

- (e) 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;
- (f) the term “competent authority” means:
 - (i) in the case of Canada, the Minister of National Revenue or his authorized representative,
 - (ii) in the case of Egypt, the Minister of Finance or his authorized representative;
- (g) the term “tax” means Canadian tax or Egyptian tax, as the context requires;
- (h) the term “national” means:
 - (i) any individual possessing the nationality of a Contracting State:
 - (ii) any legal person, partnership and association deriving its status as such from the law in force in a Contracting State.

(2) As regards the application of the Convention by a Contracting State any term not defined therein shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning which it has under the law of that State concerning the taxes to which the Convention applies.

ARTICLE 4

Resident

- (1) For the purposes of this Convention, the term “resident of a Contracting State” means any person who, under the laws of that State, is liable to tax therein by reason of his domicile, residence, place of management or any other criterion of a similar nature.
- (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 State in which he has a permanent home available to him; if he has a permanent home available to him in both States, he shall be deemed to be a resident of the State with which his personal and economic relations are closer (centre of vital interests);
 - (b) if the State in which he has his centre of vital interests cannot be determined, or if he has not a permanent home available to him in either State, he shall be deemed to be a resident of the State in which he has an habitual abode;
 - (c) if he has a habitual abode in both States or in neither of them, he shall be deemed to be a resident of the State of which he is a national;
 - (d) if he is a national of both States or of neither of them, the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall settle the question by mutual agreement.