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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**1982 No. 1842**

**INCOME TAX**

**The Double Taxation Relief (Taxes  
On Income) (Zimbabwe) Order 1982**

*Laid before the House of Commons in draft*

*22nd December*

*Made - - - -*

*1982*

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 22nd day of December 1982

Present,

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Whereas a draft of this Order was laid before the House of Commons in accordance with the provisions of section 497(8) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970<sup>(1)</sup>, and an Address has been presented to Her Majesty by that House praying that an Order may be made in the terms of that draft:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers conferred upon Her by section 497 of the said Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970, and of all other powers enabling Her in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Double Taxation Relief (Taxes on Income) (Zimbabwe) Order 1982.
2. It is hereby declared—
  - (a) that the arrangements specified in the Convention set out in the Schedule to this Order have been made with the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe with a view to affording relief from double taxation in relation to income tax, corporation tax or capital gains tax and taxes of a similar character imposed by the laws of Zimbabwe; and
  - (b) that it is expedient that those arrangements should have effect.

*N. E. Leigh*  
Clerk of the Privy Council

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(1) section 497 was amended and extended by sections 98(2) and 100(1) of the Finance Act 1972 (c. 41) and section 10 of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979 (c. 14).

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## SCHEDULE 1

### “CONVENTION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME AND CAPITAL GAINS

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe;

Desiring to conclude a Convention for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income and capital gains;

Have agreed as follows:

#### **Personal scope**

**ARTICLE 1.** This Convention shall apply to persons who are residents of one or both of the Contracting States.

#### **Taxes covered**

**ARTICLE 2.**—(1) The taxes which are the subject of this Convention are:

- (a) in the United Kingdom:
  - (i) the income tax;
  - (ii) the corporation tax; and
  - (iii) the capital gains tax;(hereinafter referred to as “United Kingdom tax”);
- (b) in Zimbabwe:
  - (i) the income tax;
  - (ii) the branch profits tax;
  - (iii) the non-resident shareholders' tax;
  - (iv) the non-residents' tax on interest;
  - (v) the capital gains tax;(hereinafter referred to as “Zimbabwean tax”).

(2) This Convention shall apply also to any identical or substantially similar taxes which are imposed by either Contracting State after the date of signature of this Convention in addition to, or in place of, the existing taxes. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall notify each other of any substantial changes which are made in their respective taxation laws.

#### **General definitions**

**ARTICLE 3.**—(1) In this Convention, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) the term “United Kingdom” means Great Britain and Northern Ireland, including any area outside the territorial sea of the United Kingdom which in accordance with international law has been or may hereafter be designated, under the laws of the United Kingdom concerning the Continental Shelf, as an area within which the rights of the United Kingdom with respect to the sea bed and sub-soil and their natural resources may be exercised;

- (b) the term “Zimbabwe” means the Republic of Zimbabwe;
  - (c) the term “national” means:
    - (i) in relation to the United Kingdom, any individual who has under the law in the United Kingdom the status of United Kingdom national provided he has the right of abode in the United Kingdom; and any legal person, partnership, association or other entity deriving its status as such from the law in force in the United Kingdom;
    - (ii) in relation to Zimbabwe, any citizen of Zimbabwe and any legal person, partnership, association or other entity deriving its status as such from the law in force in Zimbabwe;
  - (d) the terms “a Contracting State” and “the other Contracting State” mean the United Kingdom or Zimbabwe as the context requires;
  - (e) the term “person” includes an individual, a company, an estate, a trust and any other body of persons;
  - (f) the term “company” means any body corporate or any entity which is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;
  - (g) 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;
  - (h) the term “international traffic” means any transport by a ship or aircraft, including transport by container, operated by an enterprise which has its place of effective management in a Contracting State, except when the ship or aircraft is operated solely between places in the other Contracting State;
  - (i) the term “competent authority” means, in the case of the United Kingdom the Commissioners of Inland Revenue or their authorised representative, and in the case of Zimbabwe the Commissioner of Taxes or his authorised representative.
- (2) As regards the application of this Convention by a Contracting State any term not otherwise defined shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning which it has under the laws of that Contracting State relating to the taxes which are the subject of this Convention.

### **Fiscal domicile**

**ARTICLE 4.**—(1) For the purposes of this Convention, the term “resident of a Contracting State” means any person who, under the law of that State, is liable to tax therein by reason of his domicile, residence, place of management or any other criterion.

(2) Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article an individual is a resident of both Contracting States, then his status shall be determined in accordance with the following rules:

- (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 an 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.

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(3) Where by reason of the provision of paragraph (1) of this Article a person other than an individual is a resident of both Contracting States, then it shall be deemed to be a resident of the State in which its place of effective management is situated.

### **Permanent establishment**

**ARTICLE 5.**—(1) For the purposes of this Convention, the term “permanent establishment” means a fixed place of business through which the business of an enterprise is wholly or partly carried on.

(2) The term “permanent establishment” includes especially:

- (a) a place of management;
- (b) a branch;
- (c) an office;
- (d) a factory;
- (e) a workshop;
- (f) a mine, an oil or gas well, a quarry or any other place of extraction of natural resources; and
- (g) an installation or structure used for the exploration or exploitation of natural resources.

(3) A building site or construction or installation project constitutes a permanent establishment only if it lasts more than six months.

(4) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, the term “permanent establishment” shall be deemed not to include:

- (a) the use of facilities solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise;
- (b) the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery;
- (c) the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of processing by another enterprise;
- (d) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of purchasing goods or merchandise, or of collecting information, for the enterprise;
- (e) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of carrying on, for the enterprise, any other activity of a preparatory or auxiliary character;
- (f) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for any combination of activities mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a) to (e) of this paragraph, provided that the overall activity of the fixed place of business resulting from this combination is of a preparatory or auxiliary character.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article, where a person, other than an agent of an independent status to whom paragraph (6) of this Article applies, is acting on behalf of an enterprise and has, and habitually exercises, in a Contracting State an authority to conclude contracts in the name of the enterprise, that enterprise shall be deemed to have a permanent establishment in that State in respect of any activities which that person undertakes for the enterprise, unless the activities of such person are limited to those mentioned in paragraph (4) of this Article which, if exercised through a fixed place of business, would not make that fixed place of business a permanent establishment under the provisions of that paragraph.

(6) An enterprise shall not be deemed to have a permanent establishment in a Contracting State merely because it carries on business in that State through a broker, general commission agent or any

other agent of an independent status, provided that such persons are acting in the ordinary course of their business.

(7) The fact that a company which is a resident of a Contracting State controls or is controlled by a company which is a resident of the other Contracting State, or which carries on business in that other State (whether through a permanent establishment or otherwise), shall not of itself constitute either company a permanent establishment of the other.

### **Income from immovable property**

**ARTICLE 6.**—(1) Income derived by a resident of a Contracting State from immovable property (including income from agriculture or forestry) situated in the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

(2) The term “immovable property” shall have the meaning which it has under the law of the Contracting State in which the property in question is situated. The term shall in any case include property accessory to immovable property, livestock and equipment used in agriculture and forestry, rights to which the provisions of general law respecting landed property apply, usufruct of immovable property and rights to variable or fixed payments as consideration for the working of, or the right to work, mineral deposits, sources and other natural resources; ships, boats and aircraft shall not be regarded as immovable property.

(3) The provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article shall apply to income derived from the direct use, letting, or use in any other form of immovable property.

(4) The provisions of paragraphs (1) and (3) of this Article shall apply also to the income from immovable property of an enterprise and to income from immovable property used for the performance of independent personal services.

### **Business profits**

**ARTICLE 7.**—(1) The profits of an enterprise of a Contracting State shall be taxable only in that State unless the enterprise carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein. If the enterprise carries on business as aforesaid, the profits of the enterprise may be taxed in the other State but only so much of them as is attributable to that permanent establishment.

(2) Where an enterprise of a Contracting State carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein, there shall in each Contracting State be attributed to that permanent establishment the profits which it might be expected to make if it were a distinct and separate enterprise engaged in the same or similar activities under the same or similar conditions and dealing wholly independently with the enterprise of which it is a permanent establishment.

(3) In determining the profits of a permanent establishment, there shall be allowed as deductions expenses which are incurred for the purposes of the permanent establishment, including an allocation of executive and general administrative expenses incurred for the purposes of the enterprise as a whole, whether in the state in which the permanent establishment is situated or elsewhere.

(4) Insofar as it has been customary in a Contracting State to determine the profits to be attributed to a permanent establishment on the basis of an apportionment of the total profits of the enterprise to its various parts, nothing in paragraph (2) of this Article shall preclude that Contracting State from determining the profits to be taxed by such an apportionment as may be customary; the method of apportionment adopted shall, however, be such that the result shall be in accordance with the principles contained in this Article.

(5) No profits shall be attributed to a permanent establishment by reason of the mere purchase by that permanent establishment of goods or merchandise for the enterprise.

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(6) For the purposes of the preceding paragraphs of this Article the profits to be attributed to the permanent establishment shall be determined by the same method year by year unless there is good and sufficient reason to the contrary.

(7) Where profits include items of income which are dealt with separately in other Articles of this Convention, then the provisions of those Articles shall not be affected by the provisions of this Article.

### **International traffic**

**ARTICLE 8.**—(1) Profits from international traffic shall be taxable only in the Contracting State in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.

(2) If the place of effective management of a shipping enterprise is aboard a ship, then it shall be deemed to be situated in the Contracting State in which the home harbour of the ship is situated, or, if there is no such home harbour, in the Contracting State of which the operator of the ship is a resident.

(3) The provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article shall apply also to profits from participation in a pool, a joint business or an international operating agency.

### **Associated enterprises**

**ARTICLE 9.**—(1) Where:

- (a) an enterprise of a Contracting State participates directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of the other Contracting State; or
- (b) the same persons participate directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of a Contracting State and an enterprise of the other Contracting State;

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.

(2) Where a Contracting State includes in the profits of an enterprise of that State, and taxes accordingly, profits on which an enterprise of the other Contracting State has been charged to tax in that other State and the profits so included are profits which would have accrued to the enterprise of the first-mentioned State if the conditions made between the two enterprises had been those which would have been made between independent enterprises, then that other State shall make an appropriate adjustment to the amount of the tax charged therein on those profits. In determining such adjustment, due regard shall be had to the other provisions of this Convention and the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall if necessary consult each other.

### **Dividends**

- (a) **ARTICLE 10.** (1) (a) Dividends derived from a company which is a resident of the United Kingdom by a resident of Zimbabwe may be taxed in Zimbabwe.
- (b) Where a resident of Zimbabwe is entitled to a tax credit in respect of such a dividend under paragraph (2) of this Article tax may also be charged in the United Kingdom and according to the laws of the United Kingdom on the aggregate of the amount or value of that dividend and the amount of that tax credit at a rate not exceeding 20 per cent.
- (c) Except as aforesaid dividends derived from a company which is a resident of the United Kingdom by a resident of Zimbabwe who is subject to tax thereon in Zimbabwe shall be exempt from any tax in the United Kingdom which is chargeable on dividends.

(2) A resident of Zimbabwe who receives a dividend from a company which is a resident of the United Kingdom shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph (3) of this Article and provided that he is subject to tax thereon in Zimbabwe, be entitled to the tax credit in respect thereof to which an individual resident in the United Kingdom would have been entitled had he received that dividend, and to the payment of any excess of that tax credit over his liability to United Kingdom tax.

(3) Paragraph (2) of this Article shall not apply where the recipient of the dividend is a company which either alone or together with one or more associated companies controls, directly or indirectly, at least 10 per cent of the voting power in the company paying the dividend. For the purposes of this paragraph two companies shall be deemed to be associated if one controls directly or indirectly more than 50 per cent of the voting power in the other company, or a third company controls more than 50 per cent of the voting power in both of them.

(4) Dividends derived from a company which is a resident of Zimbabwe by a resident of the United Kingdom may be taxed in the United Kingdom. Such dividends may also be taxed in Zimbabwe and according to the laws of Zimbabwe but provided that the recipient of the dividends is subject to tax thereon in the United Kingdom the tax so charged in Zimbabwe shall not exceed:

- (a) 5 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends if the recipient is a company which controls directly or indirectly at least 25 per cent of the voting power in the company paying the dividends;
- (b) 20 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends in all other cases.

(5) The term “dividends” as used in this Article means income from shares or other rights, not being debt-claims, participating in profits, as well as income from other corporate rights assimilated to income from shares by the taxation law of the State of which the company making the distribution is a resident and also includes any other item which, under the law of the Contracting State of which the company paying the dividend is a resident, is treated as a dividend or distribution of a company.

(6) The provisions of paragraphs (1), (2) and (4) of this Article shall not apply if the recipient of the dividends, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that other State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein and the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such a case, the provisions of Article 7 or Article 15, as the case may be, shall apply.

(7) Where a company which is a resident of a Contracting State derives profits or income from the other Contracting State, that other State may not impose any tax on the dividends paid by the company, except insofar as such dividends are paid to a resident of that other State or insofar as the holding in respect of which dividends are paid is effectively connected with a permanent establishment or a fixed base situated in that other State, nor subject the company's undistributed profits to a tax on undistributed profits, even if the dividends paid or the undistributed profits consist wholly or partly of profits or income arising in that other State.

## **Interest**

**ARTICLE 11.**—(1) Interest arising in a Contracting State which is derived by a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

(2) However, such interest may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which it arises, and according to the law of that State; but where such interest is derived by a resident of the other Contracting State who is subject to tax there in respect thereof the tax so charged in the Contracting State in which the interest arises shall not exceed 10 per cent of the gross amount of the interest.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (2) of this Article, interest arising in a Contracting State shall be exempt from tax in that State if it is derived by the Government of the other

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Contracting State or a local authority thereof or any agency or instrumentality of that Government or local authority.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 7 and of paragraph (2) of this Article, interest arising in Zimbabwe which is derived by a resident of the United Kingdom who is subject to tax there in respect thereof shall be exempt from Zimbabwean tax if it is paid in respect of a loan made, guaranteed or insured, or any other debt-claim or credit guaranteed or insured, by the United Kingdom Export Credits Guarantee Department.

(5) The term “interest” as used in this Article means income from debt-claims of every kind, whether or not secured by mortgage, and whether or not carrying a right to participate in the debtor's profits, and in particular, income from government securities and income from bonds or debentures but shall not include any item which is treated as a distribution under the provisions of Article 10 of this Convention.

(6) The provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article shall not apply if the recipient of the interest, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the interest arises, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that other State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the debt-claim in respect of which the interest is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such a case, the provisions of Article 7 or Article 15, as the case may be, shall apply.

(7) Interest shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is that State itself, a political subdivision, a local authority or a resident of that State. Where, however, the person paying the interest, whether he is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment or a fixed base in connection with which the indebtedness on which the interest is paid was incurred, and such interest is borne by that permanent establishment or fixed base, then such interest shall be deemed to arise in the State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated.

(8) Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the recipient or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the interest paid exceeds, for whatever reason, the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the recipient in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such a case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the law of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Convention.

## **Royalties**

**ARTICLE 12.**—(1) Royalties arising in a Contracting State which are derived by a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

(2) However, such royalties may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which they arise and according to the law of that State; but where such royalties are derived by a resident of the other Contracting State who is subject to tax there in respect thereof the tax so charged in the Contracting State in which the royalties arise shall not exceed 10 per cent of the gross amount of the royalties.

(3) The term “royalties” as used in this Article means payments of any kind received as a consideration for the use of, or the right to use, any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work (including cinematograph films, and films or tapes for radio or television broadcasting), any patent, trade mark, design or model, plan, secret formula or process, or for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.

(4) The provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article shall not apply if the recipient of the royalties, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the royalties arise, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that other State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the right or property



in respect of which the royalties are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such a case, the provisions of Article 7 or Article 15, as the case may be, shall apply.

(5) Royalties shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is that State itself, a political subdivision, a local authority or a resident of that State. Where, however, the person paying the royalties, whether he is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment or a fixed base in connection with which the obligation to pay the royalties was incurred, and such royalties are borne by that permanent establishment or fixed base, then such royalties shall be deemed to arise in the State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated.

(6) Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the recipient or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the royalties paid exceeds, for whatever reason, the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the recipient in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such a case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the law of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Convention.

### **Technical fees**

**ARTICLE 13.**—(1) Technical fees arising in a Contracting State which are derived by a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

(2) However, such technical fees may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which they arise, and according to the law of that State, but where such technical fees are derived by a resident of the other Contracting State who is subject to tax there in respect thereof the tax charged in the Contracting State in which the technical fees arise shall not exceed 10 per cent of the gross amount of the technical fees.

(3) The term “technical fees” as used in this Article means payments of any kind to any person, other than to an employee of the person making the payments, in consideration for any services of a technical, managerial or consultancy nature.

(4) The provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article shall not apply if the recipient of the technical fees, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the technical fees arise, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that other State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the technical fees are effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such a case, the provisions of Article 7 or Article 15, as the case may be, shall apply.

(5) Technical fees shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is that State itself, a political subdivision, a local authority or a resident of that State. Where, however, the person paying the technical fees, whether he is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment or a fixed base in connection with which the obligation to pay the technical fees was incurred, and such technical fees are borne by that permanent establishment or fixed base, then such technical fees shall be deemed to arise in the State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated.

(6) Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the recipient or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the technical fees paid exceeds, for whatever reason, the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the recipient in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such a case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the law of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Convention.

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## Capital gains

**ARTICLE 14.**—(1) Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of immovable property referred to in Article 6 and situated in the other Contracting State, or from the alienation of shares in a company the assets of which consist principally of such property, may be taxed in that other State.

(2) Gains from the alienation of movable property forming part of the business property of a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State or of movable property pertaining to a fixed base available to a resident of a Contracting State in the other Contracting State for the purpose of performing independent personal services, including such gains from the alienation of such a permanent establishment (alone or with the whole enterprise) or of such fixed base, may be taxed in that other State.

(3) Gains from the alienation of ships or aircraft operated in international traffic or movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships or aircraft shall be taxable only in the Contracting State in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.

(4) Gains from the alienation of any property other than that mentioned in paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of this Article shall be taxable only in the Contracting State of which the alienator is a resident.

## Independent personal services

**ARTICLE 15.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of Article 13, income derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of professional services or other activities of an independent character shall be taxable only in that State unless he has a fixed base regularly available to him in the other Contracting State for the purpose of performing his activities. If he has such a fixed base, the income may be taxed in the other State but only so much of it as is attributable to that fixed base.

(2) The term “professional services” includes especially independent scientific, literary, artistic, educational or teaching activities as well as the independent activities of physicians, lawyers, engineers, architects, dentists and accountants.

## Dependent personal services

**ARTICLE 16.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of Articles 17, 19 and 20, salaries, wages and other similar remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of an employment shall be taxable only in that State unless the employment is exercised in the other Contracting State. If the employment is so exercised, such remuneration as is derived therefrom may be taxed in that other State.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article, remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of an employment exercised in the other Contracting State shall be taxable only in the first-mentioned State if:

- (a) the recipient is present in the other State for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate 183 days in the fiscal year concerned; and
- (b) the remuneration is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the other State; and
- (c) the remuneration is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base which the employer has in the other State.

(3) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, remuneration derived in respect of an employment exercised aboard a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic may be taxed in the Contracting State in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.

### **Directors' fees**

**ARTICLE 17.** Directors' fees and other similar payments derived by a resident of a Contracting State in his capacity as a member of the board of directors of a company which is a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

### **Artistes and athletes**

**ARTICLE 18.**—(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 15 and 16, income derived by a resident of a Contracting State as an entertainer, such as a theatre, motion picture, radio or television artiste, or a musician, or as an athlete, from his personal activities as such exercised in the other Contracting State, may be taxed in that other State.

(2) Where income in respect of personal activities exercised by an entertainer or an athlete in his capacity as such accrues not to the entertainer or athlete himself but to another person, that income may, notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7, 15 and 16, be taxed in the Contracting State in which the activities of the entertainer or athlete are exercised.

### **Pensions**

**ARTICLE 19.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of Article 20, any pension or other similar remuneration paid to a resident of one of the Contracting States from a source in the other Contracting State in consideration of past employment or services in that other Contracting State and any annuity paid to such a resident from such a source shall be taxable only in that other State.

(2) The term “annuity” means a stated sum payable periodically at stated times during life or during a specified or ascertainable period of time under an obligation to make the payments in return for adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth.

### **Government service**

(a) **ARTICLE 20.** (1) (a) Remuneration, other than a pension, paid by a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision or authority shall be taxable only in that State.

(b) However, such remuneration shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the services are rendered in that State and the individual is a resident of that State who:

(i) is a national of that State; or

(ii) did not become a resident of that State solely for the purpose of rendering the services.

(a) (2) (a) Any pension paid by, or out of funds created by, a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision or authority shall be taxable only in that State.

(b) However, such pension shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the individual is a resident of, and a national of, that State and if immediately prior to the cessation of the services to which the pension relates the remuneration therefor was subject to tax in that State whether under paragraph (1) of this Article or otherwise.

(c) For the purposes of this paragraph any pension paid out of the Central African Pension Fund and subject to tax under the law of Zimbabwe shall be treated as if it were a pension paid by, or out of funds created by, Zimbabwe.

(3) The provisions of Articles 16, 17 and 19 shall apply to remuneration and pensions in respect of services rendered in connection with a business carried on by a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof.

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## **Students**

**ARTICLE 21.** Payments which a student or business apprentice who is or was immediately before visiting a Contracting State a resident of the other Contracting State and who is present in the first-mentioned State solely for the purpose of his education or training receives for the purpose of his maintenance, education or training shall not be taxed in that State, provided that such payments arise from sources outside that State.

## **Income not expressly mentioned**

**ARTICLE 22.** Items of income of a resident of a Contracting State, wherever arising, other than income paid out of trusts, which are not dealt with in the foregoing Articles of this Convention shall be taxable only in that State.

## **Elimination of double taxation**

**ARTICLE 23.—**(1) Subject to the provisions of the law of the United Kingdom regarding the allowance as a credit against United Kingdom tax of tax payable in a territory outside the United Kingdom (which shall not affect the general principle hereof):

- (a) Zimbabwean tax payable under the laws of Zimbabwe and in accordance with this Convention, whether directly or by deduction, on profits, income or chargeable gains from sources within Zimbabwe (excluding in the case of a dividend, tax payable in respect of the profits out of which the dividend is paid) shall be allowed as a credit against any United Kingdom tax computed by reference to the same profits, income or chargeable gains by reference to which the Zimbabwean tax is computed.
- (b) In the case of a dividend paid by a company which is a resident of Zimbabwe to a company which is a resident of the United Kingdom and which controls directly or indirectly at least 10 per cent of the voting power in the company paying the dividend, the credit shall take into account (in addition to any Zimbabwean tax for which credit may be allowed under the provisions of sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph) the Zimbabwean tax payable by the company in respect of the profits out of which such dividend is paid.

(2) Subject to the provisions of the law of Zimbabwe regarding the allowance as a credit against Zimbabwean tax of tax payable in a territory outside Zimbabwe (which shall not affect the general principle hereof):

- (a) United Kingdom tax payable, whether directly or by deduction, in respect of taxable income or chargeable gains from sources within the United Kingdom shall be allowed as a credit against any Zimbabwean tax computed by reference to the same taxable income or chargeable gains by reference to which the United Kingdom tax is computed.
- (b) In the case of a dividend paid by a company which is a resident of the United Kingdom to a company which is a resident of Zimbabwe and which controls directly or indirectly at least 10 per cent of the voting power in the company paying the dividend, the credit shall take into account (in addition to any United Kingdom tax for which credit may be allowed under the provisions of sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph) the United Kingdom tax payable by the company in respect of the profits out of which such dividend is paid.

(3) For the purposes of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article profits, income and capital gains owned by a resident of a Contracting State which may be taxed in the other Contracting State in accordance with this Convention shall be deemed to arise from sources in that other Contracting State.

## **Non-discrimination**

**ARTICLE 24.**—(1) 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.

Provided that this paragraph shall not prevent a Contracting State from imposing on the profits attributable to a permanent establishment in that Contracting State of a company which is a resident of the other Contracting State a tax not exceeding 2½ per cent of those profits in addition to the tax which would be chargeable on those profits if they were profits of a company which was a resident of the first-mentioned State.

(3) 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 or any requirement connected therewith which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which other similar enterprises of that first-mentioned State are or may be subjected.

(4) Except where the provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 9, paragraph (8) of Article 11, paragraph (6) of Article 12, or paragraph (6) of Article 13 apply, interest, royalties, technical fees and other disbursements paid by an enterprise of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State shall, for the purpose of determining the taxable profits of such enterprise, be deductible under the same conditions as if they had been paid to a resident of the first-mentioned State.

(5) Nothing contained in this Article shall be construed as obliging either Contracting State to grant to individuals not resident in that State any of the personal allowances, reliefs and reductions for tax purposes which are granted to individuals so resident.

(6) In this Article the term “taxation” means taxes of every kind and description.

## **Mutual agreement procedure**

**ARTICLE 25.**—(1) Where a resident of a Contracting State considers that the actions of one or both of the Contracting States result or will result for him in taxation not in accordance with this Convention, he may, irrespective of the remedies provided by the domestic law of those States, present his case to the competent authority of the Contracting State of which he is a resident.

(2) The competent authority shall endeavour, if the objection appears to it to be justified and if it is not itself able to arrive at a satisfactory solution, to resolve the case by mutual agreement with the competent authority of the other Contracting State, with a view to the avoidance of taxation not in accordance with the Convention.

(3) The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall endeavour to resolve by mutual agreement any difficulties or doubts arising as to the interpretation or application of the Convention.

(4) The competent authorities of the Contracting States may communicate with each other directly for the purpose of reaching an agreement in the sense of the preceding paragraphs.

## **Exchange of information**

**ARTICLE 26.** The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall exchange such information (being information which is at their disposal under their respective taxation laws in the normal course of administration) as is necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Convention or for the prevention of fraud or the administration of statutory provisions against legal avoidance in relation to the taxes which are the subject of this Convention. Any information so exchanged

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shall be treated as secret but may be disclosed to persons (including a court or administrative body) concerned with assessment, collection, enforcement or prosecution in respect of taxes which are the subject of this Convention. No information shall be exchanged which would disclose any trade, business, industrial or professional secret or any trade process.

### **Diplomatic agents and consular officials**

**ARTICLE 27.**—(1) Nothing in this Convention shall affect the fiscal privileges of members of diplomatic or permanent missions or consular posts under the general rules of international law or under the provisions of special agreements.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 4, an individual who is a member of the diplomatic or permanent mission or consular post of a Contracting State or any third State which is situated in the other Contracting State and who is subject to tax in that other State only if he derives income from sources therein, shall not be deemed to be a resident of that other State.

### **Entry into force**

**ARTICLE 28.** Each of the Contracting State shall notify to the other the completion of the procedures required by its law for the bringing into force of this Convention. The Convention shall enter into force on the date of the later of these notifications and shall thereupon have effect:

- (a) in the United Kingdom:
  - (i) in respect of income tax and capital gains tax, for any year of assessment beginning on or after 6 April 1981;
  - (ii) in respect of corporation tax, for any financial year beginning on or after 1 April 1981; and
- (b) in Zimbabwe:
  - (i) in respect of income tax, branch profits tax and capital gains tax, for any year of assessment beginning on or after 1 April 1981;
  - (ii) in respect of non-resident shareholders' tax, for dividends distributed on or after 1 April 1981;
  - (iii) in respect of non-residents' tax on interest, for interest paid on or after 1 October 1981.

### **Termination**

**ARTICLE 29.** This Convention shall remain in force until terminated by one of the Contracting States. Either Contracting State may terminate the Convention, through the diplomatic channel, by giving notice of termination at least six months before the end of any calendar year beginning after the expiration of five years from the date of entry into force of the Convention. In such event, the Convention shall cease to have effect:

- (a) in the United Kingdom:
  - (i) in respect of income tax and capital gains tax, for any year of assessment beginning on or after 6 April in the calendar year next following that in which the notice is given;
  - (ii) in respect of corporation tax, for any financial year beginning on or after 1 April in the calendar year next following that in which the notice is given; and
- (b) in Zimbabwe:

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- (i) in respect of income tax, branch profits tax and capital gains tax, for any year of assessment beginning on or after 1 April in the calendar year next following that in which the notice is given;
- (ii) in respect of non-resident shareholders' tax and non-residents' tax on interest, from 1 April in the calendar year next following that in which the notice is given.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention.

Done in duplicate at Harare this Nineteenth day of October 1982.

*R.A.C. Byatt*  
For the Government of the United Kingdom of  
Great Britain and Northern Ireland

*W.M. Mangwende*  
For the Government of the Republic of  
Zimbabwe”

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#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

Under the Convention with Zimbabwe scheduled to this Order certain trading profits not arising through a permanent establishment (Article 7) and the earnings of temporary business visitors (Articles 14 and 15) are, subject to certain conditions, to be taxed only in the country of the taxpayer's residence. Where an enterprise which is a resident of one country carries on business through a permanent establishment in the other, the profits of the enterprise which are attributable to that permanent establishment may be taxed in that other country (Articles 5 and 7). Shipping and air transport profits are to be taxed only in the country in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated (Article 8).

Income derived by public entertainers from their personal activities may normally be taxed in the country in which those activities are exercised (Article 18). Remuneration and pensions for government service are normally to be taxed by the paying Government only (Article 20) while other pensions paid in respect of an employment exercised in one country and arising from a source in that country are taxable only in that country (Article 19). Certain payments made to visiting students and business apprentices are, subject to certain conditions, to be exempt in the country visited (Article 21).

Income from immovable property (Article 6) and capital gains (Article 14) arising from the disposal of such property or of shares in a company whose assets consist mainly of such property may be taxed in the country in which the property is situated. Capital gains arising from the disposal of movable property are normally to be taxed only in the country of the taxpayer's residence unless they arise from the disposal of assets of a permanent establishment or a fixed base which the taxpayer has in the other country (Article 14).

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Where a United Kingdom company pays a dividend to a resident of Zimbabwe (other than to a company which controls 10 per cent or more of the voting power in the paying company), the recipient will, subject to certain conditions, receive the tax credit to which an individual resident in the United Kingdom would be entitled, less tax at a rate not exceeding 20 per cent on the aggregate of the dividend and the tax credit. Where dividends are paid by a Zimbabwean company to a resident of the United Kingdom the tax charged in Zimbabwe is not to exceed 5 per cent where the dividends are paid to a company which controls at least 25 per cent of the voting power in the company paying the dividend and 20 per cent in all other cases (Article 10).

The rate of tax to be imposed by the country of source on interest (Article 11), royalties (Article 12) and technical fees (Article 13) paid to a resident of the other country is, in general not to exceed 10 per cent. The country of source will exempt from tax interest payable to the Government (or government agency) of the other country and interest arising in Zimbabwe on loans guaranteed by the United Kingdom Export Credits Guarantee Department will be exempt from tax in Zimbabwe (Article 11).

Where income continues to be taxable in both countries relief from double taxation is to be given by the country of the taxpayer's residence (Article 23).

There are also provisions for the exchange of information and consultation between the competent authorities of the two countries (Articles 25 and 26) and for the safeguarding of nationals and enterprises of one country against discriminatory taxation in the other. An additional tax not exceeding 2½ per cent, however, may be charged on profits earned in one country by a permanent establishment of a company which is a resident of the other (Article 24).

The Convention is to take effect in the United Kingdom from April 1981 (Article 28).