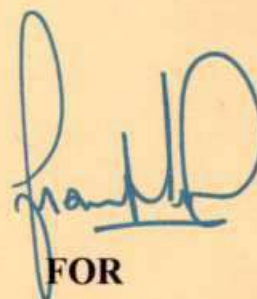
In witness whereof, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Agreement.

Done in duplicate at DOHA the 2 day of .02. 2021, in English and Arabic languages, all texts being equally authentic. In case of divergence between the texts, the English text shall prevail.



FOR

**THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE STATE OF QATAR**



FOR

**THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA**

<p>Bibonywe kugira ngo bishyirwe ku mugereka w'Itegeko n° 026/2021 ryo ku wa 28/05/2021 ryemera kwemeza burundu Amasezerano hagati ya Guverinoma ya Leta ya Qatar na Guverinoma ya Repubulika y'u Rwanda yo guca burundu gusoresha kabiri ku byerekeye imisoro ku musaruro n'ikumira ryo kutishyura umusoro hitwajwe icyuho kiri mu itegeko n'iry'inerezwa ry'umusoro, yashyiriweho umukono i Doha, ku wa 08/02/2021</p>	<p>Seen to be annexed to Law n° 026/2021 of 28/05/2021 approving the ratification of the Agreement between the Government of the State of Qatar and the Government of the Republic of Rwanda for the elimination of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and the prevention of tax avoidance and evasion, signed at Doha, on 08/02/2021</p>	<p>Vu pour être annexé à la Loi n° 026/2021 du 28/05/2021 approuvant la ratification de l'Accord entre le Gouvernement de l'État du Qatar et le Gouvernement de la République du Rwanda pour l'élimination de la double imposition en matière d'impôts sur le revenu et la prévention de l'évasion et de la fraude fiscales, signé à Doha, le 08/02/2021</p>
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Kigali, 28/05/2021

(sé)

KAGAME Paul
Perezida wa Repubulika
President of the Republic
Président de la République

(sé)

Dr NGIRENTE Edouard
Minisitiri w'Intebe
Prime Minister
Premier Ministre

**Bibonywe kandi bishyizweho Ikirango cya Repubulika:
Seen and sealed with the Seal of the Republic:
Vu et scellé du Sceau de la République:**

(sé)

BUSINGYE Johnston
Minisitiri w'Ubutabera akaba n'Intumwa Nkuru ya Leta
Minister of Justice and Attorney General
Ministre de la Justice et Garde des Sceaux

<p>ITEGEKO N° 027/2021 RYO KU WA 28/05/2021 RIHINDURA ITEGEKO N°22/2012 RYO KUWA 15/06/2012 RIGENA ITANGAZWA, IMENYEKANISHA N'IKURIKIZWA BY'INYANDIKO ZA LETA</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>ISHAKIRO</u></p> <p><u>Ingingo ya mbere:</u> Kugeza kuri rubanda Igazeti ya Leta ya Repubulika y'u Rwanda</p> <p><u>Ingingo ya 2:</u> Itegurwa, isuzumwa n'itorwa by'iri tegeko</p> <p><u>Ingingo ya 3:</u> Ivanwaho ry'ingingo z'amategeko zinyuranyije n'iri tegeko</p> <p><u>Ingingo ya 4:</u> Igihe iri tegeko ritangira gukurikizwa</p>	<p>LAW N° 027/2021 OF 28/05/2021 AMENDING LAW N° 22/2012 OF 15/06/2012 DETERMINING THE PUBLICATION, NOTIFICATION AND COMMENCEMENT OF OFFICIAL ACTS</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>TABLE OF CONTENTS</u></p> <p><u>Article One:</u> Make the Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda accessible to the public</p> <p><u>Article 2:</u> Drafting, consideration and adoption of this Law</p> <p><u>Article 3:</u> Repealing provision</p> <p><u>Article 4:</u> Commencement</p>	<p>LOI N° 027/2021 DU 28/05/2021 MODIFIANT LA LOI N° 22/2012 DU 15/06/2012 DÉTERMINANT LA PUBLICATION, LA NOTIFICATION ET L'ENTRÉE EN VIGUEUR DES ACTES OFFICIELS</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>TABLE DES MATIÈRES</u></p> <p><u>Article premier:</u> Mettre le Journal Officiel de la République du Rwanda à la disposition du public</p> <p><u>Article 2:</u> Initiation, examen et adoption de la présente loi</p> <p><u>Article 3:</u> Disposition abrogatoire</p> <p><u>Article 4:</u> Entrée en vigueur</p>
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<p>ITEGEKO N N° 027/2021 RYO KU WA 28/05/2021 RIHINDURA ITEGEKO N°22/2012 RYO KUWA 15/06/2012 RIGENA ITANGAZWA, IMENYEKANISHA N'IKURIKIZWA BY'INYANDIKO ZA LETA</p> <p>Twebwe, KAGAME Paul, Perezida wa Repubulika;</p> <p>INTEKO ISHINGA AMATEGEKO YEMEJE NONE NATWE DUHAMIJE, DUTANGAJE ITEGEKO RITEYE RITYA KANDI DUTEGETSE KO RITANGAZWA MU IGAZETI YA LETA YA REPUBULIKA Y'U RWANDA</p> <p>INTEKO ISHINGA AMATEGEKO:</p> <p>Umutwe w'Abadepite, mu nama yawo yo ku wa 6 Gicurasi 2021;</p> <p>Ishingiye ku Itegeko Nshinga rya Repubulika y'u Rwanda ryo mu 2003 ryavuguruwe mu 2015, cyane cyane mu ngingo zaryo, iya 64, iya 69, iya 70, iya 88, iya 90, iya 91 iya 93, iya 106, iya 120, iya 122 n'iya 176;</p>	<p>LAW N° 027/2021 OF 28/05/2021 AMENDING LAW N° 22/2012 OF 15/06/2012 DETERMINING THE PUBLICATION, NOTIFICATION AND COMMENCEMENT OF OFFICIAL ACTS</p> <p>We, KAGAME Paul, President of the Republic;</p> <p>THE PARLIAMENT HAS ADOPTED AND WE SANCTION, PROMULGATE THE FOLLOWING LAW AND ORDER IT BE PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA</p> <p>THE PARLIAMENT:</p> <p>The Chamber of Deputies, in its sitting of 6 May 2021;</p> <p>Pursuant to the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of 2003 revised in 2015, especially in Articles 64, 69, 70, 88, 90, 91, 93, 106, 120, 122 and 176;</p>	<p>LOI N° 027/2021 DU 28/05/2021 MODIFIANT LA LOI N° 22/2012 DU 15/06/2012 DÉTERMINANT LA PUBLICATION, LA NOTIFICATION ET L'ENTRÉE EN VIGUEUR DES ACTES OFFICIELS</p> <p>Nous, KAGAME Paul, Président de la République;</p> <p>LE PARLEMENT A ADOPTÉ ET NOUS SANCTIONNONS, PROMULGUONS LA LOI DONT LA TENEUR SUIT ET ORDONNONS QU'ELLE SOIT PUBLIÉE AU JOURNAL OFFICIEL DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU RWANDA</p> <p>LE PARLEMENT:</p> <p>La Chambre des Députés, en sa séance du 6 mai 2021;</p> <p>Vu la Constitution de la République du Rwanda de 2003 révisée en 2015, spécialement en ses articles 64, 69, 70, 88, 90, 91, 93, 106, 120, 122 et 176;</p>
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<p>Isubiye ku Itegeko n° 22/2012 ryo ku wa 15/06/2012 rigena itangazwa, imenyekanisha n'ikurikizwa by'inyandiko za Leta;</p> <p>YEMEJE:</p> <p><u>Ingingo ya mbere:</u> Kugeza kuri rubanda Igazeti ya Leta ya Repubulika y'u Rwanda</p> <p>Ingingo ya 9 y'Itegeko n° 22/2012 ryo ku wa 15/06/2012 rigena itangazwa, imenyekanisha n'ikurikizwa by'inyandiko za Leta, ihinduwe mu buryo bukurikira:</p> <p>“<u>Ingingo ya 9:</u> Kugeza kuri rubanda Igazeti ya Leta ya Repubulika y'u Rwanda</p> <p>Igazeti ya Leta ya Repubulika y'u Rwanda igezwa kuri rubanda ku buryo bw'ikoranabuhanga.”</p> <p><u>Ingingo ya 2:</u> Itegurwa, isuzumwa n'itorwa by'iri tegeko</p> <p>Iri tegeko ryateguwe, risuzumwa kandi ritorwa mu rurimi rw'Ikinyarwanda</p>	<p>Having reviewed Law n° 22/2012 of 15/06/2012 determining the publication, notification and commencement of official acts;</p> <p>ADOPTS:</p> <p><u>Article One:</u> Make the Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda accessible to the public</p> <p>Article 9 of Law n° 22/2012 of 15/06/2012 determining the publication, notification and commencement of official acts, is amended as follows:</p> <p>“<u>Article 9:</u> Make the Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda accessible to the public</p> <p>The Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda is accessible to the public in an electronic format.”</p> <p><u>Article 2:</u> Drafting, consideration and adoption of this Law</p> <p>This Law was drafted, considered and adopted in Ikinyarwanda.</p>	<p>Revu la Loi n° 22/2012 du 15/06/2012 déterminant la publication, la notification et l'entrée en vigueur des actes officiels;</p> <p>ADOPTE:</p> <p><u>Article premier:</u> Mettre le Journal Officiel de la République du Rwanda à la disposition du public</p> <p>L'article 9 de la Loi n° 22/2012 du 15/06/2012 déterminant la publication, la notification et l'entrée en vigueur des actes officiels est modifié comme suit:</p> <p>« <u>Article 9:</u> Mettre le Journal Officiel de la République du Rwanda à la disposition du public</p> <p>Le Journal Officiel de la République du Rwanda est mis à la disposition du public sous forme électronique.»</p> <p><u>Article 2:</u> Initiation, examen et adoption de la présente loi</p> <p>La présente loi a été initiée, examinée et adoptée en Ikinyarwanda.</p>
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<p><u>Ingingo ya 3: Ivanwaho ry'ingingo z'amategeko zinyuranyije n'iri tegeko</u></p> <p>Ingingo zose z'amategeko abanziriza iri kandi zinyuranyije na ryo zivanyweho.</p> <p><u>Ingingo ya 4: Igihe iri tegeko ritangira gukurikizwa</u></p> <p>Iri tegeko ritangira gukurikizwa ku munsu ritangarijweho mu Igazeti ya Leta ya Repubulika y'u Rwanda.</p>	<p><u>Article 3: Repealing provision</u></p> <p>All prior provisions contrary to this Law are repealed.</p> <p><u>Article 4: Commencement</u></p> <p>This Law comes into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda.</p>	<p><u>Article 3: Disposition abrogatoire</u></p> <p>Toutes les dispositions antérieures contraires à la présente loi sont abrogées.</p> <p><u>Article 4: Entrée en vigueur</u></p> <p>La présente loi entre en vigueur le jour de sa publication au Journal Officiel de la République du Rwanda.</p>
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Kigali, 27/05/2021

(sé)

KAGAME Paul
Perezida wa Repubulika
President of the Republic
Président de la République

(sé)

Dr NGIRENTE Edouard
Minisitiri w'Intebe
Prime Minister
Premier Ministre

Bibonywe kandi bishyizweho Ikirango cya Repubulika:
Seen and sealed with the Seal of the Republic:
Vu et scellé du Sceau de la République:

(sé)

BUSINGYE Johnston
Minisitiri w'Ubutabera akaba n'Intumwa Nkuru ya Leta
Minister of Justice and Attorney General
Ministre de la Justice et Garde des Sceaux

<p>ITEKA RYA PEREZIDA N° 067/01 RYO KU WA 28/05/2021 RYEMEZA BURUNDU AMASEZERANO HAGATI YA GUVERINOMA YA LETA YA QATAR NA GUVERINOMA YA REPUBULIKA Y’U RWANDA YO GUCA BURUNDU GUSORESHA KABIRI KU BYEREKEYE IMISORO KU MUSARURO N’IKUMIRA RYO KUTISHYURA UMUSORO HITWAJWE ICYUHO KIRI MU ITEGEKO N’IRY’INYEREZWA RY’UMUSORO, YASHYIRIWEHO UMUKONO I DOHA, KU WA 08/02/2021</p>	<p>PRESIDENTIAL ORDER N° 067/01 OF 28/05/2021 RATIFYING THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF QATAR AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA FOR THE ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME AND THE PREVENTION OF TAX AVOIDANCE AND EVASION, SIGNED AT DOHA, ON 08/02/2021</p>	<p>ARRÊTÉ PRÉSIDENTIEL N° 067/01 DU 28/05/2021 RATIFIANT L’ACCORD ENTRE LE GOUVERNEMENT DE L’ÉTAT DU QATAR ET LE GOUVERNEMENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU RWANDA POUR L’ÉLIMINATION DE LA DOUBLE IMPOSITION EN MATIÈRE D’IMPÔTS SUR LE REVENU ET LA PRÉVENTION DE L’ÉVASION ET DE LA FRAUDE FISCALES, SIGNÉ À DOHA, LE 08/02/2021</p>
<p><u>ISHAKIRO</u></p>	<p><u>TABLE OF CONTENTS</u></p>	<p><u>TABLE DES MATIERES</u></p>
<p><u>Ingingo ya mbere:</u> Kwemeza burundu</p> <p><u>Ingingo ya 2:</u> Abashinzwe gushyira mu bikorwa iri teka</p> <p><u>Ingingo ya 3:</u> Igihe iri teka ritangirira gukurikizwa</p>	<p><u>Article One:</u> Ratification</p> <p><u>Article 2:</u> Authorities responsible for the implementation of this Order</p> <p><u>Article 3:</u> Commencement</p>	<p><u>Article premier:</u> Ratification</p> <p><u>Article 2:</u> Autorités chargées de l’exécution du présent arrêté</p> <p><u>Article 3:</u> Entrée en vigueur</p>

<p>ITEKA RYA PEREZIDA N° 067/01 RYO KU WA 28/05/2021 RYEMEZA BURUNDU AMASEZERANO HAGATI YA GUVERINOMA YA LETA YA QATAR NA GUVERINOMA YA REPUBULIKA Y’U RWANDA YO GUCA BURUNDU GUSORESHA KABIRI KU BYEREKEYE IMISORO KU MUSARURO N’IKUMIRA RYO KUTISHYURA UMUSORO HITWAJWE ICYUHO KIRI MU ITEGEKO N’IRY’INYEREZWA RY’UMUSORO, YASHYIRIWEHO UMUKONO I DOHA, KU WA 08/02/2021</p> <p>Twebwe, KAGAME Paul, Perezida wa Repubulika;</p> <p>Dushingiye ku Itegeko Nshinga rya Repubulika y’u Rwanda ryo mu 2003 ryavuguruwe mu 2015, cyane cyane mu ngingo zaryo, iya 112, iya 120, iya 122, iya 167, iya 168, n’iya 176;</p> <p>Dushingiye ku Itegeko n° 026/2021 ryo ku wa 28/05/2021 ryemera kwemeza burundu Amasezerano hagati ya Guverinoma ya Leta ya Qatar na Guverinoma ya Repubulika y’u Rwanda yo guca burundu gusoresha kabiri</p>	<p>PRESIDENTIAL ORDER N° 067/01 RYO KU WA 28/05/2021 RATIFYING THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF QATAR AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA FOR THE ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME AND THE PREVENTION OF TAX AVOIDANCE AND EVASION, SIGNED AT DOHA, ON 08/02/2021</p> <p>We, KAGAME Paul, President of the Republic;</p> <p>Pursuant to the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of 2003 revised in 2015, especially in Articles 112, 120, 122, 167, 168 and 176;</p> <p>Pursuant to Law n° 026/2021 of 28/05/2021 approving the ratification of the Agreement between the Government of the State of Qatar and the Government of the Republic of Rwanda for the elimination of double taxation</p>	<p>ARRÊTÉ PRÉSIDENTIEL N° 067/01 RYO KU WA 28/05/2021 RATIFIANT L’ACCORD ENTRE LE GOUVERNEMENT DE L’ÉTAT DU QATAR ET LE GOUVERNEMENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU RWANDA POUR L’ÉLIMINATION DE LA DOUBLE IMPOSITION EN MATIÈRE D’IMPÔTS SUR LE REVENU ET LA PRÉVENTION DE L’ÉVASION ET DE LA FRAUDE FISCALES, SIGNÉ À DOHA, LE 08/02/2021</p> <p>Nous, KAGAME Paul, Président de la République;</p> <p>Vu la Constitution de la République du Rwanda de 2003 révisée en 2015, spécialement en ses articles 112, 120, 122, 167, 168 et 176;</p> <p>Vu la Loi n° 026/2021 du 28/05/2021 approuvant la ratification de l’Accord entre le Gouvernement de l’Etat du Qatar et le Gouvernement de la République du Rwanda pour l’élimination de la double imposition en</p>
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<p>ku byerekeye imisoro ku musaruro n'ikumira ryo kutishyura umusoro hitwajwe icyuho kiri mu itegeko n'iry'inerezwa ry'umusoro, yashyiriweho umukono i Doha muri Qatar, ku wa 08 Gashyantare 2021;</p> <p>Tumaze kubona Amasezerano hagati ya Guverinoma ya Leta ya Qatar na Guverinoma ya Repubulika y'u Rwanda yo guca burundu gusoresha kabiri ku byerekeye imisoro ku musaruro n'ikumira ryo kutishyura umusoro hitwajwe icyuho kiri mu itegeko n'iry'inerezwa ry'umusoro, yashyiriweho umukono i Doha, ku wa 08/02/2021;</p> <p>Bisabwe na Minisitiri w'Imari n'Igenamigambi;</p> <p>Inama y'Abaminisitiri imaze kubisuzuma no kubyemeza;</p> <p>TWATEGETSE KANDI DUTEGETSE:</p> <p><u>Ingingo ya mbere: Kwemeza burundu</u></p> <p>Amasezerano hagati ya Guverinoma ya Leta ya Qatar na Guverinoma ya Repubulika y'u Rwanda yo guca burundu gusoresha kabiri ku byerekeye imisoro ku musaruro n'ikumira ryo kutishyura umusoro hitwajwe</p>	<p>with respect to taxes on income and the prevention of tax avoidance and evasion, signed at Doha, Qatar on 08 February 2021;</p> <p>Considering the Agreement between the Government of the State of Qatar and the Government of the Republic of Rwanda for the elimination of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and the prevention of tax avoidance and evasion, signed at Doha, on 08/02/2021;</p> <p>On proposal by the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning;</p> <p>After consideration and approval by the Cabinet meeting;</p> <p>HAVE ORDERED AND ORDER:</p> <p><u>Article One: Ratification</u></p> <p>The Agreement between the Government of the State of Qatar and the Government of the Republic of Rwanda for the elimination of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and the prevention of tax avoidance</p>	<p>matière d'impôts sur le revenu et la prévention de la fraude et l'évasion fiscales, signé à Doha, au Qatar le 08 février 2021;</p> <p>Considérant l'Accord entre le Gouvernement de l'État du Qatar et le Gouvernement de la République du Rwanda pour l'élimination de la double imposition en matière d'impôts sur le revenu et la prévention de l'évasion et de la fraude fiscales, signé à Doha, le 08/02/2021;</p> <p>Sur proposition du Ministre des Finances et de la Planification Economique;</p> <p>Après examen et adoption par le Conseil des Ministres;</p> <p>AVONS ARRÊTÉ ET ARRÊTONS:</p> <p><u>Article premier: Ratification</u></p> <p>L'Accord entre le Gouvernement de l'État du Qatar et le Gouvernement de la République du Rwanda pour l'élimination de la double imposition en matière d'impôts sur le revenu et la prévention de l'évasion et de la fraude</p>
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<p>icyuho kiri mu itegeko n'iry'inyerezwa ry'umusoro, yashyiriweho umukono i Doha, ku wa 08/02/2021, ari ku mugereka w'iri teka, yemejwe burundu kandi atangiye gukurikizwa uko yakabaye.</p> <p><u>Ingingo ya 2: Abashinzwe gushyira mu bikorwa iri teka</u></p> <p>Minisitiri w'Intebe, Minisitiri w'Imari n'Igenamigambi na Minisitiri w'Ububanyi n'Amahanga n'Ubutwererane bashinzwe gushyira mu bikorwa iri teka.</p> <p><u>Ingingo ya 3: Igihe iri teka ritangirira gukurikizwa</u></p> <p>Iri teka ritangira gukurikizwa ku munsu ritangarijweho mu Igazeti ya Leta ya Repubulika y'u Rwanda.</p>	<p>and evasion, signed at Doha, on 08/02/2021, annexed to this Order, is ratified and becomes fully effective.</p> <p><u>Article 2: Authorities responsible for the implementation of this Order</u></p> <p>The Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning and the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation are entrusted with the implementation of this Order.</p> <p><u>Article 3: Commencement</u></p> <p>This Order comes into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda</p>	<p>fiscales, signé à Doha, le 08/02/2021, annexé au présent arrêté, est ratifié et sort son plein et entier effet.</p> <p><u>Article 2: Autorités chargées de l'exécution du présent arrêté</u></p> <p>Le Premier Ministre, le Ministre des Finances et de la Planification Économique et le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères et de la Coopération Internationale sont chargés de l'exécution du présent arrêté.</p> <p><u>Article 3: Entrée en vigueur</u></p> <p>Le présent arrêté entre en vigueur le jour de sa publication au Journal Officiel de la République du Rwanda.</p>
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Kigali, 28/05/2021

(sé)

KAGAME Paul

Perezida wa Repubulika
President of the Republic
Président de la République

(sé)

Dr NGIRENTE Edouard

Minisitiri w'Intebe
Prime Minister
Premier Ministre

Bibonywe kandi bishyizweho Ikirango cya Repubulika:

Seen and sealed with the Seal of the Republic:

Vu et scellé du Sceau de la République:

(sé)

BUSINGYE Johnston

Minisitiri w'Ubutabera akaba n'Intumwa Nkuru ya Leta
Minister of Justice and Attorney General
Ministre de la Justice et Garde des Sceaux

<p>UMUGEREKA W'ITEKA RYA PEREZIDA N° 067/01 RYO KU WA 28/05/2021 RYEMEZA BURUNDU AMASEZERANO HAGATI YA GUVERINOMA YA LETA YA QATAR NA GUVERINOMA YA REPUBULIKA Y'U RWANDA YO GUCA BURUNDU GUSORESHA KABIRI KU BYEREKEYE IMISORO KU MUSARURO N'IKUMIRA RYO KUTISHYURA UMUSORO HITWAJWE ICYUHO KIRI MU ITEGEKO N'IRY'INYEREZWA RY'UMUSORO, YASHYIRIWEHO UMUKONO I DOHA, KU WA 08/02/2021</p>	<p>ANNEX TO PRESIDENTIAL ORDER N° 067/01 OF 28/05/2021 RATIFYING THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF QATAR AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA FOR THE ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME AND THE PREVENTION OF TAX AVOIDANCE AND EVASION, SIGNED AT DOHA, ON 08/02/2021</p>	<p>ANNEXE À L'ARRÊTÉ PRÉSIDENTIEL N° 067/01 DU 28/05/2021 RATIFIANT L'ACCORD ENTRE LE GOUVERNEMENT DE L'ÉTAT DU QATAR ET LE GOUVERNEMENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU RWANDA POUR L'ÉLIMINATION DE LA DOUBLE IMPOSITION EN MATIÈRE D'IMPÔTS SUR LE REVENU ET LA PRÉVENTION DE L'ÉVASION ET DE LA FRAUDE FISCALES, SIGNÉ À DOHA, LE 08/02/2021</p>
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بِسْمِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF QATAR

AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

**FOR THE ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION WITH
RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME AND THE PREVENTION OF
TAX AVOIDANCE AND EVASION**

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF
QATAR AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
FOR THE ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION WITH RESPECT TO
TAXES ON INCOME AND THE PREVENTION OF TAX AVOIDANCE
AND EVASION**

The Government of the State of Qatar and the Government of the Republic of Rwanda;

Desiring to further develop their economic relationship and to enhance their cooperation in tax matters,

Intending to conclude an agreement for the elimination of double taxation with respect to taxes on income without creating opportunities for non-taxation or reduced taxation through tax evasion or avoidance (including through treaty shopping arrangements aimed at obtaining reliefs provided in this Agreement for the indirect benefits of residents of third States),

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

PERSONS COVERED

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

2. For the purposes of this Agreement, income derived by or through an entity or arrangement that is treated as wholly or partly fiscally transparent under the tax law of either Contracting State shall be considered to be income of a resident of a Contracting State but only to the extent that the income is treated, for purposes of taxation by that State, as the income of a resident of that State.

3. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Agreement, a collective investment vehicle which is established in a Contracting State and which receives income arising in the other Contracting State shall be treated, for purposes of applying the Agreement to such income, as an individual who is a resident of the Contracting State in which it is established and as the beneficial owner of the income it receives (provided that, if an individual who is a resident of the first-mentioned

State had received the income in the same circumstances, such individual would have been considered to be the beneficial owner thereof). For purposes of this paragraph, the term “collective investment vehicle” means any investment fund, arrangement or entity established in either Contracting State which the competent authorities of the Contracting States agree to regard as a collective investment vehicle for purposes of this paragraph.

ARTICLE 2

TAXES COVERED

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

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

3. The existing taxes to which the Agreement shall apply are in particular:

a. in the case of Qatar:

(i) Income Tax; and

(ii) Corporate Tax

(hereinafter referred to as “Qatari tax”); and

b. in the case of Rwanda:

(i) Personal Income Tax;

(ii) Corporate Income Tax;

(iii) Withholding Taxes;

(iv) Capital gain tax; and

(v) Tax on rent of immovable property

(hereinafter referred to as “Rwandan tax”).

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. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall notify each other of any significant changes that have been made in their respective tax laws.

ARTICLE 3

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. the term "Qatar" means the State of Qatar and, when used in its geographical sense, means the State of Qatar's lands, internal waters and territorial sea, including its bed and subsoil, the air space over them, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf over which the State of Qatar exercises sovereign rights and jurisdiction, in accordance with the provisions of international law and the State of Qatar's national laws and regulations;

b. the term "Rwanda" means the Republic of Rwanda and when used in geographical sense, includes all the territory, lakes and any other area in the lakes and the air within which Rwanda may exercise sovereign rights or jurisdiction in accordance with international law;

c. the term "a Contracting State" and "the other Contracting State" means Qatar or Rwanda as the context requires;

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

e. the term "company" means any body corporate or any entity that is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;

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 except when the ship or aircraft is operated solely between places in a Contracting State and the enterprise that operates the ship or aircraft is not an enterprise of that State;

h. the term “competent authority” means:

(i) in the case of Qatar, the Minister of Finance, or his authorized representative; and

(ii) in the case of Rwanda, the Minister responsible for finance or his authorised representative;

i. the term “national”, in relation to a Contracting State, means:

(i) any individual possessing the nationality of that Contracting State;

(ii) any legal person, partnership or association deriving its status as such from the laws in force in that Contracting State;

j. the term “business” includes the performance of professional services and of other activities of an independent character.

2. As regards the application of the Agreement at any time by a Contracting State, any term not defined therein shall, unless the context otherwise requires or the competent authorities agree to a different meaning pursuant to the provisions of Article 25, have the meaning that it has at that time under the law of that State for the purposes of the taxes to which the Agreement applies, any meaning under the applicable tax laws of that State prevailing over a meaning given to the term under other laws of that State.

ARTICLE 4

RESIDENT

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, the term “resident of a Contracting State” means any person who, under the laws of that State, is liable to tax therein by reason of his domicile, residence, place of management or any other criterion of a similar nature, and also includes that State and any political subdivision or local authority thereof. This term, however, does not include any person who is liable to tax in that State in respect only of income from sources in that State.

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

a) he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State in which he has a permanent home available to him; if he has a permanent home available to him in both States, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State with which his personal and economic relations are closer (centre of vital interests);

b) if the State in which he has his centre of vital interests cannot be determined, or if he has not a permanent home available to him in either State, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State in which he has an habitual abode;

c) if he has an habitual abode in both States or in neither of them, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State of which he is a national;

d) if he is a national of both States or of neither 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, the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall endeavour to determine by mutual agreement the Contracting State of which such person shall be deemed to be a resident for the purposes of the Agreement, having regard to its place of effective management, the place where it is incorporated or otherwise constituted and any other relevant factors. In the absence of such agreement, such person shall not be entitled to any relief or exemption from tax provided by this Agreement except to the extent and in such manner as may be agreed upon by the competent authorities of the Contracting States.

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 exploration,

extraction or exploitation, of natural resources.

3. The term “permanent establishment” also encompasses:

a. a building site, a construction, assembly or installation project or supervisory activities in connection therewith, but only if such site, project or activities last 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 period or periods aggregating more than 183 days in any 12 month period commencing or ending in the fiscal year concerned.

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 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;

f. the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for any combination of activities mentioned in Sub-paragraphs (a) to (e),

provided that such activity or, in the case of sub-paragraph (f), the overall activity of the fixed place of business, is of a preparatory or auxiliary character.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 but subject to the provisions of paragraph 7, where a person is acting in a Contracting State on behalf of an enterprise, that enterprise shall be deemed to have a permanent establishment in that State in respect of any activities which that person undertakes for the enterprise, if such a person:

a. habitually concludes contracts, or habitually plays the principal role leading to the conclusion of contracts that are routinely concluded without material modification by the enterprise, and these contracts are

(i) in the name of the enterprise, or

(ii) for the transfer of the ownership of, or for the granting of the right to use, property owned by that enterprise or that the enterprise has the right to use, or

(iii) for the provision of services by that 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. the person does not habitually conclude contracts nor plays the principal role leading to the conclusion of such contracts, but habitually maintains in that State a stock of goods or merchandise from which that person regularly delivers goods or merchandise on behalf of the enterprise.

6. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, an insurance enterprise of a Contracting State shall, except in regard to reinsurance, be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the other Contracting State if it collects premiums on the territory of that other Contracting State or insures risks situated therein through a person, other than an agent of an independent status to whom paragraph 7 applies.

7. Paragraphs 5 and 6 shall not apply where the person acting in a Contracting State on behalf of enterprise of the other Contracting State carries on business in the first-mentioned State is an independent agent and acts for the enterprise in the ordinary course of that business. Where, however, a person acts exclusively or almost exclusively on behalf of one or more enterprise to which it is closely related, the person shall not be considered to be an independent agent within the meaning of this paragraph with respect to any such enterprise.

8. 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 State (whether through a permanent establishment or otherwise), shall not of itself constitute either company a permanent establishment of the other.

9. For the purposes of this Article, a person or enterprise is closely related to

an enterprise if, based on all the relevant facts and circumstances, one has control of the other or both are under the control of the same persons or enterprises. In any case, a person or enterprise shall be considered to be closely related to an enterprise if one possesses directly or indirectly more than 50 per cent of the beneficial interest in the other (or, in the case of a company, more than 50 per cent of the aggregate vote and value of the company's shares or of the beneficial equity interest in the company) or if another person or enterprise possesses directly or indirectly more than 50 per cent of the beneficial interest (or, in the case of a company, more than 50 per cent of the aggregate vote and value of the company's shares or of the beneficial equity interest in the company) in the person and the enterprise or in the two enterprises.

ARTICLE 6

INCOME FROM IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE 7

BUSINESS PROFITS

1. The profits of an enterprise of a Contracting State shall be taxable only in that 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 State but only so much of them as is attributable to:

- a. that permanent establishment, and
- b. sales in that other State of goods or merchandise of the same or similar kind as those sold through 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 the determination of the profits of a permanent establishment, there shall be allowed as deductions expenses which are incurred for the purposes of the business of the permanent establishment including executive and general administrative expenses so incurred, whether in the State in which the permanent establishment is situated or elsewhere. However, no such deduction shall be allowed in respect of amounts, if any, paid (otherwise than towards reimbursement of actual expenses) by the permanent establishment to the head office of the enterprise or any of its other offices, by way of royalties, fees or other similar payments in return for the use of patents or other rights, or by way of commission, for specific services performed or for management, or, except in the case of a banking enterprise, by way of interest on moneys lent to the permanent establishment. Likewise, no account shall be taken, in the determination of the profits of a permanent establishment, for amounts charged (otherwise than towards reimbursement of actual expenses), by the permanent establishment to the head office of the enterprise or any of its other offices, by way of royalties, fees or other similar payments in return for the use of patents or other rights, or by way of commission for specific services performed or for management, or, except in the case of a banking enterprise, by way of interest on moneys lent to the head office of the enterprise or any of its other offices.

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

5. 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.

6. 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

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND AIR TRANSPORT

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

2. For purposes of this Article, profits from the operation of ships or aircraft include, but are not limited to:

a. profits derived by an enterprise from the transportation of passengers or cargo, by ships or by aircraft, whether owned, leased or otherwise at the disposal of such an enterprise;

b. profits derived by an enterprise from activities directly connected with such operations and profits from activities not directly connected with such operations, as long as they are ancillary to such operations, such as:

(i) profits from:

- the lease of a ship or an aircraft on charter, fully equipped, crewed and supplied, or the lease of a ship or an aircraft on a bare boat charter;

- the transportation of passengers or cargo otherwise by ships or aircraft operated in international traffic;

- the sale of tickets on behalf of other enterprises, to the extent that such sales are directly connected with voyages aboard ships or aircraft that the enterprise operates;

- the advertisement done for other enterprises in magazines offered aboard ships or aircraft that the enterprise operates or in its business locations;

- the lease of containers, the short-term storage of containers and the detention charges for the late return of containers;

- the provision of goods to, or the performance of services (by engineers, ground and equipment-maintenance staff, cargo handlers, catering staff and customer services personnel) to, other transport enterprises;

(ii) income derived from the issuance or trading emissions permits and credits where such income is an integral part of carrying on the business of operating ships or aircraft in international traffic.

3. Profits of an enterprise of a Contracting State from the use, maintenance, or rental of containers (including trailers, barges, and related equipment for the transport of containers) shall be taxable only in that Contracting State, except to the extent that those containers are used for transport solely between places within the other Contracting State.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 3 shall also apply to profits from the participation in a pool, a joint business or an international operating agency.

ARTICLE 9 ASSOCIATED ENTERPRISES

1. Where:

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

b. the same persons participate directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of a Contracting State and an enterprise of the other Contracting State,

and in either case conditions are made or imposed between the two enterprises in their commercial or financial relations which differ from those which would be made between independent enterprises, then any profits which would, but for those conditions, have accrued to one of the enterprises, but, by reason of those conditions, have not so accrued, may be included in the profits of that enterprise and taxed accordingly.

2. Where a Contracting State includes in the profits of an enterprise of that State – and taxes accordingly – profits on which an enterprise of the other Contracting State has been charged to tax in that other State and the profits so included are profits which would have accrued to the enterprise of the first-mentioned State if the conditions made between the two enterprises had been those which would have been made between independent enterprises, then that other 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.

3. The provisions of paragraph 2 shall not apply where judicial, administrative or other legal proceedings have resulted in a final ruling that by actions giving rise to an adjustment of profits under paragraph 1, one of the enterprises concerned is liable to penalty with respect to fraud, gross negligence or wilful default.

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 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 State, but if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed:

a. 5 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends if the beneficial owner is:

(i) a company which holds directly at least 15 per cent of the capital of the company paying the dividends throughout a 365 day period that includes the day of the payment of the dividend (for the purpose of computing that period, no account shall be taken of changes of ownership that would directly result from a corporate reorganisation, such as a merger or divisive reorganisation, of the company that holds the shares or that pays the dividend); or

(ii) that other contracting State or any of its political subdivisions or local authorities, or any of their statutory bodies, agencies or instrumentalities or its central bank; or

(iii) one of the following entities, as long as they are wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by that other Contracting State or any of its political subdivisions or local authorities:

In Qatar:

- Qatar Investment Authority;
- Qatar Holding LLC;
- Qatar civil retirement fund;
- Qatar military retirement fund;
- Qatar Development Bank;
- Qatar Ports Management Company (Mwani Qatar);
- Qatar Petroleum;

- Qatar Petroleum International Limited; and

In Rwanda:

- Rwanda Social Security Board;

- Agaciro Development Fund;

- National Bank of Rwanda;

- Rwanda National Investment Trust; and

(iv) any other entity, as long as it is wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the Contracting States, their political subdivisions or local authorities, as may be agreed from time to time between the competent authorities of the Contracting States.

Each competent authority of a Contracting State shall notify to the competent authority of the other Contracting State which entities should be removed from the list in the event that they no longer meet the criteria mentioned in this paragraph, as well as new entities that should be added to the list, in case they meet these criteria.

b) 10 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends in all other cases.

The competent authorities of the Contracting States 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 from other corporate rights which is subjected to the same taxation treatment as income from shares by the laws of the 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, 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 State derives profits or income from the other Contracting State, that other 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 State or insofar as the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with a permanent establishment, nor subject the company's undistributed profits to a tax on undistributed profits, even if the dividends paid or the undistributed profits consist wholly or partly of profits or income arising in such other 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 State.

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

The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall settle the mode of application of this limitation by mutual agreement.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2, interest referred to in paragraph 1 shall be taxable only in the Contracting State of which the recipient is a resident if the beneficial owner is:

(i) that Contracting State or any of its political subdivisions or local authorities, or any of their statutory bodies, agencies or instrumentalities or its central bank; or

(ii) one of the following entities, as long as they are wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by that Contracting State, its political subdivisions or local authorities:

In Qatar:

- Qatar Investment Authority;
- Qatar Holding LLC;
- Qatar civil retirement fund;

- Qatar military retirement fund;
- Qatar Development Bank;
- Qatar Ports Management Company (Mwani Qatar);
- Qatar Petroleum;
- Qatar Petroleum International Limited; and

In Rwanda:

- Rwanda Social Security Board;
- Agaciro Development Fund;
- National Bank Of Rwanda;
- Rwanda National Investment Trust; and

(iii) any other entity, as long as it is wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the Contracting States, their political subdivisions or local authorities, as may be agreed from time to time between the competent authorities of the Contracting States.

Each competent authority of a Contracting State shall notify to the competent authority of the other Contracting State which entities should be removed from the list in the event that they no longer meet the criteria mentioned in this paragraph, as well as new entities that should be added to the list, in case they meet these criteria.

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. The term also includes income from arrangements such as Islamic financial instruments where the substance of the underlying contract can be assimilated to a loan. Penalty charges for late payment shall not be regarded as interest for the purposes of this Article.

5. The provisions of paragraph 1 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, 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. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner of the interest or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the interest, having regard to the debt-claim for which it is paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the beneficial owner in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 12

ROYALTIES

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

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

3. The term "royalties" as used in this Article means payments of any kind received as a consideration for the use of, or the right to use, any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work (including cinematograph films and films, tapes or discs for radio or television broadcasting), any patent, trade mark, design or model, plan, secret formula or process, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the royalties, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the royalties arise, through a permanent establishment situated therein, 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 State when the payer is a resident of that 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 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 State 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, 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

FEEES FOR TECHNICAL SERVICES

1. Fees for technical services arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

2. However, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 7 and subject to the provisions of Articles 8, 16 and 17, fees for technical services arising in a Contracting State may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which they arise and according to the laws of that State, but if the beneficial owner of the fees is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed 10 per cent of the gross amount of the fees.

3. The term "fees for technical services" as used in this Article means any payment in consideration for any service of a managerial, technical or consultancy nature, unless the payment is made:

- a. to an employee of the person making the payment;
- b. for teaching in an educational institution or for teaching by an educational institution; or
- c. by an individual for services for the personal use of an individual.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of fees for technical services, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on

business in the other Contracting State in which the fees for technical services arise through a permanent establishment situated in that other State, and the fees for technical services are effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such cases the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.

5. For the purposes of this Article, subject to paragraph 6, fees for technical services shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State if the payer is a resident of that State or if the person paying the fees, whether that person is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment in connection with which the obligation to pay the fees was incurred, and such fees are borne by the permanent establishment.

6. For the purposes of this Article, fees for technical services shall be deemed not to arise in a Contracting State if the payer is a resident of that State and carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated in that other State and such fees are borne by that permanent establishment.

7. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner of the fees for technical services or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the fees, having regard to the services 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 fees shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 14

CAPITAL GAINS

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

2. Gains from the alienation of movable property forming part of the business property of a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State, including such gains from the alienation of such a permanent establishment (alone or with the whole enterprise), may be taxed in that other State.

3. Gains that an enterprise of a Contracting State that operates ships or aircraft in international traffic derives from the alienation of such ships or aircraft, or movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships or aircraft, shall be taxable only in that State.

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

ARTICLE 15

DEPENDENT PERSONAL SERVICES

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 16, 18 and 19, 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 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 State.

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

a. the recipient is present in the other State for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate 183 days in any twelve-month period commencing or ending in the fiscal year concerned, and

b. the remuneration is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the other State; and

c. the remuneration is not borne by a permanent establishment which the employer has in the other State.

3. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of an employment, as a member of the regular complement of a ship or aircraft, that is exercised aboard a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic, other than aboard a ship or aircraft operated solely within the other Contracting State, shall be taxable only in the first-mentioned State.

ARTICLE 16

DIRECTORS' FEES AND REMUNERATION OF TOP-LEVEL MANAGERIAL OFFICIALS

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

2. Salaries, wages and other similar remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in his capacity as an official in a top-level managerial position of a company which is a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

ARTICLE 17

ENTERTAINERS AND SPORTSPERSONS

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7 and 15, income derived by a resident of a Contracting State as an entertainer such as a theatre, motion picture, radio or television artiste, or a musician, or as a sportsperson, from his personal activities as such exercised in the other Contracting State, may be taxed in that other State.

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

3. Income derived by a resident of a Contracting State from activities exercised in the other Contracting State as envisaged in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, shall be exempted from tax in that other State if the visit to that other State is supported wholly or substantially by funds of either Contracting State, a political subdivision or a local authority thereof, or takes place under a cultural agreement or arrangement between the Governments of the Contracting States.

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 may be taxed in that State.

2. However, such pensions and other similar remuneration may also be taxed in the other Contracting State if the payment is made by a resident of that other State or a permanent establishment situated therein.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, pensions paid and other payments made under a public scheme which is part of the social security system of a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof shall be taxable only in that State.

ARTICLE 19

GOVERNMENT SERVICE

1.

a. Salaries, wages and other similar remuneration paid by a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision or authority shall be taxable only in that 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 State and the individual is a resident of that State who:

(i) is a national of that State; or

(ii) did not become a resident of that State solely for the purpose of rendering the services.

2.

a. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, pensions and other similar remuneration paid by, or out of funds created by, a Contracting State or a political

subdivision or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision or authority shall be taxable only in that State.

b. However, such pensions and other similar remuneration shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the individual is a resident of, and a national of, that State.

3. The provisions of Articles 15, 16, 17 and 18 of this Agreement shall apply to salaries, wages, pensions and other similar remuneration in respect of services rendered in connection with a business carried on by a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof.

ARTICLE 20

STUDENTS

Payments which a student or business apprentice who is or was immediately before visiting a Contracting State a resident of the other Contracting State and who is present in the first-mentioned 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 State.

ARTICLE 21

OTHER INCOME

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

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply to income, other than income from immovable property as defined in paragraph 2 of Article 6, derived by a resident of a Contracting State, if the recipient of such income carries on business in the other Contracting State 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.

ARTICLE 22

ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION

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

a. Where a resident of Qatar derives income which, in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, may be taxed in Rwanda, Qatar shall, subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of this paragraph, exempt such income from tax.

b. Where a resident of Qatar derives items of income which, in accordance with the provisions of Article 11, may be taxed in Rwanda, Qatar may allow as a deduction from the tax on the income of that resident an amount equal to the tax paid in Rwanda. Such deduction shall not, however, exceed that part of the tax, as computed before the deduction is given, which is attributable to such items of income derived from Rwanda.

2. In the case of Rwanda, Qatari tax paid by a resident of Rwanda in respect of income taxable in Qatar in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, shall be deducted from taxes due in accordance with Rwandan Tax Law (which shall not affect the general principle hereof). Such deduction shall not, however, exceed the tax payable in Rwanda that would otherwise be payable on the income taxable in Qatar.

3. Where in accordance with any provision of the Agreement income derived by a resident of a Contracting State is exempt 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.

ARTICLE 23

NON-DISCRIMINATION

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

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

3. The taxation on a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State shall not be less favourably levied in that other State than the taxation levied on enterprises of that other 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, relief and reductions for taxation purposes on account of civil status or family responsibilities which it grants to its own residents.

4. Except where the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 9, Paragraph 6 of Article 11, Paragraph 6 of Article 12 or Paragraph 7 of Article 13 apply, interest, royalties, fees for technical services 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 State.

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

6. The non-taxation of Qatari nationals under Qatari tax law shall not be regarded as discrimination under the provisions of this Article.

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

ARTICLE 24

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 States, present his case to the competent authority of either Contracting State. 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 limits in the domestic law of the Contracting States.

3. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall endeavour to resolve by mutual agreement any difficulties or doubts arising as to the interpretation or application of the 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, including through a joint commission consisting of themselves or their representatives, for the purpose of reaching an agreement in the sense of the preceding paragraphs.

ARTICLE 25

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

1. The competent authorities of the Contracting States 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 concerning taxes of every kind and description imposed on behalf of the Contracting States, or of their political subdivisions or local authorities, insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the Agreement. The exchange of information is not restricted by Articles 1 and 2.

2. Any information received under Paragraph 1 by a Contracting State shall be treated as secret in the same manner as information obtained under the domestic laws of that State and shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities (including

courts and administrative bodies) concerned with the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, or the determination of appeals in relation to, the taxes referred to in paragraph 1, or the oversight of the above. 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. Notwithstanding the foregoing, information received by a Contracting State may be used for other purposes when such information may be used for such purposes under the laws of both States and the competent authority of the supplying State authorises such use.

3. In no case shall the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 be construed so as to impose on a Contracting State the obligation:

a. to carry out administrative measures at variance with the laws and administrative practice of that or of the other Contracting State;

b. to supply information which is not obtainable under the laws or in the normal course of the administration of that or of the other Contracting State;

c. to supply information which would disclose any trade, business, industrial, commercial or professional secret or trade process, or information, the disclosure of which would be contrary to public policy (*ordre public*).

4. 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 3 but in no case shall such limitations be construed to permit a Contracting State 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 State 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 26

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 27

ENTITLEMENT TO BENEFITS

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

2. Where a benefit under this Agreement is denied to a person under Paragraph 1, the competent authority of the Contracting State that would otherwise have granted this benefit shall nevertheless treat that person as being entitled to this benefit, or to different benefits with respect to a specific item of income, if such competent authority, upon request from that person and after consideration of the relevant facts and circumstances, determines that such benefits would have been granted to that person in the absence of the transaction or arrangement referred to in paragraph 1. The competent authority of the Contracting State to which the request has been made will consult with the competent authority of the other State before rejecting a request made under this paragraph by a resident of that other State.

ARTICLE 28

ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. The Contracting States shall notify each other in writing, through diplomatic channels, of the completion of the procedures required by their laws for the bringing into force of this Agreement. The Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the later of these notifications.

2. The provisions of this Agreement shall have effect:

a. with regard to taxes withheld at source, in respect of amounts paid or credited on or after the first day of January of the calendar year immediately following the year in which the Agreement enters into force; and

b. with regard to other taxes, in respect of taxable years beginning on or after the first day of January of the calendar year immediately following the year in which the Agreement enters into force.

ARTICLE 29

TERMINATION

1. This Agreement shall remain in force until terminated by a Contracting State. Either Contracting State may terminate the Agreement, through diplomatic channels, by giving written notice of termination at least 6 months before the end of any calendar year following the expiration of a period of 5 years from the date of its entry into force.

2. This Agreement shall cease to have effect:

a. with regard to taxes withheld at source, in respect of amounts paid or credited on or after the first day of January of the calendar year immediately following the year in which the notice is given; and

b. with regard to other taxes, in respect of taxable years beginning on or after the first day of January of the calendar year immediately following the year in which the notice is given.

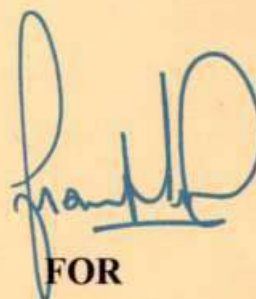
In witness whereof, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Agreement.

Done in duplicate at DOHA the 2 day of .02. 2021, in English and Arabic languages, all texts being equally authentic. In case of divergence between the texts, the English text shall prevail.



FOR

**THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE STATE OF QATAR**



FOR

**THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA**

<p>Bibonywe kugira ngo bishyirwe ku mugereka w'Iteka rya Perezida n° 067/01 ryo ku wa 28/05/2021 ryemeza burundu Amasezerano hagati ya Guverinoma ya Leta ya Qatar na Guverinoma ya Repubulika y'u Rwanda yo guca burundu gusoresha kabiri ku byerekeye imisoro ku musaruro n'ikumira ryo kutishyura umusoro hitwajwe icyuho kiri mu itegeko n'iry'inerezwa ry'umusoro, yashyiriweho umukono i Doha, ku wa 08/02/2021</p>	<p>Seen to be annexed to Presidential Order n° 067/01 of 28/05/2021 ratifying the Agreement between the Government of the State of Qatar and the Government of the Republic of Rwanda for the elimination of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and the prevention of tax avoidance and evasion, signed at Doha, on 08/02/2021</p>	<p>Vu pour être annexé à l'Arrêté Présidentiel n° 067/01 du 28/05/2021 ratifiant l'Accord entre le Gouvernement de l'État du Qatar et le Gouvernement de la République du Rwanda pour l'élimination de la double imposition en matière d'impôts sur le revenu et la prévention de l'évasion et de la fraude fiscales, signé à Doha, le 08/02/2021</p>
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Kigali, 28/05/2021

(sé)

KAGAME Paul
Perezida wa Repubulika
President of the Republic
Président de la République

(sé)

Dr NGIRENTE Edouard
Minisitiri w'Intebe
Prime Minister
Premier Ministre

Bibonywe kandi bishyizweho Ikirango cya Repubulika:
Seen and sealed with the Seal of the Republic:
Vu et scellé du Sceau de la République:

(sé)

BUSINGYE Johnston
Minisitiri w'Ubutabera akaba n'Intumwa Nkuru ya Leta
Minister of Justice and Attorney General
Ministre de la Justice et Garde des Sceaux

<p>ITEKA RYA PEREZIDA N° 068/01 RYO KU WA 28/05/2021 RISHYIRAHO GUVERINERI WUNGIRIJE</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>ISHAKIRO</u></p> <p><u>Ingingo ya mbere:</u> Ishyirwaho</p> <p><u>Ingingo ya 2:</u> Abashinzwe gushyira mu bikorwa iri teka</p> <p><u>Ingingo ya 3:</u> Ivanwaho ry'ingingo zinyuranyije n'iri teka</p> <p><u>Ingingo ya 4:</u> Igihe iri teka ritangirira gukurikizwa</p>	<p>PRESIDENTIAL ORDER N° 068/01 OF 28/05/2021 APPOINTING A DEPUTY GOVERNOR</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>TABLE OF CONTENTS</u></p> <p><u>Article One:</u> Appointment</p> <p><u>Article 2:</u> Authorities responsible for the implementation of this Order</p> <p><u>Article 3:</u> Repealing provision</p> <p><u>Article 4:</u> Commencement</p>	<p>ARRÊTÉ PRÉSIDENTIEL N° 068/01 DU 28/05/2021 PORTANT NOMINATION D'UN GOUVERNEUR ADJOINT</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>TABLE DES MATIÈRES</u></p> <p><u>Article premier:</u> Nomination</p> <p><u>Article 2:</u> Autorités chargées de l'exécution du présent arrêté</p> <p><u>Article 3:</u> Disposition abrogatoire</p> <p><u>Article 4:</u> Entrée en vigueur</p>
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<p>ITEKA RYA PEREZIDA N° 068/01 RYO KU WA 28/05/2021 RISHYIRAHU GUVERINERI WUNGIRIJE</p>	<p>PRESIDENTIAL ORDER N° 068/01 OF 28/05/2021 APPOINTING A DEPUTY GOVERNOR</p>	<p>ARRÊTÉ PRÉSIDENTIEL N° 068/01 DU 28/05/2021 PORTANT NOMINATION D'UN GOUVERNEUR ADJOINT</p>
<p>Twebwe, KAGAME Paul, Perezida wa Repbulika;</p>	<p>We, KAGAME Paul, President of the Republic;</p>	<p>Nous, KAGAME Paul, Président de la République;</p>
<p>Dushingiye ku Itegeko Nshinga rya Repbulika y'u Rwanda ryo mu 2003 ryavuguruwe mu 2015, cyane cyane mu ngingo zaryo, iya 112, iya 120, iya 122 n'ya 176;</p>	<p>Pursuant to the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of 2003 revised in 2015, especially in Articles 112, 120, 122 and 176;</p>	<p>Vu la Constitution de la République du Rwanda de 2003 révisée en 2015, spécialement en ses articles 112, 120, 122 et 176;</p>
<p>Dushingiye ku Itegeko n° 48/2017 ryo kuwa 23/09/2017 rigenga Banki Nkuru y'u Rwanda, cyane cyane mu ngingo yaryo ya 21;</p>	<p>Pursuant to Law n° 48/2017 of 23/09/2017 governing the National Bank of Rwanda, especially in Article 21;</p>	<p>Vu la Loi n° 48/2017 du 23/09/2017 régissant la Banque Nationale du Rwanda, spécialement en son article 21;</p>
<p>Inama y'Abaminisitiri yateranye ku wa 15/03/2021, imaze kubisuzuma no kubyemeza;</p>	<p>After consideration and approval by the Cabinet, in its meeting of 15/03/2021;</p>	<p>Après examen et adoption par le Conseil des Ministres, en sa séance du 15/03/2021;</p>
<p>TWATEGETSE KANDI DUTEGETSE:</p>	<p>HAVE ORDERED AND ORDER:</p>	<p>AVONS ARRÊTÉ ET ARRÊTONS:</p>
<p><u>Ingingo ya mbere: Ishyirwaho</u></p>	<p><u>Article One: Appointment</u></p>	<p><u>Article premier: Nomination</u></p>
<p>Madamu HAKUZIYAREMYE Soraya agizwe Guverineri Wungirije wa Banki Nkuru y'u Rwanda.</p>	<p>Ms HAKUZIYAREMYE Soraya is appointed Deputy Governor of the National Bank of Rwanda.</p>	<p>Mme HAKUZIYAREMYE Soraya est nommée Gouverneur Adjoint de la Banque Nationale du Rwanda.</p>

<p><u>Ingingo ya 2:</u> Abashinzwe gushyira mu bikorwa iri teka</p> <p>Minisitiri w’Intebe, Minisitiri w’Abakozi ba Leta n’Umurimo na Minisitiri w’Imari n’Igenamigambi bashinzwe gushyira mu bikorwa iri teka.</p> <p><u>Ingingo ya 3:</u> Ivanwaho ry’ingingo zinyuranyije n’iri teka</p> <p>Ingingo zose z’amateka abanziriza iri kandi zinyuranyije na ryo zivanyweho.</p> <p><u>Ingingo ya 4:</u> Igihe iri teka ritangirira gukurikizwa</p> <p>Iri teka ritangira gukurikizwa ku muni ritangarijweho mu Igazeti ya Leta ya Repubulika y’u Rwanda. Agaciro karyo gahera ku wa 15/03/2021.</p>	<p><u>Article 2:</u> Authorities responsible for the implementation of this Order</p> <p>The Prime Minister, the Minister of Public Service and Labour and the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning are entrusted with the implementation of this Order.</p> <p><u>Article 3:</u> Repealing provision</p> <p>All prior provisions contrary to this Order are repealed.</p> <p><u>Article 4:</u> Commencement</p> <p>This Order comes into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda. It takes effect as of 15/03/2021.</p>	<p><u>Article 2:</u> Autorités chargées de l’exécution du présent arrêté</p> <p>Le Premier Ministre, le Ministre de la Fonction Publique et du Travail et le Ministre des Finances et de la Planification Économique sont chargés de l’exécution du présent arrêté.</p> <p><u>Article 3:</u> Disposition abrogatoire</p> <p>Toutes les dispositions antérieures contraires au présent arrêté sont abrogées.</p> <p><u>Article 4:</u> Entrée en vigueur</p> <p>Le présent arrêté entre en vigueur le jour de sa publication au Journal Officiel de la République du Rwanda. Il sort ses effets à partir du 15/03/2021.</p>
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Kigali, 28/05/2021

(sé)

KAGAME Paul
Perezida wa Repubulika
President of the Republic
Président de la République

(sé)

Dr NGIRENTE Edouard
Minisitiri w’Intebe
Prime Minister
Premier Ministre

Bibonywe kandi bishyizweho Ikirango cya Repubulika:
Seen and sealed with the Seal of the Republic:
Vu et scellé du Sceau de la République:

(sé)

BUSINGYE Johnston
Minisitiri w’Ubutabera akaba n’Intumwa Nkuru ya Leta
Minister of Justice and Attorney General
Ministre de la Justice et Garde des Sceaux

<p>ITEKA RYA MINISITIRI W'INTEBE N° 010/03 RYO KU WA 28/05/2021 RISEZERERA UMUKOZI WA LETA</p>	<p>PRIME MINISTER'S ORDER N° 010/03 OF 28/05/2021 REMOVING FROM OFFICE A PUBLIC SERVANT</p>	<p>ARRÊTÉ DU PREMIER MINISTRE N° 010/03 DU 28/05/2021 PORTANT DÉMISSION D'UN AGENT DE L'ÉTAT DE SES FONCTIONS</p>
<p><u>ISHAKIRO</u></p>	<p><u>TABLE OF CONTENTS</u></p>	<p><u>TABLE DES MATIÈRES</u></p>
<p><u>Ingingo ya mbere:</u> Gusezererwa</p>	<p><u>Article One:</u> Removal from office</p>	<p><u>Article premier:</u> Démission des fonctions</p>
<p><u>Ingingo ya 2:</u> Abashinzwe gushyira mu bikorwa iri teka</p>	<p><u>Article 2:</u> Authorities responsible for the implementation of this Order</p>	<p><u>Article 2:</u> Autorités chargées de l'exécution du présent arrêté</p>
<p><u>Ingingo ya 3:</u> Ivanwaho ry'ingingo zinyuranyije n'iri teka</p>	<p><u>Article 3:</u> Repealing provision</p>	<p><u>Article 3:</u> Disposition abrogatoire</p>
<p><u>Ingingo ya 4:</u> Igihe iri teka ritangirira gukurikizwa</p>	<p><u>Article 4:</u> Commencement</p>	<p><u>Article 4:</u> Entrée en vigueur</p>

<p>ITEKA RYA MINISITIRI W'INTEBE N° 010/03 RYO KU WA 28/05/2021 RISEZERERA UMUKOZI WA LETA</p> <p>Minisitiri w'Intebe;</p> <p>Ashingiye ku Itegeko Nshinga rya Repubulika y'u Rwanda ryo mu 2003 ryavugururwe mu 2015, cyane cyane mu ngingo zaryo, iya 119, iya 120 n'iya 176;</p> <p>Ashingiye ku Itegeko n° 017/2020 ryo ku wa 07/10/2020 rishyiraho sitati rusange igenga abakozi ba Leta, cyane cyane mu ngingo yaryo ya 80;</p> <p>Bisabwe na Minisitiri w'Abakozi ba Leta n'Umurimo;</p> <p>ATEGETSE:</p> <p><u>Ingingo ya mbere: Gusezererwa</u></p> <p>Bwana KABERA Godfrey wari <i>Director General of National Development Planning and Research</i> muri Minisitiri y'Imari n'Igenambigambi asezerewe mu butegetsi bwa Leta kubera guhagarikwa by'agateganyo mu gihe kirenze amezi atandatu (6) kubera ifungwa ry'agateganyo.</p>	<p>PRIME MINISTER'S ORDER N° 010/03 OF 28/05/2021 REMOVING FROM OFFICE A PUBLIC SERVANT</p> <p>The Prime Minister;</p> <p>Pursuant to the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of 2003 revised in 2015, especially in Articles 119, 120 and 176;</p> <p>Pursuant to Law n° 017/2020 of 07/10/2020 establishing the general statute governing public servants especially in Article 80;</p> <p>On proposal by the Minister of Public Service and Labour;</p> <p>ORDERS:</p> <p><u>Article One: Removal from office</u></p> <p>Mr KABERA Godfrey who was Director General of National Development Planning and Research in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning is removed from office as a result of suspension for a period exceeding six (6) months due to provisional detention.</p>	<p>ARRÊTÉ DU PREMIER MINISTRE N° 010/03 DU 28/05/2021 PORTANT DÉMISSION D'UN AGENT DE L'ÉTAT DE SES FONCTIONS</p> <p>Le Premier Ministre;</p> <p>Vu la Constitution de la République du Rwanda de 2003 révisée en 2015, spécialement en ses articles 119, 120 et 176;</p> <p>Vu la Loi n° 017/2020 du 07/10/2020 portant statut général régissant les agents de l'État, spécialement en son article 80;</p> <p>Sur proposition du Ministre de la Fonction Publique et du Travail;</p> <p>ARRÊTE:</p> <p><u>Article premier: Démission des fonctions</u></p> <p>M. KABERA Godfrey qui était <i>Director General of National Development Planning and Research</i> au sein du Ministère des Finances et de la Planification Économique est démis de ses fonctions suite à la suspension pour une période supérieure à six (6) mois à cause de la détention provisoire.</p>
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<p><u>Ingingo ya 2:</u> Abashinzwe gushyira mu bikorwa iri teka</p> <p>Minisitiri w’Abakozi ba Leta n’Umurimo na Minisitiri w’Imari n’Igenamigambi bashinzwe gushyira mu bikorwa iri teka.</p> <p><u>Ingingo ya 3:</u> Ivanwaho ry’ingingo zinyuranyije n’iri teka</p> <p>Ingingo zose z’amateka abanziriza iri kandi zinyuranyije na ryo zivanyweho.</p> <p><u>Ingingo ya 4:</u> Igihe iri teka ritangirira gukurikizwa</p> <p>Iri teka ritangira gukurikizwa ku muni ritangarijweho mu Igazeti ya Leta ya Repubulika y’u Rwanda. Agaciro karyo gahera ku wa 24/11/2020.</p>	<p><u>Article 2:</u> Authorities responsible for implementation of this Order</p> <p>The Minister of Public Service and Labour and the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning are entrusted with the implementation of this Order.</p> <p><u>Article 3:</u> Repealing provision</p> <p>All prior provisions contrary to this Order are repealed.</p> <p><u>Article 4:</u> Commencement</p> <p>This Order comes into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda. It takes effect as of 24/11/2020.</p>	<p><u>Article 2:</u> Autorités chargées de l’exécution du présent arrêté</p> <p>Le Ministre de la Fonction Publique et du Travail et le Ministre des Finances et de la Planification Économique sont chargés de l’exécution du présent arrêté.</p> <p><u>Article 3:</u> Disposition abrogatoire</p> <p>Toutes les dispositions antérieures contraires au présent arrêté sont abrogées.</p> <p><u>Article 4:</u> Entrée en vigueur</p> <p>Le présent arrêté entre en vigueur le jour de sa publication au Journal Officiel de la République du Rwanda. Il sort ses effets à partir du 24/11/2020.</p>
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Kigali, 28/05/2021

(sé)

Dr NGIRENTE Edouard

Minisitiri w'Intebe
Prime Minister
Premier Ministre

(sé)

RWANYINDO KAYIRANGWA Fanfan

Minisitiri w'Abakozi ba Leta n'Umurimo
Minister of Public Service and Labour
Le Ministre de la Fonction Publique et du Travail

**Bibonywe kandi bishyizweho Ikirango cya Repubulika:
Seen and sealed with the Seal of the Republic:
Vu et scellé du Sceau de la République:**

(sé)

BUSINGYE Johnston

Minisitiri w'Ubutabera akaba n'Intumwa Nkuru ya Leta
Minister of Justice and Attorney General
Ministre de la Justice et Garde des Sceaux