

**Income Tax (Singapore — Turkey) (Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement)  
Order 2001**

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**INCOME TAX (SINGAPORE — TURKEY)  
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**G.N. No. S 400/2001**

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**(31st January 2003)**

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 9th July 1999, between the Government of the Republic of Singapore and the Government of the Republic of Turkey, arrangements were made for, amongst other things, 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 Republic of Turkey; 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 REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

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 Republic of Turkey,

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 each 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 all taxes imposed on total income, or on elements of income, including taxes on gains from the alienation of movable or immovable property.

3. The existing taxes to which this Agreement shall apply are in particular:

(a) in Singapore:

the income tax;

(hereinafter referred to as “Singapore tax”).

(b) in Turkey:

(i) the income tax;

(ii) the corporation tax;

(iii) the levy imposed on the income tax and the corporation tax;

(hereinafter referred to as “Turkish tax”).

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

### ARTICLE 3

#### GENERAL DEFINITIONS

1. For the purposes of this Agreement:

(a) (i) the term “Turkey”, when used in a geographical sense, means the Turkish territory and territorial seas as well as the maritime areas adjacent to its territorial sea over which it has sovereign rights or jurisdiction for the purpose of exploring, exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, pursuant to international law;

(ii) the term “Singapore” means the Republic of Singapore;

(b) the terms “a Contracting State” and “the other Contracting State” mean Turkey or Singapore as the context requires;

(c) the term “tax” means any tax covered by Article 2 of this Agreement;

(d) the term “person” includes an individual, a company and any other body of persons which is treated as a taxable entity for tax purposes;

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

(f) the term “national” means:

- (i) any individual possessing the nationality of a Contracting State;
- (ii) any legal person, partnership and association deriving its status as such from the laws in force in a Contracting State;
- (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 “competent authority” means:
  - (i) in Turkey, the Minister of Finance or his authorised representative; and
  - (ii) in Singapore, the Minister for Finance or his authorised representative;
- (i) 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.

2. As regards the application of this Agreement by a Contracting State any term not defined therein shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning which it has under the laws 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, 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.

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 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, 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 it shall be deemed to be a resident of the Contracting State in which its

place of effective management is situated. If its place of effective management cannot be determined, the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall settle the question by mutual agreement.

## 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 mine, an oil or gas well, a quarry or any other place of extraction of natural resources;
- (g)
  - (i) a building site, a construction, assembly or installation project, but only if such site or project continues for a period of more than six months;
  - (ii) the furnishing of services, including consultancy services and supervisory activities by an enterprise through employees or other personnel engaged by the enterprise for such purpose, but only where activities of that nature continue (for the same or a connected project) within the country for a period or periods aggregating more than six months within any 12-month period.

3. 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, 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 of collecting information, for the enterprise;
- (e) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of carrying on, for the enterprise, any other activity of a preparatory or auxiliary character;
- (f) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for any combination of activities mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a) to (e), provided that the overall activity of the fixed place of