

**No. 15646**

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**DENMARK  
and  
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

**Convention for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income and capital. Signed at Copenhagen on 6 May 1976**

*Authentic text: English.*

*Registered by Denmark on 29 April 1977.*

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**DANEMARK  
et  
RÉPUBLIQUE-UNIE DE TANZANIE**

**Convention tendant à éviter la double imposition et à prévenir l'évasion fiscale en matière d'impôts sur le revenu et la fortune. Signée à Copenhague le 6 mai 1976**

*Texte authentique : anglais.*

*Enregistrée par le Danemark le 29 avril 1977.*

## CONVENTION<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN DENMARK AND TANZANIA FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME AND CAPITAL

The Government of the Kingdom of Denmark and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, desiring to conclude a Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to taxes on income and capital, have agreed as follows:

### Article 1. PERSONAL SCOPE

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

### Article 2. TAXES COVERED

1. This Convention shall apply to taxes on income and on capital imposed on behalf of each 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 and on capital all taxes imposed on total income, on total capital, or on elements of income or of capital, including taxes on gains from the alienation of movable or immovable property, as well as taxes on capital appreciation.

3. The existing taxes to which the Convention shall apply are:

a) in the case of Tanzania:

the tax on income or any amount deemed to be income, and the capital gains tax under the Income Tax Act (hereinafter referred to as "Tanzanian tax");

b) in the case of Denmark:

1) the income tax to the state (*indkomstskatten til staten*);

2) the municipal income tax (*den kommunale indkomstskat*);

3) the income tax to the county municipalities (*den amtskommunale indkomstskat*);

4) the old age pension contributions (*folkepensionsbidragene*);

5) the seamen's tax (*sømandsskatten*);

6) the special income tax (*den særlige indkomstskat*);

7) the church tax (*kirkeskatten*);

8) the tax on dividends (*udbytteskatten*);

9) the contribution to the sickness "per diem" fund (*bidrag til dagpengefonden*); and

10) the capital tax to the state (*formueskatten til staten*)

(hereinafter referred to as "Danish tax").

4. The Convention shall also apply to any identical or substantially similar taxes which are imposed after the date of signature of this Convention in addition to,

<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 31 December 1976, the date of the exchange of the notifications by which the Parties informed each other of the completion of the necessary requirements, in accordance with article 30 (1), (2) and (3).

or in place of, the above-mentioned taxes. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall notify, if necessary, to each other any substantial changes which have been made in their respective taxation laws.

### *Article 3. GENERAL DEFINITIONS*

1. In this Convention, unless the context otherwise requires:

a) the term "Tanzania" means the United Republic of Tanzania, including any area outside the territorial waters of Tanzania which, in accordance with international law, has been or may be designated, under the laws of Tanzania concerning the Continental Shelf, as an area over which Tanzania may exercise sovereign rights with respect to the exploration for and exploitation of natural resources;

b) the term "Denmark" means the Kingdom of Denmark, including any area within which, under the laws of Denmark and in accordance with international law, the sovereign rights of Denmark with respect to the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the Continental Shelf may be exercised; the term does not comprise the Faroe Islands and Greenland;

c) the terms "a Contracting State" and "the other Contracting State" mean Tanzania or Denmark, as the context requires;

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

e) the term "company" means any body corporate or any entity which 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 "competent authority" means, in the case of Tanzania, the Minister for Finance and Planning or his authorized representative and, in the case of Denmark, the Minister for Inland Revenue, Customs and Excise or his authorized representative;

h) the term "nationals" means:

- 1) all individuals possessing the nationality of a Contracting State;
- 2) all legal persons, partnerships and associations deriving their status as such from the law in force in a Contracting State;

i) the term "international traffic" means any transport by a ship or aircraft operated by an enterprise which has its place of effective management in a Contracting State, except when the ship or aircraft is operated solely between places in the other Contracting State.

2. As regards the application of the Convention by a Contracting State any term not otherwise defined shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning which it has under the laws of that Contracting State relating to the taxes which are the subject of the Convention.

### *Article 4. FISCAL DOMICILE*

1. For the purposes of this Convention, the term "resident of a Contracting State" means any person who, under the law of that State, is liable to taxation therein by reason of his domicile, residence, place of management or any other criterion of a similar nature. But this term does not include any person who is liable to tax in that Contracting State in respect only of income from sources therein or capital situated 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 of the Contracting State in which he has a permanent home available to him. If he has a permanent home available to him in both Contracting States, he shall be deemed to be a resident of the Contracting State with which his personal and economic relations are closest (centre of vital interests);
- b) if the Contracting State in which he has his centre of vital interests cannot be determined, or if he has not a permanent home available to him in either Contracting State, he shall be deemed to be a resident of the Contracting State in which he has an habitual abode;
- c) if he has an habitual abode in both Contracting States or in neither of them, he shall be deemed to be a resident of the Contracting State of which he is a national;
- d) if he is a national of both Contracting 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, then it shall be deemed to be a resident of the Contracting State in which its place of effective management is situated.

#### *Article 5. PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT*

1. For the purposes of this Convention, the term "permanent establishment" means a fixed place of business in which the business of the enterprise is wholly or partly carried on.

2. The term "permanent establishment" shall include especially:

- a) a place of management;
- b) a branch;
- c) an office;
- d) a factory;
- e) a workshop;
- f) a mine, an oil or gas well, a quarry or any other place of extraction of natural resources;
- g) a building site or construction or assembly project which exists for more than six months.

3. The term "permanent establishment" shall be deemed not to include:

- a) the use of facilities solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise;
- b) the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery;
- c) the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of processing by another enterprise;
- d) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of purchasing goods or merchandise, or for collecting information for the enterprise;
- e) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of advertising, for the supply of information, for scientific research or for similar activities which have a preparatory or auxiliary character, for the enterprise.

4. A person acting in a Contracting State on behalf of an enterprise of the other Contracting State—other than an agent of an independent status to whom paragraph 5 applies—shall be deemed to be a permanent establishment in the first-mentioned State if he has and habitually exercises in that State an authority to conclude contracts in the name of the enterprise, unless his activities are limited to the purchase of goods or merchandise for the enterprise.

5. An enterprise of a Contracting State shall not be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the other Contracting State merely because it carries on business in that other State through a broker, general commission agent or any other agent of an independent status, where such persons are acting in the ordinary course of their business.

6. 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 for either company a permanent establishment of the other.

#### *Article 6. INCOME FROM IMMOVABLE PROPERTY*

1. Income from immovable property including income from agriculture or forestry may be taxed in the Contracting State in which such property is situated.

2. The term “immovable property” shall be defined in accordance with 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 professional 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 that permanent establishment.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, 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. If an enterprise of a Contracting State, which has a permanent establishment in the other Contracting State, sells goods or merchandise of the same or similar kind as those sold by the permanent establishment, or renders services of the

same or similar kind as those rendered by the permanent establishment, the profits of such activities may be attributed to the permanent establishment unless the enterprise proves that such sales or services are not attributable to the activity of the permanent establishment.

4. 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 permanent establishment including executive and general administrative expenses so incurred, whether in the State in which the permanent establishment is situated or elsewhere, but this does not include any expenses which under the law of that State would not be allowed to be deducted by an independent enterprise of that State.

5. Insofar as it has been customary in a Contracting State to determine the profits to be attributed to a permanent establishment on the basis of an apportionment of the total profits of the enterprise to its various parts, nothing in paragraph 2 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 embodied in this Article.

6. No profits shall be attributed to a permanent establishment by reason of the mere purchase by the permanent establishment of goods or merchandise for the enterprise.

7. 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.

8. Where profits include items of income which are dealt with separately in other Articles of this Convention, the provisions of those Articles shall not be affected by the provisions of this Article.

#### *Article 8. AIR TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING*

1. Profits derived by an enterprise of a Contracting State from the operation of aircraft in international traffic shall be taxable only in the Contracting State in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.

2. Profits derived by an enterprise of a Contracting State from the operation of ships in international traffic may be taxed in both Contracting States according to the law of each Contracting State.

3. Where an enterprise of a Contracting State derives profits referred to in paragraph 2 from operations in the other Contracting State, then:

- a) such profits shall be deemed not to exceed an amount equal to 5 per cent of the gross amount derived by the enterprise from transporting passengers or freight embarked in that other State;
- b) the tax chargeable on such profits in that other State shall be reduced by 50 per cent.

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

#### *Article 9. ASSOCIATED ENTERPRISES*

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.

#### *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 be taxed in the Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident and according to the law of that State, but the tax so charged shall not exceed 15 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends.

This paragraph shall not affect the taxation of the company in respect of the profits out of which the dividends are paid.

3. The term "dividends" as used in this Article means income from shares or other rights, not being debt-claims, participating in profits, as well as income from other corporate rights which is subjected to the same taxation treatment as income from shares by the taxation law 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 recipient of the dividends, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident, through a permanent establishment situated therein or performs in that other State professional services from a fixed base situated therein and the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such a case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 15, as the case may be, shall apply.

5. Where a company which is a resident of a Contracting State derives profits or income from the other Contracting State, that other 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 or a fixed base situated in that other State, 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, such interest may be taxed in the Contracting State in which it arises, and according to the law of that State, but the tax so charged shall not exceed 12½ per cent of the amount of the interest.

3. 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 bonds or debentures. Penalty charges for late payment shall not be regarded as interest for the purpose of this Article.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the recipient of the interest, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the interest arises, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that other State professional services from a fixed base situated therein, and the debt-claim in respect of which the interest is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such a case, the provisions of Article 7 or Article 15, as the case may be, shall apply.

5. Interest shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is that State itself, a political subdivision, a local authority or a resident of that State. Where, however, the person paying the interest, whether he is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment in connection with which the indebtedness on which the interest is paid was incurred, and such interest is borne by such permanent establishment, then such interest shall be deemed to arise in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment is situated.

6. Where, owing to a special relationship between the payer and the recipient or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the interest paid, 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 recipient in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In that case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the law of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Convention.

#### *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 be taxed in the Contracting State in which they arise, and according to the law of that State, but the tax so charged shall not exceed 20 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, any patent, trade mark, design or model, plan, secret formula or process, or for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the recipient of the royalties, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the royalties arise, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that other State professional services from a fixed base situated therein, and the right or property in respect of which the royalties are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such a case, the provisions of Article 7 or Article 15, as the case may be, shall apply.

5. Royalties shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is that Contracting State itself, a political subdivision, a local authority or 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 Contracting State in which the permanent establishment is situated.

6. Where, owing to a special relationship between the payer and the recipient or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the royalties paid 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 recipient in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In that case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the law of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Convention.

#### *Article 13. CAPITAL GAINS*

1. Gains from the alienation of immovable property, as defined in paragraph 2 of Article 6, may be taxed in the Contracting State in which such property is situated.

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 or of movable property pertaining to a fixed base available to a resident of a Contracting State in the other Contracting State for the purpose of performing professional services, including such gains from the alienation of such a permanent establishment (alone or together with the whole enterprise) or of such a fixed base, may be taxed in the other State. However, gains from the alienation of movable property of the kind referred to in paragraph 3 of Article 23 shall be taxable only in the Contracting State in which such movable property is taxable according to the said Article.

3. Gains from the alienation of any property other than those mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be taxable only in the Contracting State of which the alienator is a resident.

#### *Article 14. MANAGEMENT OR PROFESSIONAL FEES*

1. Management or professional fees arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

2. Management or professional fees may, however, be taxed in the Contracting State in which they arise, and according to the law of that State, but the tax so charged shall not exceed 20 per cent of the gross amount of the fees.

3. The term "management or professional fees" as used in this Article means payments of any kind to any person, other than to an employee of the person making the payments, in consideration for any services of a managerial, technical, professional or consultancy nature.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the recipient of the management or professional fees, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the fees arise, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that other State professional services from a fixed base situated therein, and the fees are effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such a case, the provisions of Article 7 or Article 15, as the case may be, shall apply.

5. Management or professional fees shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is that Contracting State itself, a political subdivision, a local authority or a resident of that State. Where, however, the person paying the fees, whether he is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a per-

manent establishment in connection with which the liability to pay the fees was incurred, and such fees are borne by such permanent establishment, then such fees shall be deemed to arise in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment is situated.

#### *Article 15. INDEPENDENT PERSONAL SERVICES*

1. Income derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of professional services or other independent activities of a similar character shall be taxable only in that State unless he has a fixed base regularly available to him in the other Contracting State for the purpose of performing his activities. If he has such a fixed base, the income may be taxed in the other Contracting State but only so much of it as is attributable to that fixed base.

2. The term "professional services" includes, especially, independent scientific, literary, artistic, educational or teaching activities as well as the independent activities of physicians, lawyers, engineers, architects, dentists and accountants.

#### *Article 16. DEPENDENT PERSONAL SERVICES*

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 17, 19, 20 and 21, 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 the calendar 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 or a fixed base which the employer has in the other State.

3. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, remuneration in respect of an employment exercised aboard a ship or aircraft in international traffic, may be taxed in the Contracting State in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.

Where a resident of Denmark derives remuneration in respect of an employment exercised aboard an aircraft operated in international traffic by the Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) consortium, such remuneration shall be taxable only in Denmark.

#### *Article 17. DIRECTORS' FEES*

Directors' fees and 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.

#### *Article 18. ARTISTES AND ATHLETES*

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 15 and 16, income derived by entertainers, such as theatre, motion picture, radio or television artistes, and musicians, and by athletes, from their personal activities as such may be taxed in the Contracting State in which these activities are exercised.

2. Where income in respect of personal activities as such of an entertainer or athlete accrues not to that entertainer or athlete himself but to another person that income may, notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7, 15 and 16, be taxed in the Contracting State in which the activities of the entertainer or athlete are exercised.

3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to services of entertainers and athletes, if their visit to a Contracting State is supported wholly or substantially from public funds of the other Contracting State.

#### *Article 19. PENSIONS AND PAYMENTS UNDER PUBLIC SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES*

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 20, pensions and other similar remuneration paid to a resident of a Contracting State in consideration of past employment shall be taxable only in that State.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, payments made under the Public Social Security Scheme of a Contracting State may be taxed in that State.

#### *Article 20. GOVERNMENT SERVICE*

1. *a)* Remuneration, other than a pension, paid by a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof to any individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision or local authority thereof shall be taxable only in that State.

*b)* However, such remuneration shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the services are rendered in that State and the recipient is a resident of that other Contracting State who:

- (i) is a national of that State; or
- (ii) did not become a resident of that State solely for the purpose of performing the services.

2. *a)* Any pension paid by, or out of funds created by, a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof to any individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision or local authority thereof shall be taxable only in that State.

*b)* However, such pensions shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the recipient is a national of and a resident of that State.

3. The provisions of Articles 16, 17 and 19 shall apply to remuneration and pensions in respect of services rendered in connection with any business carried on by a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof.

#### *Article 21. STUDENTS*

1. Payments which a student or business, technical, agricultural or forestry 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 Contracting 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 the first-mentioned State, provided that such payments are made to him from sources outside that State.

2. An individual who, while a student at an university or other recognised educational institution in a Contracting State, is employed either in that Contracting State or in the other Contracting State for a period or periods not exceeding a total of 183 days during the calendar year concerned shall not be taxed in the Contracting State where the employment is exercised in respect of his remuneration therefrom if:

- a)* the employment is directly related to his studies or educational training; and

- b) he was not, immediately before the commencement of his studies at the university or institution in the first-mentioned Contracting State, a resident of the Contracting State where the employment is exercised.

*Article 22. OTHER INCOME*

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

*Article 23. CAPITAL*

1. Capital represented by immovable property, as defined in paragraph 2 of Article 6, may be taxed in the Contracting State in which such property is situated.
2. Capital represented by movable property forming part of the business property of a permanent establishment of an enterprise, or by movable property pertaining to a fixed base used for the performance of professional services, may be taxed in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated.
3. Ships and aircraft operated in international traffic and movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships and aircraft shall be taxable only in the Contracting State in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.
4. All other elements of capital of a resident of a Contracting State shall be taxable only in that State.

*Article 24. ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION*

1. Where a resident of Denmark derives income or owns capital which, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, may be taxed in Tanzania, Denmark shall allow:

- a) as a deduction from the tax on the income of that person, an amount equal to the income tax paid in Tanzania;
- b) as a deduction from the tax on the capital of that person, an amount equal to the capital tax paid in Tanzania.

2. The deduction in either case shall not, however, exceed that part of the income tax or capital tax, respectively, as computed before the deduction is given, which is appropriate, as the case may be, to the income or the capital which may be taxed in Tanzania.

3. Subject to the provisions of the law of Tanzania regarding the allowance as a credit to a Tanzanian resident against Tanzanian tax of tax payable in a territory outside Tanzania, Danish tax payable under the laws of Denmark and in accordance with this Convention, whether directly or by deduction in respect of income from sources within Denmark shall be allowed as a credit against any Tanzanian tax payable in respect of that income. The credit shall not, however, exceed the Tanzanian tax, computed before allowing any such credit, which is appropriate to the income derived from Denmark.

4. Where a resident of a Contracting State derives income or owns capital which, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State, the first-mentioned State may include this income or capital in the tax base but shall allow as a deduction from the income tax or capital tax that part of the income tax or capital tax, respectively, which is appropriate, as the case may be, to the income derived from or the capital owned in the other Contracting State.

5. For the purpose of paragraphs 1 *a*) and 2 the term “tax paid in Tanzania” shall be deemed to include any amount which would have been payable as Tanzanian tax for any year but for:

- (i) any investment deduction granted under paragraph 24, 25 or 26 of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Act; or
- (ii) any other provisions which may subsequently be enacted granting an exemption or reduction of tax which the competent authorities of the Contracting States agree to be for the purpose of economic development.

6. The provisions of paragraph 5 (i) shall apply for the first 10 years for which this Convention is effective but the competent authorities of the Contracting States may consult each other to determine whether this period shall be extended.

#### *Article 25. NON-DISCRIMINATION*

1. The nationals of a Contracting State, whether or not they are residents of one of the Contracting States, shall not be subjected in the other Contracting State to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith, which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which nationals of that other State in the same circumstances are or may be subjected.

2. 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, reliefs and reductions for taxation purposes on account of civil status or family responsibilities which it grants to its own residents.

3. Except where the provisions of Article 9, paragraph 6 of Article 11, or paragraph 6 of Article 12, apply, interest, royalties and other disbursements paid by an enterprise of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State shall, for the purpose of determining the taxable profits of such enterprise, be deductible under the same condition as if they had been paid to a resident of the first-mentioned State.

Similarly, any debts of an enterprise of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State shall, for the purpose of determining the taxable capital of such enterprise, be deductible as if they had been contracted to a resident of the first-mentioned State.

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

5. In this Article the term “taxation” means those taxes covered by this Convention.

#### *Article 26. MUTUAL AGREEMENT PROCEDURE*

1. Where a resident of a Contracting State considers that the actions of one of the Contracting States result or will result for him in taxation not in accordance with this Convention, he may, notwithstanding the remedies provided by the national

laws of those States, present his case to the competent authority of the Contracting State, of which he is a resident. This case must be presented within three years of the first notification of the action which gives rise to taxation not in accordance with the Convention.

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 an appropriate 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 not in accordance with the Convention. Any agreement reached shall be implemented notwithstanding any time limits in the national laws of the 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 Convention. They may also consult together for the elimination of double taxation in cases not provided for in the Convention.

4. The competent authorities of the Contracting States may communicate with each other directly for the purpose of reaching an agreement in the sense of the preceding paragraphs. When it seems advisable in order to reach agreement to have an oral exchange of opinions, such exchange may take place through a Commission consisting of representatives of the competent authorities of the Contracting States.

5. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall settle the mode of application of the limitations in paragraph 2 of Articles 10, 11, 12 and 14.

#### *Article 27.* EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

1. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall exchange such information as is necessary for the carrying out of this Convention or of the domestic laws of the Contracting States concerning taxes covered by this Convention insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to this Convention. The exchange of information is not restricted by Article 1. Any information received by a Contracting State shall be treated as secret in the same manner as information obtained under the domestic laws of that State and shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities (including courts and administrative bodies) involved in the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, or the determination of appeals in relation to, the taxes which are the subject of the Convention. Such persons or authorities shall use the information only for such purposes. These persons or authorities may disclose the information in public court proceedings or in judicial decisions.

2. In no case shall the provisions of paragraph 1 be construed so as to impose on one of the Contracting States 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 particulars which are 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*).

#### *Article 28.* DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICIALS

Nothing in this Convention shall affect the fiscal privileges of diplomatic or consular officials under the general rules of international law or under the provisions of special agreements.

*Article 29.* TERRITORIAL EXTENSION

This Convention may be extended, either in its entirety or with any necessary modifications, to any part of the territory of Denmark which is specifically excluded from the application of the Convention and which imposes taxes substantially similar in character to those to which the Convention applies. Any such extension shall take effect from such date and subject to such modifications and conditions, including conditions as to termination, as may be specified and agreed between the Contracting States in notes to be exchanged through diplomatic channels.

*Article 30.* ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. This Convention shall come into force on the date on which the last of all such things shall have been done in Tanzania and Denmark as are necessary to give the Convention the force of law in Tanzania and Denmark respectively.

2. The Contracting States shall notify each other of the completion of the requirements mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article. Such notifications shall be exchanged at Dar es Salaam as soon as possible.

3. This Convention shall enter into force upon the exchange of such notifications and shall have effect, in the case of income derived on or after 1st January next following the year in which the exchange of notifications takes place, and in the case of capital which is assessed for the calendar year next following that in which the exchange of notifications takes place.

4. The arrangements for relief from double taxation in relation to income tax and taxes of similar character made between the Government of Denmark and the Government of the United Kingdom by a Convention dated 27th March 1950 and applied to Tanganyika and Zanzibar by the Exchange of Notes dated 17th January 1959 and 31st October 1960, which arrangement has remained in force to the present day by the Exchange of Notes dated 13th March 1964 and 4th August 1964, shall cease to have effect from the date on which the present Convention becomes effective.

*Article 31.* TERMINATION

This Convention shall remain in force until denounced by one of the Contracting States. Either Contracting State may denounce the Convention, through diplomatic channels, by giving notice of termination at least six months before the end of any calendar year following after the period of 5 years from the date on which the Convention enters into force. In such event the Convention shall cease to have effect in the case of income derived on or after 1st January next following the year in which such notice is given and in the case of capital which is assessed for the calendar year next following that in which such notice is given.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorised thereto, have signed this Convention.

DONE in duplicate at Copenhagen this 6th day of May 1976 in the English language.

For the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark:

SVEND JAKOBSEN

For the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania:

AMIR H. JAMAL