

include an agency unless the agent has, and habitually exercises, a general authority to negotiate and conclude contracts on behalf of the enterprise or has a stock of merchandise from which he regularly fills orders on its behalf. In this connection—

- (i) An enterprise of one of the territories shall not be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the other territory merely because it carried on business dealings in that other territory through a *bona fide* broker or general commission agent acting in the ordinary course of his business as such;
- (ii) The fact that an enterprise of one of the territories maintains in the other territory a fixed place of business exclusively for the purchase of goods or merchandise shall not of itself constitute that fixed place of business a permanent establishment of the enterprise;
- (iii) The fact that a company which is a resident of one of the territories has a subsidiary company which is a resident of the other territory or which carries on a trade or business in that other territory (whether through a permanent establishment or otherwise) shall not of itself constitute that subsidiary company a permanent establishment of its parent company.

2. In the application of the provisions of the present Agreement by one of the Contracting Governments any term not otherwise defined shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning which such term has under its own tax laws.

ARTICLE III.

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

2. The profits of a Canadian enterprise shall not be subject to Danish tax unless the enterprise is engaged in trade or business in Denmark through a permanent establishment situated therein. If it is so engaged, tax may be imposed on those profits by Denmark, 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 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.