

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN  
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF KOREA  
FOR THE ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME  
AND THE PREVENTION OF TAX EVASION AND AVOIDANCE**

Date of Conclusion: 13 May 2019

Entry into Force: 31 December 2019

Effective Date: 1 January 2020

NOTE

There was an earlier Convention signed between the Government of the Republic of Singapore and the Government of the Republic of Korea for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income. The text of this Convention which was signed on 6 November 1979 and effective from 1 January 1979 is shown in Annex A.

The protocol amending the first Convention signed on 24 May 2010 is shown in Annex B.

The Government of the Republic of Singapore and the Government of the Republic of Korea,

Intending to conclude an Agreement for the elimination of double taxation with respect to taxes on income without creating opportunities for non-taxation or reduced taxation through tax evasion or avoidance (including through treaty-shopping arrangements aimed at obtaining reliefs provided in this Agreement for the indirect benefit of residents of third States),

Have agreed as follows:

## **ARTICLE 1 – PERSONS COVERED**

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. 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 the Agreement shall apply are in particular:
  - a) in Korea:
    - (i) the income tax;
    - (ii) the corporation tax;
    - (iii) the special tax for rural development; and
    - (iv) the local income tax;(hereinafter referred to as "Korean tax");
  - b) in Singapore:
    - the income tax(hereinafter referred to as "Singapore tax").
4. The Agreement shall apply also to any identical or substantially similar taxes that 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 any significant changes that have been made in their taxation laws.

### ARTICLE 3 – GENERAL DEFINITIONS

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires:
  - a) the term "Korea" means the Republic of Korea, and when used in a geographical sense, the territory of the Republic of Korea including its territorial sea, and any area adjacent to the territorial sea of the Republic of Korea which, in accordance with international law, has been or may hereafter be designated under the laws of the Republic of Korea as an area within which the sovereign rights or jurisdiction of the Republic of Korea with respect to the sea, sea-bed and subsoil, and their natural resources may be exercised;
  - b) the term "Singapore" means the Republic of Singapore and, when used in a geographical sense, includes its land territory, internal waters and territorial sea, as well as any maritime area situated beyond the territorial sea which has been or might in the future be designated under its national law, in accordance with international law, as an area within which Singapore may exercise sovereign rights or jurisdiction with regards to the sea, the sea-bed, the subsoil and the natural resources;
  - c) the terms "a Contracting State" and "the other Contracting State" mean Korea or Singapore, as the context requires;
  - d) the term "tax" means Korean tax or Singapore tax, as the context requires;
  - e) the term "person" includes an individual, a company and any other body of persons;
  - f) the term "company" means any body corporate or any entity that is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;
  - g) the term "enterprise" applies to the carrying on of any business;
  - h) 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;
  - 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;
  - j) the term "national", in relation to a Contracting State, means:
    - (i) any individual possessing the nationality or citizenship of that Contracting State; and
    - (ii) any legal person, partnership or association deriving its status as such from the laws in force in that Contracting State;
  - k) the term "competent authority" means:

- (i) in Korea, the Minister of Strategy and Finance or the Minister's authorised representative;
  - (ii) in Singapore, the Minister for Finance or the Minister's authorised representative;
- l) the term "business" includes the performance of professional services and of other activities of an independent character.

2. As regards the application of the Agreement at any time by a Contracting State, any term not defined therein shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning that it has at that time under the law of that State for the purposes of the taxes to which the Agreement applies, any meaning under the applicable tax laws of that State prevailing over a meaning given to the term under other laws of that State.

## 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 that person's domicile, residence, place of head or main office, place of management or any other criterion of a similar nature, and also includes that State and any political subdivision, local authority or statutory body thereof.
2. Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 an individual is a resident of both Contracting States, then that individual's status shall be determined as follows:
  - a) that individual shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State in which there is a permanent home available to that individual; if there is a permanent home available to that individual in both States, that individual shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State with which that individual's personal and economic relations are closer (centre of vital interests);
  - b) if the State in which that individual has that individual's centre of vital interests cannot be determined, or if there is not a permanent home available to that individual in either State, that individual shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State in which that individual has an habitual abode;
  - c) if that individual has an habitual abode in both States or in neither of them, that individual shall be deemed to be a resident only of the State of which that individual is a national;
  - d) in any other case, 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 only 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; and
- f) a mine, an oil or gas well, a quarry or any other place of extraction of natural resources.

3. A building site or construction or assembly or installation project or supervisory activities in connection therewith constitutes a permanent establishment only if such site, project or activities lasts more than twelve months.

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, 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 business resulting from this combination is of a preparatory or auxiliary character.

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 on behalf of an enterprise and has, and habitually exercises, in a Contracting State an authority to conclude contracts in the name of the enterprise, that enterprise shall be deemed to have a permanent establishment in that State in respect of any activities which that person undertakes for 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.

6. An enterprise shall not be deemed to have a permanent establishment in a Contracting State merely because it carries on business in that State through a broker, general commission agent or any other agent of an independent status, provided that 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 either company a permanent establishment of the other.

## **ARTICLE 6 – INCOME FROM IMMOVABLE PROPERTY**

1. Income derived by a resident of a Contracting State from immovable property (including income from agriculture or forestry) situated in the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.
2. The term "immovable property" shall have the meaning which it has under the law of the Contracting State in which the property in question is situated. The term shall in any case include property accessory to immovable property, livestock and equipment used in agriculture and forestry, rights to which the provisions of general law respecting landed property apply, usufruct of immovable property and rights to variable or fixed payments as consideration for the working of, or the right to work, mineral deposits, sources and other natural resources; ships and aircraft shall not be regarded as immovable property.
3. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall apply to income derived from the direct use, letting, or use in any other form of immovable property.
4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 3 shall also apply to the income from immovable property of an enterprise.

## **ARTICLE 7 – BUSINESS PROFITS**

1. The profits of an enterprise of a Contracting State shall be taxable only in that State unless the enterprise carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein. If the enterprise carries on business as aforesaid, the profits of the enterprise may be taxed in the other State but only so much of them as is attributable to that permanent establishment.
2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, where an enterprise of a Contracting State carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein, there shall in each Contracting State be attributed to that permanent establishment the profits which it might be expected to make if it were a distinct and separate enterprise engaged in the same or similar activities under the same or similar conditions and dealing wholly independently with the enterprise of which it is a permanent establishment.
3. In determining the profits of a permanent establishment, there shall be allowed as deductions expenses which are incurred for the purposes of the permanent establishment, including executive and general administrative expenses so incurred, whether in the State in which the permanent establishment is situated or elsewhere.
4. No profits shall be attributed to a permanent establishment by reason of the mere purchase by that permanent establishment of goods or merchandise for the enterprise.
5. For the purposes of the preceding paragraphs, the profits to be attributed to the permanent establishment shall be determined by the same method year by year unless there is good and sufficient reason to the contrary.
6. Where profits include items of income which are dealt with separately in other Articles of this Agreement then the provisions of those Articles shall not be affected by the provisions of this Article.

## **ARTICLE 8 – SHIPPING AND AIR TRANSPORT**

1. Profits derived by an enterprise of a Contracting State from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic shall be taxable only in that State.
2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall also apply to profits from the participation in a pool, a joint business or an international operating agency.
3. Interest on funds directly connected with, and integral to, the operations of ships or aircraft in international traffic shall be regarded as profits derived from the operation of such ships or aircraft, and the provisions of Article 11 shall not apply in relation to such interest.
4. For the purposes of this Article, profits from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic shall include:
  - a) profits from the rental on a bareboat basis of ships or aircraft; and
  - b) profits from the use, maintenance or rental of containers (including trailers and related equipment for the transport of containers) used for the transport of goods or merchandise;

where such rental or such use, maintenance or rental, as the case may be, is incidental to the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic.

## ARTICLE 9 – ASSOCIATED ENTERPRISES

1. Where

- a) an enterprise of a Contracting State participates directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of the other Contracting State, or
- b) the same persons participate directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of a Contracting State and an enterprise of the other Contracting State,

and in either case conditions are made or imposed between the two enterprises in their commercial or financial relations which differ from those which would be made between independent enterprises, then any profits which would, but for those conditions, have accrued to one of the enterprises, but, by reason of those conditions, have not so accrued, may be included in the profits of that enterprise and taxed accordingly.

2. Where a Contracting State includes in the profits of an enterprise of that State - and taxes accordingly - profits on which an enterprise of the other Contracting State has been charged to tax in that other State and the profits so included are profits which would have accrued to the enterprise of the first-mentioned State if the conditions made between the two enterprises had been those which would have been made between independent enterprises, then that other State shall make an appropriate adjustment to the amount of the tax charged therein on those profits. In determining such adjustment, due regard shall be had to the other provisions of this Agreement and the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall if necessary consult each other.

## ARTICLE 10 – DIVIDENDS

1. Dividends paid by a company which is a resident of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

2. However, dividends paid by a company which is a resident of a Contracting State may also be taxed in that State according to the laws of that State, but if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed:

- a) 10 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends if the beneficial owner is a company (other than a partnership) which holds directly at least 25 per cent of the capital of the company paying the dividends;
- b) 15 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends in all other cases.

This paragraph shall not affect the taxation of the company in respect of the profits out of which the dividends are paid.

3. The term "dividends" as used in this Article means income from shares or other rights, not being debt-claims, participating in profits, as well as income from other corporate rights which is subjected to the same taxation treatment as income from shares by the laws of the State of which the company making the distribution is a resident.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the dividends, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident through a permanent establishment situated therein and the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.

5. Where a company which is a resident of a Contracting State derives profits or income from the other Contracting State, that other State may not impose any tax on the dividends paid by the company, except insofar as such dividends are paid to a resident of that other State or insofar as the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with a permanent establishment situated in that other State, nor subject the company's undistributed profits to a tax on the company's undistributed profits, even if the dividends paid or the undistributed profits consist wholly or partly of profits or income arising in such other State.

## ARTICLE 11 – INTEREST

1. Interest arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.
2. However, interest arising in a Contracting State may also be taxed in that State according to the laws of that State, but if the beneficial owner of the interest is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed 10 per cent of the gross amount of the interest.
3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2:
  - a) interest arising in a Contracting State and paid to the Government of the other Contracting State shall be exempt from tax in the first-mentioned State; and
  - b) interest paid in connection with the sale on credit of any industrial, commercial or scientific equipment, or paid in connection with the sale on credit of any merchandise by one enterprise to another enterprise shall be taxable only in the Contracting State of which the recipient is a resident if such recipient is the beneficial owner of the interest.
4. For the purpose of paragraph 3, the term “Government”:
  - a) in the case of Korea, means the Government of Korea, political subdivisions and local authorities thereof, and shall include
    - (i) the Bank of Korea;
    - (ii) the Korea Investment Corporation;
    - (iii) the Export-Import Bank of Korea;
    - (iv) the Korea Trade Insurance Corporation;
    - (v) a statutory body; and
    - (vi) any institution performing functions of a governmental nature and wholly owned by the Government of Korea as may be specified and agreed from time to time between the competent authorities of the Contracting States;
  - b) in the case of Singapore, means the Government of Singapore and shall include:
    - (i) the Monetary Authority of Singapore;
    - (ii) the GIC Private Limited;
    - (iii) a statutory body; and
    - (iv) any institution performing functions of a governmental nature and wholly owned by the Government of Singapore as may be specified and agreed from time to time between the competent authorities of the Contracting States.
5. The term "interest" as used in this Article means income from debt-claims of every kind, whether or not secured by mortgage and whether or not carrying a right to participate in the debtor's profits, and in particular, income from government securities and income from bonds or debentures, including premiums and prizes attaching to such securities, bonds or debentures. Penalty charges for late payment shall not be regarded as interest for the purpose of this Article.

6. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the interest, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the interest arises through a permanent establishment situated therein and the debt-claim in respect of which the interest is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.

7. Interest shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is a resident of that State. Where, however, the person paying the interest, whether that person is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment in connection with which the indebtedness on which the interest is paid was incurred, and such interest is borne by such permanent establishment, then such interest shall be deemed to arise in the State in which the permanent establishment is situated.

8. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the interest, having regard to the debt-claim for which it is paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the beneficial owner 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 payments shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Agreement.

## **ARTICLE 12 – ROYALTIES**

1. Royalties arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.
2. However, royalties arising in a Contracting State may also be taxed in that State according to the laws of that State, but if the beneficial owner of the royalties is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed 5 per cent of the gross amount of the royalties.
3. The term "royalties" as used in this Article means payments of any kind received as a consideration for the use of, or the right to use, any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work, including cinematograph films and films or tapes used for radio or television broadcasting, any patent, trade mark, design or model, plan, secret formula or process, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.
4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the royalties, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the royalties arise through a permanent establishment situated therein and the right or property in respect of which the royalties are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.
5. Royalties shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is a resident of that State. Where, however, the person paying the royalties, whether that person is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment in connection with which the liability to pay the royalties was incurred and such royalties are borne by such permanent establishment, then such royalties shall be deemed to arise in the State in which the permanent establishment is situated.
6. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the royalties, having regard to the use, right or information for which they are paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the beneficial owner 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 payments shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Agreement.

## **ARTICLE 13 – CAPITAL GAINS**

1. Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of immovable property referred to in Article 6 and situated in the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.
2. Gains from the alienation of movable property forming part of the business property of a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State, including such gains from the alienation of such a permanent establishment (alone or with the whole enterprise), may be taxed in that other State.
3. Gains derived by an enterprise of a Contracting State from the alienation of ships or aircraft operated in international traffic, or of movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships or aircraft, shall be taxable only in that State.
4. Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of shares, other than shares traded on a recognised stock exchange, deriving more than 50 per cent of their value directly or indirectly from immovable property situated in the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.
5. Gains from the alienation of shares forming part of a substantial interest in the capital of a company which is a resident of a Contracting State may be taxed in that State and according to the laws of that State. For the purposes of this paragraph, a substantial interest shall be deemed to exist when the alienator, alone or together with associated or related persons, holds directly or indirectly 25 per cent of the total shares issued by the company.
6. Gains from the alienation of any property other than that referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this Article shall be taxable only in the Contracting State of which the alienator is a resident.

## **ARTICLE 14 – INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT**

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 15, 17 and 18, salaries, wages and other similar remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of an employment shall be taxable only in that State unless the employment is exercised in the other Contracting State. If the employment is so exercised, such remuneration as is derived therefrom may be taxed in that other State.
2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of an employment exercised in the other Contracting State shall be taxable only in the first-mentioned State if:
  - a) the recipient is present in the other State for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate 183 days in the calendar year concerned;
  - b) the remuneration is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the other State; and
  - c) the remuneration is not borne by a permanent establishment which the employer has in the other State.
3. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, remuneration derived in respect of an employment exercised aboard a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic by an enterprise of a Contracting State may be taxed in that State.

## **ARTICLE 15 – DIRECTORS' FEES**

Directors' fees and other similar payments derived by a resident of a Contracting State in that person's capacity as a member of the board of directors of a company which is a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

## **ARTICLE 16 – ENTERTAINERS AND SPORTSPERSONS**

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 14, income derived by a resident of a Contracting State as an entertainer, such as a theatre, motion picture, radio or television artiste, or a musician, or as a sportsperson, from that resident's personal activities as such exercised in the other Contracting State, may be taxed in that other State.
2. Where income in respect of personal activities exercised by an entertainer or a sportsperson acting as such accrues not to the entertainer or sportsperson but to another person, that income may, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 14, be taxed in the Contracting State in which the activities of the entertainer or sportsperson are exercised.
3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, income derived by entertainers or sportspersons who are resident of a Contracting State from the activities exercised in the other Contracting State shall be exempt from tax in that other Contracting State if such activities are supported wholly or mainly from the public funds of either Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority or a statutory body thereof, or take place under an agreement of cultural exchange between the Governments of the Contracting States.

## **ARTICLE 17 – PENSIONS**

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 18, pensions and other similar remuneration arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State in consideration of past employment shall be taxable only in the first-mentioned State.

## ARTICLE 18 – GOVERNMENT SERVICE

1.
  - a) Salaries, wages and other similar remuneration paid by a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority or a statutory body thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision or authority or body shall be taxable only in that State.
  - b) However, such salaries, wages and other similar remuneration shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the services are rendered in that State and the individual is a resident of that State who:
    - (i) is a national of that State; or
    - (ii) did not become a resident of that State solely for the purpose of rendering the services.
2.
  - a) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, pensions and other similar remuneration paid by, or out of funds created by, a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority or a statutory body thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision or authority or body shall be taxable only in that State.
  - 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 State.
3. The provisions of Articles 14, 15, 16 and 17 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 a local authority or a statutory body thereof.
4. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall likewise apply in respect of salaries, wages, pensions and other similar remuneration paid by:
  - a) in the case of Korea:

the Bank of Korea, the Export-Import Bank of Korea, the Korea Trade Insurance Corporation, Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency and other institutions performing functions of a governmental nature as may be specified and agreed from time to time between the competent authorities of the Contracting States;
  - b) in the case of Singapore:

the Monetary Authority of Singapore, the Economic Development Board and other institutions performing functions of a governmental nature as may be specified and agreed from time to time between the competent authorities of the Contracting States.

## **ARTICLE 19 – 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 State solely for the purpose of that student's or business apprentice's education or training, receives for the purpose of that student's or business apprentice's maintenance, education or training shall not be taxed in that State, provided that such payments arise from sources outside that State.

## **ARTICLE 20 – OTHER INCOME**

1. Items of income of a resident of a Contracting State, wherever arising, not dealt with in the foregoing Articles of this Agreement shall be taxable only in that 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 recipient of such income, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein, and the right or property in respect of which the income is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.
3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, items of income of a resident of a Contracting State not dealt with in the foregoing Articles of this Agreement and arising in the other Contracting State may also be taxed in that other State.

## ARTICLE 21 – ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION

1. Subject to the provisions of Korean tax law regarding the allowance as credit against Korean tax of tax payable in any country other than Korea (which shall not affect the general principle hereof):

- a) Where a resident of Korea derives income from Singapore which may be taxed in Singapore under the laws of Singapore and in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, in respect of that income, the amount of Singapore tax payable shall be allowed as a credit against the Korean tax payable imposed on that resident. The amount of credit shall not, however, exceed that part of Korean tax as computed before the credit is given, which is appropriate to that income;
- b) Where the income derived from Singapore is dividends paid by a company which is a resident of Singapore to a company which is a resident of Korea which owns at least 25 per cent of the voting shares issued by or the capital stock of the company paying the dividends, the credit shall take into account the Singapore tax payable by the company in respect of the profits out of which such dividend is paid.

2. For the purpose of credit referred to in paragraph 1, the term “Singapore tax payable” shall be deemed to include the amount of Singapore tax which would have been payable under paragraph 2 of Article 10 or paragraph 2 of Article 12 but for the exemption or reduction of Singapore tax in accordance with the special incentive laws designed to promote economic development in Singapore which were in force on the date of signature of this Agreement or which have been modified only in minor respects so as not to affect their general principle. The amount of the tax referred to in this paragraph shall not, however, exceed:

- a)
  - (i) 10 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends in the case of paragraph 2(a) of Article 10;
  - (ii) 15 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends in the case of paragraph 2(b) of Article 10; and
- b) 5 per cent of the gross amount of the royalties in the case of paragraph 2 of Article 12.

3. In Singapore, double taxation shall be avoided as follows:

Where a resident of Singapore derives income from Korea which, in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, may be taxed in Korea, Singapore shall, subject to its laws regarding the allowance as a credit against Singapore tax of tax payable in any country other than Singapore, allow the Korean tax paid, whether directly or by deduction, as a credit against the Singapore tax payable on the income of that resident. The amount of credit shall not, however, exceed that part of Singapore tax as computed before the credit is given, which is appropriate to that income. Where such income is a dividend paid by a company which is a resident of Korea to a resident of Singapore which is a company owning directly or indirectly not less than 25 per cent of the share capital of the first-mentioned company, the credit shall take into account the Korean tax paid by that company on the portion of its profits out of which the dividend is paid.

4. For the purpose of credit referred to in paragraph 3, the term “Korean tax payable” shall be deemed to include the amount of Korean tax which would have been payable under paragraph 2 of Article 10 or paragraph 2 of Article 12 but for the exemption or reduction of Korean tax in accordance with the special incentive laws designed to promote economic development in Korea which were in force on the date of signature of this Agreement or which have been modified only in minor respects so as not to affect their general principle. The amount of the tax referred to in this paragraph shall not, however, exceed:

- a) (i) 10 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends in the case of paragraph 2(a) of Article 10;
- (ii) 15 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends in the case of paragraph 2(b) of Article 10; and
- b) 5 per cent of the gross amount of the royalties in the case of paragraph 2 of Article 12.

## **ARTICLE 22 – NON-DISCRIMINATION**

1. Nationals of a Contracting State shall not be subjected in the other Contracting State to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith, which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which nationals of that other State in the same circumstances, in particular with respect to residence, are or may be subjected.
2. The taxation on a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State shall not be less favourably levied in that other State than the taxation levied on enterprises of that other State carrying on the same activities. This provision shall not be construed as obliging a Contracting State to grant to residents of the other Contracting State any personal allowances, reliefs and reductions for taxation purposes on account of civil status or family responsibilities which it grants to its own residents.
3. Except where the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 9, paragraph 8 of Article 11, or paragraph 6 of Article 12, apply, interest, royalties and other disbursements paid by an enterprise of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State shall, for the purpose of determining the taxable profits of such enterprise, be deductible under the same conditions as if they had been paid to a resident of the first-mentioned State. For the purposes of this paragraph, it is understood that, for the purposes of allowing deduction of an interest payment to a non-resident, nothing in this paragraph shall prevent a Contracting State from disallowing a deduction of such interest payment if tax is not withheld on the payment.
4. Enterprises of a Contracting State, the capital of which is wholly or partly owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by one or more residents of the other Contracting State, shall not be subjected in the first-mentioned State to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which other similar enterprises of the first-mentioned State are or may be subjected.
5. The provisions of this Article shall apply to the taxes which are the subject of this Agreement.

## **ARTICLE 23 – MUTUAL AGREEMENT PROCEDURE**

1. Where a person considers that the actions of one or both of the Contracting States result or will result for that person in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, that person may, irrespective of the remedies provided by the domestic law of those States, present the case to the competent authority of the Contracting State of which that person is a resident. The case must be presented within three years from the first notification of the action resulting in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement.
2. The competent authority shall endeavour, if the objection appears to it to be justified and if it is not itself able to arrive at a satisfactory solution, to resolve the case by mutual agreement with the competent authority of the other Contracting State, with a view to the avoidance of taxation which is not in accordance with the Agreement. Any agreement reached shall be implemented notwithstanding any time limits in the domestic law of the Contracting States.
3. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall endeavour to resolve by mutual agreement any difficulties or doubts arising as to the interpretation or application of the Agreement. They may also consult together for the elimination of double taxation in cases not provided for in the Agreement.
4. The competent authorities of the Contracting States may communicate with each other directly for the purpose of reaching an agreement in the sense of the preceding paragraphs.

## ARTICLE 24 – EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

1. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall exchange such information as is foreseeably relevant for carrying out the provisions of this Agreement or to the administration or enforcement of the domestic laws concerning taxes of every kind and description imposed on behalf of the Contracting States, or of their political subdivisions or local authorities, insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the Agreement. The exchange of information is not restricted by Articles 1 and 2.

2. Any information received under paragraph 1 by a Contracting State shall be treated as secret in the same manner as information obtained under the domestic laws of that State and shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities (including courts and administrative bodies) concerned with the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, the determination of appeals in relation to the taxes referred to in paragraph 1, or the oversight of the above. Such persons or authorities shall use the information only for such purposes. They may disclose the information in public court proceedings or in judicial decisions.

3. In no case shall the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 be construed so as to impose on a Contracting State the obligation:

- a) to carry out administrative measures at variance with the laws and administrative practice of that or of the other Contracting State;
- b) to supply information which is not obtainable under the laws or in the normal course of the administration of that or of the other Contracting State;
- c) to supply information which would disclose any trade, business, industrial, commercial or professional secret or trade process, or information the disclosure of which would be contrary to public policy (ordre public).

4. If information is requested by a Contracting State in accordance with this Article, the other Contracting State shall use its information gathering measures to obtain the requested information, even though that other State may not need such information for its own tax purposes. The obligation contained in the preceding sentence is subject to the limitations of paragraph 3 but in no case shall such limitations be construed to permit a Contracting State to decline to supply information solely because it has no domestic interest in such information.

5. In no case shall the provisions of paragraph 3 be construed to permit a Contracting State to decline to supply information solely because the information is held by a bank, other financial institution, nominee or person acting in an agency or a fiduciary capacity or because it relates to ownership interests in a person.

## **ARTICLE 25 – MEMBERS OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS AND CONSULAR POSTS**

Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the fiscal privileges of members of diplomatic missions or consular posts under the general rules of international law or under the provisions of special agreements.

## **ARTICLE 26 – ENTITLEMENT TO BENEFITS**

Notwithstanding any provisions of this Agreement, a benefit under this Agreement shall not be granted in respect of an item of income if it is reasonable to conclude, having regard to all relevant facts and circumstances, that obtaining that benefit was one of the principal purposes of any arrangement or transaction that resulted directly or indirectly in that benefit, unless it is established that granting that benefit in these circumstances would be in accordance with the object and purpose of the relevant provisions of this Agreement.

## ARTICLE 27 – ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. Each of the Contracting States shall notify to the other the completion of the procedures required by its law for the bringing into force of this Agreement.

2. The Agreement shall enter into force on the fifteenth day after the date of the later of the notifications referred to in paragraph 1 and its provisions shall have effect:

- a) in Korea:
  - (i) in respect of taxes withheld at source, for amounts payable on or after the first day of January in the first calendar year following that in which this Agreement enters into force;
  - (ii) in respect of other taxes, for the taxable year beginning on or after the first day of January in the first calendar year following that in which this Agreement enters into force; and
  - (iii) in respect of Article 24, to requests made on or after the date of entry into force of the Agreement;
  
- b) in Singapore:
  - (i) with regard to taxes withheld at source, in respect of amounts paid, deemed to be paid or liable to be paid (whichever is the earliest) on or after the first day of January of the calendar year next following the year in which the Agreement enters into force;
  - (ii) with regard to taxes chargeable (other than taxes withheld at source), in respect of income for any year of assessment beginning on or after the first day of January of the second calendar year following the year in which the Agreement enters into force; and
  - (iii) in respect of Article 24, to requests made on or after the date of entry into force of the Agreement.

3. The Convention between the Republic of Singapore and the Republic of Korea for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income (with Protocol), signed at Singapore on 6 November 1979 (as amended by the Protocol signed at Singapore on 24 May 2010), shall cease to be effective with respect to the taxes to which the provisions of this Agreement apply, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2.

## ARTICLE 28 – TERMINATION

This Agreement shall remain in force until terminated by a Contracting State. Either Contracting State may terminate the Agreement, through diplomatic channels, by giving written notice of termination at least six months before the end of any calendar year after the expiration of a period of five years from the date of its entry into force. In such event, the Agreement shall cease to have effect:

- a) in Korea:
  - (i) in respect of taxes withheld at source, for amounts payable on or after the first day of January in the first calendar year following that in which the notice is given;
  - (ii) in respect of other taxes, for the taxable year beginning on or after the first day of January in the first calendar year following that in which the notice is given; and
  - (iii) in all other cases, after the end of that calendar year in which the notice is given;
  
- b) in Singapore:
  - (i) with regard to taxes withheld at source, in respect of amounts paid, deemed to be paid or liable to be paid (whichever is the earliest) after the end of that calendar year in which the notice is given;
  - (ii) with regard to taxes chargeable (other than taxes withheld at source), in respect of income for any year of assessment beginning on or after the first day of January of the second calendar year following that calendar year in which the notice is given; and
  - (iii) in all other cases, after the end of that calendar year in which the notice is given.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

Done in duplicate at Singapore this 13<sup>th</sup> day of May 2019, in the Korean and English languages, all two texts being equally authentic.

For the Government of the  
Republic of Singapore

For the Government of the  
Republic of Korea

Ng Wai Choong  
Commissioner of Inland Revenue

Ahn Young-jip  
Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Korea to the  
Republic of Singapore

## PROTOCOL

At the moment of signing the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Singapore and the Government of the Republic of Korea for the elimination of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and the prevention of tax evasion and avoidance, the undersigned have agreed that the following provisions shall form an integral part of the Agreement.

1. With respect to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 7, it is understood that, in the case of contracts for the survey, supply, installation or construction of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or premises, or of public works, when the enterprise has a permanent establishment, the profits of such permanent establishment shall not be determined on the basis of the total amount of the contract, but shall be determined only on the basis of that part of the contract which is effectively carried out by the permanent establishment in the State where the permanent establishment is situated. The profits related to that part of the contract which is carried out by the head office of the enterprise shall be taxable only in the State of which the enterprise is a resident.
2. With respect to Articles 10, 11 and 12, it is understood that, for the purpose of determining the beneficial owner of dividends, interest or royalties under those provisions, the Commentary to Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the OECD Model Tax Convention, as it read on 15 July 2014, shall be followed.
3. With respect to Article 22, where a Contracting State grants tax incentives to its nationals designed to promote economic or social development in accordance with its national policy and criteria, it shall not be construed as discrimination under this Article.
4. With respect to this Agreement, the term "statutory body" means a body constituted by statute and performing only non-commercial functions which would otherwise be performed by the Government of a Contracting State.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

Done in duplicate at Singapore this 13<sup>th</sup> day of May 2019, in the Korean and English languages, all two texts being equally authentic.

For the Government of the  
Republic of Singapore

For the Government of the  
Republic of Korea

Ng Wai Choong  
Commissioner of Inland Revenue

Ahn Young-jip  
Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Korea to the  
Republic of Singapore

# ANNEX A

## CONVENTION BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA 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 Korea,

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. The taxes which are the subject of this Convention are:
  - (a) in Singapore:

the income tax

(hereinafter referred to as "Singapore tax");
  - (b) in Korea:
    - (i) the income tax;
    - (ii) the corporation tax; and
    - (iii) the inhabitant tax;

(hereinafter referred to as "Korean tax").
2. This Convention shall also apply to any other taxes of substantially similar character which are subsequently imposed in addition to, or in place of, the existing taxes.
3. If, by reason of changes made in the taxation law of either Contracting State, it seems desirable to amend any article of this Convention without affecting the general principles thereof,

the necessary amendments may be made by mutual consent by means of an exchange of diplomatic notes or in any other manner in accordance with their constitutional procedures. 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. In this Convention, unless the context otherwise requires:
  - (a) the term "Korea" means the Republic of Korea, and, when used in a geographical sense, it includes any area over which the sovereign rights of the Republic of Korea may be exercised;
  - (b) the term "Singapore" means the Republic of Singapore;
  - (c) the terms "a Contracting State" and "the other Contracting State" mean Singapore or Korea, as the context requires;
  - (d) the term "tax" means Singapore tax or Korean tax, as the context requires;
  - (e) the term "person" comprises an individual, a company and any other body of persons which is treated as an entity for tax purposes;
  - (f) the term "company" means any body corporate or any entity which is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;
  - (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 "nationals or citizens" means:
    - (i) all individuals possessing the nationality of a Contracting State;
    - (ii) all legal persons, partnerships, associations and other entities deriving their status as such from the law in force in a Contracting State;
  - (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;
  - (j) the term "competent authority" means, in the case of Korea, the Minister of Finance or his authorised representative; and in the case of Singapore, the Minister of Finance or his authorised representative.
2. As regards the application of this Convention by either 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 this 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 domicile, residence, place of head or main office, 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 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 closer (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, then it shall be deemed to be a resident of the Contracting State in which its place of management and control is situated. In case of doubts the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall settle the question by mutual agreement.

#### **Article 5 - Permanent establishment**

1. For the purpose of this Convention, the term "permanent establishment" means a fixed place of business in which 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, oil well, quarry or other place of extraction of natural resources;
  - (g) a building site or construction or installation and assembly project which exist 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, notwithstanding it has no fixed place of business in the other Contracting State, shall be deemed to have a permanent establishment in that other Contracting State if it carries on supervisory activities in that other Contracting State for more than six months in connection with construction, installation and assembly project.
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 6 applies) notwithstanding he has no fixed place of business in the first-mentioned Contracting State shall be deemed to be a permanent establishment in that Contracting State if:
  - (a) he has, and habitually exercises an authority in the first-mentioned Contracting State to conclude contracts in the name of 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 Contracting 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 Contracting State (whether through a permanent establishment or otherwise), shall not of itself constitute for either company a permanent establishment of the other.

## **Article 6 - Income from immovable property**

1. Income from immovable property may be taxed in the Contracting State in which such property is situated.
2. The term "immovable property" shall be defined in accordance with the law of the Contracting State in which the property in question is situated. The term shall in any case include property accessory to immovable property, livestock and equipment used in agriculture and

forestry, rights to which the provisions of general law respecting landed property apply, usufruct of immovable property and rights to variable or fixed payments as a consideration for the working of, or the right to work, mineral deposits, sources and other natural resources; ships, boats and aircraft shall not be regarded as immovable property.

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall apply to income derived from the direct use, letting, or use in any other form of immovable property.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 3 shall also apply to the income from immovable property of an enterprise and to income from immovable property used for the performance of professional services.

### **Article 7 - Business profits**

1. The profits of an enterprise of a Contracting State shall be taxable only in that State unless the enterprise carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein. If the enterprise carries on business as aforesaid, the profits of the enterprise may be taxed in the other State but only so much of them as is attributable to that permanent establishment.

2. Where an enterprise of a Contracting State carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein, there shall in each Contracting State be attributed to that permanent establishment the profits which it might be expected to make if it were a distinct and separate enterprise engaged in the same or similar activities under the same or similar conditions and dealing wholly independently with the enterprise of which it is a permanent establishment.

3. In the determination of the profits of a permanent establishment, there shall be allowed as deductions expenses which are incurred for the purposes of the permanent establishment, including executive and general administrative expenses so incurred, whether in the State in which the permanent establishment is situated or elsewhere.

4. No profits shall be attributed to a permanent establishment by reason of the mere purchase (including transportation) by that permanent establishment of goods or merchandise for the enterprise.

5. Where profits include items of income which are dealt with separately in other Articles of this Convention, then the provisions of those Articles shall not be affected by the provisions of this Article.

### **Article 8 - Shipping and air transport**

1. Profits which an enterprise of a Contracting State derives from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic shall be exempt from tax of the other Contracting State.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall likewise apply in respect of participation in a pool, a joint business or an international operating agency of any kind by enterprises engaged in the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic.

3. In respect of the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic carried on by an enterprise of a Contracting State, that enterprise, if an enterprise of Singapore, shall also be

exempt from the value added tax in Korea and, if an enterprise of Korea, shall also be exempt from any tax similar to the value added tax in Korea which may hereafter be imposed in Singapore.

#### **Article 9 - Associated enterprises**

Where

- (a) an enterprise of a Contracting State participates directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of the other Contracting State, or
- (b) the same persons participate directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of a Contracting State and an enterprise of the other Contracting State,

and in either case conditions are made or imposed between the two enterprises in their commercial or financial relations which differ from those which would be made between independent enterprises, then any profits which would, but for those conditions, have accrued to one of the enterprises, but, by reason of those conditions, have not so accrued, may be included in the profits of that enterprise and taxed accordingly.

#### **Article 10 - Dividends**

1. Dividends paid by a company which is a resident of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

2. However, such dividends may be taxed in the Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident, and according to the law of that State, but if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the dividends the tax so charged shall not exceed:

- (a) 10% of the gross amount of the dividends if the recipient is a company which owns directly at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends;
- (b) 15% of the gross amount of the dividends in all other cases.

The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of these limitations.

The provisions of this paragraph shall not affect the taxation of the company on the profits out of which the dividends are paid.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article as long as Singapore does not impose a tax on dividends in addition to the tax chargeable on the profits or income of a company, dividends paid by a company which is a resident of Singapore to a resident of Korea shall be exempt from any tax in Singapore which may be chargeable on dividends in addition to the tax chargeable on the profits or income of the company. However, when Singapore imposes tax on dividends in addition to the tax chargeable on the profits or income of a company, the rates as prescribed under the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article shall apply.

4. The term "dividends" as used in the Article means income from shares as well as income assimilated to income from shares according to the taxation laws of the Contracting State of

which the company making the distribution is a resident.

5. The provisions of paragraph 2 shall not apply if the recipient of the dividends, being a resident of a Contracting State, has in the other Contracting State, of which the company paying the dividends is a resident, a permanent establishment with which the holding by virtue of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected. In such a case, the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.

6. Where a company which is a resident of a Contracting State derives profits or income from the other Contracting State, that other State may not impose any tax on the dividends paid by the company to persons who are not residents of that other State, nor subject the company's undistributed profits to a tax on undistributed profits, even if the dividends paid or undistributed profits consist wholly or partly of profits or income arising in such other State.

7. Dividends shall be deemed to arise:

- (a) in Singapore, if it is paid by a company resident in Singapore; or
- (b) in Korea, if it is paid by a company resident in Korea.

#### **Article 11 - Interest**

1. Interest arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

2. However, such interest may be taxed in the Contracting State in which it arises and according to the law of that State, but if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the interest, the tax so charged shall not exceed 10% of the gross amount of the interest. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of this limitation.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article, interest arising in a Contracting State and paid to the Government of the other Contracting State shall be exempt from tax of the first-mentioned Contracting State.

4. For the purposes of paragraph 3 of this Article, the term "Government":

- (a) in the case of Korea means the Government of Korea and shall include:
  - (i) the local authorities;
  - (ii) the Bank of Korea;
  - (iii) the Export-Import Bank of Korea; and
  - (iv) such institutions, the capital of which is wholly owned by the Government of Korea or the local authorities, as may be agreed from time to time between the Governments of the two Contracting States;
- (b) in the case of Singapore means the Government of Singapore and shall include:
  - (i) the Board of Commissioners of Currency;

- (ii) the Monetary Authority of Singapore;
- (iii) any institution which performs the functions similar to those of the Export-Import Bank of Korea;
- (iv) such institutions, the capital of which is wholly owned by the Government of Singapore, as may be agreed from time to time between the Government of the two Contracting States.

5. The term "interest" as used in this Article means income from Government securities, bonds or debentures, whether or not secured by mortgage and whether or not carrying a right to participate in profits, and debt-claims of every kind as well as all other income assimilated to income from money lent according to the taxation laws of the State in which income arises.

6. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the recipient of the interest, being a resident of a Contracting State, has in the other Contracting State in which the interest arises, a permanent establishment with which the debt-claim from which the interest arises is effectively connected. In such a case, the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.

7. Interest shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is that State itself, a political subdivision, a local authority or a resident of that State. Where, however, the person paying the interest, whether he is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment in connection with which the indebtedness on which the interest is paid was incurred, and such interest is borne by such permanent establishment, then such interest shall be deemed to arise in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment is situated.

8. Where, owing to a special relationship between the payer and the recipient or between both of them and some other person, the amount of interest paid, having regard to the debt-claim for which it is paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the recipient in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In that case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the law of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Convention.

## **Article 12 - Royalties**

1. Royalties arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

2. However, such royalties may be taxed in the State in which they arise, and according to the law of that State, but if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the royalties, the tax so charged shall not exceed 15% of the gross amount of the royalties. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of these limitations.

3. The term "royalties" as used in this Article means payments of any kind received as a consideration for the use of, or the right to use, any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work including cinematograph films, any patent, trade mark, design or model, plan, secret formula or process, or for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment, or for information concerning industrial, commercial, or scientific experience.

4. The provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article shall likewise apply to proceeds arising from the alienation of any copyright of scientific work, any patent, trade mark, design or model, plan, or secret formula or process.

5. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the recipient of the royalties, being a resident of a Contracting State, has in the other Contracting State in which the royalties arise a permanent establishment with which the right or property giving rise to the royalties is effectively connected. In such a case, the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.

6. Royalties shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is that State itself, a political subdivision, a local authority or a resident of that State. Where, however, the person paying the royalties, whether he is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment in connection with which the obligation to pay the royalties was incurred, and such royalties are borne by such permanent establishment, then such royalties shall be deemed to arise in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment is situated.

7. Where, owing to a special relationship between the payer and the recipient or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the royalties paid, having regard to the use, right or information for which they are paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the recipient in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In that case, excess part of the payment shall remain taxable according to the law of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Convention.

### **Article 13 - Capital gains**

1. Gains from the alienation of immovable property may be taxed in the Contracting State in which such property is situated.

2. Gains from the alienation of movable property forming part of the business property of a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State or of movable property pertaining to a fixed base available to a resident of a Contracting State in the other Contracting State for the purpose of performing professional services, including such gains from the alienation of such a permanent establishment (alone or together with the whole enterprise) or of such a fixed base may be taxed in the other State. However, gains derived by an enterprise of a Contracting State from the alienation of ships or aircraft operated in international traffic and movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships or aircraft, shall be taxable only in the Contracting State.

3. Gains from the alienation of any property other than those mentioned in preceding paragraphs of this Article may be taxed in both Contracting States.

### **Article 14 - Personal services**

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 15, 16, 18, 19 and 20, salaries, wages and other similar remuneration or income for personal (including professional) services derived by a resident of a Contracting State, shall be taxable only in that Contracting State, unless the services are performed in the other Contracting State. If the services are so performed, such remuneration or income as is derived therefrom may be taxed in that other Contracting State.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, remuneration or income derived by a

resident of a Contracting State for personal (including professional) services performed in the other Contracting State shall be exempt from tax of that other Contracting State if:

- (a) the recipient is present in the other Contracting State for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate 183 days in the calendar year concerned; and
  - (b) the remuneration or income is paid by, or on behalf of, a person who is a resident of the first-mentioned Contracting State; and
  - (c) the remuneration or income is not borne by a permanent establishment which that person has in the other Contracting State.
3. A resident of a Contracting State shall be exempt from tax in the other Contracting State on remuneration for services performed on ships or aircraft in international traffic.

#### **Article 15 - Directors' fees**

Directors' fees and similar payments derived by a resident of a Contracting State in his capacity as a member of the board of directors of a company which is a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other Contracting State.

#### **Article 16 - Governmental functions**

1.
  - (a) Remuneration, other than pension, paid by a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority or a statutory authority thereof to any individual in respect of services rendered to that State or political subdivision or local authority or statutory authority in the discharge of functions of a governmental nature shall be taxable only in that State.
  - (b) However, such remuneration shall be taxable only in the other Contracting State if the services are rendered in that other State and the recipient is a resident of that other State who:
    - (i) is a national of that other State; or
    - (ii) does not become a resident of that other State solely for the purpose of performing the services.
2. Any pension paid by, or out of funds created by, a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority or a statutory authority thereof to any individual in respect of services rendered to that State or political subdivision or local authority or statutory authority shall be exempt from tax in the other Contracting State.
3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not apply to payments of remuneration or pension in respect of services in connection with any trade or business carried on by either Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority or a statutory authority thereof for the purposes of profits.
4. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall likewise apply in respect of remuneration or pension paid, in the case of Korea, by the Bank of Korea, the Export-Import Bank of Korea, Korea Trade Promotion Corporation and other

government-owned instrumentality performing functions of a governmental nature and, in the case of Singapore, the Monetary Authority of Singapore, the Board of Commissioners of Currency, the Economic Development Board, and other government-owned instrumentality performing functions of a governmental nature.

#### **Article 17 - Artistes and athletes**

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 14, income derived by public entertainers, such as theatre, motion picture, radio or television artistes, and musicians, and by athletes, from their personal services as such may be taxed in the Contracting State in which these services are performed.
2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply to remuneration or profits, salaries, wages and similar income derived from services rendered in a Contracting State by public entertainers if the visit to that Contracting State is substantially supported by public funds of the Government of the other Contracting State.
3. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 7, where the services mentioned in paragraph 1 are provided in a Contracting State by an enterprise of the other Contracting State, the profits derived from providing these services by such an enterprise may be taxed in the first-mentioned State unless the enterprise is substantially supported from the public funds of the Government of the other Contracting State in connection with the provision of such services.
4. For the purposes of this Article the term "Government" shall include any political subdivision, local authority or statutory authority of either Contracting State.

#### **Article 18 - Pensions and annuities**

1. Subject to the provisions under Article 16, pensions or annuities derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.
2. The term "pensions" means periodic payments made in consideration of past employment or by way of compensation for injuries received.
3. The term "annuities" means a stated sum payable periodically at stated times, during life or during a specified or ascertainable period of time, under an obligation to make the payments in return for adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth.

#### **Article 19 - Teachers**

An individual who is a resident of a Contracting State immediately before making a visit to the other Contracting State, and who, at the invitation of any university, college, school or other similar educational institution, which is recognised by the competent authority in that other Contracting State, visits that other Contracting State for a period not exceeding two years solely for the purpose of teaching or research or both at such educational institution shall be exempt from tax in that other Contracting State on his remuneration for such teaching or research.

## Article 20 - Students and trainees

1. An individual, who immediately before visiting a Contracting State is a resident of the other Contracting State and is temporarily present in the first-mentioned Contracting State for the primary purpose of:

- (a) studying at a university, college or school recognised by the competent authority in the first-mentioned Contracting State, or
- (b) securing training required to qualify him to practise a profession or a professional specialty,

shall be exempt from tax in that Contracting State in respect of:

- (i) remittances from the other Contracting State for the purposes of his maintenance, study or training; and
- (ii) any remuneration for personal services rendered in the first-mentioned Contracting State with a view to supplementing the resources available to him for such purposes in an amount not exceeding 3,600 Singapore dollars or 720,000 Korean Won for any calendar year.

2. The benefits under the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall extend only for such a period of time as may be reasonably or customarily required to effectuate the purposes of the visit, but in no event shall any individual have the benefits of the said paragraph for more than six years.

3. An individual, who immediately before visiting a Contracting State is a resident of the other Contracting State and is temporarily present in the first-mentioned Contracting State for a period not exceeding three years for the primary purpose of study, research or training solely as a recipient of a grant, allowance or award from the Government or a scientific, educational, religious or charitable organisation of one of the Contracting States, shall be exempt from tax in the first-mentioned Contracting State in respect of:

- (a) remittances from the other Contracting State for the purposes of his maintenance, study, research or training; and
- (b) the amount of such grant, allowance or award; and
- (c) any remuneration for personal services rendered in the first-mentioned Contracting State provided such services are in connection with his study, research or training or are incidental thereto in an amount not exceeding 3,600 Singapore dollars or 720,000 Korean Won for any calendar year.

4. An individual, who immediately before visiting a Contracting State is a resident of the other Contracting State and is temporarily present in the first-mentioned Contracting State for a period not exceeding twelve months solely as an employee of, or under contract with, the Government or an enterprise of the second-mentioned Contracting State for the purpose of acquiring technical, professional or business experience shall be exempt from tax in the first-mentioned Contracting State on:

- (a) all remittances from the second-mentioned Contracting State for the purposes of his maintenance, education or training; and

- (b) any remuneration for personal services rendered in the first-mentioned Contracting State, provided such services are in connection with his studies or training or are incidental thereto in an amount not exceeding 15,000 Singapore dollars or 3,000,000 Korean Won for any calendar year.

5. For the purposes of this Article, the term "Government" shall include any political subdivision, local authority or statutory authority of either of the Contracting States.

#### **Article 21 - Relief from double taxation**

1. In the case of a resident of Korea, double taxation shall be avoided as follows:

Subject to the existing provisions of the law of Korea regarding credit for foreign tax, Singapore tax payable in respect of income derived from Singapore shall be allowed as a credit against Korean tax payable in respect of the entire income subject to Korean tax.

2. For the purposes of credit referred to in paragraph 1, the term "Singapore tax payable" shall be deemed to include:

- (a)
  - (i) 10% of the gross amount of the dividends where a company resident in Korea holds at least 25% of the shareholdings of a company resident in Singapore which pays the dividends;

- (ii) 15% of the gross amount of the dividends in other cases:

paid out of income on which Singapore tax is exempted or reduced in accordance with the special incentive laws designed to promote economic development in Singapore which were in force on the date of signature of this Convention or which have been modified only in minor respects so as not to affect their general principle;

- (b) 15% of the gross amount of the royalties in the case of paragraph 2 of Article 12 on which Singapore tax is exempted or reduced in accordance with the special incentive laws designed to promote economic development in Singapore which were in force on the date of signature of this Convention or which have been modified only in minor respects so as not to affect their general principle.

3. Subject to the laws of Singapore regarding the allowance as a credit against Singapore tax of tax payable in any country other than Singapore, Korean tax payable in respect of income derived from Korea shall be allowed as a credit against Singapore tax payable in respect of that income. The credit shall not, however, exceed that part of the Singapore tax, as computed before the credit is given which is appropriate to such item of income.

4. For the purposes of credit referred to in paragraph 3, the term "Korean tax payable" shall be deemed to include the amount of Korean tax which would have been payable under paragraph 2 of Article 10 or paragraph 2 of Article 12 but for the exemption or reduction of Korean tax in accordance with the special incentive laws designed to promote economic development in Korea which were in force on the date of signature of this Convention or which have been modified only in minor respects so as not to affect their general principle. The amount of the tax referred to in this paragraph shall not, however, exceed:

- (a)
  - (i) 10% of the gross amount of the dividends in the case of paragraph 2(a) of Article 10;
  - (ii) 15% of the gross amount of the dividends in the case of paragraph 2(b) of Article 10; and
- (b) 15% of the gross amount of the royalties in the case of paragraph 2 of Article 12.

## **Article 22 - Diplomatic and consular officials**

Nothing in this Convention shall affect the fiscal privileges of diplomatic or consular officials under the general rules of international law or under the provisions of special agreements.

## **Article 23 - Non-discrimination**

1. The nationals of a Contracting State shall not be subjected in the other Contracting State to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which nationals of that other State in the same circumstances are or may be subjected. This provision shall not be construed as obliging a Contracting State to grant to nationals of the other Contracting State not resident in the first-mentioned Contracting State those personal allowances, reliefs and reductions for tax purposes which are by law available only to citizens of the first-mentioned Contracting State or to such other persons as may be specified therein who are not resident in that Contracting State.
2. The taxation on a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State shall not be less favourably levied in that other State than the taxation levied on enterprises of that State carrying on the same activities.
3. The provisions of this Article shall not be construed as obliging a Contracting State to grant residents of the other Contracting State any personal allowances, reliefs and reductions for taxation purposes on account of civil status or family responsibilities which it grants to its own residents.
4. Enterprises of a Contracting State, the capital of which is wholly or partly owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by one or more residents of the other Contracting State, shall not be subjected in the first-mentioned Contracting State to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which other similar enterprises of that first-mentioned State are or may be subjected.
5. In this Article the term "taxation" means taxes which are the subject of this Convention.

## **Article 24 - Mutual agreement procedure**

1. Where a resident of a Contracting State considers that the actions of one or both of the Contracting States result or will result for him in taxation not in accordance with this Convention, he may, notwithstanding the remedies provided by the national laws of those States, present his

case to the competent authority of the Contracting State of which he is a resident.

2. The competent authority shall endeavour, if the objection appears to it to be justified and if it is not itself able to arrive at an appropriate solution, to resolve the case by mutual agreement with the competent authority of the other Contracting State, with a view to the avoidance of taxation not in accordance with the Convention.

3. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall endeavour to resolve by mutual agreement any difficulties or doubts arising as to the interpretation or application of the Convention. They may also consult together for the elimination of double taxation in cases not provided for in the Convention.

4. The competent authorities of the Contracting States may communicate with each other directly for the purpose of reaching an agreement in the sense of the preceding paragraphs.

### **Article 25 - Exchange of information**

1. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall exchange such information as is necessary for the carrying out of this Convention and of the domestic laws of the Contracting States concerning taxes covered by this Convention insofar as the taxation thereunder is in accordance with this Convention. Any information so exchanged shall be treated as secret and shall not be disclosed to any persons or authorities other than those concerned with the assessment, collection or enforcement of the taxes which are the subject of this Convention.

2. In no case shall the provisions of paragraph 1 be construed so as to impose on one of the Contracting States the obligation:

- (a) to carry out administrative measures at variance with the laws or the administrative practice of that or of the other Contracting State;
- (b) to supply particulars which are not obtainable under the laws or in the normal course of the administration of that or of the other Contracting State;
- (c) to supply information which would disclose any trade, business, industrial, commercial or professional secret or trade process, or information, the disclosure of which would be contrary to public policy.

### **Article 26 - Entry into force**

1. This Convention shall be approved by Singapore and Korea in accordance with their respective legal procedures, and shall enter into force on the day of the exchange of notes indicating such approval.

2. This Convention shall have effect:

- (a) in respect of taxes withheld at source on amounts paid on or after the first day of January, 1979; and
- (b) in respect of other taxes which are levied for taxable years or years of assessment beginning on or after the first day of January, 1979.

## Article 27 - Termination

This Convention shall remain in force indefinitely but either of the Contracting States may terminate the Convention, through diplomatic channels, by giving to the other Contracting State written notice of termination not earlier than the 30th day of June, 1983. In such event, the Convention shall cease to be effective:

- (a) in respect of taxes withheld at source on amounts paid after December 31 of the year in which the notice of termination is given; and
- (b) in respect of other taxes which are levied for any taxable year or year of assessment beginning on or after January 1st of the calendar year following the year in which the notice of termination is given.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention.

DONE in duplicate at Singapore this 6th day of November of the year one thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine in the English language.

For the Government of  
the Republic of Singapore.

HON SUI SEN

For the Government of  
the Republic of Korea.

SANG OCK LEE

## PROTOCOL (1979)

At the signing of the Convention between the Government of the Republic of Singapore and Government of the Republic of Korea for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income, the undersigned have agreed on the following provisions which shall be an integral part of the Convention.

1. With respect to sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of Article 2, the Convention shall apply to the Korean defense tax where charged by reference to the income tax or the corporation tax.
2. With respect to sub-paragraph (b)(iii) of paragraph 1 of Article 2, the inhabitant tax refers to the inhabitant tax which is imposed on per income rate basis only.
3. With respect to Article 7, the term "profits of an enterprise" does not include rents or royalties in respect of literary or artistic copyrights, 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 procedure, or income in the form of dividends, interests, rents, royalties or fees or other remuneration derived from the management, control or supervision of the trade, business, or other activity of another enterprise or concern or remuneration for labour or personal services or income derived from the operation of ships or aircraft.
4. With respect to sub-paragraph (i), paragraph 1 of Article 3, the term "international traffic" shall not include voyages between places in a Contracting State and one or more movable bases situated in waters other than the territorial waters of either Contracting State.
5. Where this Convention provides (with or without other conditions) that income from sources in Korea shall be exempt from tax, or taxed at a reduced rate in Korea and under the laws in force in Singapore the said income is subject to tax by reference to the amount thereof which is remitted to or received in Singapore and not by reference to the full amount thereof, then the exemption or reduction of tax to be allowed under this Convention in Korea shall apply to so much of the income as is remitted to or received in Singapore.
6. The Government of the Republic of Singapore shall be exempt from Korean tax with respect to dividends from, or gains from the alienation of securities derived by that Government from sources within Korea. However, the exemption shall be limited to dividends or gains with respect to securities held for public purposes only and not for any other purposes, provided that the holding of those securities does not constitute a substantial participation in the invested company. The term "securities" as used in this paragraph means shares or other rights referred to in paragraph 4 of Article 10 of the said Convention or Government securities, bonds or debentures referred to in paragraph 5 of Article 11 of the said Convention.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorised thereto, have signed this Protocol.

DONE in duplicate at Singapore this 6th day of November of the year one thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine in the English language.

For the Government of  
the Republic of Singapore.

For the Government of  
the Republic of Korea.

HON SUI SEN

SANG OCK LEE

## **ANNEX B**

### **PROTOCOL AMENDING THE CONVENTION BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA 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 Korea,

Desiring to amend the Convention between the Government of the Republic of Singapore and the Government of the Republic of Korea for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income, with Protocol, signed at Singapore on 6 November 1979 (hereinafter referred to as “the Convention”),

Have agreed as follows:

#### **ARTICLE I**

The text of Article 25 of the Convention is deleted and replaced by the following:

“1. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall exchange such information as is foreseeably relevant for carrying out the provisions of this Convention or to the administration or enforcement of the domestic laws concerning taxes of every kind and description imposed on behalf of the Contracting States, or of their political subdivisions or local authorities, insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the Convention. The exchange of information is not restricted by Articles 1 and 2.

2. Any information received under paragraph 1 by a Contracting State shall be treated as secret in the same manner as information obtained under the domestic laws of that State and shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities (including courts and administrative bodies) concerned with the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, the determination of appeals in relation to the taxes referred to in paragraph 1, or the oversight of the above. Such persons or authorities shall use the information only for such purposes. They may disclose the information in public court proceedings or in judicial decisions.

3. In no case shall the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 be construed so as to impose on a Contracting State the obligation:

- (a) to carry out administrative measures at variance with the laws and administrative practice of that or of the other Contracting State;
- (b) to supply information which is not obtainable under the laws or in the normal course of the administration of that or of the other Contracting State;

- (c) to supply information which would disclose any trade, business, industrial, commercial or professional secret or trade process, or information, the disclosure of which would be contrary to public policy (*ordre public*).

4. If information is requested by a Contracting State in accordance with this Article, the other Contracting State shall use its information gathering measures to obtain the requested information, even though that other State may not need such information for its own tax purposes. The obligation contained in the preceding sentence is subject to the limitations of paragraph 3 but in no case shall such limitations be construed to permit a Contracting State to decline to supply information solely because it has no domestic interest in such information.

5. In no case shall the provisions of paragraph 3 be construed to permit a Contracting State to decline to supply information solely because the information is held by a bank, other financial institution, nominee or person acting in an agency or a fiduciary capacity or because it relates to ownership interests in a person.”

## **ARTICLE II**

Korea and Singapore shall notify each other, through diplomatic channels, of the completion of the procedures required by their respective laws for the bringing into force of this Protocol. The Protocol shall enter into force 30 days after the date of the later of such notifications.

## **ARTICLE III**

This Protocol, which shall form an integral part of the Convention, shall remain in force as long as the Convention remains in force and shall apply as long as the Convention itself is applicable.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Protocol.

DONE in duplicate at Singapore on this 24th day of May, 2010, in the English language.

**For the Government of  
the Republic of Singapore**

**Peter ONG  
Permanent Secretary (Finance)**

**For the Government of  
the Republic of Korea**

**OH Joon  
Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to  
the Republic of Singapore**