

Sweden - Tanzania Income and Capital Tax Treaty (1976)



Status: In Force

Conclusion Date: 2 May 1976.

Entry into Force: 31 December 1976.

Effective Date: 1 January 1977 (see [Article 29](#)).

CONVENTION BETWEEN SWEDEN AND TANZANIA FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME AND CAPITAL

Article 1

Personal scope

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

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

Article 2

Taxes covered

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

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

2. There shall be regarded as taxes on income and on capital all taxes imposed on total income, on total capital, or on elements of income or of capital, including taxes on gains from the alienation of movable or immovable property, as well as taxes on capital appreciation.

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

(a) In the case of Sweden:

1. the State income tax, including sailors' tax and coupon tax;
 2. the tax on undistributed profits of companies and
 3. the tax on distribution in connection with reduction of share capital on the winding-up of a company;
 4. the tax on public entertainers;
 5. the communal income tax; and
 6. the State capital tax;
- (hereinafter referred to as "Swedish tax").

(b) In the case of Tanzania:

- the income tax and any other tax deemed to be an income tax under the Income Tax Act;
- (hereinafter referred to as "Tanzanian tax").

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

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

Article 3

General definitions

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

1. In this Convention, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - (a) the term "Sweden" means the Kingdom of Sweden and includes any 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 sub-soil may be exercised;
 - (b) the term "Tanzania" means the United Republic of Tanzania, including any area outside the territorial waters of Tanzania which, in accordance with international law, has been or may be designated, under the laws of Tanzania concerning the Continental shelf, as an area over which Tanzania may exercise sovereign rights with respect to the exploration for and exploitation of natural resources;
 - (c) the terms "a Contracting State" and "the other Contracting State" mean Sweden or Tanzania, as the context requires;
 - (d) the term "person" comprises an individual, a company and any other body of persons;
 - (e) the term "company" means any body corporate or any entity which is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;
 - (f) the terms "enterprise of a Contracting State" and "enterprise of the other Contracting State" mean respectively an enterprise carried on by a resident of a Contracting State and an enterprise carried on by a resident of the other Contracting State;
 - (g) the term "competent authority" means:
 - in the case of Sweden, the Minister of Finance or his authorized representative and
 - in the case of Tanzania, the Minister for Finance or his authorized representative;
 - (h) the term "nationals" means:
 - (1) all individuals possessing the nationality of a Contracting State;
 - (2) all legal persons, partnerships and associations deriving their status as such from the law in force in a Contracting State;
 - (i) the term "international traffic" means any transport by a ship or aircraft operated by an enterprise which has its place of effective management in a Contracting State, except when the ship or aircraft is operated solely between places in the other Contracting State.
2. As regards the application of the Convention by a Contracting State any term not otherwise defined shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning which it has under the laws of that Contracting State relating to the taxes which are the subject of the Convention.

Article 4

Fiscal domicile

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

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

Contracting States shall settle the question by mutual agreement.

3. Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 a person other than an individual is a resident of both Contracting States, then it shall be deemed to be a resident of the Contracting State in which its place of effective management is situated.

Article 5

Permanent establishment

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

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 well, quarry or other place of extraction of natural resources;
- (g) a building site or construction or assembly project which exists for more than six months.

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

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

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

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

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

Article 6

Income from immovable property

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

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

2. (a) Subject to the provisions of subparagraph (b) the term "immovable property" shall 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, live-stock 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 shall apply to income derived from the direct use, letting, or use in any other form of immovable property.
 4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 3 shall also apply to the income from immovable property of an enterprise and to income from immovable property used for the performance of professional services.

Article 7

Business profits

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

1. The profits of an enterprise of a Contracting State shall be taxable only in that State unless the enterprise carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein. If the enterprise carries on business as aforesaid, the profits of the enterprise may be taxed in the other State but only so much of them as is attributable to that permanent establishment.
2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 where an enterprise of a Contracting State carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein, there shall in each Contracting State be attributed to that permanent establishment the profits which it might be expected to make if it were a distinct and separate enterprise engaged in the same or similar activities under the same or similar conditions and dealing wholly independently with the enterprise of which it is a permanent establishment.
3. If an enterprise of a Contracting State, which has a permanent establishment in the other Contracting State, sells goods or merchandise otherwise than through the permanent establishment of the same or similar kind as those sold by the permanent establishment, or renders otherwise than through the permanent establishment services of the same or similar kind as those rendered by the permanent establishment the profits of such activities may be attributed to the permanent establishment unless the enterprise proves that such sales or services are not attributable to the activity of the permanent establishment.
4. In the determination of the profits of a permanent establishment, there shall be allowed as deductions expenses which are incurred for the purposes of the permanent establishment including executive and general administrative expenses so incurred, whether in the State in which the permanent establishment is situated or elsewhere, but this does not include any expenses which under the law of that State would not be allowed to be deducted by an independent enterprise of that State.
5. Insofar as it has been customary in a Contracting State to determine the profits to be attributed to a permanent establishment on the basis of an apportionment of the total profits of the enterprise to its various parts, nothing in paragraph 2 shall preclude that Contracting State from determining the profits to be taxed by such an apportionment as may be customary; the method of apportionment adopted shall, however, be such that the result shall be in accordance with the principles embodied in this Article.
6. No profits shall be attributed to a permanent establishment by reason of the mere purchase by the permanent establishment of goods or merchandise for the enterprise.
7. For the purposes of the preceding paragraphs, the profits to be attributed to the permanent establishment shall be determined by the same method year by year unless there is good and sufficient reason to the contrary.

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

Article 8

Air transport and shipping

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

1. Profits derived by an enterprise of a Contracting State from the operation of aircraft in international traffic shall be taxable only in the Contracting State in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.
2. Profits derived by an enterprise of a Contracting State from the operation of ships in international traffic may be taxed in both Contracting States according to the law of each Contracting State.
3. Where an enterprise of a Contracting State derives profits referred to in paragraph 2 from operations in the other Contracting State, then:
 - (a) such profits shall be deemed not to exceed an amount equal to 5% of the gross amount derived by the enterprise from transporting passengers or freight embarked in that other State;
 - (b) the tax chargeable on such profits in that other State shall be reduced by 50%.
4. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall also apply to profits derived from the participation in a pool, in a joint business or in an international operating agency.

Article 9

Associated enterprises

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

Where

- (a) an enterprise of a Contracting State participates directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of the other Contracting State, or
 - (b) the same persons participate directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of a Contracting State and an enterprise of the other Contracting State,
- and in either case conditions are made or imposed between the two enterprises in their commercial or financial relations which differ from those which would be made between independent enterprises, then any profits which would, but for those conditions, have accrued to one of the enterprises, but by reason of those conditions, have not so accrued, may be included in the profits of that enterprise and taxed accordingly.

Article 10

Dividends

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

1. Dividends paid by a company which is a resident of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.
2. However, such dividends may be taxed in the Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident, and according to the law of that State, but the tax so charged shall not exceed:
 - (a) 15% of the gross amount of the dividends if the recipient is a company which owns at least 25% of the voting shares of the company paying the dividends during the period of six months immediately preceding the date of payment of the dividends;
 - (b) 25% of the gross amount of the dividends in all other cases.

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

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

3. The term "dividends" as used in this Article means income from shares or other rights, not being debt-claims, participating in profits, as well as income from other corporate rights assimilated to income

from shares by the taxation law of the State of which the company making the distribution is a resident.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, dividends paid by a company being a resident of Tanzania to a company which is a resident of Sweden shall be exempt from tax in Sweden 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 in Tanzania to the normal income tax which applies at the date of signature of this Convention or an income tax comparable thereto, or the principal part of the profits of the company paying the dividends arises, directly or indirectly, from business activities other than the management of securities and other similar property and such activities are carried on within Tanzania by the company paying the dividends or by a company in which it owns at least 35% of the voting power.

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

6. 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 or subject the company's undistributed profits to a tax on undistributed profits, even if the dividends paid or the undistributed profits consist wholly or partly of profits or income arising in that other State. The provisions of this paragraph shall not prevent that other State from taxing dividends paid to residents of that State or dividends relating to a holding which is effectively connected with a permanent establishment or fixed base maintained in that other State by a resident of the first-mentioned State.

Article 11

Interest

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

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

2. However, such interest may be taxed in the Contracting State in which it arises, and according to the law of that State, but the tax so charged shall not exceed 15% of the amount of the interest. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of this limitation.

3. 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.

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

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

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

Article 12

Royalties

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

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

2. However, such royalties may be taxed in the Contracting State in which they arise, and according to the law of that State, but the tax so charged shall not exceed 20% of the gross amount of the royalties. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of this limitation.

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

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

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

6. Where, owing to a special relationship between the payer and the recipient or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the royalties paid, having regard to the use, right or information for which they are paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the recipient in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In that case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the law of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Convention.

Article 13

Capital gains

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

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

2. Gains from the alienation of movable property forming part of the business property of a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State or of movable property pertaining to a fixed base available to a resident of a Contracting State in the other Contracting State for the purpose of performing professional services, including such gains from the alienation of such a permanent establishment (alone or together with the whole enterprise) or of such a fixed base, may be taxed in the other State. However, gains from the alienation of movable property of

the kind referred to in paragraph 3 of Article 23 shall be taxable only in the Contracting State in which such movable property is taxable according to the said Article.

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

4. The provisions of paragraph 3 shall not affect the right of a Contracting State to levy according to its own law a tax on capital gains from the alienation of any property derived by an individual who is a resident of the other Contracting State and has been a resident of the first-mentioned Contracting State at any time during the seven years immediately preceding the alienation of the property.

Article 14

Management or professional fees

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

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

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 15 such management or professional fees may, however, be taxed in the Contracting State in which they arise, and according to the law of that State, but the tax so charged shall not exceed 20% of the gross amount of the fees.

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

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

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

Article 15

Independent personal services

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

1. Subject to the provisions of Article 14, income derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of professional services or other independent activities of a similar character shall be taxable only in that State unless he has a fixed base regularly available to him in the other Contracting State for the purpose of performing his activities. If he has such a fixed base, the income may be taxed in the other Contracting State but only so much of it as is attributable to that fixed base.

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

Article 16

Dependent personal services

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 17, 19, 20 and 21, salaries, wages, and other similar remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of an employment shall be taxable only in that State unless the employment is exercised in the other Contracting State. If the employment is so exercised, such remuneration as is derived therefrom may be taxed in that other State.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of an employment exercised in the other Contracting State shall be taxable only in the first-mentioned State if:
- (a) the recipient is present in the other State for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate 183 days in the calendar year concerned; and
 - (b) the remuneration is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the other State; and
 - (c) the remuneration is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base which the employer has in the other State.
3. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, remuneration in respect of an employment exercised aboard a ship or aircraft in international traffic, may be taxed in the Contracting State in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.

Article 17

Directors' fees

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

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

Article 18

Artistes and athletes

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 15 and 16, income derived by entertainers, such as theatre, motion picture, radio or television artistes, and musicians, and by athletes, from their personal activities as such may be taxed in the Contracting State in which these activities are exercised.
2. Where income in respect of personal activities as such of an entertainer or athlete accrues not to that entertainer or athlete himself but to another person that income may, notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7, 15 and 16 be taxed in the Contracting State in which the activities of the entertainer or athlete are exercised.
3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to services of entertainers and athletes, if their visit to a Contracting State is supported wholly or substantially from public funds of the other Contracting State.

Article 19

Pensions and payments under public social security schemes

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 20, pensions and other similar remuneration paid to a resident of a Contracting State in consideration of past employment shall be taxable only in that State.
2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 payments made under the Public Social Security Scheme of a Contracting State may be taxed in that State.

Article 20

Government service

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

1. (a) Remuneration, other than a pension, paid by a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof to any individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision or local authority thereof shall be taxable only in that State.
- (b) However, such remuneration shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the services are rendered in that State and the recipient is a resident of that other Contracting State who:
- (i) is a national of that State; or
 - (ii) did not become a resident of that State solely for the purpose of performing the services; or
 - (iii) is not subject to tax in respect of such remuneration in the Contracting State from which

the remuneration is paid.

2. (a) Any pension paid by, or out of funds created by, a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof to any individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision or local authority thereof shall be taxable only in that State.
- (b) However, such pensions shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the recipient is a national of and a resident of that State.

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

Article 21 Students

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

1. A student or business apprentice who is present in a Contracting State for the purposes of his education or training and who is, or was immediately before his stay in that State, a resident of the other Contracting State, shall be exempt from tax in the first-mentioned Contracting State on:
 - (i) payments made to him by persons residing outside that first-mentioned State for the purposes of his maintenance, education or training; and
 - (ii) remuneration for personal services performed in that first-mentioned State provided the remuneration does not exceed 9,500 Swedish Crowns or its equivalent in Tanzanian currency for any taxable year.

2. The benefits under sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph 1 shall extend only for such period of time as may be reasonably or customarily required to complete the education or training undertaken but shall in no event exceed a period of three consecutive years.

Article 22 Other income

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

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

Article 23 Capital

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

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

Article 24 Elimination of double taxation

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

1. Where a resident of Sweden derives income or owns capital which, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, may be taxed in Tanzania, Sweden shall allow: a) as a deduction from the tax on the income of that person, an amount equal to the income tax paid in Tanzania; b) as a deduction from the tax on the capital of that person, an amount equal to the capital tax paid in Tanzania.

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

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

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

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

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

6. The provisions of paragraph 5 (i) shall apply for the first 10 years for which this Convention is effective but the competent authorities of the Contracting States may consult each other to determine whether this period shall be extended. [1]

[1] Extended for another period of 10 years by letters dated 23 March 1987 and 2 July 1987.

Article 25

Non-discrimination

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

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

2. The taxation on a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State shall not be less favourably levied in that other State than the taxation levied on enterprises of that other State carrying on the same activities.

This provision shall not be construed as obliging a Contracting State to grant to residents of the other Contracting State any personal allowances, reliefs and reductions for taxation purposes on account of civil status or family responsibilities which it grants to its own residents, nor as conferring any exemption from tax in a Contracting State in respect of dividends or other payments paid to a company which is a resident of the other Contracting State.

The provisions of the first sub-paragraph shall not prevent a Contracting State from imposing tax, according to the domestic legislation of this State, on income received by a permanent establishment, if the permanent establishment belongs to a joint stock company or similar company resident in the other Contracting State. The taxation shall, however, correspond to the taxation applied with respect to joint stock companies or similar companies resident in the first-mentioned Contracting State on their undistributed profits.

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

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

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

5. In this Article the term "taxation" means taxes of every kind and description.

Article 26

Mutual agreement procedure

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

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

2. The competent authority shall endeavour, if the objection appears to it to be justified and if it is not itself able to arrive at an appropriate solution, to resolve the case by mutual agreement with the competent authority of the other Contracting State, with a view to the avoidance of taxation not in accordance with the Convention. Any agreement reached shall be implemented notwithstanding any time limits in the national laws of the 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. When it seems advisable in order to reach agreement to have an oral exchange of opinions, such exchange may take place through a Commission consisting of representatives of the competent authorities of the Contracting States.

Article 27

Exchange of information

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

1. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall exchange such information as is necessary for the carrying out of this Convention and of the domestic laws of the Contracting States concerning taxes covered by this Convention insofar as the taxation thereunder is in accordance with this Convention. Any information so exchanged shall be treated as secret and shall not be disclosed to any persons or authorities other than those concerned with the assessment or collection of the taxes which are the subject of the Convention.

2. In no case shall the provisions of paragraph 1 be construed so as to impose on one of the Contracting States the obligation:

(a) to carry out administrative measures at variance with the laws or the administrative practice of

- that or of the other Contracting State;
- (b) to supply particulars which are not obtainable under the laws or in the normal course of the administration of that or of the other Contracting State;
 - (c) to supply information which would disclose any trade, business, industrial, commercial or professional secret or trade process, or information, the disclosure of which would be contrary to public policy.

Article 28

Diplomatic and consular officials

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

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

Article 29

Entry into force

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

1. This Convention shall come into force on the date on which the last of all such things shall have been done in Tanzania and Sweden as are necessary to give the Convention the force of law in Tanzania and Sweden respectively. In the case of Sweden the Convention shall be ratified.
2. The Contracting States shall notify each other of the completion of the requirements mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article. Such notifications shall be exchanged at Dar es Salaam as soon as possible.
3. This Convention shall enter into force upon the exchange of such notifications and shall have effect, in the case of income derived on or after 1st January next following the year in which the exchange of notifications takes place, and in the case of capital which is assessed in or after the second calendar year next following that in which the exchange of notifications takes place.
4. Arrangements for relief from double taxation in relation to income tax and taxes of similar character made between the Government of Sweden and the Government of the United Kingdom by a Convention dated the 30th day of March, 1949, and applied with certain modifications to Tanganyika and Zanzibar by an Exchange of Notes dated the 28th day of May, 1958, shall cease to have effect from the date on which the present Convention becomes effective.

Article 30

Termination

[Compare: [OECD Model](#) | [UN Model](#)]

This Convention shall remain in force until denounced by one of the Contracting States. Either Contracting State may denounce the Convention, through diplomatic channels, by giving notice of termination at least six months before the end of any calendar year following after 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 the case of income derived on or after 1st January next following the year in which such notice is given and in the case of capital which is assessed in or after the second calendar year next following that in which such notice is given.

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

Done in duplicate at Stockholm this 2nd day of May, 1976, in the English language.