# [DRAFT] <br> CONVENTION <br> BETWEEN <br> AUSTRALIA <br> AND <br> NEW ZEALAND 

FOR

THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION

WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME AND FRINGE BENEFITS

AND

THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION

## Article 10

## DIVIDENDS

1. Dividends paid by a company which is a resident of a Contracting State, being dividends beneficially owned by a resident of the other Contracting State, may be taxed in that other State.
2. However, such dividends may also be taxed in the Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident, and according to the laws of that State, ${ }^{\text {Sections } 33(\mathrm{a})(\text { (ii) and } 33(\mathrm{~b})}$ $\qquad$ Sections 33(a)(iii) and 33(b)

Sections 33(a)(iii) and 33(b)

I the tax so charged shall not exceed:

Sections 33(a)(iii) and
a) 33 those dividends is a company which holds directly at least 10 per cent of the voting power in the company paying the dividends ${ }^{\text {Sections } 33(a) \text { (iii) and } 33(\mathrm{~b})}$
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Sections 33(a)(iii) and 33(b)
b,

Sections 33(a)(iii) and
c) ${ }^{33(b)}$ per cent of the gross amount of the dividends in all other cases.

Sections 33(a)(iii) and 33(b)

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This paragraph shall not affect the taxation of the company in respect of the profits out of which the dividends are paid.
5. Section ${ }^{22}$ Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article, dividends shall not be taxed in the Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that is a resident of the other Contracting State that has owned shares representing 80 per cent or more of the voting power of the company paying the dividends for a 12 month period ending on the date the dividend is declared and the company that is the beneficial owner of the dividends:
a) has its principal class of shares listed on a recognised stock exchange specified in subsubparagraph ${ }_{33(b)}^{\text {Sections }} 33$ (a)(iii) and of Article 3 and is regularly traded on one or more recognised stock exchanges;
.
b) b)-is owned directly or indirectly by one or more companies:
$\qquad$ whose principal class of shares is listed on a recognised stock exchange specified in subsubparagraph ${ }_{\text {and } 33(b)}^{\text {Sections } 33(a)(\text { iii) }}$ ) of Article 3 and is regularly traded on one or more recognised stock exchanges; [or

## would be

entitled to equivalent benefits in respect of such dividends under a tax treaty between the State of which that company is a resident and the Contracting State of which the company paving the dividends is a residentl; or
c) does not meet the requirements of subparagraphs $a$ ) or $b$ ) of this paragraph but the competent authority of the first-mentioned Contracting State determines that the first sentence of and $_{\text {and } 33(b)}^{\text {Sections }} 33($ a)(ii) $) \quad$ of this Article does not apply. The competent authority of the first-mentioned Contracting State shall consult the competent authority of the other Contracting State before refusing to grant benefits of this Convention under this subparagraph.]
6. The term "dividends" as used in this Article means income from shares or other rights; $\begin{gathered}\text { Section } \\ s \\ 33(a)\end{gathered}$ Sections 33 (a)(iii) and $33($ b) participating in profits, as well as other amounts which are subjected to the same


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$\qquad$
taxation treatment as income from shares by the laws of the State of which the company making the distribution is a resident secti for the purposes of its taxt.
7. The provisions of paragraphs Sections 33(a) and 33(a) _ shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the

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 dividends, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident through a permanent establishment situated therein and the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.
8. 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--being dividends beneficially owned by a person who is not a resident of the other Contracting State-except insofar as the holding in respect of which such dividends are paid is effectively connected with a permanent establishment situated in that other State, nor subject the company's undistributed profits to a tax on the company's undistributed profits, even if the dividends paid or the undistributed profits consist wholly or partly of profits or income arising in such other State.
10. No relief shall be available under this Article if it is the main purpose or one of the main purposes of any person concerned with an assignment of the dividends, or with the creation or assignment of the shares or other rights in respect of which the dividend is paid, or the establishment, acquisition or maintenance of the company that is the beneficial owner of the dividends and the conduct of its operations, to take advantage of this Article. In any case where a Contracting State intends to apply this paragraph, the competent authority of that State shall consult with the competent authority of the other Contracting State.

Article 11

## INTEREST

1. Interest arising in a Contracting State and beneficially owned by a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.
2. However, such interest may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which it arises and according to the laws of that State, but the tax so charged shall not exceed 10 per cent of the gross amount of the interest.
3. Notwithstanding paragraph 2 , interest arising in a Contracting State and beneficially owned by a resident of the other Contracting State may not be taxed in the first-mentioned State if:
a) the interest is derived by a Contracting State or by a political Sections 33(a)(iii) and 33(b)
division or a local authority thereof, Sections 33 (a)(iii) and $33(\mathrm{~b})$
Sections $33(\mathrm{a})$ (iii) and $33(\mathrm{~b})$
secuons $3 s($ a)(iII) ana $s ง(\mathrm{D}) \quad$ by a bank performing central banking functions in a
Contracting State; or

4. The term, ""sinterest"" 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, as well as all other income treated as income from money lent by the laws, relating to tax, of the Contracting State in which the income arises, Section $33(a)$ but does not include any income which is
[4. Notwithstanding paragraph 3, interest referred to in subparagraph $b$ ) of that paragraph may be taxed in the State in which it arises at a rate not exceeding 10 per cent of the gross amount of the interest if ${ }^{\text {Sections } 33(a) \text { (iii) and } 33(\text { b) }}$
Sections 33(a)(iii) and 33(b)
treated as a dividend under Article 101.: Sections 33(a)(iii) and 33(b)
Sections 33(a)(iii) and 33(b)
5. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 , [subparagraph $b$ ) of paragraph 3 and paragraph 4] of this Article shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the interest, being a resident of a


Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the interest arises through a permanent establishment situated therein and the debt-claim in respect of which the
interest is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.
7. Interest shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is a resident of that State for the purposes of its tax. Where, however, the person paying the interest, whether the person is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State ${ }_{n s}^{\text {Sectio }}$ rr outside both Contracting States $\ddagger$ a permanent establishment in connection with which the indebtedness on which the interest is paid was incurred, and such interest is borne by or deductible in determining the profits attributable to such -steh-permanent establishment, then such interest shall be deemed to arise in the State in which the permanent establishment is situated.
9. [No relief shall be available under this Article if it was the main purpose or one of the ,- Formatted: Font: Bold main purposes of any person concerned with the assignment of the interest, the creation or assignment of the debt-claim or other rights in respect of which the interest is paid, or the establishment, acquisition or maintenance of the person which is the beneficial owner of the interest or the conduct of its operations to take advantage of this Article.]

Section 22

