6. For the purposes of the preceding paragraphs of this Article:

(a) the term "principal class of shares" means the class or classes of shares of a company which represents in the aggregate the majority of the aggregate vote and value of the company or the class or classes of beneficial interests of an entity which represents in the aggregate the majority of the aggregate vote and value of the entity;

(b) the term "recognised stock exchange" means:

(i) any stock exchange established and regulated as such under the laws of either Contracting State; and

(ii) any other stock exchange agreed upon by the competent authorities of the Contracting States;

(c) the term "equivalent beneficiary" means any person who would be entitled to benefits with respect to an item of income accorded by a Contracting State under the domestic law of that Contracting State, this Convention or any other international instrument which are equivalent to benefits to be accorded to that item of income under the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 10, paragraph 1 of Article 11 or paragraph 1 of Article 12 of this Convention;

(d) with respect to entities that are not companies, the term "shares" means interests that are comparable to shares;

(e) two persons shall be "connected persons" if one owns, directly or indirectly, at least 50 per cent of the beneficial interest in the other (or, in the case of a company, at least 50 per cent of the aggregate vote and value of the company's shares) or another person owns, directly or indirectly, at least 50 per cent of the beneficial interest (or, in the case of a company, at least 50 per cent of the aggregate vote and value of the company's shares) in each person; in any case, a person shall be connected to another if, based on all the relevant facts and circumstances, one has control of the other or both are under the control of the same person or persons.

7. (a) Where:

(i) an enterprise of a Contracting State derives income from the other Contracting State and the first-mentioned Contracting State treats such income as attributable to a permanent establishment of the enterprise situated in a third jurisdiction; and

(ii) the profits attributable to that permanent establishment are exempt from tax in the first-mentioned Contracting State,

the benefits under this Convention shall not apply to any item of income on which the tax in the third jurisdiction is less than 60 per cent of the tax that would be imposed in the first-mentioned Contracting State on that item of income if that permanent establishment were situated in the first-mentioned Contracting State. In such a case, any income to which the provisions of this paragraph apply shall remain taxable according to the domestic law of the other Contracting State, notwithstanding any other provisions of this Convention.

(b) The provisions of subparagraph (a) of this paragraph shall not apply if the income derived from the other Contracting State described in that subparagraph is derived in connection with or is incidental to the active conduct of a business carried on through the permanent establishment (other than the business of making, managing or simply holding investments for the enterprise's own account, unless these activities are banking, insurance or securities activities carried on by a bank, insurance enterprise or registered securities dealer, respectively).