

Canada and to any subsequent modification of those provisions—which shall not affect the general principle hereof—and unless a greater deduction or relief is provided under the laws of Canada, tax payable in Sri Lanka on profits, income or gains arising in Sri Lanka shall be deducted from any Canadian tax payable in respect of such profits, income or gains.

- (b) Subject to the existing provisions of the law of Canada regarding the determination of the exempt surplus of a foreign affiliate and to any subsequent modification of those provisions—which shall not affect the general principle hereof—for the purpose of computing Canadian tax, a company resident in Canada shall be allowed to deduct in computing its taxable income any dividend received by it out of the exempt surplus of a foreign affiliate resident in Sri Lanka.

2. In the case of Sri Lanka, double taxation shall be avoided as follows:

Subject to the provisions of the Sri Lanka Inland Revenue Act, tax payable in Canada, whether directly or by deduction, by a person resident in Sri Lanka in respect of income from sources within Canada shall be allowed as a credit against any Sri Lanka tax payable in respect of that income.

3. For the purposes of this Article, profits, income or gains of a resident of a Contracting State which are taxed in the other Contracting State in accordance with this Convention shall be deemed to arise from sources in that other State.

VI. SPECIAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 24

Non-Discrimination

1. The 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 are or may be subjected.

2. 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.

3. Nothing in this Article shall 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 to its own residents.

4. 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