

2. The industrial or commercial profits of a Canadian enterprise shall not be subject to Swedish tax unless the enterprise is engaged in trade or business in Sweden through a permanent establishment situated therein. If it is so engaged, tax may be imposed on those profits by Sweden, but only on so much of them as is attributable to that permanent establishment.

3. Where an enterprise of one of the territories is engaged in trade or business in the other territory through a permanent establishment situated therein, there shall be attributed to such permanent establishment the industrial or commercial profits which it might be expected to derive in that other territory if it were an independent enterprise engaged in the same or similar activities under the same or similar conditions and dealing at arm's length with the enterprise of which it is a permanent establishment.

4. No portion of any profits arising to an enterprise of one of the territories shall be attributed to a permanent establishment situated in the other territory by reason of the mere purchase of goods or merchandise within that other territory by the enterprise.

5. Where a company which is a resident of one of the territories derives profits or income from sources within the other territory, the Government of that other territory shall not impose any form of taxation on dividends paid by the company to persons not resident in that other territory, or any tax in the nature of an undistributed profits tax on undistributed profits of the company, by reason of the fact that those dividends or undistributed profits represent, in whole or in part, profits or income so derived.

#### ARTICLE IV

##### Where

(a) an enterprise of one of the territories participates directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of the other territory, or

(b) the same persons participate directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of one of the territories and an enterprise of the other territory, 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 V

Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles III and IV, profits which a resident of one of the territories derives from operating ships or aircraft shall be exempt from tax in the other territory.

#### ARTICLE VI

1. The rate of Canadian tax on dividends derived from sources within Canada by a resident of Sweden shall not exceed 15 per cent.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, the Canadian tax on dividends paid to a company which is a resident of Sweden by a company resident in Canada, more than 50 per cent of whose shares which have under all circumstances full voting rights are owned by the former company, shall not exceed 5 per cent.