(b) However, such pensions and other similar remuneration shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the individual is a resident of, and a national of, that other Contracting State.

3. The provisions of Articles 15, 16, 17 and 18 shall apply to salaries, wages, pensions, and other similar remuneration in respect of services rendered in connection with a business carried on by a Contracting State or a political subdivision or local authority thereof.

ARTICLE 20
STUDENTS

Payments which a student or business apprentice who is or was immediately before visiting a Contracting State a resident of the other Contracting State and who is present in the first-mentioned Contracting State solely for the purpose of his education or training receives for the purpose of his maintenance, education or training shall not be taxed in that Contracting State, provided that such payments arise from sources outside that Contracting State. In the case of a business apprentice, the exemption provided by this Article shall apply only for a period not exceeding three years from the date on which he first begins his training in that Contracting State.

ARTICLE 21
SILENT PARTNERSHIP

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Convention, any income derived by a silent partner who is a resident of a Contracting State in respect of a silent partnership (in the case of Japan, Tokumei Kumiai) contract or another similar contract may be taxed in the other Contracting State according to the laws of that other Contracting State, provided that such income arises in that other Contracting State and is deductible in computing the taxable income of the payer in that other Contracting State.

ARTICLE 22
OTHER INCOME

1. Items of income beneficially owned by a resident of a Contracting State, wherever arising, not dealt with in the foregoing Articles of this Convention shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply to income, other than income from immovable property as defined in paragraph 2 of Article 6, if the beneficial owner 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 Contracting 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 case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.

3. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner of the income referred to in paragraph 1 or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the income exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the beneficial owner of the income in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such case, the excess part of the income shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Convention.

ARTICLE 23
ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION

1. In Japan, double taxation shall be eliminated as follows:

Subject to the provisions of the laws of Japan regarding the allowance as a credit against Japanese tax of tax payable in any country other than Japan, where a resident of Japan derives income from Morocco which may be taxed in Morocco in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, the amount of Moroccan tax payable in respect of that income shall be allowed as a credit against the Japanese tax imposed on that resident. The amount of credit, however, shall not exceed the amount of the Japanese tax which is appropriate to that income.

2. In Morocco, double taxation shall be eliminated as follows: