

**Income Tax (Singapore — Canada) (Avoidance of Double Taxation Convention)  
Order 1977**

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(AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION CONVENTION)  
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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 a Convention dated the 6th day of March 1976, between the Government of the Republic of Singapore and the Government of Canada, 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 to this Order have been made with the Government of Canada; and
- (b) that it is expedient that those arrangements should have effect notwithstanding anything in any written law.

## THE SCHEDULE

### CONVENTION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE AND THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA 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 Canada,

Desiring to conclude a Convention 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 Convention shall apply to persons who are residents of one or both of the Contracting States.

## ARTICLE 2

### TAXES COVERED

1. This Convention shall apply to taxes on income imposed on behalf of each Contracting State, irrespective of the manner in which they are levied.
2. There shall be regarded as taxes on income all taxes imposed on total income or on elements of income, including taxes on gains from the alienation of movable or immovable property as well as taxes on capital appreciation.
3. The existing taxes to which the Convention shall apply are, in particular:
  - (a) in the case of Singapore:
    - (i) the income tax;

(hereinafter referred to as “Singapore tax”);

(b) in the case of Canada:

(i) the income taxes imposed by the Government of Canada;

(hereinafter referred to as “Canadian tax”).

4. The Convention shall apply also to any identical or substantially similar taxes which are imposed after the date of signature of this Convention in addition to, or in place of, the existing taxes. The Contracting States shall notify each other of any significant changes which have been made to their respective taxation laws.

### ARTICLE 3

#### GENERAL DEFINITIONS

1. In this Convention, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) the term “Singapore” means the Republic of Singapore;
- (b) the term “Canada” used in a geographical sense means the territory of Canada, including any area outside the territorial waters of Canada which under the laws of Canada is an area within which the rights of Canada with respect to the sea-bed and sub-soil and their natural resources may be exercised;
- (c) the terms “a Contracting State” and “the other Contracting State” mean, as the context requires, Singapore or Canada;
- (d) the term “person” includes an individual, a company, a partnership, an estate, a trust and any other body of persons which is treated as an entity for tax purposes;
- (e) the term “company” means any body corporate or any other entity which is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes; in French, the term “société” also means a “corporation” within the meaning of Canadian law;
- (f) 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;
- (g) the term “competent authority” means in the case of Singapore, the Minister for Finance or his authorised representative, and in the case of Canada, the Minister of National Revenue or his authorised representative;
- (h) the term “tax” means Singapore tax or Canadian tax as the context requires;
- (i) the term “citizen” means:
  - (i) any individual possessing the citizenship of a Contracting State;
  - (ii) any legal person, partnership and association deriving its status as such from the

law in force in a Contracting State.

2. As regards the application of the Convention 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 which are the subject of the Convention.

## ARTICLE 4

### FISCAL DOMICILE

1. For the purposes of this Convention, the term “resident of a Contracting State” means any person who, under the law of that State, is liable to taxation therein by reason of his residence, place of management or any other criterion of a similar nature. It also includes a partnership, an estate or a trust but only to the extent that the income derived by such person is subject to tax in a Contracting State as the income of a person resident in that State.

2. Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 an individual is a resident of both Contracting States, his status shall be determined in accordance with the following rules:

- (a) he shall be deemed to be 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 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 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, 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, the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall by mutual agreement endeavour to settle the question and to determine the mode of application of the Convention to such person.

## ARTICLE 5

### PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT

1. For the purposes of this Convention, the term “permanent establishment” means a fixed place of business in which the business of the enterprise is wholly or partly carried on.

2. The term “permanent establishment” shall include especially:

- (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) a farm or plantation;
- (h) a building site or construction or assembly project which exists for more than six months.

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 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 for 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.

4. An enterprise of a Contracting State shall be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the other Contracting State if it carries on supervisory activities in that other Contracting State for more than six months in connection with a building site, construction, installation or assembly project which is being undertaken in that other Contracting State.

5. A person — other than an agent of an independent status to whom paragraph 6 applies — acting in a Contracting State on behalf of an enterprise of the other Contracting State shall be deemed to be a permanent establishment in the first-mentioned Contracting State if —

- (a) he has, and habitually exercises in that first-mentioned Contracting State, any authority to conclude contracts in the name of the enterprise, unless his activities are limited to the purchase of goods or merchandise for the enterprise; or
- (b) he maintains in the first-mentioned Contracting State a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise from which he regularly fills orders on behalf of the enterprise.

6. 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 business in that other State through a broker, general commission agent or any other agent of an independent status, where such persons are acting in the ordinary course of their business.

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

## ARTICLE 6