

**Reprint  
as at 23 June 1994**



**Double Taxation Relief (Fiji) Order  
1977  
(SR 1977/28)**

Elizabeth R

**Order in Council**

At the Court at Government House, Wellington this 28th day of  
February 1977

Present:  
The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Pursuant to section 172 of the Land and Income Tax Act 1954, and  
the Royal Powers Act 1953, Her Majesty the Queen, acting by and  
with the advice and consent of Her Executive Council, is pleased to  
make the following order.

**Contents**

	Page
1	2
2	2

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**Note**

Changes authorised by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989  
have been made in this reprint.

A general outline of these changes is set out in the notes at the end of this reprint, together  
with other explanatory material about this reprint.

**This order is administered by the Inland Revenue Department.**

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<b>Schedule 1</b>	3
<b>Agreement Between the Government of New Zealand and the Government of Fiji for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income</b>	
<b>Schedule 2</b>	29
<b>Second Protocol</b>	
<b>Schedule 3</b>	31

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## **Order**

**1**

This order may be cited as the Double Taxation Relief (Fiji) Order 1977.

**2**

It is hereby declared that the arrangements specified in the agreement set out in Schedules 1, 2, and 3, being arrangements that have been made with the Government of Fiji with a view to affording relief from double taxation in relation to income tax and excess retention tax imposed under the Land and Income Tax Act 1954 and income tax (including basic tax and normal tax, the non-resident dividend withholding tax, the interest withholding tax and the dividend tax) imposed by the law of Fiji shall, in relation to income tax and excess retention tax imposed under that Act, and notwithstanding anything in that Act or any other enactment, have effect according to the tenor of the agreement.

Clause 2: amended, on 23 June 1994, by clause 2 of the Double Taxation Relief (Fiji) Order 1977, Amendment No 2 (SR 1994/83).

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**Schedule 1**  
**Agreement Between the Government of**  
**New Zealand and the Government of Fiji**  
**for the Avoidance of Double Taxation**  
**and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with**  
**Respect to Taxes on Income**

Schedule heading: amended, on 19 December 1986, by clause 2(2)(a) of the Double Taxation Relief (Fiji) Order 1977, Amendment No 1 (SR 1986/374).

The Government of New Zealand and the Government of Fiji,  
Desiring to conclude an Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income,  
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) The taxes which are the subject of this Agreement are:
  - (a) in Fiji:  
the income tax (including basic tax and normal tax, the non-resident dividend withholding tax, the interest withholding tax and the dividend tax);
  - (b) in New Zealand:  
the income tax and the excess retention tax.
- (2) This Agreement shall also apply to any identical or substantially similar taxes which are imposed after the date of signature of this Agreement in addition to, or in place of, the existing taxes by either Contracting State.
- (3) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b) of this Article the income tax does not include the bonus issue tax.

### Article 3

#### General definitions

- (1) In this Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires,—
- (a) the term “Fiji” means the islands of Fiji, including the island of Rotuma and its dependencies; and includes all areas of water which, in accordance with international law, have been, or may hereafter be, designated under the laws of Fiji as areas over which the sovereignty of Fiji may be exercised with respect to the sea, the seabed and its subsoil and the natural resources thereof;
  - (b) the term “New Zealand”, when used in a geographical sense, means the metropolitan territory of New Zealand (including the outlying islands) but does not include the Cook Islands, Niue or the Tokelau Islands; it also includes areas adjacent to the territorial sea of the metropolitan territory of New Zealand (including the outlying islands) which by New Zealand legislation and in accordance with international law have been, or may hereafter be, designated as areas over which New Zealand has sovereign rights for the purposes of exploring them or of exploring, exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources of the sea, or of the seabed and subsoil;
  - (c) the terms “Contracting State”, “one of the Contracting States”, and “other Contracting State” mean Fiji or New Zealand, as the context requires;
  - (d) the term “person” includes any body of persons, corporate or not corporate;
  - (e) the term “Fiji tax” means tax imposed by Fiji being tax to which this Agreement applies by virtue of Article 2; the term “New Zealand tax” means tax imposed by New Zealand being tax to which this Agreement applies by virtue of Article 2;
  - (f) the term “tax” means Fiji tax or New Zealand tax, as the context requires;
  - (g) the term “competent authority” means, in the case of Fiji, the Commissioner of Inland Revenue or his authorised representative and, in the case of New Zealand, the

Article 3—*continued*

Commissioner of Inland Revenue or his authorised representative;

- (h) the term “natural resource royalties” means payments of any kind to the extent to which they are made as consideration for the use of, or the right to use, any mine or quarry, or as consideration for the extraction, removal or other exploitation of, or the right to extract, remove or otherwise exploit, standing timber or any natural resource;
- (i) the term “industrial or commercial profits” means profits derived by an enterprise of a Contracting State from the carrying on of a trade or business, but does not include—
  - (i) dividends, interest, royalties (as defined in Article 11), or natural resource royalties;
  - (ii) income from the sale or other disposition of land situated in the other Contracting State or of any estate or interest in land so situated, or from the sale or other disposition of any share or comparable interest in a company or association whose assets consist wholly or principally of any such land or any such estate or interest;
  - (iii) income from the grant or renewal, or from the sale or other disposition, of any right relating to the operation of any mine or quarry, situated in the other Contracting State or to the extraction, removal or other exploitation of any standing timber or of any natural resource so situated, or from the sale or other disposition of any share or comparable interest in a company or association whose assets consist wholly or principally of any such right; in this sub-paragraph (i)(iii), the term “right” means any right, licence, permit, authority, title, option, privilege or other concession and includes a share or interest in any right, licence, permit, authority, title, option, privilege or other concession;

Article 3—*continued*

- (iv) rent;
  - (v) profits from operating ships or aircraft;
  - (vi) remuneration or other income for personal (including professional) services;
  - (vii) income from the furnishing of services of employees or others by any person in the course of the carrying on by that person of a profession or vocation; or
  - (viii) charges for the bailment of livestock;
  - (j) the terms “enterprise of a Contracting State” and “enterprise of the other Contracting State” mean an enterprise carried on by a Fiji resident or an enterprise carried on by a New Zealand resident, as the context requires;
  - (k) words in the singular include the plural and words in the plural include the singular.
- (2) In determining, for the purposes of Article 9, 10 or 11, whether dividends, interest or royalties are beneficially owned by a resident of a Contracting State, dividends, interest or royalties in respect of which a trustee is subject to tax in that Contracting State shall be treated as being beneficially owned by that trustee.
- (3) In this Agreement, the terms “Fiji tax” and “New Zealand tax” do not include any amount which represents a penalty or interest imposed under the law of either Contracting State relating to the taxes to which this Agreement applies by virtue of Article 2.
- (4) In the application of the provisions of this Agreement 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 to which this Agreement applies by virtue of Article 2.

## Article 4

## Fiscal domicile

- (1) For the purposes of this Agreement—

Article 4—*continued*

- (a) the term “New Zealand resident” means a person who is resident in New Zealand for the purposes of New Zealand tax;
  - (b) the term “Fiji resident” means a person who is a resident of Fiji for the purposes of Fiji tax.
- (2) Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article an individual is both a New Zealand resident and a Fiji resident then his status shall, for the purposes of this Agreement, be determined in accordance with the following rules—
- (a) he shall be deemed to be solely a resident of the Contracting State in which he has a permanent home available to him. If he has a permanent home available to him in both Contracting States, he shall be deemed to be solely a resident of the Contracting State with which his personal and economic relations are closest (hereinafter referred to as his centre of vital interests);
  - (b) if the Contracting 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 Contracting State, he shall be deemed to be solely a resident of the Contracting State in which he has an habitual abode;
  - (c) if he has an habitual abode in both Contracting States or in neither of them, he shall be deemed to be solely a resident of the Contracting State of which he is a national;
  - (d) if he is a national of both Contracting 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) of this Article, a person other than an individual is both a New Zealand resident and a Fiji resident then its status shall, for the purposes of this Agreement, be determined in accordance with the following rules—
- (a) it shall be treated solely as a New Zealand resident if the centre of its practical management is situated in New Zealand and solely as a Fiji resident if the centre of its practical management is situated in Fiji, whether or

Article 4—*continued*

not any person outside New Zealand or Fiji, as the case may be, exercises or is capable of exercising any overriding control of it or of its policy or affairs in any way whatsoever; and

- (b) failing a resolution of the matter under subparagraph (a) of this paragraph, it shall be treated solely as a New Zealand resident if it is established by or under the laws of New Zealand and solely as a Fiji resident if it is established by or under the laws of Fiji.
- (4) For the purposes of this Article the term “national” means—
  - (a) in relation to New Zealand, any individual who is a New Zealand citizen;
  - (b) in relation to Fiji, any individual who is a Fiji citizen.
- (5) For the purposes of this Agreement, the terms “resident of a Contracting State” and “resident of the other Contracting State” mean a person who is a New Zealand resident or a person who is a Fiji resident, as the context requires.

## Article 5

## Permanent establishment

- (1) For the purposes of this Agreement the term “permanent establishment”, in relation to an enterprise, means a fixed place of trade or business in which the trade or business of the enterprise is wholly or partly carried on.
- (2) The term “permanent establishment” includes—
  - (a) a place of management;
  - (b) a branch;
  - (c) an office;
  - (d) a factory;
  - (e) a workshop;
  - (f) a mine, quarry or other place of extraction of natural resources;
  - (g) an agricultural, pastoral or forestry property; and
  - (h) a building site or construction, installation or assembly project which exists for more than six months.

Article 5—*continued*

- (3) The term “permanent establishment” shall not be deemed 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 fixed place of trade or business solely for the purpose of purchasing goods or merchandise, or for collecting information, for the enterprise; or
  - (d) the maintenance of a fixed place of trade or business solely for the purpose of activities which have a preparatory or auxiliary character for the enterprise, such as advertising or scientific research.
- (4) An enterprise of a Contracting State shall be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the other Contracting State and to carry on trade or business through that permanent establishment if—
- (a) it carries on supervisory activities in that other Contracting State for more than six months in connection with a building site, or a construction, installation or assembly project which is being undertaken, in that other Contracting State; or
  - (b) substantial equipment is in that other Contracting State being used or installed by, for or under contract with the enterprise.
- (5) A person acting in a Contracting State on behalf of an enterprise of the other Contracting State (other than an agent of independent status to whom paragraph (7) of this Article applies) shall be deemed to be a permanent establishment of that enterprise in the first-mentioned Contracting State if—
- (a) he has, and habitually exercises in that first-mentioned Contracting State, any authority to conclude contracts on behalf of the enterprise, unless his activities are limited to the purchase of goods or merchandise for the enterprise;

Article 5—*continued*

- (b) there is maintained in that first-mentioned Contracting State a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise from which he habitually fills orders on behalf of the enterprise; or
  - (c) in so acting he carries out in that first-mentioned Contracting State activities of any of the kinds referred to in sub-paragraph (a)(i) or sub-paragraph (a)(ii) or sub-paragraph (a)(iii) of paragraph (6) of this Article.
- (6) In any case where paragraph (5) of this Article does not apply, an enterprise of a Contracting State shall be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the other Contracting State and to carry on trade or business through that permanent establishment if—
- (a) for, or at or to the order of, that enterprise, another enterprise—
    - (i) manufactures, assembles, processes, packs or distributes in that other Contracting State any goods or merchandise;
    - (ii) performs, in that other Contracting State, any mining or quarrying operations or any operations carried on in association with mining or quarrying operations, or performs, in that other Contracting State, any operations for the extraction, removal or other exploitation of standing timber or of any natural resources; or
    - (iii) breeds, manages, agists or raises in that other Contracting State any livestock; and
  - (b) either enterprise participates directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of the other enterprise, or the same persons participate directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of both enterprises.
- (7) An enterprise of a Contracting State shall not be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the other Contracting State merely because it carries on trade or business in that other Contracting State through a broker, a general commission agent or any other agent of independent status, where such a person is

Article 5—*continued*

acting in the ordinary course of his business as a broker, a general commission agent or other agent of independent status.

- (8) 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 trade or business in that other State (whether through a permanent establishment or otherwise), shall not of itself constitute a place of business of either company a permanent establishment of the other.

Article 6

Industrial or commercial profits

- (1) Industrial or commercial profits of an enterprise of a Contracting State shall be subject to tax only in that Contracting State unless the enterprise carries on trade or business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein. If the enterprise carries on trade or business as aforesaid, tax may be imposed by that other Contracting State on the whole of the industrial or commercial profits of the enterprise from sources within that other Contracting State whether or not those profits are attributable to that permanent establishment.
- (2) Where an enterprise of a Contracting State carries on trade or business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein, there shall be attributed to that permanent establishment the industrial or commercial profits which it might be expected to make if it were an independent enterprise engaged in the same or similar activities under the same or similar conditions and dealing at arm's length with the enterprise of which it is a permanent establishment; and the profits so attributed shall be deemed to be income derived from sources in that other Contracting State and shall be taxed accordingly.
- (3) In determining the industrial or commercial profits attributable to a permanent establishment in a Contracting State, there shall be allowed as deductions all expenses of the enterprise,

Article 6—*continued*

including executive and general administrative expenses, which would be deductible if the permanent establishment were an independent enterprise and which are reasonably connected with the permanent establishment, whether incurred in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment is situated or elsewhere.

- (4) If the information available to the competent authority of the Contracting State concerned is inadequate to determine the industrial or commercial profits to be attributed to the permanent establishment, nothing in this Article shall affect the application of the law of that Contracting State in relation to the liability of the enterprise to pay tax in respect of the permanent establishment on an amount determined by the exercise of a discretion or the making of an estimate by the competent authority of that Contracting State. Provided that the discretion shall be exercised or the estimate shall be made, so far as the information available to the competent authority permits, in accordance with the principle stated in this Article.
- (5) Industrial or commercial profits shall not be attributed to a permanent establishment by reason of the mere purchase by that permanent establishment of goods or merchandise for the enterprise.
- (6) Nothing in this Article shall apply to either Contracting State to prevent the operation in the Contracting State of any provisions of its law at any time in force relating to the taxation of any income from the business of any form of insurance. Provided that if the law in force in either Contracting State at the date of signature of this Agreement relating to the taxation of that income is varied (otherwise than in minor respects so as not to affect its general character), the Contracting Governments shall consult with each other with a view to agreeing to such amendment of this paragraph as may be appropriate.

## Article 7

## Associated enterprises

- (1) Where—

Article 7—*continued*

- (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 operative between the two enterprises in their commercial or financial relations which differ from those which might be expected to operate between independent enterprises dealing at arm's length, then any profits which, but for those conditions, might have been expected to accrue to one of the enterprises, but, by reason of those conditions, have not so accrued, may be included in the profits of that enterprise.

- (2) Profits included in the profits of an enterprise of a Contracting State under paragraph (1) of this Article shall be deemed to be income of that enterprise derived from sources in that Contracting State and shall be taxed accordingly.
- (3) If the information available to the competent authority of a Contracting State is inadequate to determine, for the purposes of paragraph (1) of this Article, the profits which might have been expected to accrue to an enterprise, nothing in this Article shall affect the application of any law of that Contracting State in relation to the liability of that enterprise to pay tax on an amount determined by the exercise of a discretion or the making of an estimate by the competent authority of that Contracting State. Provided that the discretion shall be exercised or the estimate shall be made, so far as the information available to the competent authority permits, in accordance with the principle stated in this Article.

Article 8

Shipping and air transport

- (1) A resident of a Contracting State shall, subject to paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) of Article 6 and to Article 7, be exempt from tax

Article 8—*continued*

in the other Contracting State on profits from the operation of ships or aircraft other than operations confined solely to places in that other Contracting State.

- (2) The exemption provided in paragraph (1) of this Article shall apply in relation to the share of the profits from the operation of ships or aircraft derived by a resident of a Contracting State through participation in a pool service, in a joint transport operating organisation or in an international operating agency but only to the extent to which the share of the profits is not attributable to profits from voyages, flights or operations confined solely to places in the other Contracting State.
- (3) For the purposes of this Article and Article 20, profits derived from the carriage of passengers, livestock, mails, goods or merchandise shipped in a Contracting State for discharge at another place in that Contracting State shall be treated as profits from the operation of a ship or aircraft confined solely to places in that Contracting State.
- (4) If the mode of operation of ships or aircraft by residents of either of the Contracting States at the date of signature of this Agreement is subsequently so changed that either of the Contracting Governments considers that the wording of the Article should be reviewed, the Contracting Governments shall consult with each other with a view to deciding whether any modification of this Article is desirable.

Article 9  
Dividends

- (1) Dividends paid by a company which is a Fiji resident to a person who is a New Zealand resident may be taxed in New Zealand. However, such dividends may be taxed in Fiji and according to the law of Fiji, but, where that person is the beneficial owner of the dividends, the amount of Fiji tax so charged shall not exceed 15 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends.
- (2) Dividends paid by a company which is a New Zealand resident to a person who is a Fiji resident may be taxed in Fiji.

Article 9—*continued*

However, such dividends may be taxed in New Zealand and according to the law of New Zealand, but, where that person is the beneficial owner of the dividends, the amount of New Zealand tax so charged shall not exceed 15 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends.

- (3) The limitations on the amount of tax for which paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article provide shall not apply if the person who is the beneficial owner of the dividends, being a resident of a Contracting State, has in the other Contracting State a permanent establishment and the holding giving rise to the dividends is effectively connected with that permanent establishment. In such a case, the dividends may be taxed in that other Contracting State in accordance with the law of that other Contracting State.
- (4) Dividends paid by a company which is a resident of a Contracting State, being dividends which are derived and beneficially owned by a person who is not a resident of the other Contracting State, shall be exempt from tax in that other Contracting State.

Article 10

Interest

- (1) Interest derived from sources within a Contracting State by a person who is a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other Contracting State. However, such interest may be taxed in that first-mentioned Contracting State and according to the law of that State, but, where that person is the beneficial owner of the interest, the amount of tax so charged shall not exceed 10 per cent of the gross amount of the interest.
- (2) The limitation on the amount of tax for which paragraph (1) of this Article provides shall not apply if the person who is the beneficial owner of the interest, being a resident of a Contracting State, has in the other Contracting State a permanent establishment and the indebtedness giving rise to the interest is effectively connected with that permanent establishment. In such a case, the interest may be taxed in that other Contract-

Article 10—*continued*

- ing State in accordance with the law of that other Contracting State.
- (3) The limitation on the amount of tax for which paragraph (1) of this Article provides shall not apply if the person who is the beneficial owner of the interest, being a resident of a Contracting State, and the person paying the interest are associated with each other. In such a case, the interest may be taxed in the other Contracting State in accordance with the law of that other Contracting State. For the purposes of this paragraph a person is associated with another person if either person controls directly or indirectly the other or if the same persons control directly or indirectly both. For this purpose the term “control” includes any kind of control, whether or not legally enforceable, and however exercised or exercisable.
- (4) Where the application of the limitation on the amount of tax for which paragraph (1) of this Article provides is not excluded by virtue of the foregoing provisions of this Article, but, owing to a special relationship between the person paying the interest and the person who is the beneficial owner of the interest, or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the interest paid exceeds the amount which might have been expected to have been agreed upon in the absence of such relationship, the limitation on the amount of tax for which paragraph (1) of this Article provides shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In that case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the law of each Contracting State.

## Article 11

## Royalties

- (1) Royalties derived from sources within a Contracting State by a person who is a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other Contracting State. However, such royalties may be taxed in that first-mentioned Contracting State and according to the law of that State, but, where that person is the beneficial owner of the royalties, the amount of tax so

Article 11—*continued*

charged shall not exceed 15 per cent of the gross amount of the royalties.

- (2) The term “royalties” in this Article means payments of any kind to the extent to which they are made as consideration for—
- (a) the use of or the right to use any—
    - (i) copyright, patent, design or model, plan, secret formula or process, trade-mark, or other like property or right;
    - (ii) industrial, agricultural, commercial or scientific equipment;
    - (iii) motion picture films; or
    - (iv) films or video tapes for use in connection with television or tapes for use in connection with radio broadcasting;
  - (b) the supply of—
    - (i) scientific, technical, industrial or commercial knowledge or information;
    - (ii) any assistance which is given as a means of enabling the application or enjoyment of such knowledge or information; or
  - (c) the supply by a resident of a Contracting State of management services in the other Contracting State, but does not include natural resource royalties.
- (3) The limitation on the amount of tax for which paragraph (1) of this Article provides shall not apply if the person who is the beneficial owner of the royalties, being a resident of a Contracting State, has in the other Contracting State a permanent establishment and the knowledge, information, assistance, right or property giving rise to the royalties is effectively connected with that permanent establishment. In such a case, the royalties may be taxed in that other Contracting State in accordance with the law of that other Contracting State.
- (4) Where the application of the limitation on the amount of tax for which paragraph (1) of this Article provides is not excluded by virtue of paragraph (3) of this Article but owing to a special relationship between the person paying the royalties and the

Article 11—*continued*

person who is the beneficial owner of the royalties, or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the royalties paid exceeds the amount which might have been expected to have been agreed upon in the absence of such relationship, the limitation on the amount of tax for which paragraph (1) of this Article provides shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In that case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the law of each Contracting State.

## Article 12

## Personal services

- (1) Subject to Articles 15, 17 and 18, remuneration or income (other than pensions) derived by an individual who is a resident of a Contracting State in respect of personal (including professional) services shall be subject to tax only in that Contracting State unless the services are performed in the other Contracting State. If the services are so performed, such remuneration or income as is derived in respect thereof shall be deemed to have a source in, and may be subjected to tax in, that other Contracting State.
- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this Article, remuneration (other than pensions) derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of an employment exercised in the other Contracting State shall be exempt from tax in that other Contracting State if—
  - (a) the recipient is present in that other Contracting State for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate 183 days in the income year of that other Contracting State; and
  - (b) the remuneration is paid by or on behalf of an employer who is not a resident of that other Contracting State; and
  - (c) the remuneration is not borne by a permanent establishment which that employer has in that other Contracting State; and
  - (d) the remuneration is, or upon the application of this Article will be, subject to tax in the first-mentioned Contracting State.

Article 12—*continued*

- (3) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article, remuneration in respect of services performed aboard a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic by a resident of a Contracting State may be subjected to tax in that Contracting State. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term “international traffic” includes traffic between places in one country in the course of a voyage which extends over more than one country.

Article 13

Directors’ fees

Notwithstanding anything contained in Article 12, directors’ fees and 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 shall be deemed to have a source in, and may be taxed in, that other Contracting State.

Article 14

Public entertainers and athletes

- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in Article 12, remuneration or income derived by public entertainers (such as theatrical, motion picture, radio or television artistes and musicians) and by athletes from their personal activities as such shall be deemed to have a source in, and may be subjected to tax in, the Contracting State in which these activities are exercised.
- (2) An enterprise of a Contracting State shall be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the other Contracting State and to carry on trade or business through that permanent establishment if it provides the services of a public entertainer or athlete referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article in that other Contracting State.

Article 15

Governmental functions

- (1) Remuneration (other than pensions) paid by the Government of Fiji to any individual for services rendered to that Govern-

Article 15—*continued*

ment in the discharge of governmental functions shall be exempt from New Zealand tax if the individual is not resident in New Zealand for the purposes of New Zealand tax or is resident in New Zealand for the purposes of New Zealand tax solely for the purpose of rendering those services.

- (2) Remuneration (other than pensions) paid by the Government of New Zealand to an individual for services rendered to that Government in the discharge of governmental functions shall be exempt from Fiji tax if the individual is not a resident of Fiji for the purposes of Fiji tax or is a resident of Fiji for the purposes of Fiji tax solely for the purpose of rendering those services.
- (3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article shall not apply to payments in respect of services rendered in connection with any trade or business carried on by either Government for the purposes of profit.

## Article 16

New Zealand Government's Bilateral Aid  
to Fiji

Notwithstanding anything elsewhere in this Agreement, income derived by any person from the participation in any capacity whatsoever of that person in the New Zealand Government's Bilateral Aid Programme to Fiji shall be exempt from Fiji tax if—

- (a) that person is not a resident of Fiji for the purposes of Fiji tax or is a resident of Fiji for the purposes of Fiji tax solely for the purpose of such participation; and
- (b) that income is subject to tax in New Zealand.

## Article 17

## Professors and teachers

A professor or teacher who visits a Contracting State for a period not exceeding two years for the purpose of teaching at a university, college, school or other educational institution in that Contracting State and who immediately before that visit was a resident of the other Contracting State shall be exempt from tax in the first-men-

Article 17—*continued*

tioned Contracting State on any remuneration for such teaching in respect of which he is, or, upon the application of this Article, will be, subject to tax in the other Contracting State.

Article 18

Students and trainees

A student or trainee who is, or was immediately before visiting a Contracting State, a resident of the other Contracting State and is present in the first-mentioned Contracting State solely for the purpose of his education or training shall not be taxed in that first-mentioned Contracting State on payments (including salary or wages) to the extent to which he receives such payments for the purpose of his maintenance, education or training provided that such payments are made to him from outside that first-mentioned Contracting State.

Article 19

Dual residence

- (1) This Article shall apply to a person who is a resident of Fiji for the purposes of Fiji tax and is also resident in New Zealand for the purposes of New Zealand tax.
- (2) Where such a person is treated for the purposes of this Agreement solely as a resident of a Contracting State he shall be exempt in the other Contracting State from tax on income other than income which, under the law of that other Contracting State or under this Agreement, is derived, or is deemed to be derived, from sources in that other Contracting State.

Article 20

Elimination of double taxation

- (1) Subject to any provisions of the law of Fiji which may from time to time be in force and which relate to the allowance of a credit against Fiji tax of tax paid in a country outside Fiji (which shall not affect the general principle hereof), New Zealand tax paid under the law of New Zealand and consistently with this Agreement, whether directly or by deduction,

Article 20—*continued*

in respect of income derived by a Fiji resident from sources in New Zealand (excluding, in the case of a dividend, tax paid in respect of the profits out of which the dividend is paid) shall be allowed as a credit against Fiji tax payable in respect of that income.

- (2) Subject to any provisions of the law of New Zealand which may from time to time be in force and which relate to the allowance of a credit against New Zealand tax of tax paid in a country outside New Zealand (which shall not affect the general principle hereof), Fiji tax paid under the law of Fiji and consistently with this Agreement, whether directly or by deduction, in respect of income derived by a New Zealand resident from sources in Fiji (excluding, in the case of a dividend, tax paid in respect of the profits out of which the dividend is paid) shall be allowed as a credit against New Zealand tax payable in respect of that income.
- (3) For the purposes of paragraph (2) of this Article the term “Fiji tax paid” shall be deemed to include any amount which would have been payable as Fiji tax for any year but for an exemption or reduction of tax granted for that year or any part thereof under—
- (a) any of the following provisions, that is to say—
- (i) Section 16(2)(a), (b) and (d), Section 8(6)(c) and Section 9(3)(h) of the Income Tax Act 1974; and
  - (ii) Section 8(1) of the Hotels Aid Ordinance 1964, (Cap. 185):
- provided that relief is given for the same year under either section 16(2)(a) or section 16(2)(b) of the Income Tax Act 1974 or section 8(1) of the Hotels Aid Ordinance so far as they were in force on, and have not been modified since, the date of signature of this Agreement or have been modified only in minor respects so as not to affect their general character; or
- (b) any other provision which may subsequently be made granting an exemption or reduction which is agreed, in an Exchange of Letters between the Contracting States, to be of a substantially similar character, if it has not

Article 20—*continued*

been modified thereafter or has been modified only in minor respects so as not to affect its general character.

- (4) For the purposes of this Article—
- (a)
    - (i) New Zealand tax borne by a Fiji resident in respect of dividends paid by a company which is a New Zealand resident shall be treated as tax in respect of income from sources in New Zealand;
    - (ii) Fiji tax borne by a New Zealand resident in respect of dividends paid by a company which is a Fiji resident shall be treated as tax in respect of income from sources in Fiji.
  - (b) interest, royalties, (as defined in Article 11) and natural resource royalties which are derived by a resident of a Contracting State and which under the law of the other Contracting State—
    - (i) are derived from sources in that other Contracting State; or
    - (ii) being derived by a non-resident are subject to withholding tax,shall be treated in the first-mentioned Contracting State as having a source in that other Contracting State;
  - (c) remuneration in respect of services performed aboard a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic by a resident of a Contracting State shall be treated as having a source in that Contracting State;
  - (d) profits derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the operation of ships or aircraft, being profits from operations confined solely to places in the other Contracting State, shall be treated as having a source in that other Contracting State;

Article 20—*continued*

- (e) an amount which, for the purposes of tax in a Contracting State, is included in the taxable income of a person who is a resident of the other Contracting State, and which is so included under any provision of the law of the first-mentioned Contracting State for the time being in force relating to the taxation of any income from the business of any form of insurance shall be treated as having a source in that first-mentioned Contracting State;
  - (f) income referred to in paragraph (ii), (iii), or (iv) of the definition of “industrial or commercial profits” in subparagraph (i) of paragraph (1) of Article 3 shall be treated as having a source in the Contracting State in which the land, mine, quarry, standing timber, natural resource or rent-producing property is situated.
- (5) Where profits, on which an enterprise of a Contracting State has been charged to tax in that Contracting State, are also included in the profits of an enterprise of the other Contracting State as being profits which, because of the conditions operative between the two enterprises, might have been expected to accrue to the enterprise of that other Contracting State if the enterprises had been independent enterprises dealing at arm’s length, the profits so included shall be treated for the purposes of this Article as profits of the enterprise of the first-mentioned Contracting State from a source in that other Contracting State and credit shall be given in accordance with this Article in respect of the extra tax chargeable in that other Contracting State as a result of the inclusion of such profits.

## Article 21

## Mutual agreement procedure

- (1) Where a taxpayer considers that the action of the competent authority in a Contracting State has resulted, or is likely to result, in double taxation contrary to the provisions of this Agreement, he shall be entitled to present the facts to the competent authority in the Contracting State of which he is a resident and, should the taxpayer’s claim be deemed worthy

Article 21—*continued*

of consideration, the competent authority in that Contracting State shall endeavour to come to an agreement with the competent authority in the other Contracting State with a view to the avoidance of the double taxation in question.

- (2) The competent authority in a Contracting State may communicate directly with the competent authority in the other Contracting State for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Agreement and in an endeavour to assure its consistent interpretation and application.

Article 22

Exchange of information

- (1) The competent authorities shall exchange such information (being information available under the respective taxation laws of the Contracting States) as is necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Agreement or for the prevention of fraud or for the administration of statutory provisions against avoidance of the taxes to which this Agreement applies by virtue of Article 2.
- (2) Any information so exchanged shall be treated as secret and shall not be disclosed to any persons other than those (including a Court or reviewing authority) concerned with the assessment or collection of the taxes to which this Agreement applies by virtue of Article 2, or the determination of appeals in relation thereto.
- (3) No information shall be exchanged which would disclose any trade secret or trade process.
- (4) A competent authority shall not be obliged by this Article to disclose to the other competent authority any information which does not relate directly to the affairs of a taxpayer with whom the other competent authority is concerned.

Article 23

Entry into force

- (1) This agreement shall come into force on the date on which the last of all such things shall have been done in Fiji and New

Article 23—*continued*

Zealand as are necessary to give the Agreement the force of law in Fiji and New Zealand so far as its provisions affect Fiji tax and New Zealand tax respectively, and shall thereupon have effect—

- (a) in Fiji—  
in relation to Fiji tax, in respect of income derived during any income year beginning on or after 1 January 1976.
  - (b) in New Zealand—  
in relation to New Zealand tax, in respect of income derived during any income year beginning on or after 1 April 1976.
- (2) The Contracting States shall, as soon as possible, inform one another in writing when the last of all such things shall have been done as are necessary to give the Agreement the force of law in the respective Contracting States.

### Article 24 Termination

This Agreement shall continue in effect indefinitely, but either Contracting State may, on or before 30 June in any calendar year after the year 1979 give to the other Contracting State notice of termination and, in that event, this Agreement shall cease to be effective—

- (a) in Fiji—  
in relation to Fiji tax, in respect of income derived during any income year beginning on or after 1 January in the calendar year next following that in which the notice is given.
- (b) in New Zealand—  
in relation to New Zealand tax, in respect of income derived during any income year beginning on or after 1 April in the calendar year next following that in which the notice is given.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorised thereto have signed this Agreement.

Done at Wellington in duplicate this twenty-seventh day of October one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six in the English language.

P I Wilkinson  
For the Government of New Zealand

C A Stinson  
For the Government of Fiji

Protocol to the Agreement Between the  
Government of New Zealand and the  
Government of Fiji for the Avoidance of Double  
Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion  
with Respect to Taxes on Income

The Government of New Zealand and the Government of Fiji have agreed that the following provision shall form an integral part of the Agreement:

In connection with Articles 9 and 20:

For the purposes of Articles 9 and 20, every reference to dividends paid shall include a reference to dividends distributed, credited, or dealt with in the interest of or on behalf of a person, and shall also include a reference to dividends deemed to have been distributed under the laws of a Contracting State.

This protocol shall enter into force on the same date as the Agreement.

Done at Wellington in duplicate this twenty-seventh day of October one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six in the English language.

P I Wilkinson  
For the Government of New Zealand

C A Stinson  
For the Government of Fiji

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## **Schedule 2**

### **Second Protocol**

Schedule 2: added, on 19 December 1986, by clause 2(2)(b) of the Double Taxation Relief (Fiji) Order 1977, Amendment No 1 (SR 1986/374).

#### **Second Protocol to the Agreement Between the Government of New Zealand and the Government of Fiji for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income**

The Government of New Zealand and the Government of Fiji  
Desiring to conclude a second Protocol to the Agreement between  
the Contracting States for the avoidance of double taxation and the  
prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income, signed  
at Wellington on 27 October 1976, (hereinafter referred to as “the  
Agreement”),  
Have agreed as follows:

#### **Article I**

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 10 of the Agreement, interest derived and beneficially owned by the Reserve Bank of a Contracting State and which has its source in the other Contracting State, shall be exempt from tax in that other Contracting State.

#### **Article II**

1. The Contracting States shall notify each other through diplomatic channels that the constitutional requirements for the entry into force of this Protocol have been complied with.
2. The Protocol shall enter into force on the date of the later of the notifications referred to in paragraph 1 and its provisions shall have effect:
  - (a) in Fiji:  
in respect of interest derived during any income year beginning on or after 1 January in the calendar year next following the date on which the Protocol enters into force;
  - (b) in New Zealand:

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Article II—*continued*

in respect of interest derived during any income year beginning on or after 1 April in the calendar year next following the date on which the Protocol enters into force.

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

DONE in duplicate at Suva this fifteenth day of December 1986 in the English language.

For the Government of New Zealand  
Nick Hurley

For the Government of Fiji  
K K T Mara

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### **Schedule 3**

Schedule 3: added, on 23 June 1994, by clause 2(2) of the Double Taxation Relief (Fiji) Order 1977, Amendment No 2 (SR 1994/83).

#### **Third Protocol to the Agreement between the Government of New Zealand and the Government of the Republic of Fiji for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income**

The Government of New Zealand and the Government of the Republic of Fiji,

Desiring to conclude a Third Protocol to the Agreement between the Government of New Zealand and the Government of the Republic of Fiji for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income done at Wellington on 27 October 1976 (hereinafter referred to as “the Agreement”),

Have agreed that the following provisions shall form an integral part of the Agreement:

#### **Article 1**

Subject to Article 21 of the Agreement, a New Zealand resident deriving income from Fiji, being income referred to in paragraph (2) of Article 20 of the Agreement, shall not be entitled to the benefit of paragraph (3) of Article 20 where the competent authority of New Zealand considers, after consultation with the competent authority of Fiji, that the benefit is inappropriate, having regard to:

- (a) whether any arrangements have been entered into by any person for the purpose of taking advantage of paragraph (3) of Article 20 for the benefit of that person or any other person;
- (b) whether any benefit accrues or may accrue to a person who is neither a New Zealand resident nor a Fiji resident;
- (c) the prevention of fraud or the avoidance of the taxes to which the Agreement applies;
- (d) any other matter which either competent authority considers relevant in the particular circumstances of the case, including any submissions from the New Zealand resident concerned.

## Article 2

Article 1 of this Third Protocol shall apply to income derived on or after 1 March 1994.

## Article 3

1. The Contracting States shall notify each other through diplomatic channels that the constitutional requirements for the entry into force of this Third Protocol have been complied with.
2. This Third Protocol shall enter into force on the date of the later of the notifications referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article.

DONE at Suva in duplicate this 14th day of April 1994 in the English language.

D J MacKay  
For the Government of New Zealand

S L Rabuka  
For the Government of the Republic of Fiji

Initialled at officials level on 16 December 1993:

On behalf of the New Zealand delegation

D R Henry  
Commissioner of Inland Revenue (New Zealand)

Reprinted as at  
23 June 1994

**Double Taxation Relief (Fiji) Order 1977**

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On behalf of the Fiji delegation

S T Mailekai  
Commissioner of Inland Revenue (Fiji)

P G Millen,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

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Issued under the authority of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989.  
Date of notification in *Gazette*: 1 March 1977.

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**Contents**

- 1 General
  - 2 Status of reprints
  - 3 How reprints are prepared
  - 4 Changes made under section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989
  - 5 List of amendments incorporated in this reprint (most recent first)
- 

**Notes****1 General**

This is a reprint of the Double Taxation Relief (Fiji) Order 1977. The reprint incorporates all the amendments to the order as at 23 June 1994, as specified in the list of amendments at the end of these notes.

Relevant provisions of any amending enactments that contain transitional, savings, or application provisions that cannot be compiled in the reprint are also included, after the principal enactment, in chronological order. For more information, see <http://www.pco.parliament.govt.nz/reprints/>.

**2 Status of reprints**

Under section 16D of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989, reprints are presumed to correctly state, as at the date of the reprint, the law enacted by the principal enactment and by the amendments to that enactment. This presumption applies even though editorial changes authorised by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 have been made in the reprint.

This presumption may be rebutted by producing the official volumes of statutes or statutory regulations in which the principal enactment and its amendments are contained.

**3 How reprints are prepared**

A number of editorial conventions are followed in the preparation of reprints. For example, the enacting words are not included in Acts, and provisions that are repealed or revoked

are omitted. For a detailed list of the editorial conventions, see <http://www.pco.parliament.govt.nz/editorial-conventions/> or Part 8 of the *Tables of New Zealand Acts and Ordinances and Statutory Regulations and Deemed Regulations in Force*.

#### **4 Changes made under section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989**

Section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 authorises the making of editorial changes in a reprint as set out in sections 17D and 17E of that Act so that, to the extent permitted, the format and style of the reprinted enactment is consistent with current legislative drafting practice. Changes that would alter the effect of the legislation are not permitted. A new format of legislation was introduced on 1 January 2000. Changes to legislative drafting style have also been made since 1997, and are ongoing. To the extent permitted by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989, all legislation reprinted after 1 January 2000 is in the new format for legislation and reflects current drafting practice at the time of the reprint.

In outline, the editorial changes made in reprints under the authority of section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 are set out below, and they have been applied, where relevant, in the preparation of this reprint:

- omission of unnecessary referential words (such as “of this section” and “of this Act”)
- typeface and type size (Times Roman, generally in 11.5 point)
- layout of provisions, including:
  - indentation
  - position of section headings (eg, the number and heading now appear above the section)
- format of definitions (eg, the defined term now appears in bold type, without quotation marks)
- format of dates (eg, a date formerly expressed as “the 1st day of January 1999” is now expressed as “1 January 1999”)

- position of the date of assent (it now appears on the front page of each Act)
- punctuation (eg, colons are not used after definitions)
- Parts numbered with roman numerals are replaced with arabic numerals, and all cross-references are changed accordingly
- case and appearance of letters and words, including:
  - format of headings (eg, headings where each word formerly appeared with an initial capital letter followed by small capital letters are amended so that the heading appears in bold, with only the first word (and any proper nouns) appearing with an initial capital letter)
  - small capital letters in section and subsection references are now capital letters
- schedules are renumbered (eg, Schedule 1 replaces First Schedule), and all cross-references are changed accordingly
- running heads (the information that appears at the top of each page)
- format of two-column schedules of consequential amendments, and schedules of repeals (eg, they are rearranged into alphabetical order, rather than chronological).

**5** *List of amendments incorporated in this reprint  
(most recent first)*

Double Taxation Relief (Fiji) Order 1977, Amendment No 2 (SR 1994/83)  
Double Taxation Relief (Fiji) Order 1977, Amendment No 1 (SR 1986/374)

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