

Agreement

between

The Federal Republic of Germany

and

The Republic of Mauritius

for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and of Tax Evasion with

respect to Taxes on Income

The Federal Republic of Germany

and

the Republic of Mauritius,

Desiring to conclude an Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and of tax evasion with respect to taxes on income,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

Persons Covered

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

Article 2

Taxes Covered

(1) This Agreement shall apply to taxes on income imposed on behalf of a Contracting State, a Land, a political subdivision or local authority thereof, irrespective of the manner in which they are levied.

(2) There shall be regarded as taxes on income all taxes imposed on total income, or on elements of income, including taxes on gains from the alienation of movable or immovable property, taxes on the total amounts of wages or salaries paid by enterprises, as well as taxes on capital appreciation.

(3) The existing taxes to which this Agreement shall apply are in particular:

- (a) in the Republic of Mauritius:
the income tax,

(hereinafter referred to as "Mauritius tax");

- (b) in the Federal Republic of Germany:
(i) the income tax (Einkommensteuer),
(ii) the corporation tax (Körperschaftsteuer), and
(iii) the trade tax (Gewerbesteuer),
including the supplements levied thereon

(hereinafter referred to as "German tax").

(4) The Agreement shall apply also to any identical or substantially similar taxes that are imposed after the date of signature of the Agreement in addition to, or in place of, the existing taxes. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall notify each other of any significant changes that have been made in their respective taxation laws.

Article 3

General Definitions

(1) In this Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) the term "Mauritius" means the Republic of Mauritius and includes:
(i) all the territories and islands which, in accordance with the laws of Mauritius, constitute the State of Mauritius;
(ii) the territorial sea of Mauritius; and

- (iii) 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, as an area, including the Continental Shelf, within which the sovereign rights of Mauritius with respect to the sea, the sea-bed and sub-soil and their natural resources may be exercised;
- (b) the term "Federal Republic of Germany" means the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as the area of the sea-bed, its subsoil and the superjacent water column adjacent to the territorial sea, insofar as the Federal Republic of Germany exercises therein sovereign rights and jurisdiction in conformity with international law and its national legislation for the purpose of exploring, exploiting, conserving and managing the living and non-living natural resources;
- (c) the terms "a Contracting State" and "the other Contracting State" mean the Federal Republic of Germany or Mauritius, as the context requires;
- (d) the term "person" includes an individual, a company, a trust 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 term "enterprise" applies to the carrying on of any business;
- (g) the term "business" includes the performance of professional services and of other activities of an independent character;
- (h) 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;

- (i) the term "international traffic" means any transport by a ship or aircraft operated by an enterprise that 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;
- (j) the term "national" means
 - (i) in respect of the Federal Republic of Germany:
 - any German within the meaning of the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany and any legal person, partnership and association deriving its status as such from the laws in force in the Federal Republic of Germany;
 - (ii) in respect of Mauritius:
 - any individual having the citizenship of Mauritius and any legal person, partnership (société) or association deriving its status as such from the laws in force in Mauritius;
- (k) the term "competent authority" means:
 - (i) in the case of Mauritius, the Minister to whom the responsibility for the subject of finance is assigned or his authorised representative;
 - (ii) in the case of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Federal Ministry of Finance or the agency to which it has delegated its powers;

- (l) the term "tax" means German tax or Mauritius tax, as the context requires.
- (2) As regards the application of the Agreement at any time by a Contracting State, any term not defined therein shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning that it has at that time under the law of that State for the purposes of the taxes to which the Agreement applies, any meaning under the applicable tax laws of that State prevailing over a meaning given to the term under other laws of that State.

Article 4

Resident

(1) For the purposes of this Agreement, the term “resident of a Contracting State” means:

- (a) in the case of Mauritius,
 - (i) an individual who has his domicile in Mauritius, and
 - (ii) a company which is incorporated in Mauritius and has its place of effective management there,

provided that they are liable to general Mauritius tax.

- (b) in the case of the Federal Republic of Germany, the term “resident” means any person who, under the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany, is liable to tax therein by reason of his domicile, residence, place of management or any other criterion of a similar nature, and also includes the Federal Republic of Germany, a Land and any political subdivision or local authority thereof. This term, however, does not include any person who is liable to tax in the Federal Republic of

Germany in respect only of income from sources in the Federal Republic of Germany.

(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 in accordance with the following rules:

- (a) he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State in which he has a permanent home available to him. If he has a permanent home available to him in both States, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State with which his personal and economic relations are closer (centre of vital interests);
- (b) if the State in which he has his centre of vital interests cannot be determined, or if he does not have a permanent home available to him in either State, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State in which he has an habitual abode;
- (c) if he has an habitual abode in both States or in neither of them, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State of which he is a national;
- (d) if he is a national of both States or of neither of them, the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall settle the question by mutual agreement.

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

Article 5
Permanent Establishment

(1) For the purposes of this Agreement, the term "permanent establishment" means a fixed place of business through which the business of an 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; and
- (f) a mine, an oil or gas well, a quarry or any other place of extraction of natural resources.

(3) The term "permanent establishment" also includes:

- (a) a building site or construction or installation project or supervisory activity in connection therewith only if it lasts more than twelve months;
- (b) an installation or structure used for the exploration of natural resources, only if such use lasts more than twelve months.

(4) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, the term "permanent establishment" shall be deemed not to include:

- (a) the use of facilities solely for the purpose of storage, 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 carrying on, for the enterprise, any other activity of a preparatory or auxiliary character;
 - (f) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for any combination of activities mentioned in subparagraphs (a) to (e), provided that the overall activity of the fixed place of business resulting from this combination is of a preparatory or auxiliary character.
- (5) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, where a person – other than an agent of an independent status to whom paragraph 6 applies – is acting on behalf of an enterprise and has, and habitually exercises, in a Contracting State an authority to conclude contracts in the name of the enterprise, that enterprise shall be deemed to have a permanent establishment in that State in respect of any activities which that person undertakes for the enterprise, unless the activities of such person are limited to those mentioned in paragraph 4 which, if exercised through a fixed place of business, would not make this fixed place of business a permanent establishment under the provisions of that paragraph.

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

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

Article 6

Income from Immovable Property

(1) Income derived by a resident of a Contracting State from immovable property (including income from agriculture or forestry) situated in the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

(2) The term "immovable property" shall have the meaning which it has under the law of the Contracting State in which the property in question is situated. The term shall in any case include property accessory to immovable property, livestock and equipment used in agriculture and forestry, rights to which the provisions of general law respecting landed property apply, usufruct of immovable property and rights to variable or fixed payments as consideration for the working of, or the right to work, mineral deposits, sources and other natural resources. Ships 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.

Article 7
Business Profits

- (1) The profits of an enterprise of a Contracting State shall be taxable only in that State unless the enterprise carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein. If the enterprise carries on business as aforesaid, the profits of the enterprise may be taxed in the other State but only so much of them as is attributable to that permanent establishment.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, where an enterprise of a Contracting State carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein, there shall in each Contracting State be attributed to that permanent establishment the profits which it might be expected to make if it were a distinct and separate enterprise engaged in the same or similar activities under the same or similar conditions and dealing wholly independently with the enterprise of which it is a permanent establishment.
- (3) In determining 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.
- (4) In so far 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 contained in this Article.

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

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

(7) This Article shall also apply to income from participation in a partnership. It shall further apply to remuneration received by a partner from the partnership for activities in the service of the partnership and for the granting of loans or the provisions of assets, where such remuneration is attributable under the tax law of the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment is situated to the income derived by a partner from that permanent establishment.

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

Article 8

Shipping and Air Transport

(1) Profits from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic shall be taxable only in the Contracting State in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.

(2) For the purposes of this Article the term “profits from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic” shall include profits from:

- (a) the occasional rental of ships or aircraft on a bare-boat basis and
- (b) the use or rental of containers (including trailers and ancillary equipment used for transporting the containers),

if these activities pertain to the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic.

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

(4) 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:

- (a) an enterprise of a Contracting State participates directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of the other Contracting State; or
- (b) the same persons participate directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of a Contracting State and an enterprise of the other Contracting State,

and in either case conditions are made or imposed between the two enterprises in their commercial or financial relations which differ from those which would be made between independent enterprises, then any profits which would, but for those conditions, have accrued to one of the enterprises, but, by reason of those conditions, have not so accrued, may be included in the profits of that enterprise and taxed accordingly.

(2) Where a Contracting State includes in the profits of an enterprise of that State - and

taxes accordingly - profits on which an enterprise of the other Contracting State has been charged to tax in that other State and the profits so included are profits which would have accrued to the enterprise of the first-mentioned State if the conditions made between the two enterprises had been those which would have been made between independent enterprises, then that other State shall make an appropriate adjustment to the amount of the tax charged therein on those profits. In determining such adjustment, due regard shall be had to the other provisions of this Agreement and the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall if necessary consult each other.

Article 10

Dividends

(1) Dividends paid by a company which is a resident of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

(2) However such dividends may also be taxed in the Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident and according to the laws of that State, but if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed:

- (a) 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;
- (b) 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.

(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 other income 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 and distributions on certificates of an investment fund or investment trust.

(4) 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 and the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such a case, the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.

(5) Where a company which is a resident of a Contracting State derives profits or income from the other Contracting State, that other State may not impose any tax on the dividends paid by the company, except in so far as such dividends are paid to a resident of that other State or in so far as the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with a permanent establishment situated in that other State, nor subject the company's undistributed profits to a tax on undistributed profits, even if the dividends paid or the undistributed profits consist wholly or partly of profits or income arising in such other State.

Article 11

Interest

(1) Interest arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State shall, if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the interest, be taxable only in that other State.

(2) The term "interest" as used in this Article means income from debt-claims of every kind, whether or not secured by mortgage 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 dividend under the provisions of Article 10 of this Agreement.

(3) The provisions of paragraph 1 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.

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

Article 12

Royalties

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

(2) However, such royalties may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which they arise and according to the laws of that State, but if the beneficial owner of the royalties is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed 10 per cent of the gross amount of the royalties.

(3) The term "royalties" as used in this Article means payments of any kind received as

a consideration for the use of, or the right to use, any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work (including cinematograph films and films, tapes or discs for radio or television broadcasting), any patent, trade mark, design or model, plan, secret formula or process, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.

(4) The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the royalties, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the royalties arise through a permanent establishment situated therein and the right or property in respect of which the royalties are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case, the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.

(5) Royalties shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is 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 with which the liability to pay the royalties was incurred, and such royalties are borne by such permanent establishment, then such royalties shall be deemed to arise in the State in which the permanent establishment is situated.

(6) Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the royalties, 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 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 Agreement.

Article 13
Capital Gains

- (1) 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.
- (2) Gains from the alienation of movable property forming part of the business property of a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State including such gains from the alienation of such a permanent establishment (alone or with the whole enterprise), may be taxed in that other State.
- (3) Gains from the alienation of ships or aircraft operated in international traffic or movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships or aircraft shall be taxable only in the Contracting State in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.
- (4) Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of shares, participation, or other rights in the capital of a company or an interest in a partnership which is a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other Contracting State.
- (5) Gains from the alienation of any property other than that referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4, shall be taxable only in the Contracting State of which the alienator is a resident.
- (6) Where an individual who was a resident of a Contracting State for a period of 5 years or more has become a resident of the other Contracting State, paragraph 5 shall not prevent the first-mentioned State from taxing under its domestic law the capital appreciation of shares in a company resident in the first-mentioned State for the period of residency of that individual in the first-mentioned State. In such case, the appreciation of capital taxed in the first-mentioned State shall not be included in the determination of the subsequent appreciation of capital by the other State.

Article 14
Income from Employment

(1) Subject to the provisions of Articles 15, 17 and 18, 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 any twelve-month period commencing or ending in the fiscal 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 which the employer has in the other State.

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

Article 15

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 16

Artistes and Sportsmen

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7 and 14, 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.

(2) 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 and 14, be taxed in the Contracting State in which the activities of the entertainer or sportsman are exercised.

(3) Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to income accruing from the exercise of activities by an entertainer or a sportsman in a Contracting State where the visit to that State is financed entirely or mainly from public funds of the other State, a Land, a political subdivision or a local authority thereof or by an organisation which in that other State is recognised as a charitable organisation. In such case, the income may be taxed only in the Contracting State of which the entertainer or sportsman is a resident.

Article 17
Pensions, Annuities and Similar Payments

- (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 18, pensions, annuities and other similar payments arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State, shall be taxable only in that other State.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, pensions paid and other payments made under a public scheme which is part of the social security system of a Contracting State, a Land, a political subdivision or a local authority thereof shall be taxable only in that State.
- (3) The term “annuities” means certain amounts payable periodically at stated times, for life or for 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 18
Government Service

- (1) (a) Salaries, wages, and other similar remuneration, other than a pension, paid by a Contracting State, a Land, a political subdivision or local authority thereof or statutory body to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State, Land, political subdivision or local authority or statutory body shall be taxable only in that State.
- (b) However, such salaries, wages and other similar remuneration shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the services are rendered in that State and the individual is a resident of that State who:
 - (i) is a national of that State; or

- (ii) did not become a resident of that State solely for the purpose of rendering the services.
- (2) (a) Any pension paid by, or out of funds created by, a Contracting State, a Land, a political subdivision or local authority thereof or statutory body to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State, Land, political subdivision, local authority or statutory 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 of, and a national of, that State.
- (3) The provisions of Articles 14, 15, 16 and 17 shall apply to salaries, wages and other similar remuneration, and to pensions, in respect of services rendered in connection with a business carried on by a Contracting State, a Land, a political subdivision or a local authority thereof or statutory body.

Article 19

Professors and Teachers

- (1) An individual who visits a Contracting State at the invitation of that State or of a university, college, school, museum or other cultural institution of that State or under an official programme of cultural exchange for a period not exceeding two years solely for the purpose of teaching, giving lectures or carrying out research at such institution and who is, or was immediately before that visit, a resident of the other Contracting State shall be exempt from tax in the first-mentioned State on his remuneration for such activity, provided that such remuneration is derived by him from outside that State.
- (2) The provisions of this Article shall not apply to income from research if such research is undertaken not in the public interest but wholly or mainly for the private benefit of a specific person or persons.

Article 20
Students and Business Apprentices

A student or business apprentice who is present in a Contracting State solely for the purpose of his education or training and who is, or immediately before being so present was, a resident of the other Contracting State, shall be exempt from tax in the first-mentioned State on payments received from outside that first-mentioned State for the purposes of his maintenance, education or training.

Article 21
Other Income

- (1) Items of income of a resident of a Contracting State, wherever arising, not dealt with in the foregoing Articles of this Agreement shall be taxable only in that State.
- (2) The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply to income other than income from immovable property as defined in paragraph 2 of Article 6, if the recipient of such income, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein and the right or property in respect of which the income is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case, the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.

Article 22
Special Provisions

- (1) A prerequisite for relief from German tax is that a person resident in Mauritius proves that it was not the main purpose or one of the main purposes of its business or of the conduct of its business or of the acquisition or maintenance by it of the shareholding or other property from which the income in question is derived to obtain any of such benefits.

(2) A company which is a resident of Mauritius is entitled to the benefits of this Agreement if such company is a “qualified company”. Such company is a “qualified company” provided that the company can give evidence that

- (a) its capital is beneficially owned directly exclusively by Mauritius or by any political subdivision or local authority thereof or by individuals being residents of Mauritius or by individuals being residents of States or jurisdictions, in which an Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation with respect to Taxes on Income with the Federal Republic of Germany is applicable, and it is controlled by the aforementioned residents, and
- (b) more than 50 per cent of its gross income is not used, directly or indirectly, to meet liabilities (including for interest or royalties) to persons who are residents of a State or jurisdiction, in which no Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation with respect to Taxes on Income with the Federal Republic of Germany is applicable.

Article 23

Elimination of Double Taxation

Double taxation shall be eliminated as follows:

(1) In the case of Mauritius:

- (a) Where a resident of Mauritius derives income from the Federal Republic of Germany the amount of tax on that income payable in the Federal Republic of Germany in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement may be credited against the Mauritius tax imposed on that resident,
- (b) Where a company which is a resident of the Federal Republic of

Germany pays a dividend to a resident of Mauritius who controls, directly or indirectly, at least 5% of the capital of the company paying the dividend, the credit shall take into account (in addition to any German tax for which credit may be allowed under the provisions of subparagraph (a) of this paragraph) the German tax payable by the first-mentioned company in respect of the profits out of which such dividend is paid,

provided that any credit allowed under subparagraphs (a) and (b) shall not exceed the Mauritius tax (as computed before allowing any such credit), which is appropriate to the profits or income derived from sources within the Federal Republic of Germany.

(2) In the case of the Federal Republic of Germany:

- (a) Subject to the provisions of German tax law regarding credit for foreign tax, there shall be allowed as a credit against German tax payable in respect of income which, according to this Agreement, may be taxed in Mauritius, the Mauritius tax paid under the laws of Mauritius and in accordance with this Agreement.
- (b) Where in accordance with any provisions of the Agreement, income derived by a resident of the Federal Republic of Germany is exempt from tax in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Federal Republic of Germany may nevertheless in calculating the amount of tax on the remaining income of such resident, take into account the exempted income.

Article 24

Non-discrimination

(1) Nationals of a Contracting State shall not be subjected in the other Contracting State

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

(2) Stateless persons who are residents of a Contracting State shall not be subjected in either 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 the State concerned in the same circumstances are or may be subjected.

(3) 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 only to its own residents.

(4) Except where the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 9, paragraph 4 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.

(5) 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 State to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which other similar enterprises of the first-mentioned State are or may be subjected.

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

Article 25
Mutual Agreement Procedure

(1) Where a person considers that the actions of one or both of the Contracting States result or will result for him in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, he may, irrespective of the remedies provided by the domestic law of those States, present his case to the competent authority of the Contracting State of which he is a resident or, if his case comes under paragraph 1 of Article 24, to that of the Contracting State of which he is a national. The case must be presented within three years from the first notification of the action resulting in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

(2) The competent authority shall endeavour, if the objection appears to it to be justified and if it is not itself able to arrive at a satisfactory solution, to resolve the case by mutual agreement with the competent authority of the other Contracting State, with a view to the avoidance of taxation which is not in accordance with the Agreement. Any agreement reached shall be implemented notwithstanding any time limits in the domestic law 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 Agreement. They may also consult together for the elimination of double taxation in cases not provided for in the Agreement.

(4) The competent authorities of the Contracting States may communicate with each other directly, including through a joint commission consisting of themselves or their representatives, for the purpose of reaching an agreement in the sense of the preceding paragraphs.

Article 26
Exchange of Information

(1) The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall exchange such information as is foreseeably relevant for carrying out the provisions of this Agreement or to the administration or enforcement of the domestic laws concerning taxes of every kind and description imposed on behalf of the Contracting States, of a Land or a political subdivision or local authority, in so far as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the Agreement. The exchange of information is not restricted by Articles 1 and 2.

(2) Any information received under paragraph 1 by a Contracting State shall be treated as secret in the same manner as information obtained under the domestic laws of that State and shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities (including courts and administrative bodies) concerned with the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, the determination of appeals in relation to the taxes referred to in paragraph 1, or the oversight of the above. 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.

(3) In no case shall the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 be construed so as to impose on a Contracting State the obligation:

- a) to carry out administrative measures for the supply of information at variance with the laws and administrative practice of that or of the other Contracting State;
- b) to supply information which is not obtainable under the laws or in the normal course of the administration of that or of the other Contracting State;
- c) to supply information which would disclose any trade, business, industrial, commercial or professional secret or trade process, or

information the disclosure of which would be contrary to public policy (ordre public).

(4) If information is requested by a Contracting State in accordance with this Article, the other Contracting State shall use its information gathering measures to obtain the requested information, even though that other State may not need such information for its own tax purposes. The obligation contained in the preceding sentence is subject to the limitations of paragraph 3 but in no case shall such limitations be construed to permit a Contracting State to decline to supply information solely because it has no domestic interest in such information.

(5) In no case shall the provisions of paragraph 3 be construed to permit a Contracting State to decline to supply information solely because the information is held by a bank, other financial institution, nominee or person acting in an agency or fiduciary capacity or because it relates to ownership interests in a person.

Article 27

Assistance in the Collection of Taxes

(1) The Contracting States shall lend assistance to each other in the collection of revenue claims. This assistance is not restricted by Articles 1 and 2. The competent authorities of the Contracting States may by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of this Article.

(2) The term "revenue claim" as used in this Article means an amount owed in respect of taxes of every kind and description imposed on behalf of a Contracting State, a Land, a political subdivision or local authority thereof, insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to this Agreement or any other instrument to which the Contracting States are parties, as well as interest, administrative penalties and costs of collection or conservancy related to such amount.

(3) When a revenue claim of a Contracting State is enforceable under the laws of that State and is owed by a person who, at that time, cannot, under the laws of that State, prevent its collection, that revenue claim shall, at the request of the competent authority of that State, be accepted for purposes of collection by the competent authority of the other Contracting State. That revenue claim shall be collected by that other State in accordance with the provisions of its laws applicable to the enforcement and collection of its own taxes as if the revenue claim were a revenue claim of that other State.

(4) When a revenue claim of a Contracting State is a claim in respect of which that State may, under its law, take measures of conservancy with a view to ensure its collection, that revenue claim shall, at the request of the competent authority of that State, be accepted for purposes of taking measures of conservancy by the competent authority of the other Contracting State. That other State shall take measures of conservancy in respect of that revenue claim in accordance with the provisions of its laws as if the revenue claim were a revenue claim of that other State even if, at the time when such measures are applied, the revenue claim is not enforceable in the first mentioned State or is owed by a person who has a right to prevent its collection.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4, a revenue claim accepted by a Contracting State for purposes of paragraph 3 or 4 shall not, in that State, be subject to the time limits or accorded any priority applicable to a revenue claim under the laws of that State by reason of its nature as such. In addition, a revenue claim accepted by a Contracting State for the purposes of paragraph 3 or 4 shall not, in that State, have any priority applicable to that revenue claim under the laws of the other Contracting State.

(6) Proceedings with respect to the existence, validity or the amount of a revenue claim of a Contracting State shall not be brought before the courts or administrative bodies of the other Contracting State.

(7) Where, at any time after a request has been made by a Contracting State under paragraph 3 or 4 and before the other Contracting State has collected and remitted the relevant revenue claim to the first-mentioned State, the relevant revenue claim ceases to

be

- a) in the case of a request under paragraph 3, a revenue claim of the first-mentioned State that is enforceable under the laws of that State and is owed by a person who, at that time, cannot, under the laws of that State, prevent its collection, or
- b) in the case of a request under paragraph 4, a revenue claim of the first-mentioned State in respect of which that State may, under its laws, take measures of conservancy with a view to ensure its collection

the competent authority of the first-mentioned State shall promptly notify the competent authority of the other State of that fact and, at the option of the other State, the first mentioned State shall either suspend or withdraw its request.

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

- a) to carry out administrative measures at variance with the laws and administrative practice of that or of the other Contracting State;
- b) to carry out measures which would be contrary to public policy (ordre public);
- c) to provide assistance if the other Contracting State has not pursued all reasonable measures of collection or conservancy, as the case may be, available under its laws or administrative practice;
- d) to provide assistance in those cases where the administrative burden for that State is clearly disproportionate to the benefit to be derived by the other Contracting State.

Article 28
Procedural Rules for Taxation at Source

- (1) If in one of the Contracting States the taxes on dividends, interest, royalties or other items of income derived by a person who is a resident of the other Contracting State are levied by withholding at source, the right of the first-mentioned State to apply the withholding of tax at the rate provided under domestic law shall not be affected by the provisions of this Agreement. The tax withheld at source shall be refunded on application by the taxpayer if and to the extent that it is reduced by this Agreement or ceases to apply.
- (2) Refund applications must be submitted by the end of the fourth year following the calendar year in which the withholding tax was applied to the dividends, interest, royalties or other items of income.
- (3) Notwithstanding paragraph 1, each Contracting State shall provide for procedures to the effect that payments of income subject under this Agreement to no tax or only to reduced tax in the State of source may be made without deduction of tax or with deduction of tax only at the rate provided in the relevant Article.
- (4) The Contracting State in which the items of income arise may ask for a certificate in respect of the residence of the applicant from the competent authority of the other Contracting State.
- (5) The competent authorities may by mutual agreement implement the provisions of this Article and if necessary establish other procedures for implementation of tax reductions or exemptions provided for under this Agreement.

Article 29

Application of the Agreement in Special Cases

This Agreement shall not be interpreted to mean that a Contracting State is prevented from applying its domestic legal provisions on the prevention of tax evasion or tax avoidance. If the foregoing provision results in double taxation, the competent authorities shall consult each other pursuant to paragraph 3 of Article 25 on how to avoid double taxation.

Article 30

Members of Diplomatic Missions and Consular Posts

Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the fiscal privileges of members of diplomatic missions or consular posts under the general rules of international law or under the provisions of special agreements.

Article 31

Protocol

The attached Protocol shall be an integral part of this Agreement.

Article 32

Entry into Force

- (1) This Agreement shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall thereafter be exchanged as soon as possible in Berlin.

- (2) The Agreement shall enter into force on the day of the exchange of the instruments of ratification and shall have effect in both Contracting States:

- a) in the case of taxes withheld at source, in respect of amounts paid on or after the first day of January of the calendar year next following that in which the Agreement entered into force; and
 - b) in the case of other taxes, in respect of taxes levied for periods beginning on or after the first day of January of the calendar year next following that in which the Agreement entered into force.
- (3) Upon entry into force of this Agreement, the Agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and Mauritius for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and capital and for the encouragement of mutual trade and investment signed on the fifteenth day of March 1978 shall expire and cease to have effect in respect of all taxes for which this Agreement, according to paragraph 2, has effect.

Article 33
Termination

This Agreement shall remain in force for an unlimited period but either of the Contracting States may, on or before the thirtieth day of June in any calendar year beginning after the expiration of a period of five years from the date of its entry into force, give the other Contracting State, through diplomatic channels, written notice of termination and, in such event, this Agreement shall cease to have effect:

- a) in the case of taxes withheld at source, in respect of amounts paid on or after the first day of January of the calendar year next following that in which notice of termination is given; and
- b) in the case of other taxes, in respect of taxes levied for periods beginning on or after the first day of January of the calendar year next following that in which notice of termination is given.

The date of receipt of such notice by the other Contracting State shall determine the date of termination of this Agreement.

Done at Port Louis this 7th day of October of the year two thousand and eleven in two originals, each in the German and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the
Federal Republic of Germany
Dr. H.-D. Stell

For the
Republic of Mauritius
Xavier-Luc Duval

Protocol

to the Agreement

between

The Federal Republic of Germany

and

The Republic of Mauritius

for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and of Tax Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income

signed on 7 October 2011

The Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Mauritius have in addition to the Agreement of 7 October 2011 for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and of Tax Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income agreed on the following provisions, which shall form an integral part of the said Agreement:

1. With reference to Article 4:

The term “general Mauritius tax” means the Mauritius tax regime applicable to all taxpayers as distinguished to special tax regimes, if any, providing for preferential tax treatment.

2. With reference to Articles 4 and 22:

It is understood that the status of a company as a resident of Mauritius and as a qualified company is conditional on confirmation by the competent authority of Mauritius that the prerequisites mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 1 of Article 4 and paragraph 2 of Article 22 have been fulfilled. In case of disagreement between the competent authorities of the two Contracting States, the procedures under Article 25 shall be applied.

3. With reference to Articles 6 to 21:

Where under any provision of this Agreement income arising in a Contracting State is relieved in whole or in part from tax in that State and under the law in force in the other Contracting State a person, in respect of the said income, is subject to tax by reference to the amount thereof which is remitted to or received in that other State and not by reference to the full amount thereof, then any relief provided by the provisions of this Agreement shall apply only to so much of the income as is taxed in the other Contracting State.

4. With reference to Article 7:

- a) Where an enterprise of a Contracting State sells goods or merchandise or carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein, the profits of that permanent establishment shall not be determined on the basis of the total amount received therefore by the enterprise but only on the basis of the amount which is attributable to the actual activity of the permanent establishment for such sales or business.
- b) In the case of contracts, in particular for the survey, supply, installation or construction of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or premises, or of public works, where the enterprise has a permanent establishment in the other Contracting State, the profits of such permanent establishment shall not be determined on the basis of the total amount of the contract, but only on the basis of that part of the contract which is effectively carried out by the permanent establishment in the Contracting State in which it is situated. Profits derived from the supply of goods to that permanent establishment or profits related to the part of the contract which is carried out in the Contracting State in which the head office of the enterprise is situated shall be taxable only in that State.
- c) Payments received as a consideration for technical services, including studies or surveys of a scientific, geological or technical nature, or for engineering contracts

including blue prints related thereto, or for consultancy or supervisory services shall be deemed to be payments to which the provisions of Article 7 of the Agreement apply.

5. With reference to Articles 10 and 11:

Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 10 and 11 of this Agreement, dividends and interest may be taxed in the Contracting States in which they arise, and according to the law of that State,

- a) if they are derived from rights or debt claims carrying a right to participate in profits, including income derived by a silent partner ("stiller Gesellschafter") from his participation as such, or from a loan with an interest rate linked to borrower's profit ("partiarisches Darlehen") or from profit sharing bonds ("Gewinnobligationen") within the meaning of the tax law of the Federal Republic of Germany and
- b) under the condition that they are deductible in the determination of profits of the debtor of such income.

6. With reference to Article 18:

- (a) It is understood that "statutory body" is a legal entity established under public law and financed from public funds.
- (c) The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 18 of the Agreement shall also apply in respect of salaries, wages and other similar remuneration and pensions paid to individuals in respect of services rendered to the Goethe Institute, the German Academic Exchange Service ("Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst") or to other comparable institutions mutually agreed by the Contracting States. If such remuneration is not taxed in the State where the institution was founded, the

provisions of Article 14 shall apply.

7. With reference to Articles 4 and 26:

It is understood that the competent authority of Mauritius will provide information according to Article 26 regarding persons whether or not they are liable to general Mauritius tax, especially companies holding a Category 2 Global Business Licence.

8. With reference to Article 26:

Insofar as personal data are supplied under Article 26, the following additional provisions shall apply:

- a) The receiving agency may use such data in compliance with paragraph 2 of Article 26 only for the purpose stated by the supplying agency and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed by the supplying agency.
- b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 26, the information may be used for other purposes, if under the law of both States it may be used for these other purposes and the competent authority of the supplying State has agreed to this use. Use for other purposes without the prior approval of the supplying State is permissible only if it is needed to avert in the individual case at hand an imminent threat to a person of loss of life, bodily harm or loss of liberty, or to protect significant assets and there is danger inherent in any delay. In such a case the competent authority of the supplying State must be asked without delay for retroactive authorisation of the change in use. If authorisation is refused, the information may no longer be used for the other purpose; any damage which has been caused by the change in use of the information must be compensated.
- c) The supplying agency shall be obliged to ensure that the data to be supplied are accurate and their foreseeable relevance within the meaning of the first sentence of

paragraph 1 of Article 26 and that they are proportionate to the purpose for which they are supplied. Data are foreseeable relevant if in the concrete case at hand there is the serious possibility that the other Contracting State has a right to tax and there is nothing to indicate that the data are already known to the competent authority of the other Contracting State or that the competent authority of the other Contracting State would know about the taxable object without the information. If it emerges that inaccurate data or data which should not have been supplied have been supplied, the receiving agency shall be informed of this without delay. That agency shall be obliged to correct or erase such data without delay. If data have been supplied spontaneously, the receiving agency shall check without delay whether the data are needed for the purpose for which they were supplied. In the event that the data supplies, is not needed the receiving agency shall immediately erase the data.

- d) The receiving agency shall on request inform the supplying agency on a case-by-case basis for the purpose of informing the person concerned about the use of the supplied data and the results achieved thereby.
- e) The receiving agency shall inform the person concerned of the data collected by the supplying agency, unless the data were supplied spontaneously. The person concerned need not be informed if and as long as on balance it is considered that the public interest in not informing him outweighs his right to be informed.
- f) Upon application the person concerned shall be informed of the supplied data relating to him and of the use to which such data are to be put. The second sentence of paragraph (e) shall apply accordingly.
- g) The receiving agency shall bear liability under its domestic laws in relation to any person suffering unlawful damage in connection with the supply of data under the exchange of data pursuant to this Agreement. In relation to the damaged person, the receiving agency may not plead to its discharge that the damage had been caused by the supplying agency.

- h) The supplying and the receiving agencies shall be obliged to keep official records of the supply and receipt of personal data.
- i) Supplied personal data shall be erased once they are no longer required for the purpose for which they were supplied.
- j) The supplying and the receiving agencies shall be obliged to take effective measures to protect the personal data supplied against unauthorised access, unauthorised alteration and unauthorised disclosure.

Done at Port Louis this 7th day of October of the year two thousand and eleven in two originals, each in the German and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the

Federal Republic of Germany

Dr. H.-D. Stell

For the

Republic of Mauritius

Xavier-Luc Duval