

amounts collected and related matters will be made the subject matter of a common agreement between the competent authorities of the two contracting States concerned and when consummated will be published.

## PART 521—DENMARK

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AUTHORITY: 26 U.S.C. 62, 143, 144, 211, and 231.

### Subpart—Withholding of Tax

SOURCE: Treasury Decision 5692, 14 FR 1123, Mar. 12, 1949, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 25 FR 14022, Dec. 31, 1960.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: By T.D. 8732, 62 FR 53498, Oct. 14, 1997, Subpart—Withholding of Tax, consisting of §§ 521.1 through 521.8 was removed, effective Jan. 1, 1999. By T.D. 8804, 63 FR 72183, Dec. 31, 1998, the effective date was delayed until Jan. 1, 2000. By T.D. 8856, 64 FR 73408, Dec. 30, 1999, the effective date was delayed until Jan. 1, 2001.

#### RELEASE OF EXCESS TAX WITHHELD AND REDUCTION IN RATE OF WITHHOLDING

### § 521.1 Introductory.

(a) The income tax convention between the United States and the Kingdom of Denmark, signed May 6, 1948, proclaimed by the President of the United States on December 8, 1948, and effective as to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1947 (referred to in this subpart as the convention), provides in part as follows:

#### ARTICLE I

(1) The taxes referred to in this Convention are:

(a) In the case of the United States of America: The Federal income tax, including surtaxes.

(b) In the case of Denmark:  
The national income tax, including the war profits tax.

The intercommunal income tax.  
The communal income tax.

(2) The present Convention shall also apply to any other taxes of a substantially similar character imposed by either contracting State subsequently to the date of signature of the present Convention.

#### ARTICLE II

(1) As used in this Convention:

(a) The term “United States” means the United States of America, and when used in a geographical sense includes only the States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.

(b) The term “Denmark” means the Kingdom of Denmark; the provisions of the Convention shall not, however, extend to the Faroe Islands; nor do they apply to Greenland.

(c) The term “permanent establishment” means a branch office, factory, warehouse or other fixed place of business, but does not include the casual and temporary use of merely storage facilities, nor does it include an agency unless the agent has and exercises a

general authority to negotiate and conclude contracts on behalf of an enterprise or has a stock of merchandise from which he regularly fills orders on its behalf. An enterprise of one of the contracting States shall not be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the other State merely because it carries on business dealings in such other State through a *bona fide* commission agent, broker or custodian acting in the ordinary course of his business as such. The fact that an enterprise of one of the contracting States maintains in the other State a fixed place of business exclusively for the purchase of goods or merchandise shall not of itself constitute such fixed place of business a permanent establishment of such enterprise. The fact that a corporation of one contracting State has a subsidiary corporation which is a corporation of the other State or which is engaged in trade or business in the other State shall not of itself constitute that subsidiary corporation a permanent establishment of its parent corporation.

(d) The term "enterprise of one of the contracting States" means, as the case may be, "United States enterprise" or "Danish enterprise."

(e) The term "enterprise" includes every form of undertaking whether carried on by an individual, partnership, corporation, or any other entity.

(f) The term "United States enterprise" means an enterprise carried on in the United States of America by a resident of the United States of America or by a United States corporation or other entity; the term "United States corporation or other entity" means a partnership, corporation or other entity created or organized in the United States of America or under the law of the United States of America or of any State or Territory of the United States of America.

(g) The term "Danish enterprise" means an enterprise carried on in Denmark by a resident of Denmark or by a Danish corporation or other entity; the term "Danish corporation or other entity" means a partnership, corporation or other entity created or organized in Denmark or under Danish laws.

(h) The term "competent authorities" means, in the case of the United States the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or his authorized representative; and in the case of Denmark, the Chief of the Taxation Department of the Ministry of Finance (Generaldirektren for Skattevaesenet) or his authorized representative.

(2) In the application of the provisions of the present Convention by one of the contracting States any term not otherwise defined shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning which such term has under its own tax laws.

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#### ARTICLE VI

(1) Dividends shall be taxable only in the contracting State in which the shareholder is resident or, if the shareholder is a corporation or other entity, in the contracting State in which such corporation or other entity is incorporated or organized.

(2) Each of the contracting States reserves, however, the right to collect and retain the tax, which, under its revenue laws, is deductible at the source with respect to such dividends, but the tax shall not exceed 15 percent of the amount of dividends derived from sources within such State by a resident, corporation or other entity of the other State, if the recipient has no permanent establishment in the contracting State from which the dividends are derived.

(3) It is agreed, however, that the rate of dividend tax at the source shall not exceed five percent if the shareholder is a corporation controlling, directly or indirectly, at least 95 percent of the entire voting power in the corporation paying the dividend, and if not more than 25 percent of the gross income of such paying corporation is derived from interest and dividends, other than interest and dividends received from its own subsidiary corporations. Such reduction of the rate of five percent shall not apply if the relationship of the two corporations has been arranged or is maintained primarily with the intention of securing such reduced rate.

#### ARTICLE VII

Interest on bonds, securities, notes, debentures, or on any other form of indebtedness derived from sources within one of the contracting States by a resident or corporation or other entity of the other contracting State not having a permanent establishment in the former State shall be exempt from tax by such former State.

#### ARTICLE VIII

Royalties and other amounts derived as consideration for the right to use copyrights, patents, designs, secret processes and formulas, trade-marks and other like property (including rentals and like payments in respect of motion picture films) derived from sources within one of the contracting States by a resident or corporation or other entity of the other contracting State not having a permanent establishment in the former State shall be exempt from taxation in such former State.

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#### ARTICLE X

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(2) Private pensions and life annuities derived from within one of the contracting

## § 521.2

States and paid to individuals residing in the other contracting State shall be exempt from taxation in the former State.

(3) The term "life annuities" as used herein means a stated sum payable periodically at stated times during life, or during a specified number of years, under an obligation to make the payments in consideration of a gross sum paid for such obligation.

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### ARTICLE XXII

The competent authorities of the two contracting States may prescribe regulations necessary to interpret and carry out the provisions of this Convention. With respect to the provisions of this Convention relating to exchange of information and mutual assistance in the collection of taxes, such authorities may, by common agreement, prescribe rules concerning matters of procedure, forms of application and replies thereto, conversion of currency, disposition of amounts collected, minimum amounts subject to collection and related matters.

### ARTICLE XXIII

(1) The present Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

(2) Upon the exchange of instruments of ratification, the present Convention shall have effect.

(a) in the case of United States tax, for the taxable years beginning on or after the first day of January of the year in which such exchange takes place;

(b) in the case of Danish tax, for the taxable years beginning on or after the first day of April of the year in which such exchange takes place.

(3) The present Convention shall continue effective for a period of five years and indefinitely after that period, but may be terminated by either of the contracting States at the end of the five-year period or at any time thereafter, provided that at least six months' prior notice of termination has been given and, in such event, the present Convention shall cease to be effective.

(a) As respects United States tax, for the taxable years beginning on or after the first day of January next following the expiration of the six-month period;

(b) As respects Danish tax, for the taxable years beginning on or after the first day of April next following the expiration of the six-month period.

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(b) As used in this subpart, unless the context otherwise requires, the terms defined in the above articles of the con-

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vention shall have the meanings so assigned to them.

### § 521.2 Dividends.

(a) *General.* The rate of tax imposed by section 211(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to nonresident alien individuals not engaged in trade or business within the United States) and by section 231(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to foreign corporations not engaged in trade or business within the United States) is 30 percent. Such rate is reduced under Article VI of the convention to 15 percent in the case of dividends received on or after January 1, 1948, from sources within the United States by a nonresident alien (including a nonresident alien individual, fiduciary, and partnership) who is a resident of Denmark or by a Danish corporation if such alien or corporation at no time during the taxable year had a permanent establishment within the United States. As to what is a Danish corporation, see Article II(1)(g) of the convention. Thus, if a nonresident alien who is a resident of Denmark performs personal services within the United States during the calendar year 1948, but has at no time during such year a permanent establishment within the United States, he is entitled to the reduced rate of tax with respect to dividends derived in that year from United States sources, as provided in Article VI of the convention, even though by reason of his having rendered personal services within the United States he is engaged in trade or business therein in that year within the meaning of section 211(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. As to what constitutes a permanent establishment, see Article II(1)(c) of the convention.

(b) *Dividends paid by a United States subsidiary corporation.* (1) Under the provisions of Article VI (3) of the convention, dividends paid by a domestic corporation to a Danish corporation controlling, directly or indirectly, at the time the dividend is paid, 95 percent or more of the entire voting power in such domestic corporation, are subject to tax at the rate of only 5 percent, if (i) not more than 25 percent of