

**Income Tax (Singapore — Pakistan) (Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement)  
Order 1993**

**Table of Contents**

**Enacting Formula**

**THE SCHEDULE**

**Legislative History**

**INCOME TAX ACT  
(CHAPTER 134, SECTION 49)**

**INCOME TAX (SINGAPORE — PAKISTAN)  
(AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AGREEMENT)  
ORDER 1993**

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WHEREAS it is provided by section 49 of the Income Tax Act that if the Minister by order declares that arrangements specified in the order have been made with the Government of any country outside Singapore with a view to affording relief from double taxation in relation to tax under the Act and any tax of a similar character imposed by the laws of that country, and that it is expedient that those arrangements should have effect, the arrangements shall have effect in relation to tax under the Act notwithstanding anything in any written law:

AND WHEREAS by an Agreement dated the 13th day of April 1993, between the Government of the Republic of Singapore and the Government of the Islamic Republic

of Pakistan, arrangements were made amongst other things for the avoidance of double taxation:

NOW, THEREFORE, it is hereby declared by the Minister for Finance —

- (a) that the arrangements specified in the Schedule have been made with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; and
- (b) that it is expedient that those arrangements should have effect notwithstanding anything in any written law.

## THE SCHEDULE

### AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE AND THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME

The Government of the Republic of Singapore and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan,

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. This Agreement shall apply to taxes on income imposed on behalf of a Contracting State or of its political subdivisions or local authorities, irrespective of the manner in which they are levied.

2. The existing taxes to which the Agreement shall apply are in particular:

(a) in the case of Singapore:

the income tax (hereinafter referred to as “Singapore tax”);

(b) in the case of Pakistan:

— the income tax;

— the super tax; and

— the surcharge;

(hereinafter referred to as “Pakistan tax”).

3. The Agreement shall apply also to any identical or substantially similar taxes which are imposed after the date of signature of the Agreement in addition to, or in place of, the existing taxes by either Contracting State or by the government of any territory to which the Agreement is extended under Article 28.

4. 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. For the purposes of this Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a)
  - (i) the term “Singapore” means the Republic of Singapore.
  - (ii) the term “Pakistan” means Pakistan as defined in the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and includes any area outside the territorial waters of Pakistan which under the laws of Pakistan and in accordance with international law is an area within which the rights of Pakistan with respect to the seabed and subsoil and their natural resources may be exercised.
- (b) the terms “a Contracting State” and “the other Contracting State” mean Singapore or Pakistan as the context requires;
- (c) the term “person” includes an individual, a company and any other body of persons which is treated as an entity for tax purposes;
- (d) the term “company” means any body corporate or any other entity which is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;
- (e) 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;
- (f) the term “profits of an enterprise” does not include rents or royalties in respect of copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific work, motion picture films or of tapes for television or broadcasting or of mines, oil wells, quarries, or other places of extraction of natural resources or of timber or forest produce, or income in the form of dividends, interest, rents, royalties, or fees or other payments derived from the management, control or supervision of the trade, business or other activity of any other enterprise or concern or payments for labour or personal services or income derived from the operation of ships or aircraft;
- (g) the term “international traffic” means any transport by a ship or aircraft operated by an

enterprise which has its place of effective management in a Contracting State, except when the ship or aircraft is operated solely between places in the other Contracting State or solely between such places and one or more structures used for the exploration or exploitation of natural resources situated in waters adjacent to the territorial waters of that other State;

(h) the term “competent authority” means:

- (i) in Singapore, the Minister for Finance or his authorised representative;
- (ii) in Pakistan, the Central Board of Revenue or its authorised representative; and in the case of any territory to which the present Agreement is extended under Article 28, the competent authority for the administration in such territory of the taxes to which the present Agreement applies.

2. As regards the application of the Agreement by a Contracting State any term not defined therein shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning which it has under the law of that State concerning the taxes to which the Agreement applies.

## ARTICLE 4

### RESIDENT

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, the term “resident of a Contracting State” means any person who is resident in a Contracting State for tax purposes of that State.

2. Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 an individual is a resident of both Contracting States, then his status shall be determined as follows:

- (a) he shall be deemed to be a resident of the State in which he has a permanent home available to him; if he has a permanent home available to him in both States, he shall be deemed to be a resident of the State with which his personal and economic relations are closer (centre of vital interests);
- (b) if the 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 State, he shall be deemed to be a resident of the State in which he has an habitual abode;
- (c) if he has an habitual abode in both States or in 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 an 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 warehouse;
- (g) a permanent sales exhibition; and
- (h) a mine, an oil or gas well, a quarry or any other place of extraction of natural resources.

3. The term “permanent establishment” likewise encompasses a building site, a construction, assembly or installation project or any supervisory activity in connection therewith, but only where such site, project or activity exists for a period of more than 183 days.

4. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, the term “permanent establishment” shall be deemed not to include:

- (a) the use of facilities solely for the purpose of storage or display 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 or display;
- (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 of 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.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, where a person (other than an agent of an independent status to whom paragraph 6 applies) is acting in a Contracting State on behalf of an enterprise of the other Contracting State, that enterprise shall be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the first-mentioned Contracting State in respect of any activities which that person undertakes for the enterprise, if such a person:

- (a) has and habitually exercises in that State an authority to conclude contracts in the name of the enterprise, unless the activities of such person are limited to those mentioned in paragraph 4 which, if exercised through a fixed place of business, would not make this fixed place of business a permanent establishment under the provisions of that paragraph;
- (b) has no such authority but habitually maintains in the first-mentioned State a stock of goods or merchandise from which he regularly delivers goods or merchandise on behalf of the enterprise; or
- (c) habitually secures orders in the first-mentioned State exclusively or almost exclusively for