

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE

CANBERRA

**PROTOCOL AMENDING THE AGREEMENT**

**BETWEEN**

**THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA**

**AND**

**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA**

**FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION OF  
FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME**

(New Delhi, 16 December 2011)

Not yet in force

[2011] ATNIF 30

The Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of India,

Desiring to amend the Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of India for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income signed at Canberra on the 25th day of July 1991 (in this Protocol referred to as "the Agreement"),

Have agreed as follows:

### **Article 1**

Article 3 of the Agreement is amended by inserting new sub-paragraph (k) in paragraph (1):

- “(k) 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, company, partnership or association deriving its status as such from the laws in force in that Contracting State.”

### **Article 2**

Article 5 of the Agreement is amended by omitting paragraph 3 and substituting:

“(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, where an enterprise of a Contracting State:

- (a) furnishes services, including consultancy services, through employees or other personnel engaged by the enterprise for such purpose, but only where activities of that nature continue (for the same or connected project) within that other State for a period or periods aggregating more than 183 days in any 12 month period;
- (b) carries on activities (including the operation of substantial equipment) in the other State in the exploration for or exploitation of natural resources situated in that other State for a period or periods exceeding in the aggregate 90 days in any 12 month period; or
- (c) operates substantial equipment in the other State (including as provided in subparagraph b)) for a period or periods exceeding in the aggregate 183 days in any 12 month period;

such activities shall be deemed to be carried on through a permanent establishment of the enterprise situated in that other State, unless the activities are limited to those mentioned in paragraph 4 which, if exercised through a fixed place of business, would not make this place of business a permanent establishment under the provisions of that paragraph.”

### **Article 3**

Article 7 of the Agreement is amended by omitting paragraph 1 and substituting:

“(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.”

### **Article 4**

The Agreement is amended by inserting:

“Article 24A

#### **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. This provision shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 1, also apply to persons who are not residents of one or both of the Contracting States.

(2) The taxation on a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State shall not be less favorably 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 individuals who are 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. This provision shall not be construed as preventing a Contracting State from charging the profits of a permanent establishment which a company of the other Contracting State has in the first mentioned State at a rate of tax which is higher than that imposed on the profits of a similar company of the first mentioned Contracting State, nor as being in conflict with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 7.

(3) Except where the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 9, paragraph 6 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.

(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, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 2, apply to taxes of every kind and description.
- (6) This Article shall not apply to any provision of the laws of a Contracting State which:
- (a) is designed to prevent the avoidance or evasion of taxes, including measures designed to address thin capitalization or to ensure that taxes can be effectively collected or recovered; or
  - (b) provides tax incentives to eligible taxpayers for expenditure on research or development, provided that a company that is a resident of one Contracting State and is wholly or partly owned by residents of the other State can access such incentives on the same terms and conditions as any other company that is a resident of the first-mentioned State; or
  - (c) is agreed between the Contracting States through an Exchange of Notes.”

## **Article 5**

The Agreement is amended by omitting Article 26 and substituting:

“Article 26

### EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

- (1) The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall exchange such information (including documents or certified copies of the documents) 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, 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, or 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. Notwithstanding the foregoing, information received by a Contracting State may be used for other purposes when such information may be used for such other purposes under the laws of both States and the competent authority of the supplying State authorizes such use.
- (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 (including documents or certified copies of the documents) 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 6**

The Agreement is amended by inserting:

“Article 26A

### ASSISTANCE IN THE COLLECTION OF TAXES

(1) The Contracting States shall lend assistance to each other in the collection of revenue claims. This assistance is not restricted by Articles 1 and 2. The competent authorities of the Contracting States may by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of this Article.

(2) The term "revenue claim" as used in this Article means an amount owed in respect of taxes of every kind and description, imposed on behalf of the Contracting States, insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to this Agreement or any other instrument to which the Contracting States are parties, as well as interest, administrative penalties and costs of collection or conservancy related to such amount.

(3) When a revenue claim of a Contracting State is enforceable under the laws of that State and is owed by a person who, at that time, cannot, under the laws of that State, prevent its collection, that revenue claim shall, at the request of the competent authority of that State, be accepted for purposes of collection by the competent authority of the other Contracting State. That revenue claim shall be collected by that other State in accordance with the provisions of its laws applicable to the enforcement and collection of its own taxes as if the revenue claim were a revenue claim of that other State.

(4) When a revenue claim of a Contracting State is a claim in respect of which that State may, under its law, take measures of conservancy with a view to ensure its collection, that revenue claim shall, at the request of the competent authority of that State, be accepted for purposes of taking measures of conservancy by the competent authority of the other Contracting State. That other State shall take measures of conservancy in respect of that

revenue claim in accordance with the provisions of its laws as if the revenue claim were a revenue claim of that other State even if, at the time when such measures are applied, the revenue claim is not enforceable in the first-mentioned State or is owed by a person who has a right to prevent its collection.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4, a revenue claim accepted by a Contracting State for purposes of paragraph 3 or 4 shall not, in that State, be subject to the time limits or accorded any priority applicable to a revenue claim under the laws of that State by reason of its nature as such. In addition, a revenue claim accepted by a Contracting State for the purposes of paragraph 3 or 4 shall not, in that State, have any priority applicable to that revenue claim under the laws of the other Contracting State.

(6) Proceedings with respect to the existence, validity or the amount of a revenue claim of a Contracting State shall only be brought before the courts or administrative bodies of that State. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as creating or providing any right to such proceedings before any court or administrative body of the other Contracting State.

(7) Where, at any time after a request has been made by a Contracting State under paragraph 3 or 4 and before the other Contracting State has collected and remitted the relevant revenue claim to the first-mentioned State, the relevant revenue claim ceases to be

- (a) in the case of a request under paragraph 3, a revenue claim of the first-mentioned State that is enforceable under the laws of that State and is owed by a person who, at that time, cannot, under the laws of that State, prevent its collection, or
- (b) in the case of a request under paragraph 4, a revenue claim of the first-mentioned State in respect of which that State may, under its laws, take measures of conservancy with a view to ensure its collection

the competent authority of the first-mentioned State shall promptly notify the competent authority of the other State of that fact and, at the option of the other State, the first-mentioned State shall either suspend or withdraw its request.

(8) In no case shall the provisions of this Article 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 carry out measures which would be contrary to public policy (*ordre public*);
- (c) to provide assistance if the other Contracting State has not pursued all reasonable measures of collection or conservancy, as the case may be, available under its laws or administrative practice;
- (d) to provide assistance in those cases where the administrative burden for that State is clearly disproportionate to the benefit to be derived by the other Contracting State.”

## Article 7

### ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Contracting States shall notify each other in writing through the diplomatic channel of the completion of their domestic requirements for the entry into force of this Protocol. The Protocol, which shall form an integral part of the Agreement, shall enter into force on the date of the last notification, and thereupon shall have effect:

- (a) in the case of Australia, with regard to Australian tax, in relation to income, profits or gains of any year of income beginning on or after 1 July next following the date on which the Protocol enters into force;
- (b) in the case of India in respect of income derived in any fiscal year beginning on or after 1 April next following the date on which the Protocol enters into force;
- (c) for the purposes of Articles 24A (Non-Discrimination) and 26 (Exchange of Information) of the Agreement, from the date of entry into force of this Protocol;
- (d) notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c), Article 26A (Assistance in the Collection of Taxes) of the Agreement shall have effect from the date agreed in an exchange of notes through the diplomatic channel.

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

DONE in duplicate at New Delhi this sixteenth day of December, 2011, in the English and Hindi languages, both texts equally authentic, the English text to be the operative one in any case of doubt.

For the Government of Australia

The Hon Bill Shorten  
Minister for Employment and Workplace  
Relations and Minister for Financial Services  
And Superannuation

For the Government of the  
Republic of India

Mr S S Palanimanickam  
Union Minister of State  
for Finance

