



AGREEMENT OF 23RD APRIL, 1992

Sweden

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF SWEDEN AND THE GOVERNMENT OF MAURITIUS FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME AND ON CAPITAL GAINS

THE GOVERNMENT OF SWEDEN AND THE GOVERNMENT OF MAURITIUS

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 Gains, 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) The existing taxes to which this Convention shall apply are:

In Mauritius: the income tax;

(hereinafter referred to as “Mauritius tax”)

in Sweden:

the State income tax (den statliga inkomstskatten) including the sailors' tax (sjomansskatten) and the coupon tax (kupongskatten);

the special income tax on non-residents (sarskild inkomstskatt for utomlands bosatta);

the special income tax on non-resident entertainers and artistes (sarskild inkomstskatt for utomlands bosatta artister m.fl.); and

the communal income tax (den kommunala inkomstskatten);

(hereinafter referred to as “Swedish tax”).

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 taxes referred to in paragraph (1).

The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall notify each other of any substantial changes which are made in their respective taxation laws.

Article 3 General Definitions

(1) For the purposes of this Convention, unless the context otherwise requires;

the term “Mauritius” means all the territories, including all the islands, which, in accordance with the laws of Mauritius, constitute the State of Mauritius and includes:

the territorial sea of Mauritius; and

any area outside the territorial sea of Mauritius which in accordance with international law has been or may hereafter be designated, under the laws of Mauritius relating to the Continental Shelf as an area within which the rights of Mauritius with respect to the sea, the sea bed and sub-soil and their natural resources may be exercised;

the term “Sweden” means the Kingdom of Sweden and, when used in a geographical sense, includes the national territory, the territorial sea of Sweden as well as other maritime areas over which Sweden in accordance with international law exercises sovereign rights or jurisdiction;

the term “national” means any individual who is a citizen of either Contracting State and any legal person, partnership, association or other entity deriving its status as such from the laws in force in either Contracting State;

the terms “a Contracting State” and “the other Contracting State” mean Mauritius or Sweden as the context requires;

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

the term “company” means any body corporate or any entity which is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes,

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;

the term “international traffic” means any transport by a ship or aircraft operated by an enterprise of a Contracting State, except when the ship or aircraft is operated solely between places in the other Contracting State;

the term “competent authority” means, in the case of Mauritius the Minister of Finance, the Commissioner of Income Tax or his authorised representative, and in the case of Sweden the Minister of Finance, his authorised



representative or the authority which is designated as a competent authority for the purposes of this Convention;

the term “tax” means Mauritius tax or Swedish tax as the context requires.

(2) In the application of the provisions of this 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 this Convention.

Article 4 Resident

(1) For the purposes of this Convention, the term “resident of a Contracting State” means any person who, under the laws of that State, is liable to tax therein by reason of his domicile, residence, place of management or any other criterion of a similar nature, provided, however, that

this term does not include any person who is liable to tax in that State in respect only of income from sources in that State; and

in the case of a partnership or estate this term applies only to the extent that the income derived by such partnership or estate is subject to tax in that State as the income of a resident, either in its hands or in the hands of its partners.

(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 in accordance with the following rules:

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 closer (centre of vital interests);

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;

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;

if he is a national of both Contracting States or of neither of them, the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall determine 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 Contracting State in which its place of effective management is situated.



Article 5

Permanent Establishment

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.

The term “permanent establishment” shall include especially:

- a place of management;
- a branch;
- an office;
- a factory;
- a workshop;
- a warehouse, in relation to a person providing storage facilities for others;
- a mine, oil or gas well, quarry or other place of extraction of natural resources;
- an installation or structure used for the exploration of natural resources provided that the installation or structure lasts for a period of not less than 6 months; and
- a farm or plantation.

A building site or construction or assembly project, or supervisory activities in connection therewith, constitutes a permanent establishment only if the site, project or activity lasts more than 6 months.

Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, the term “permanent establishment” shall be deemed not to include:

- the use of facilities solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise;
- the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery;
- the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of processing by another enterprise;
- the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of purchasing goods or merchandise or of collecting information, for the enterprise;
- 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;
- the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for any combination of activities mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a) to (e), subject to the overall activity of the

fixed place of business resulting from this combination being of a preparatory or auxiliary character.

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article, 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 the provisions of paragraph (6) of this Article apply) shall be deemed to be a permanent establishment in the first-mentioned Contracting State if:

he has, and habitually exercises in that first-mentioned 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, and

he has no such authority, but habitually maintains in that first-mentioned State a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise from which he regularly delivers goods or merchandise on behalf of the enterprise.

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, a general commission agent or any other agent of an independent status, where such persons are acting in the ordinary course of their business. An agent shall not be regarded as of an independent status if he acts exclusively or almost exclusively for the enterprise.

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 situated in the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.
- (2)
 - (a) The term “immovable property” shall, subject to the provisions of subparagraph (b) below, be defined in accordance with the law of the Contracting State in which the property in question is situated.
 - (b) The term “immovable property” 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, buildings, 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.

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.

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 independent personal services.

Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article profits derived by an agricultural, forestry or plantation enterprise shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Article 7.

Article 7

Business Profits

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.

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 at arm's length with the enterprise of which it is a permanent establishment.

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

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 adopted shall, however, be such that the result shall be in accordance with the principles contained in this Article.

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.



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.

Where profits include 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

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

With respect to profits derived by the air transport consortium Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) the provisions of paragraph (1) shall apply 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).

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

Article 9 Associated Enterprises

(1) Where:

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

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 States shall if necessary consult each other.

Article 10 Dividends

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.

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:

5 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends if the beneficial owner is a company (other than a partnership) which holds directly at least 10 per cent of the capital of the company paying the dividends;

15 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends in all other cases.

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

The term “dividends” as used in this Article means income from shares, “jouissance” shares or “jouissance” rights, mining shares, founders' shares or other rights, not being debt-claims, as well as income from other corporate rights which is subjected to the same taxation treatment as income from shares by the laws of the Contracting State of which the company making the distribution is a resident.

The provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the dividends, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that other State independent personal 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 case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.

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 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.

Article 11 Interest

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

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 15 per cent of the gross amount of the interest.

Interest arising in a Contracting State shall be exempt from tax in that State provided that the beneficial owner of such interest is

the Government of the other State, the Central Bank or a political subdivision or local authority thereof;

a bank carrying on a bona fide banking business which is a resident of the other State;
or

such other governmental financial institution as may be agreed upon from time to time between the competent authorities of the two Contracting States.

The term "interest" as used in this Article means income from debt-claims of every kind, whether or not secured by mortgage, and whether or not carrying a right to participate in the debtor's profits, and in particular, income from government securities and income from bonds or debentures, including premiums and prizes attaching to such securities, bonds or debentures. Penalty charges for late payment shall not be regarded as interest for the purpose of this Article. The term "interest" shall not include any item which is treated as a distribution under the provisions of Article 10 of this Convention.

The provisions of paragraphs (1), (2) and (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, or performs in that other State independent personal 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 case, the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.

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 or a fixed base in connection with which the indebtedness on which the interest is paid was incurred and such interest is borne by that permanent establishment or fixed base, then such interest shall be deemed to arise in the State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base 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 paid exceeds, for whatever reason, 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 law of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Convention.



Article 12 **Royalties**

Royalties arising in a Contracting State and derived by a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

However, such royalties may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which they arise and according to the laws of that Contracting State, but if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the royalties, the tax so charged in the Contracting State in which the royalties arise shall not exceed 15 per cent of the gross amount of the royalties.

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

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, or performs in that other State independent personal 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 case, the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.

Royalties 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 royalties, whether he is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment or a fixed base in connection with which the obligation to pay the royalties was incurred and such royalties are borne by that permanent establishment or fixed base, then such royalties shall be deemed to arise in the State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base 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 royalties paid exceeds, for whatever reason, 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.

Notwithstanding the provision of paragraph (2) where in any future Convention for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion entered into by Mauritius with any other member state of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development other than Sweden the rate of tax specified in the Article relating to royalties is a rate less than 15 per cent, such lower rate shall apply as if it had been the rate specified in this Article.

Article 13 **Capital Gains**

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

Capital 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 independent personal 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 that other State.

Capital gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of ships or aircraft operated in international traffic or movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships or aircraft, shall be taxable only in that State.

With respect to gains derived by the Swedish, Danish and Norwegian air transport consortium Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS), the provisions of this paragraph shall apply only to such portion of the gains as corresponds to the participation held in that consortium by AB Aerotransport (ABA), the Swedish partner of Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS).

Capital gains from the alienation of any property other than that mentioned in paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of this Article shall be taxable only in the Contracting State of which the alienator is a resident.

In the case of an individual who has been a resident of a Contracting State and who has become a resident of the other Contracting State, the provisions of paragraph (4) shall not affect the right of the first-mentioned State to tax gains from the alienation of any property whatsoever derived by such an individual at any time during the ten years next following the date in which the individual has ceased to be a resident of the first-mentioned State

Article 14

Independent Personal Services

Income derived by an individual who is a resident of a Contracting State in respect of professional services or other activities of an independent 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. Such income may also be taxed in the other Contracting State if the individual is present in that other State for a period or periods exceeding in the aggregate 183 days within any period of 12 months, but only so much thereof as is attributable to services performed in that other State.

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 15

Dependent Personal Services



Subject to the provisions of Articles 16, 18 and 19 salaries, wages and other similar remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of an employment shall be taxable only in that State unless the employment is exercised in the other Contracting State. If the employment is so exercised, such remuneration as is derived therefrom may be taxed in that other State.

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article, 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:

the recipient is present in the other State for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate 183 days within any period of 12 months; and

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

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

Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, remuneration derived in respect of an employment exercised aboard a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic by an enterprise of a Contracting State may be taxed in that State. Where a resident of Sweden derives remuneration in respect of an employment exercised aboard an aircraft operated in international traffic by the air transport consortium Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS), such remuneration shall be taxable only in Sweden.

Article 16 Directors' 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 Entertainers And Sportsmen

Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 14 and 15, income derived by a resident of a Contracting State as an entertainer, such as a theatre, motion picture, radio or television artiste, or a musician, or as a sportsman, from his personal activities as such exercised in the other Contracting State, may be taxed in that other State.

Where income in respect of personal activities exercised by an entertainer or a sportsman in his capacity as such accrues not to the entertainer or sportsman himself but to another person, that income may, notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7, 14 and 15, be taxed in the Contracting State in which the activities of the entertainer or sportsman are exercised.

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) income derived by an entertainer or a sportsman from his personal activities as such shall be exempt from tax in the Contracting State in



which these activities are exercised if the activities are exercised within the framework of a visit which is substantially supported by the other Contracting State, a political subdivision, a local authority or a public institution thereof.

Article 18 Pensions, Annuities And Similar Payments

Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of Article 19, pensions and other similar remuneration, disbursements under the Social Security legislation and annuities arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in the first-mentioned Contracting State.

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 Governmental Functions

- (1)
 - (a) Remuneration, other than a pension, paid by or out of funds created by a Contracting State or a political subdivision, a local authority or a public body thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision, authority or public body 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:
 - is a national of that State; or
 - did not become a resident of that State solely for the purpose of rendering the services.
- (2)
 - (a) Any pension paid by, or out of funds created by, a Contracting State or a political subdivision, a local authority or a public body thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision, authority or public body 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, and a national, of that State.

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 political subdivision, a local authority or a public body thereof.



Article 20 **Students**

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

Article 21 **Income Not Expressly Mentioned**

Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of this Article, items of income of a resident of a Contracting State, wherever arising, being income of a class or from sources not expressly mentioned in the foregoing Articles of this Convention in respect of which he is subject to tax in that State, shall be taxable only in that State.

The provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article shall not apply if the person deriving the income, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that other State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the right or property in respect of which the income is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or 14, as the case may be, shall apply.

Article 22 **Elimination Of Double Taxation**

Double taxation shall be avoided in accordance with the following paragraphs.

In the case of Mauritius:

Subject to the other subparagraphs of this paragraph and to the provisions of the laws of Mauritius regarding the allowance as a credit against Mauritius tax of tax payable in a territory outside Mauritius (which shall not affect the general principle hereof), where a resident of Mauritius derives profits, income or gains liable to tax within Sweden and which, under the laws of Sweden and in accordance with this Convention are taxable or may be taxed in Sweden, whether directly or by deduction, Mauritius shall allow a credit against any Mauritius tax computed by reference to the same profits, income or gains by reference to which the Swedish tax payable is computed.

In the case of a dividend, the credit referred to in sub-paragraph (a) shall only take into account such tax in respect thereof as is additional to any tax payable in Sweden by the company on the profits out of which the dividend is paid and is ultimately borne by the beneficial owner of the dividend without any reference to any tax so payable.



Where a company which is a resident of Sweden pays a dividend to a company which is a resident of Mauritius and which control directly at least 10 per cent of the capital of the company paying the dividend, the credit shall take into account (in addition to any Swedish tax for which credit may be allowed under the provisions of sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of this paragraph) the Swedish tax payable by the first-mentioned company in respect of the profits out of which such dividend is paid.

The credit under this paragraph shall not exceed that part of the Mauritius tax computed before the credit is allowed and which is appropriate to such item of income.

(3) In the case of Sweden:

Where a resident of Sweden derives income which under the laws of Mauritius and in accordance with the provisions of this Convention may be taxed in Mauritius, Sweden shall allow -- subject to the provisions of the law of Sweden concerning credit for foreign tax (as it may be amended from time to time without changing the general principle hereof) as a deduction from the tax on such income, an amount equal to the Mauritius tax paid in respect of such income.

Where a resident of Sweden derives income which shall be taxable only in Mauritius, Sweden may, when determining the graduated rate of Swedish tax, take into account the income which shall be taxable only in Mauritius.

Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (a), dividends paid by a company which is a resident of Mauritius 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. This exemption shall not apply unless:

the profits out of which the dividends are paid have been subjected to either the normal corporate tax in Mauritius or, in Mauritius or elsewhere, an income tax comparable to the Swedish tax which would have been paid if the profits had been derived by a Swedish company, or

the dividends, in addition to such dividends mentioned in sub-paragraph (c)(i) are paid out of income which would have been tax exempt in Sweden if it had been derived directly by a company resident in Sweden.

For the purposes of sub-paragraphs (a) and (c) of this paragraph the term "Mauritius tax paid" and the term "normal corporate tax in Mauritius" shall be deemed to include the Mauritius tax which would have been paid but for any exemption or reduction of tax granted for that year or any part thereof under any of the following provisions of Mauritius law:

sections 34B, 34C and 34E of the Mauritius Income Tax Act 1974, so far as they were in force on, and have not been modified since, the date of the signature of this Convention, or have been modified only in minor respects so as not to affect their general character; or



any other provisions which may subsequently be made granting an exemption or reduction which is agreed by the competent authorities of the Contracting States to be of a substantially similar character, if it has not been modified thereafter or has been modified only in minor respects so as not to affect its general character.

The provisions of sub-paragraph (d) of this paragraph shall apply until 31 December 2002. The competent authorities shall consult each other in order to determine whether the provisions of this paragraph shall be applicable after that date.

Where an exemption or reduction is granted to an enterprise under Sections 34B, 34C and 34E of the Mauritius Income Tax Act 1974 or any substantially similar provisions within sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (d) of this Article the tax which would have been payable but for that exemption or reduction shall be taken into account for the purposes of sub-paragraph (d) only where the exemption or reduction is certified by the competent authority of Mauritius as having been given with a view to promoting economic development in Mauritius.

This Convention shall not apply to companies entitled to any special tax benefits under Sections 59 and 59C of the Income Tax Act 1974 or under any substantially similar law enacted after the date of signature of this Convention.

Article 23

Non-discrimination

The 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 nationals who are not residents of one or both of the Contracting States.

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.

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. Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent Mauritius from applying its domestic law to refuse a deduction in respect of interest payable to a non-resident of Mauritius who is not assessable to tax on the amount of the interest.

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.

Nothing contained in this Article shall be considered as obliging either Contracting State to grant to individuals not resident in that State any of the personal allowances, reliefs and reductions for tax purposes which are granted to individuals so resident.

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

Article 24 **Mutual Agreement Procedure**

Where a resident of a Contracting State considers that the actions of one or both 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 domestic laws of those States, present his case to the competent authority of the Contracting State of which he is a resident.

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 domestic law of the Contracting States.

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 each other for the elimination of double taxation in cases not provided for in the Convention.

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 25 **Exchange Of Information**

The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall exchange such information as is necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Convention or of the domestic laws of the Contracting States concerning taxes covered by the Convention, in so far 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 so exchanged shall be treated as secret in the same manner as information obtained under the domestic laws of that State, but may be disclosed only to persons or authorities (including courts or administrative bodies) concerned with assessment, collection, enforcement or prosecution in respect of, or determination of appeals in relation to, the taxes which are the subject of this 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. The competent authorities shall, through consultation, develop appropriate conditions,



methods and techniques concerning the matters in respect of which such exchanges of information shall be made, including, where appropriate, exchanges of information regarding tax avoidance.

In no case shall the provisions of paragraph (1) be construed so as to impose on a Contracting State the obligation:

- to carry out administrative measures at variance with its laws and administrative practice;
- to supply information which is not obtainable under its laws or in the normal course of its administration;
- 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 26 Diplomats

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

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 4, an individual who is a member of the diplomatic, consular or permanent mission of a Contracting State or any third State which is situated in the other Contracting State and who is subject to tax in that other State only if he derives income from sources therein, shall not be deemed to be a resident of that other State.

Article 27 Entry Into Force

This Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

This Convention shall enter into force upon the exchange of instruments of ratification and its provisions shall have effect:

- in Mauritius, on income for any year of assessment beginning on or after the first day of July of the year next following that of the entry into force of the Convention;
- in Sweden, on income derived on or after the first day of January of the year next following that of the entry into force of the convention.

Article 28 Termination



This Convention shall remain in force until terminated by one of the Contracting States. Either Contracting State may terminate the Convention, through the diplomatic channels, by giving notice of termination at least 6 months before the end of any calendar year after a 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 Mauritius, on income for any year of assessment beginning on or after the first day of July of the year next following that in which the notice of termination is given;

in Sweden, on income derived on or after the first day of January of the year next following that in which the notice of termination is given.