

**CONVENTION between THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY and THE
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE
PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON
INCOME AND ON CAPITAL**

The Government of the Kingdom of Norway and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines desiring to conclude a Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to taxes on income and on capital, have agreed as follows:

**ARTICLE 1
PERSONAL SCOPE**

1. This Convention shall apply to persons who are residents of one or both of the Contracting States.
2. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Convention, the Philippines reserves the right to tax its own nationals.

**ARTICLE 2
TAXES COVERED**

1. This Convention shall apply to taxes on income and on capital 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. There shall be regarded as taxes on income and on capital all taxes imposed on total income, on total capital, or on elements of income or of capital, including taxes on gains from the alienation of movable or immovable property, taxes on the total amounts of wages or salaries paid by enterprises, as well as taxes on capital appreciation.
3. The existing taxes to which the Convention shall apply are in particular:
 - a) in Norway:
 - (i) the national tax on income (inntektsskatt til staten);
 - (ii) the county municipal tax on income (inntektsskatt til fylkeskommunen);
 - (iii) the municipal tax on income (inntektsskatt til kommunen);
 - (iv) the national contributions to the Tax Equalisation Fund (fellesskatt til Skattefordelingsfondet);
 - (v) the national tax on capital (formuesskatt til staten);
 - (vi) the municipal tax on capital (formesskatt til kommunen);

(vii) the national tax relating to income and capital from the exploration for and the exploitation of submarine petroleum resources and activities and work relating thereto, including pipeline transport of petroleum produced (skatt til staten vedrørende inntekt og formue i forbindelse med undersøkelse etter og utnyttelse av undersjøiske petroleums-forekomster og dertil knyttet virksomhet og arbeid, herunder rørledningstransport av utvunnet petroleum);

(viii) the national dues on remuneration to non-resident artistes (avgift til staten av honorarer som tilfaller kunstnere bosatt i utlandet);

(ix) the seamen's tax (sjomannsskatt); hereinafter referred to as "Norwegian tax").

(hereinafter referred to as "Philippine tax")

b) in the Philippines:

the Philippine income tax

(hereinafter referred to as "Philippine tax").

4. The Convention shall also apply to any identical or substantially similar taxes which are imposed by either Contracting State after the date of signature of the Convention in addition to, or in place of, the existing taxes.

ARTICLE 3 GENERAL DEFINITIONS

1. For the purposes of this Convention, unless the context otherwise requires:

a) the term "Norway" means the Kingdom of Norway, including any area outside the territorial waters of the Kingdom of Norway where the Kingdom of Norway, according to Norwegian legislation and in accordance with international law, may exercise her rights with respect to the seabed and subsoil and their natural resources; the term does not comprise Svalbard, Jan Mayen and the Norwegian dependencies ("biland");

b) the term "Philippines" means the Republic of the Philippines and when used in geographical sense means the national territory comprising the Republic of the Philippines;

c) the term "nationals" means:

(i) all individuals possessing the nationality or citizenship of a Contracting State;

(ii) all legal persons, partnerships and associations deriving their status as such from the laws in force in a Contracting State;

d) the term "person" includes an individual, a company and any other body of persons;

e) the term "company" means any body corporate or any entity which is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;

f) the terms "a Contracting State" and "the other Contracting State" mean Norway or the Philippines as the context requires;

g) 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;

h) the term "international traffic" means any transport by a ship or aircraft operated by an enterprise of a Contracting State, except when the ship or aircraft is operated solely between places in the other Contracting State;

i) the term "competent authority" means:

(i) in Norway, the Minister of Finance and Custom or his authorized representative;

(ii) in the case of the Philippines, the Minister of Finance or his authorized representative.

2. As regards the application of the Convention 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 Convention applies.

ARTICLE 4 RESIDENT

1. For the purposes of this Convention, the term "resident of a Contracting State" means any person who, under the laws of that State, is liable to tax therein by reason of his domicile, residence, place of management or any other criterion of a similar nature. But this term does not include any person who is liable to tax in that State in respect only of income from sources in that State or capital situated therein.

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, he shall be deemed to be a resident of the State of which he is a national;

d) if he is a national of both States or of 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 the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall settle the question by mutual agreement.

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, an oil or gas well, a quarry or any other place of extraction of natural resources;

g) a building site, a construction, assembly or installation project or supervisory activities connected therewith if such site, project or activities continue for a period of more than 6 months;

h) the furnishing of services, including consultancy services, performed within a contracting State by an enterprise of the other Contracting State through employees or other personnel, where the activities of that nature are carried out (for the same or a connected project) for a period or periods aggregating more than 6 months within a twelve-month period;

i) premises used as a sales outlet;

j) a warehouse, in relation to a person providing storage facilities for others.

3. For the purposes of calculating the time limits in subparagraphs g) and h) of paragraph 2:

a) activities carried on by an enterprise associated with another enterprise shall be regarded as carried on by the enterprise with which it is associated if the activities in question are substantially the same as those carried on by last-mentioned enterprise;

b) two enterprises shall be deemed to be associated if one is controlled directly or indirectly by the other, or both are controlled directly or indirectly by a third person or persons.

4. 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 other activities which have a preparatory or auxiliary character, for the enterprise.

5. A person acting in a Contracting State on behalf of an enterprise of the other Contracting State - other than an agent of an independent status to whom paragraph 7 applies - shall be deemed to be a permanent establishment in the first-mentioned State if

- a) he has and habitually exercises in that State an authority to conclude contracts on behalf of the enterprise, unless his activities are limited to the purchase of goods or merchandise for that enterprise; or
- b) he has not 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.

6. An insurance enterprise of a Contracting State shall, except in regard to re-insurance, be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the other State if it collects premiums in the territory of that State or insures risks situated therein through an employee or through a representative who is not an agent of independent status within the meaning of paragraph 7.

7. 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. However, when the activities of such an agent are devoted wholly or almost wholly on behalf of that enterprise, he shall not be considered as an agent of independent status within the meaning of this paragraph if it is shown that the transactions between the agent and the enterprise were not made under arms-length conditions. In that case the provisions of paragraph 5 shall apply.

8. 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.