



# GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

## OF THE

# REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

N\$2.69

WINDHOEK - 25 January 1999

No. 2037

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## Proclamation

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by the

**PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA**

No. 10

1999

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
NAMIBIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AF-  
RICA FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND PREVENTION  
OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES  
ON INCOME AND CAPITAL GAINS**

In terms of Article 32(8) of the Namibian Constitution, read with section 100(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1981 (Act No. 24 of 1981), I hereby announce that the Government of the Republic of Namibia on 18 May 1998 entered into an agreement with the Government of the Republic of South Africa for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income and capital gains.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of Namibia at Windhoek this 8th day of December, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-eight.

**SAM NUJOMA**

**President**

**BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT-IN-CABINET**

**SCHEDULE**

**AGREEMENT**

**BETWEEN**

**THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA**

**AND**

**THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**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 Republic of Namibia and the Government of the Republic of South Africa desiring to promote and strengthen the economic relations between the two countries,

Have agreed as follows:

**Article 1  
PERSONAL SCOPE**

This Agreement shall apply to persons who are residents of one or both of the Contracting States.

**Article 2  
TAXES COVERED**

1. This Agreement shall apply to taxes on income and on capital gains imposed on behalf of a Contracting State or its political subdivisions, irrespective of the manner in which they are levied.
2. There shall be regarded as taxes on income and on capital gains all taxes imposed on total income, on total capital gains, or on elements of income or of capital gains, including taxes on gains from the alienation of movable or immovable property, as well as taxes on capital appreciation.

3. The existing taxes to which the Agreement shall apply are in particular:
- (a) in the case of Namibia:
    - (i) the income tax;
    - (ii) the nonresident shareholders' tax;
    - (iii) the petroleum income tax;(hereinafter referred to as "Namibian tax");
  - (b) in the case of South Africa:
    - (i) the normal tax;
    - (ii) the secondary tax on companies;(hereinafter referred to as "South African tax").
4. The Agreement shall apply also to any identical or substantially similar taxes which are imposed by either Contracting State after the date of signature of the Agreement in addition to, or in place of, the existing taxes. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall notify each other of any significant changes which have been made in their respective taxation laws.

### Article 3 GENERAL DEFINITIONS

1. In this Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires:
- (a) the term "Namibia" means the Republic of Namibia, and, when used for the purposes of this Agreement in a geographical sense, the area in which the tax laws of Namibia are in force, as well as the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf, over which Namibia exercises sovereign rights in accordance with the international law, concerning the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the seabed and subsoil of these waters;
  - (b) the term "South Africa" means the Republic of South Africa and, when used in a geographical sense, includes the territorial sea thereof as well as any area outside the territorial sea which has been or may hereafter be designated, under the laws of South Africa and in accordance with international law, as an area within which South Africa may exercise sovereign rights or jurisdiction;
  - (c) the terms "a Contracting State" and "the other Contracting State" mean Namibia or South Africa as the context requires;
  - (d) the term "company" means any body corporate or any entity which is treated as a company or body corporate for tax purposes;
  - (e) the term "competent authority" means:

- (i) in the case of Namibia, the Minister of Finance or his or her authorised representative; and
  - (ii) in the case of South Africa, the Commissioner for the South African Revenue Service or his authorised representative;
- (f) 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;
- (g) the term “international traffic” means any transport by ship, aircraft or road transport vehicle operated by an enterprise which has its place of effective management in a Contracting State, except when the ship, aircraft or road transport vehicle is operated solely between places in the other Contracting State;
- (h) the term “national” means:
- (i) any individual possessing the nationality of a Contracting State;
  - (ii) any legal person or association deriving its status as such from the laws in force in a Contracting State; and
- (i) the term “person” includes an individual, a company and any other body of persons which is treated as an entity for tax purposes.
2. As regards the application of the provisions of the Agreement at any time by a Contracting State, any term not defined therein shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning which it has at that time under the law of that State for the purposes of the taxes to which the Agreement applies, any meaning under the applicable tax laws of that State prevailing over a meaning given to the term under other laws of that State.

#### **Article 4 RESIDENT**

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, the term “resident of a Contracting State” means any individual who is ordinarily resident in that State and any legal person which has its place of management in that State.
2. Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 an individual is a resident of both Contracting States, then his or her status shall be determined as follows:
- (a) he or she shall be deemed to be a resident of the State in which he or she has a permanent home available to him or her. If he or she has a permanent home available to him or her in both States, he or she shall be deemed to be a resident of the State with which his or her personal and economic relations are closer (centre of vital interests);
  - (b) if the State in which he or she has his or her centre of vital interests

- cannot be determined, or if he or she does not have a permanent home available to him or her in either State, he or she shall be deemed to be a resident of the State in which he or she has an habitual abode;
- (c) if he or she has an habitual abode in both States or in neither of them, he or she shall be deemed to be a resident of the State of which he or she is a national;
  - (d) if he or she 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.
3. Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 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.

#### **Article 5**

#### **PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT**

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, the term "permanent establishment" means a fixed place of business through which the business of the 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;
  - (g) (i) a building site, a construction, assembly or installation project or supervisory activities in connection therewith, but only where such site, project or activities continue for a period of more than six months;
  - (ii) the furnishing of services, including consultancy services, by an enterprise through employees or other personnel engaged by the enterprise for such purpose, but only where activities of that nature continue (for the same or a connected project) within the Contracting State for a period or periods aggregating more than six months within any twelve-month period;
  - (h) a guest farm or other operation of a similar nature; and

- (i) a warehouse, where storage facilities are provided to parties other than the enterprise.
3. 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 for collecting information, for the enterprise;
  - (e) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of advertising, for the supply of information, for scientific research or for similar activities which have a preparatory or auxiliary character, for the enterprise; and
  - (f) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for any combination of activities mentioned in subparagraphs (a) to (e), provided that the overall activity of the fixed place of business resulting from this combination is of a preparatory or auxiliary character.
4. A person acting in a Contracting State on behalf of an enterprise of the other Contracting State (other than an agent of an independent status to whom paragraph 5 applies) notwithstanding that he or she has no fixed place of business in the first-mentioned State shall be deemed to be a permanent establishment in that State if:
  - (a) he or she has, and habitually exercises, a general authority in the first-mentioned State to conclude contracts in the name of the enterprise; or
  - (b) he or she maintains in the first-mentioned State a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise from which he or she regularly fills orders on behalf of the enterprise; or
  - (c) he or she regularly secures orders in the first-mentioned State wholly or almost wholly for the enterprise.
5. 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. However, when the activities of such an agent are devoted wholly or almost wholly on behalf of that enterprise, he or she will not be considered an agent of an independent status within the meaning of this paragraph.

6. 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 as a permanent establishment of the other.

**Article 6**  
**INCOME FROM IMMOVABLE PROPERTY**

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 only 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 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 shall also apply to the income from immovable property of an enterprise and to income from immovable property used for the performance of independent personal services.

**Article 7**  
**BUSINESS PROFITS**

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. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, 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 the determination of the profits of a permanent establishment, there shall be allowed as deductions expenses which are incurred for the purposes of the permanent establishment including executive and general administrative expenses so incurred, whether in the Contracting State in which the permanent

establishment is situated or elsewhere. However, no such deductions shall be allowed in respect of amounts, if any, paid (otherwise than towards reimbursement of actual expenses) by the permanent establishment to the head office of the enterprise or any of its other offices, by way of royalties, fees or other similar payments in return for the use of patents or other rights, or by way of commission, for specific services performed or for management, or, except in the case of a banking enterprise, by way of interest on moneys lent to the permanent establishment. Likewise, no account shall be taken, in the determination of the profits of a permanent establishment, for amounts charged (otherwise than towards reimbursement of actual expenses), by the permanent establishment to the head office of the enterprise or any of its other offices, by way of royalties, fees or other similar payments in return for the use of patents or other rights, or by way of commission for specific services performed or for management, or, except in the case of a banking enterprise, by way of interest on moneys lent to the head office of the enterprise or any of its other offices.

4. In so far 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 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.
6. For the purposes of the preceding paragraphs, the profits to be attributed to the permanent establishment shall be determined by the same method year by year unless there is good reason to the contrary.
7. Where profits include items of income which are dealt with separately in other Articles of this Agreement, then the provisions of those Articles shall not be affected by the provisions of this Article.

#### **Article 8**

#### **SHIPPING, AIR AND ROAD TRANSPORT**

1. Profits from the operation or rental of ships, aircraft or road transport vehicles in international traffic and the rental of containers and related equipment which is incidental to the operation of ships, aircraft or road transport vehicles in 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 or boat, then it shall be deemed to be situated in the Contracting State in which the home harbour of the ship or boat is situated, or, if there is no such home harbour, in the Contracting State of which the operator of the ship or boat is a resident.

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3. If the place of effective management of a road transport enterprise cannot be determined, it shall be deemed to be situated in the Contracting State of which the operator of such road transport enterprise is a resident.
4. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall also apply to profits from the participation in a pool, a joint business or an international operating agency.

### **Article 9** **ASSOCIATED ENTERPRISES**

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 may 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 Agreement and the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall if necessary consult each other.

### **Article 10** **DIVIDENDS**

1. Dividends paid by a company which is a resident of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.
2. However, such dividends may also be taxed in the Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident and according to the laws of that State, but if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the dividends, the tax so charged shall not exceed:
  - (a) 5 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends if the beneficial owner is a company which holds at least 25 per cent of the capital of the company

paying the dividends;

- (b) 15 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends in all other cases.

The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall settle the mode of application of these limitations by mutual agreement.

This paragraph shall not affect the taxation of the company in respect of the profits out of which the dividends are paid.

3. 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 which is subjected to the same taxation treatment as income from shares by the laws of the Contracting State of which the company making the distribution is a resident.
4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the beneficial owner 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 14, as the case may be, shall apply.
5. Where a company which is a resident of a Contracting State derives profits or income from the other Contracting State, no tax may be imposed in that other State on the dividends paid by the company except in so far as such dividends are paid to a resident of that other State or in so far as the holding in respect of which the 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 such other State.

## **Article 11 INTEREST**

1. Interest arising in a Contracting State and paid to 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 laws of that State, but if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the interest the tax so charged shall not exceed 10 per cent of the gross amount of the interest.
3. 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, including premiums and prizes attaching to such securities, bonds or debentures. Penalty

charges for late payment shall not be regarded as interest for the purpose of this Article.

4. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply if the beneficial owner 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 14, as the case may be, shall apply.
5. 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 such 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.
6. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the interest, having regard to the debt-claim for which it is paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the beneficial owner 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 laws of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Agreement.

## **Article 12** **ROYALTIES**

1. Royalties arising in a Contracting State and paid to 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 laws of that State, but if the recipient who is a resident of the other Contracting State beneficially owns the royalties, the tax so charged 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, tapes or discs 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 shall not apply if the beneficial owner 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 14, as the case may be, shall apply.

5. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the royalties paid, having regard to the use, right or information for which they are paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the beneficial owner 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 laws of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Agreement.
6. Royalties shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is that State itself, a political subdivision, a regional or 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 with which the right or property in respect of which the royalties are paid is effectively connected, and such royalties are borne by such 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.

### **Article 13 CAPITAL GAINS**

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 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, aircraft or road transport vehicles operated in international traffic or movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships, aircraft or road transport vehicles, 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 referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, shall be taxable only in the Contracting State of which the alienator is a resident.

**Article 14**  
**INDEPENDENT PERSONAL SERVICES**

1. Income derived by an individual who is 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 or she has a fixed base regularly available to him or her in the other Contracting State for the purpose of performing his or her activities. If he or she 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. For the purposes of this Agreement, where an individual who is a resident of a Contracting State stays in the other Contracting State for a period or periods exceeding in the aggregate 183 days in any twelve-month period commencing or ending in the year of assessment concerned, he or she shall be deemed to have a fixed base regularly available to him or her in that other State and the income that is derived from his or her activities that are performed in that other State shall be 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.

**Article 15**  
**DEPENDENT PERSONAL SERVICES**

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 16, 18, 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, 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 any twelve-month period commencing or ending in the year of assessment 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 by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of an employment exercised aboard a ship, aircraft or road transport vehicle operated in international traffic may be taxed in the Contracting State in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.

**Article 16**  
**DIRECTORS' FEES**

1. Directors' fees and similar payments derived by a resident of a Contracting State in his or her 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.
2. The remuneration which a person to whom paragraph 1 applies derives from the company in respect of the discharge of functions as an employee, shall be taxed in accordance with the provisions of Article 15.

**Article 17**  
**ENTERTAINERS AND SPORTSPERSONS**

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7, 14 and 15, income derived by entertainers such as theatre, motion picture, radio or television artistes, and musicians, and by sportspersons, from their personal activities as such, may be taxed in the Contracting State in which these activities are exercised.
2. Where income in respect of personal activities exercised by an entertainer or a sportsperson in his or her capacity as such accrues not to the entertainer or sportsperson but to another person, that income may, notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7, 14 and 15, be taxed in the Contracting State in which the activities of the entertainer or sportsperson are exercised.

**Article 18**  
**PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES**

1. Any pension (other than a pension of the kind referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 19) and any annuity, derived from sources within a Contracting State by an individual who is a resident of the other Contracting State and is subject to tax on the whole or portion thereof in the other State, shall be exempt from tax in the first-mentioned State to the extent that it is subjected to tax in the other State.
2. The term "annuity" as used in this Article 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 (other than services rendered).

**Article 19**  
**GOVERNMENT SERVICE**

1. Remuneration (other than pensions) paid by, or out of funds created by, one of the Contracting States, a political subdivision or a regional or local authority thereof to any individual for services rendered to that State or subdivision or authority in the discharge of governmental functions shall be exempt from tax in the other Contracting State if the individual is not ordinarily resident in that other State or is ordinarily resident in that other State solely for the purpose of rendering those services.

2. Any pension paid by, or out of funds created by, a Contracting State, a political subdivision or a regional or local authority thereof to any individual for services rendered to that State or subdivision or authority in the discharge of governmental functions shall be exempt from tax in the other Contracting State in so far as the remuneration for those services was exempt from tax in that other State under paragraph 1 of this Article or would have been so exempt if this Agreement had been in force when the remuneration was paid.
3. The provisions of this Article shall not apply to payments in respect of services rendered in connection with any trade or business carried on by either of the Contracting States, a political subdivision or a regional or local authority thereof.

### **Article 20** **TEACHERS**

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 15, a teacher who makes a temporary visit to one of the Contracting States for a period not exceeding two years for the purpose of teaching at a university, college, school or other educational institution in that State and who is, or immediately before such visit was, a resident of the other Contracting State shall, in respect of remuneration for such teaching, be exempt from tax in the first-mentioned State, provided that such remuneration is derived by him or her from outside that State and such remuneration is subject to tax in the other State.

### **Article 21** **STUDENTS, TRAINEES AND APPRENTICES**

A student, trainee or apprentice who is present in a Contracting State solely for the purpose of his or her education or training and who is, or immediately before being so present was, a resident of the other Contracting State, shall be exempt from tax in the first-mentioned State on payments received from outside that first-mentioned State for the purposes of his or her maintenance, education or training.

### **Article 22** **OTHER INCOME**

1. Items of income not dealt with in the foregoing Articles of this Agreement shall be taxable only in the Contracting State in which they arise.
2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply to income if the recipient of such income, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State 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 income is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such a case, the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.

**Article 23**  
**ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION**

Where a resident of a Contracting State derives income or capital gains which, in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, may be taxed in the other Contracting State, the first-mentioned State shall allow as a deduction from the tax on the income or capital gains of that resident an amount equal to the tax paid in that other State. Such deduction shall not, however, exceed an amount which bears to the total tax payable the same ratio as the taxable income concerned bears to the total taxable income.

**Article 24**  
**NONDISCRIMINATION**

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. This provision shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 1, also apply to persons who are not residents of one or both of the Contracting States.
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. 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 the first-mentioned State are or may be subjected.
4. 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.
5. In this Article the term "taxation" means taxes which are the subject of this Agreement.

**Article 25**  
**MUTUAL AGREEMENT PROCEDURE**

1. Where a person considers that the actions of one or both of the Contracting States result or will result for him or her in taxation not in accordance with this Agreement, he or she may, irrespective of the remedies provided by the domestic law of those States, present his or her case to the competent authority of the Contracting State of which he or she is a resident or, if his or her case comes under paragraph 1 of Article 24, to that of the Contracting State of which he or



she is a national. The case must be presented within three years from the first notification of the action resulting in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement.

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 an appropriate 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 which is not in accordance with the Agreement. Any agreement reached shall be implemented notwithstanding any time limits in the domestic law of the Contracting States.
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 Agreement. They may also consult together for the elimination of double taxation in cases not provided for in the Agreement.
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. When it seems advisable in order to reach agreement to have an oral exchange of opinions, such exchange may take place through a commission consisting of representatives of the competent authorities of the Contracting States.

#### **Article 26**

#### **EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION**

1. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall exchange such information as is necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Agreement or of the domestic laws of the Contracting States concerning taxes covered by the Agreement in so far as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the Agreement. The exchange of information is not restricted by Article 1. Any information received by a Contracting State shall be treated as secret in the same manner as information obtained under the domestic law of that State and shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities (including courts and administrative bodies) involved in the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, or the determination of appeals in relation to, the taxes covered by the Agreement. Such persons or authorities shall use the information only for such purposes. They may disclose the information in public court proceedings or in judicial decisions.
2. In no case shall the provisions of paragraph 1 be construed so as to impose on a Contracting State the obligation:
  - (a) to carry out administrative measures at variance with the laws or the administrative practice of that or of the other Contracting State;
  - (b) to supply information which is not obtainable under the laws or in the normal course of the administration of that or of the other Contracting State;
  - (c) to supply information which would disclose any trade, business,

industrial, commercial or professional secret or trade process, or information, the disclosure of which would be contrary to public policy.

#### **Article 27**

#### **ASSISTANCE IN RECOVERY**

1. The Contracting States shall, to the extent permitted by their respective domestic law, lend assistance to each other in order to recover the taxes referred to in Article 2 as well as interest and penalties with regard to such taxes, provided that reasonable steps to recover such taxes have been taken by the Contracting State requesting such assistance.
2. Claims which are the subject of requests for assistance shall not have priority over taxes owing in the Contracting State rendering assistance and the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 26 shall also apply to any information which, by virtue of this Article, is supplied to the competent authority of a Contracting State.
3. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of the provisions of this Article.

#### **Article 28**

#### **MEMBERS OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS AND CONSULAR POSTS**

Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the fiscal privileges of members of diplomatic missions or consular posts under the general rules of international law or under the provisions of special agreements.

#### **Article 29**

#### **ENTRY INTO FORCE**

1. Each of the Contracting States shall notify to the other the completion of the procedures required by its law for the bringing into force of this Agreement. The Agreement shall enter into force sixty days after the date of the later of these notifications.
2. The provisions of the Agreement shall apply:
  - (a) in respect of taxes withheld at source, for amounts paid or credited on or after the first day of January next following the date upon which the Agreement enters into force;
  - (b) in respect of other taxes, for years of assessment of the persons entitled to the benefits of the Agreement beginning on or after the first day of January next following the date upon which the Agreement enters into force; and
  - (c) in respect of the provisions of Article 27, for taxes, interest and penalties which are outstanding or due on the date of entry into force of the Agreement.

3. The Agreement between the Minister of Finance of the Union of South Africa and the Administrator of the Territory of South West Africa which came into force on 29 May 1959, for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion in respect of taxes on income shall be terminated with effect from the date of entry into force of this Agreement and shall cease to have effect for any year or period for which this Agreement has effect.

**Article 30**  
**TERMINATION**

1. This Agreement shall remain in force indefinitely but either of the Contracting States may terminate the Agreement through diplomatic channels, by giving to the other Contracting State written notice of termination not later than 30 June of any calendar year starting five years after the year in which the Agreement entered into force.
2. In such event the Agreement shall cease to have effect:
  - (a) in respect of taxes withheld at source, for amounts paid or credited after the end of the calendar year in which such notice is given; and
  - (b) in respect of other taxes, for years of assessment of the persons entitled to the benefits of the Agreement beginning after the end of the calendar year in which such notice is given.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at WINDHOEK in duplicate, this 18th day of MAY 1998.

**N. MBUMBA**  
FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

**T. MANUAL**  
FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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