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EXTRAORDINARY

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PART I: SECTION (I) — GENERAL

Government Notifications

THE INLAND REVENUE ACT, No. 28 OF 1979

Notice

IT is hereby notified under Section 82 (1) (b) of the Inland Revenue Act, No. 28 of 1979, that the Convention for affording relief from double taxation and for the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on Income and on Capital entered into between the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden and the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka on 23rd February, 1983, and set out in the Schedule hereto has been approved by Parliament by resolution passed on 5th April, 1984.

W. M. TILAKARATNA,  
Secretary,

Ministry of Finance and Planning.

Ministry of Finance and Planning,  
Colombo, 16th May, 1984.

SCHEDULE

CONVENTION BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST  
REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA

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

The Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden, desiring to conclude a Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to taxes on income and on 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 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 this Convention shall apply are—

(a) in Sri Lanka;

(i) the income tax; including the income tax based on the turnover of enterprises licensed by the Greater Colombo Economic Commission;

(ii) the wealth tax;

(hereinafter referred to as "Sri Lanka tax").

(b) In Sweden:

(i) the State income tax, including sailors' tax and coupon tax;

(ii) the tax on undistributed profits of companies and the tax on distribution in connection with reduction of share capital or the winding-up of a company;

(iii) the tax on public entertainers;

(iv) the communal income tax; and

(v) the State capital tax.

(hereinafter referred to as "Swedish tax").

4. This 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, or in place of the existing taxes. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall notify each other of any important 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 "Sri Lanka" means the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, including any area outside the territorial seat of Sri Lanka which in accordance with international law has been or may hereafter be designated, under the laws of Sri Lanka concerning the



Continental shelf, as an area within which the rights of Sri Lanka with respect to the sea bed and subsoil and the natural resources may be exercised;

- (b) the term "Sweden" means the Kingdom of Sweden and includes the area outside the territorial sea of Sweden within which under the laws of Sweden and in accordance with international law the rights of Sweden with respect to the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources on the sea bed or in its subsoil may be exercised;
- (c) the terms "a Contracting State" and "the other Contracting State" mean Sri Lanka or Sweden as the context requires and when used in a geographical sense, the territory in which the tax law of the State concerned is in force;
- (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 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 "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;
- (h) the term "nationals" means—
  - (a) all individuals possessing the nationality of a Contracting State,
  - (b) all legal persons, partnerships and associations deriving their status as such from the laws in force in a Contracting State;
- (i) the term "competent authority" means—
  - (i) in the case of Sri Lanka, the Commissioner-General of Inland Revenue.
  - (ii) in the case of Sweden, the Minister of Finance or his authorised representative.

2. As regards the application of this Convention by a Contracting State any term not defined there in 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 this 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 tax 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 State in respect of only of income from sources in that State or capital situated therein.

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

- (a) he shall be deemed to be a resident of the 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 of the State with which his personal and economic relations are closest (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 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 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 of this Article a person other than an individual is a resident of both Contracting States, then it shall be deemed to be a resident of the 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, oil or gas well, quarry or other place of extraction of natural resources;
- (g) an agricultural or farming estate or plantation;
- (h) a building site or construction or assembly project which exists for more than six months;
- (i) the furnishing of services, including consultancy services, by an enterprise through employees or other personnel, where activities of that nature continue within the country for a period or periods aggregating more than six months within any twelve month period.

3. 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 of a preparatory or auxiliary character;



(f) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for any combination of activities mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a) to (e), provided that the overall activity of the fixed place of business resulting from this combination is of a preparatory or auxiliary character.

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

6. An enterprise of a Contracting State shall not be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the other Contracting State merely because it carries on business in that 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. However, when the activities of such an agent are devoted wholly or almost wholly on behalf of that enterprise, he will not be considered an agent of an independent status within the meaning of this paragraph. In such a case the provisions of paragraph (4) of this Article shall apply.

7. The fact that a company which is a resident of a Contracting State controls or is controlled by a company which is a resident of the other Contracting State, or which carries on business in that other State (whether through a permanent establishment or otherwise) shall not of itself constitute either company a permanent establishment of the other.

## ARTICLE 6

### INCOME FROM IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

1. Income derived by a resident of a Contracting State from immovable property (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, boats and aircraft shall not be regarded as immovable property.

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article 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 of this Article 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—

- (a) that permanent establishment;
- (b) sales in that other State of goods or merchandise of the same or similar kind as those sold through that permanent establishment; or
- (c) other business activities carried on in that other State of the same or similar kind as those effected through that permanent establishment.

The provisions of sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) above shall not apply if the enterprise proves that such sales or activities are not attributable to the permanent establishment.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article, 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 money lent to the permanent establishment. Likewise, no account shall be taken, in the determination of the profits of a permanent establishment, of 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 money lent to the head office of the enterprise or any of its other offices.

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

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



6. For the purposes of the preceding paragraphs of this Article, the profits to be attributed to the permanent establishment shall be determined by the same method year by year unless there is good and sufficient reason to the contrary.

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

### ARTICLE 8

#### SHIPPING AND AIR TRANSPORT

1. Profits derived by an enterprise of a Contracting State from the operation of ships or 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. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, profits derived by an enterprise of a Contracting State from the operation of ships in international traffic in the other Contracting State may be taxed in both Contracting States according to the law of each Contracting State.

Provided that, for the purposes of the calculation of the tax on such profits in the other Contracting State—

- (a) such profits shall be deemed to be an amount not exceeding six per cent of the full amount received by the enterprise on account of the carriage of passengers or freight embarked in that other State;
- (b) the tax chargeable in that other State shall be reduced by fifty per cent.

3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall likewise apply in respect of profits from the participation in a pool, a joint business or an international operating agency of any kind by enterprises engaged in the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic.

4. If the place of effective management of a shipping enterprise is abroad a ship, then it shall be deemed to be situated in the Contracting State in which the home harbour of the ship is situated, or if there is no such home harbour, in the Contracting State of which the operator of the ship is a resident.

5. With respect to profits derived by the air transport consortium Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply, but only to such part of the profits as corresponds to the participation held in that consortium by AB Aerotransport (ABA), the Swedish partner of Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS).

### 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 Convention and the competent authorities of the Contracting State shall if necessary consult each other.

### ARTICLE 10

#### DIVIDENDS

1. Dividends paid by a company which is a resident of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other 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 recipient is the beneficial owner of the dividends the tax so charged shall not exceed 15 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends.

3. The term "dividends" as used in this Article means income from shares, 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 taxation law of the State of which the company making the distribution is a resident.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article 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 situated in that other State, nor subject the company's undistributed profits to a tax on the company's undistributed profits, even if the dividends paid or the undistributed profits consist wholly or partly of profits or income arising in such other State.

6. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article dividends paid by a company being a resident of Sri Lanka to a company which is a resident of Sweden shall be exempt from Swedish tax to the extent that the dividends would have been exempt under Swedish law if both companies had been Swedish companies.



# 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 also be taxed in the Contracting State in which it arises and according to the laws of that State, but if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the interest the tax so charged shall not exceed 10 per cent of the gross amount of the interest.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article interest arising in a Contracting State shall be exempt from tax in that State if—

(a) the payer of the interest is the Government of that Contracting State or a local authority thereof; or

(b) the interest is paid to the Government of the other Contracting State or local authority thereof or any agency or instrumentality (including a financial institution) wholly owned by that other Contracting State or local authority thereof.

4. The term "interest" as used in this Article means income from Government securities, bonds or debentures, whether or not secured by mortgage and whether or not carrying a right to participate in profits, and debt-claims of every kind as well as all other income assimilated to income from money lent by the taxation law of the State in which the income arises.

5. The provisions of paragraphs 1 to 3 of this Article shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the interest, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the interest arises through a permanent establishment situated therein and the debt-claim in respect of which the interest is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case, the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.

6. Interest shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is that State itself, 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.

Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the interest, 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 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 also be taxed in the Contracting State in which they arise and according to the laws of that State but if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the royalty the tax so charged shall not exceed 10 per cent of the gross amount of the royalties.

3. The term "royalties" as used in this Article means payments of any kind received as a consideration for the use of, or the right to use, any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work including cinematograph films, or tapes for television or broadcasting, 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 of this Article shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the royalties, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the royalties arise through a permanent establishment situated therein 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 that State itself, 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 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 paid having regard to 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 Convention.

# ARTICLE 13

## CAPITAL GAINS

1. Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of immovable property referred to in paragraph 2 of 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 from the alienation of ships or aircraft operated in international traffic or movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships or aircraft shall be taxable only in the Contracting State in which the place or effective management of the enterprise is situated.

4. Gains from the alienation of stocks and shares of a company may be taxed in the Contracting State in which they have been issued.

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



# ARTICLE 14

## GOVERNMENT SERVICE

1. (a) Remuneration, other than a pension, paid by a Contracting State or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State or authority 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 other 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) Any person paid by, or out of funds created by, a Contracting State or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State or authority shall be taxable only in that State.
- (b) However, such pension shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the individual is a resident of, and a national of, that other State.
3. The provisions of Articles 15, 16 and 18 shall apply to remuneration and pensions in respect of services rendered in connection with a business carried on by a Contracting State or a local authority thereof.

# ARTICLE 15

## PERSONAL SERVICES

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 14, 16 and 18 profits or remuneration from professional services or from services as an employee derived by an individual who is a resident of a Contracting State may be taxed in the other Contracting State only if such services are rendered in that other State.

2 Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of services rendered 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 within any 12 month period, and
- (b) the remuneration is paid by, or on behalf of, a person who is not a resident of the other State, and
- (c) the remuneration is not borne by a permanent establishment which such person has in the other State.

3. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, remuneration derived in respect of an employment exercised abroad a ship or aircraft operated 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 Sweden derives remuneration in respect of an employment exercised abroad an aircraft operated in international traffic by the air consortium Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS), such remuneration shall be taxable only in Sweden.

# ARTICLE 16

## DIRECTOR'S FEES

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.

# ARTICLE 17

## ARTISTES AND ATHLETES

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 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 an athlete, 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 an athlete in his capacity as such accrues not to the entertainer or athlete himself 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 athlete are exercised.

# ARTICLE 18

## PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES

1. Any person (other than a pension to which Article 14 applies) or annuity derived from sources within a Contracting State may be taxed in that State.

2. The term "annuity" means a stated sum payable periodically at stated times during life or during a specified or ascertainable period of time, under an obligation to make the payments in return for adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth.

# ARTICLE 19

## PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS

A professor or teacher who makes a temporary visit to a Contracting State for a period not exceeding two years for the purpose of teaching or conducting research at a university or other establishment for higher education, and who is, or immediately before such visit was, a resident of the other Contracting State shall be exempt from tax in the first-mentioned contracting state in respect of remuneration for such teaching or research, provided that he is subject to tax on that remuneration in the other Contracting State.

# ARTICLE 20

## STUDENTS

1. 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.

2. In respect of grants, scholarships and remuneration from employment not covered by paragraph 1 of this Article a student or business apprentice described in paragraph 1 of this Article shall in addition, be entitled during such education or training to the same exemptions, reliefs or reductions in respect of taxes available to residents of the State which he is visiting.

# ARTICLE 21

## OTHER INCOME

1. 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.



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

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, items of income of a resident of a Contracting State not dealt with in the foregoing Articles of this Convention and arising in the other Contracting State may also be taxed in that other State.

## ARTICLE 22

### CAPITAL

1. Capital represented by immovable property referred to in Article 6, owned by a resident of a Contracting State and situated in the other Contracting State, may be taxed in that other State.

2. Capital represented by movable property forming part of the business property of a permanent establishment of an enterprise may be taxed in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment is situated.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article, 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. Shares in a company may be taxed in the Contracting State in which such company is resident. This provision shall not apply to shares owned by companies, as long as no tax is imposed in Sri Lanka on such shares.

5. All other elements of capital of a resident of a Contracting State shall be taxable only in that State.

## ARTICLE 23

### ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION

1. The laws in force in either of the Contracting States shall continue to govern the taxation of income and capital in the respective Contracting States except in express provision to the contrary is made in this Convention. When income or capital is subject to tax in both Contracting States, relief from double taxation shall be given in accordance with the following paragraphs of this Article.

2. In the case of Sri Lanka, Swedish tax payable in respect of income derived from Sweden or capital owned in Sweden shall be allowed as a credit against Sri Lanka tax payable in respect of that income or that capital. Where such income is a dividend paid by a company which is a resident of Sweden to a company which is a resident of Sri Lanka and which owns not less than 25 per cent of the voting shares of the company paying the dividend, that credit shall take into account Swedish tax payable by the company in respect of its income out of which the dividend is paid. The credit shall not, however, exceed that part of the Sri Lanka tax, as computed before the credit is given, which is appropriate to such item of income or capital.

3. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of this Article and of paragraph 6 of Article 10, where a resident of Sweden derives income or owns capital which, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention may be taxed in Sri Lanka, Sweden shall allow—

(i) as a deduction from the tax on the income of that person, an amount equal to the income tax paid in Sri Lanka;

(ii) as a deduction from the tax on the capital of that person, an amount equal to the capital tax paid in Sri Lanka.

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 Sri Lanka.

4. Where a resident of Sweden derives income or owns capital which, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, shall be taxable only in Sri Lanka, Sweden may include this income or capital in the tax or capital tax, respectively, that part of the income tax or capital tax, respectively, that part of the income tax or capital tax which is appropriate, as the case may be, to the income derived from or the capital owned in Sri Lanka.

5. For the purposes of paragraph 3 of this Article, where Sri Lanka tax on dividends referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 10 or on interest referred to in Article 11 have been reduced under Sri Lanka tax incentive legislation designed to promote economic development in Sri Lanka, effective on the date of signature of this Convention or which may be introduced hereinafter in modification of, or in addition to the existing laws. Sri Lanka tax shall be deemed to have been paid at a rate of 15 per cent in the case of such dividends and at a rate of 10 per cent in the case of such interest.

The provisions of this paragraph shall apply for the first ten years for which this Convention is effective. The competent authorities shall consult each other in order to determine whether such period shall be extended.

## ARTICLE 24

### NON-DISCRIMINATION

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

2. The taxation on a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State shall not be less 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 paragraph 1 of Article 9, paragraph 7 of Article 11 or paragraph 6 of Article 12, apply, interest, royalties and other disbursements paid by an enterprise of a Contracting 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. 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 under the same conditions as if they had been contracted to a resident of the first-mentioned State.



4. Enterprise 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 requirement 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.

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

## ARTICLE 25

### MUTUAL AGREEMENT PROCEDURE

1. Where a person considers that the actions of one or both of the Contracting States result or will result for him in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, he may, irrespective of the remedies provided by the domestic laws of those States, present his case to the competent authority of the Contracting State of which he is a resident or, if his case comes under paragraph 1 of Article 24 to that of the Contracting State of which he is a national.

The case must be presented within three years from the first notification of the action resulting in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of the 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 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 Convention. Any agreement reached shall be implemented notwithstanding any time-limits in the domestic laws 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 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.

## ARTICLE 26

### EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

1. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall exchange such information as is necessary for carrying out the provisions of this 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 the Convention, in particular for the prevention of fraud or evasion of such taxes. 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 collections of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, or the determination of appeals in relation to, the taxes covered by the Convention. Such persons or authorities shall use the information only for such purposes. They may disclose the information in public court proceedings or in judicial decisions.

2. In no case shall the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article 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).

## ARTICLE 27

### DIPLOMATIC AGENTS AND CONSULAR OFFICIALS

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

## ARTICLE 28

### ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the day the Governments of the two Contracting States have notified each other that their constitutional requirements for the entry into force of this Convention have been fulfilled and its provisions shall have effect—

(a) In Sri Lanka :

- (i) in respect of income derived on or after 1 April in the calendar year next following that in which the Convention enters into force;
- (ii) in respect of capital assessed on or after 1 April in the second calendar year next following that in which the Convention enters into force.

(b) In Sweden :

- (i) in respect of income derived on or after 1 January in the calendar year next following that in which the Convention enters into force;
- (ii) in respect of capital assessed on or after 1 January in the second calendar year next following that in which the Convention enters into force.

2. The Convention between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Royal Government of Sweden for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income, signed on 18 May, 1957, shall terminate and cease to have effect as respects taxes on income to which the present Convention applies in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article.

## ARTICLE 29

### TERMINATION

This Convention shall remain in force indefinitely but either Contracting State may, on or before June 30 in any calendar year beginning after the expiration of a period of five years from the date of its entry into force, give to the other Contracting State, through diplomatic channels, written notice of termination.



In such event, the Convention shall cease to have effect—

(a) In Sri Lanka :

- (i) in respect of income derived on or after 1 April in the calendar year next following that in which such notice is given;
- (ii) in respect of capital assessed on or after 1 April in the second calendar year next following that in which such notice is given.

(b) In Sweden :

- (i) in respect of income derived on or after 1 January in the calendar year next following that in which such notice is given;

- (ii) in respect of capital assessed on or after 1 January in the second calendar year next following that in which such notice is given.

In witness thereof the undersigned, duly authorised thereto, have signed this Convention.

Done in duplicate at Colombo this 23rd day of February, 1983, in the Sinhala, Swedish, and English languages, all texts being equally authentic. In the case of divergence of interpretation the English text shall prevail.

(Sgd.) J. A. R. FELIX,  
for the Government of  
the Democratic Socialist  
Republic of Sri Lanka.

(Sgd.) JARL TRANAEUS,  
for the Government of  
the Kingdom of  
Sweden.

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