

operated in international traffic by a resident of one of the territories shall be deemed to be performed in that territory.

ARTICLE 22.

(1) The nationals of one of the territories shall not be subjected in the other territory to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which the nationals of the latter territory in the same circumstances are or may be subjected.

(2) The taxation on a permanent establishment which an enterprise of one of the territories has in the other territory shall not be less favourably levied in that territory than the taxation levied on enterprise of that other territory carrying on the same activities.

(3) Nothing in this Article shall be construed —

(a) as obliging either of the Contracting Governments to grant to individuals not resident in its territory those personal allowances and reliefs for tax purposes which are by law available only to individuals who are so resident;

(b) as restricting the right of either Contracting Government to tax in accordance with paragraphs (1) or (3) of Article 9 dividends derived by a resident of the other territory;

(c) as preventing the Government of one of the territories from imposing on the profits attributable to a permanent establishment in that territory of a company which is a resident of the other territory, tax in addition to the tax which would be chargeable on those profits if they were the profits of a company which was a resident of the territory of that Government, provided that any additional tax so imposed shall not be at a rate exceeding 15 per cent of the amount of those profits after deducting therefrom all other taxes chargeable on income or profits in that territory.

(4) In this Article the term "taxation" means taxes which are the subject of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 23.

In determining for the purpose of United Kingdom tax whether a company is a close company, the term "recognised stock exchange" shall include any stock exchange prescribed for the purposes of the Canadian Income Tax Act.

ARTICLE 24.

(1) Where a taxpayer considers that the action of the taxation authorities of the Contracting Government has resulted or will result in taxation contrary to the provisions of this Agreement, he shall be entitled to present his case to the Government of the territory of or in which he is a national or resident. Should the taxpayer's claim be deemed worthy of consideration, the taxation authorities of the Government to which the claim is made shall endeavour to come to an agreement with the taxation authorities of the other Government with a view to a satisfactory adjustment.

(2) The taxation authorities of the Contracting Governments may communicate with each other directly to implement the provisions of this Agreement and to assure its consistent interpretation and application. In particular, the taxation authorities may consult together to endeavour to resolve disputes arising out of the application of paragraph (3) of Article 6 or Article 8 or the determination of the source of particular items of income.