

**SYNTHESISED TEXT OF THE MLI AND THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY AND THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE FOR THE
AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL
EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME**

General disclaimer on the Synthesised text document

This document presents the synthesised text for the application of the Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Singapore for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income signed on April 17, 1997 (hereinafter referred to as “the Convention”), as modified by the Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting signed by Hungary and the Republic of Singapore on June 7, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “the MLI”).

The document was prepared on the basis of the position of Hungary submitted to the Depository upon ratification on 25 March 2021 and of the consolidated MLI position of the Republic of Singapore submitted to the Depository on 11 August 2021. These MLI positions are subject to modifications as provided in the MLI. Modifications made to MLI positions could modify the effects of the MLI on this Convention.

The authentic legal texts of the Convention and the MLI take precedence and remain the legal texts applicable.

The provisions of the MLI that are applicable with respect to the provisions of the Convention are included in boxes throughout the text of this document in the context of the relevant provisions of the Convention. The boxes containing the provisions of the MLI have generally been inserted in accordance with the ordering of the provisions of the OECD Model Tax Convention.

Changes to the text of the provisions of the MLI have been made to conform the terminology used in the MLI to the terminology used in the Convention (such as “Covered Tax Agreement” and “Convention”, “Contracting Jurisdictions” and “Contracting States”), to ease the comprehension of the provisions of the MLI. The changes in terminology are intended to increase the readability of the document and are not intended to change the substance of the provisions of the MLI. Similarly, changes have been made to parts of provisions of the MLI that describe existing provisions of the Convention: descriptive language has been replaced by legal references of the existing provisions to ease the readability.

In all cases, references made to the provisions of the Convention or to the Convention must be understood as referring to the Convention as modified by the provisions of the MLI, provided such provisions of the MLI have taken effect.

References

The MLI position of Hungary submitted to the Depository upon ratification on 25 March 2021 and the MLI position of the Republic of Singapore submitted to the Depository upon ratification on 21 December 2018 can be found on the MLI Depository (OECD) webpage (<http://www.oecd.org/tax/treaties/beps-ml-signatories-and-parties.pdf>).

Entry into Effect of the MLI Provisions

The provisions of the MLI applicable to this Convention do not take effect on the same dates as the original provisions of the Convention. Each of the provisions of the MLI could take effect on different dates, depending on the types of taxes involved (taxes withheld at source or other taxes levied) and on the choices made Hungary and the Republic of Singapore in their MLI positions.

Dates of the deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval: 25 March 2021 for Hungary and 21 December 2018 and 11 August 2021 for the Republic of Singapore.

Entry into force of the MLI: 1 July 2021 for Hungary and 1 April 2019 for the Republic of Singapore.

This document provides specific information on the dates on or after which each of the provisions of the MLI has effect with respect to the Convention throughout this document.

Unless it is stated otherwise elsewhere in this document, the provisions of the MLI have effect with respect to the Convention:

- i. with respect to taxes withheld at source on amounts paid or credited to non-residents, where the event giving rise to such taxes occurs on or after 1 January 2022;
- ii. with respect to all other taxes, for taxes levied with respect to taxable periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

In accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 36 of the MLI, the provisions of Part VI (Arbitration) of the MLI shall have effect with respect to this Convention:

- i. with respect to cases presented to the competent authority of a Contracting State (as described in subparagraph a) of paragraph 1 of Article 19 (Mandatory Binding Arbitration) of the MLI), on or after 1 July 2021; and

In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the MLI, Part VI (Arbitration) of the MLI will apply to a case presented to the competent authority of a Contracting State prior to 1 July 2021 only to the extent that the competent authorities of both Contracting States agree that it will apply to that specific case.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY AND THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME

The Republic of Hungary And The Republic of Singapore, [**REPLACED by paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the MLI**]
[Desiring to conclude an Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income,]

The following paragraph 1 and paragraph 3 of Article 6 of the MLI replace the text referring to an intent to eliminate double taxation in the preamble of this Convention:

ARTICLE 6 OF THE MLI – PURPOSE OF A COVERED TAX AGREEMENT

Desiring to further develop their economic relationship and to enhance their co-operation in tax matters,

Intending to eliminate double taxation with respect to the taxes covered by this Convention 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 Convention for the indirect benefit of residents of third jurisdictions),

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

PERSONAL SCOPE

This Agreement shall apply to persons who are residents of one or both of the Contracting States.

ARTICLE 2

TAXES COVERED

(1) This Agreement shall apply to taxes on income imposed on behalf of 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, [and] taxes on the total amounts of wages or salaries paid by enterprises.

(3) The existing taxes to which the Agreement shall apply are in particular:

(a) in Hungary:

(i) the income tax on individuals;

(ii) the corporation tax

(hereinafter referred to as "Hungarian 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 which are imposed after the date of signature of the Agreement in addition to, or in place of, the existing taxes. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall notify each other of any significant changes which have been made in their respective taxation laws.

(5) If, by reason of changes made in the taxation law of either Contracting State, it seems desirable to amend any Article of this Agreement 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.

ARTICLE 3

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

(1) For the purposes of this Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) the term "Hungary", when used in a geographical sense, means the territory of the Republic of Hungary;

(b) the term "Singapore" means the Republic of Singapore;

(c) the terms "a Contracting State" and "the other Contracting State" mean Hungary or Singapore, as the context requires;

(d) the term "tax" means Hungarian tax or Singapore tax, as the context requires;

(e) the term "person" includes 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" means:

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

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

(i) the term "international traffic" means any transport by a ship or aircraft operated by an enterprise which has its place of effective management in a Contracting State, except when the ship or aircraft is operated solely between places in the other Contracting State or solely between such places and one or more structures used for the exploration or exploitation of natural resources situated in waters adjacent to the territorial waters of that other Contracting State;

(j) the term "competent authority" means:

- (i) in the case of Hungary, the Minister of Finance, or his authorised representative;
- (ii) in the case of Singapore, the Minister for Finance or his authorised representative.

(2) As regards the application of the Agreement by a Contracting State any term not defined therein shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning which it has under the laws of that State concerning the taxes to which the Agreement applies.

ARTICLE 4

FISCAL DOMICILE

(1) For the purposes of this Agreement, the term "resident of a Contracting State" means any person who is a resident in a Contracting State for tax purposes of that Contracting State.

(2) Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 an individual is a resident of both Contracting States, then his status shall be determined as follows:

(a) he shall be deemed to be a resident of the State in which he has a permanent home available to him; if he has a permanent home available to him in both States, he shall be deemed to be a resident of the State with which his personal and economic relations are closer (centre of vital interests);

(b) if the State in which he has his centre of vital interests cannot be determined, or if he has not a permanent home available to him in either State, he shall be deemed to be a resident of the State in which he has an habitual abode;

(c) if he has an habitual abode in both States or in neither of them, the competent authorities of the two 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 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) The term "permanent establishment" also includes:

(a) a building site or construction or installation or assembly project but only if it lasts more than twelve months;

(b) the furnishing of services, including consultancy services, by a resident of a Contracting State through employees or other personnel in the other Contracting State for a period or periods aggregating more than six months within any twelve-month period.

(4) (a) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, the term "permanent establishment" shall be deemed not to include:

(i) the use of facilities solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise;

(ii) the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery;

(iii) the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of processing by another enterprise;

(iv) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of purchasing goods or merchandise or of collecting information, for the enterprise;

(v) 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;

(vi) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for any combination of activities mentioned in subparagraphs (i) to (v), provided that the overall activity of the fixed place of business resulting from this combination is of a preparatory or auxiliary character.

(b) For the purposes of subparagraphs (a)(i) and (a)(ii), the term "delivery" means the mere delivery of goods provided that it is not regular and not accompanied with sales.

(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, shall be deemed to be a permanent establishment for the enterprise in the first-mentioned Contracting State if:

(a) he has, and habitually exercises in the first-mentioned Contracting State, an authority to conclude contracts for or on behalf of the enterprise, unless the exercise of such authority is limited to the purchase of goods or merchandise for that enterprise; or

(b) he habitually 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 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, 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 independent personal 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) 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) If the information available to the competent authority is inadequate to determine the profits to be attributed to the permanent establishment of an enterprise, nothing in this Article shall affect the application of any law of that State relating to the determination of the tax liability of a person by the exercise of a discretion in the making of an estimate by the competent authority, provided that the law shall be applied, so far as the information available to the competent authority permits, in accordance with the principles of this Article.

(5) 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.

(6) 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.

(7) 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 of an enterprise of a Contracting State derived from the other Contracting State from the operation of aircraft in international traffic shall be taxable only in that State.

(2) Profits of an enterprise of a Contracting State derived from the other Contracting State from the operation of ships in international traffic may be taxed in that other State, but the tax chargeable in that other State on such profits shall be reduced by an amount equal to 50 per cent of such tax.

(3) The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall also apply to profits from the participation in a pool, a joint business or an international operating agency.

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 also be taxed in the Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident, and according to the laws of that State, but if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the dividends, the tax so charged shall not exceed:

(a) 5 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends if the recipient is a company which holds directly at least 25 per cent of the capital of the company paying the dividends;

(b) 10 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) (a) Under the current Singapore laws, where dividends are paid by a company which is a resident of Singapore to a resident of Hungary who is the beneficial owner of such dividends, there is no tax in Singapore which is chargeable on dividends in addition to the tax chargeable in respect of the profits or income of the company. Nothing in this paragraph shall affect the provisions of the Singapore laws under which the tax in respect of a dividend paid by a company which is a resident of Singapore from which Singapore tax has been, or has been deemed to be, deducted, may be adjusted by reference to the rate of tax appropriate to the Singapore year of assessment immediately following that in which the dividend was paid.

(b) If Singapore, subsequent to the signing of the Agreement, imposes a tax on dividends paid by a company which is a resident of Singapore which is in addition to the tax chargeable in respect of the profits or income of the company, such tax may be charged but the tax so charged on such dividends derived by a resident of Hungary who is the beneficial owner of such dividends shall be in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2.

(4) The term "dividends" as used in this Article means income from shares, "jouissance" shares or "jouissance" rights, mining shares, founders' 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.

(5) 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, or performs in that other State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, 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, 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 or a fixed base 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.

(7) (a) Dividends shall be deemed to arise in Hungary if they are paid by a company which is a resident of Hungary.

(b) Dividends shall be deemed to arise in Singapore:

(i) if they are paid by a company which is a resident of Singapore; or

(ii) if they are paid by a company which is a resident of Malaysia out of profits arising in Singapore under Article VII of the Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation between Singapore and Malaysia signed on 26th December, 1968.

(8) The Government of either Contracting State shall be exempt from tax in the other Contracting State with respect to dividends on shares in joint stock companies of that other State. However, such exemption shall in no case be given with respect to shares held for other than public purposes and not if the holding constitutes a substantial participation

(9) For the purposes of paragraph 8, the term "Government":

(a) in the case of Singapore means the Government of Singapore, and shall include:

(i) the Monetary Authority of Singapore, the Board of Commissioners of Currency and the Government of Singapore Investment Corporation Pte Ltd;

(ii) any company or body established for the purpose of investing the reserves of the Government of Singapore;

(iii) a statutory body, a local authority or any institution wholly or mainly owned by the Government of Singapore, as may be agreed from time to time between the competent authorities of the Contracting States;

(b) in the case of Hungary means the Government of Hungary, and shall include:

(i) the National Bank of Hungary;

(ii) a statutory body, a local authority or any institution wholly or mainly owned by the Government of Hungary, as may be agreed from time to time between the competent authorities of the Contracting States.

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 Contracting State.

(2) However, such interest may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which it arises, and according to the laws of that State, but if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the interest, the tax so charged shall not exceed 5 per cent of the gross amount of the interest.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2:

(a) interest derived by the Government of a Contracting State from the other Contracting State shall be exempt from tax in the other Contracting State; and

(b) interest derived and beneficially owned by a bank of a Contracting State shall be exempt from tax in the other Contracting State if the payer is a bank of the other Contracting State.

(4) For the purposes of paragraph 3(a), the term "Government":

(a) in the case of Singapore means the Government of Singapore and shall include:

(i) the Monetary Authority of Singapore;

(ii) the board of Commissioners of Currency;

(iii) the Government of Singapore Investment Corporation Pte Ltd; and

(iv) any institution wholly or mainly owned by the Government of Singapore, as may be agreed from time to time between the competent authorities of the Contracting States;

(b) in the case of Hungary means the Government of Hungary and shall include:

(i) the National Bank of Hungary;

(ii) the Export Guarantee Organisation; and

(iii) any institution wholly or mainly owned by the Government of Hungary, as may be 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.

(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, or performs in that other State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the debt-claim in respect of which the interest is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.

(7) Interest shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is the Government of that Contracting State, a political subdivision, a local authority, a statutory body or a resident of that Contracting 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 or a fixed base in connection with which the indebtedness on which the interest is paid was incurred, and such interest is borne by such permanent establishment or fixed base, then such interest shall be deemed to arise in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base 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, such royalties may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which they arise, and according to the laws of that State, but if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the royalties, the tax so charged shall not exceed 5 per cent of the gross amount of the royalties. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of this limitation.

(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 for radio or television broadcasting) any patent, trade mark, design or model, plan, or 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 1 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, or performs in that other State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the right or property in respect of which the royalties are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.

(5) Royalties shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting State when the payer is that State itself, a political subdivision, a local authority, a statutory body 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 or a fixed base in connection with which the liability to pay the royalties was incurred, and such royalties are borne by such permanent establishment or fixed base, then such royalties shall be deemed to arise in the Contracting State in which the permanent establishment or fixed base 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 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 independent personal services, including such gains from the alienation of such a permanent establishment (alone or with the whole enterprise) or of such fixed base, may be taxed in that other State.

(3) Gains from the alienation of ships or aircraft operated in international traffic, or movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships or aircraft, shall be taxable only in the Contracting State in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.

(4) Gains from the alienation of any property other than that referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall be taxable only in the Contracting State of which the alienator is a resident.

ARTICLE 14

INDEPENDENT PERSONAL SERVICES

(1) Income derived by an individual who is a resident of a Contracting State from the performance of professional services or other activities of an independent character shall be taxable only in that State except in the following circumstances when such income may also be taxed in the other Contracting State:

(a) if he has a fixed base regularly available to him in the other Contracting State for the purpose of performing his activities; in that case, only so much of the income as is attributable to that fixed base may be taxed in that other State; or

(b) if his stay in the other Contracting State is for a period or periods amounting to or exceeding in the aggregate 183 days within a twelve-month period; in that case, only so much of the income as is derived from his activities performed in that other State may be taxed in that other State

(2) The term "professional services" includes independent scientific, literary, artistic, educational or teaching activities, as well as the independent activities of physicians, surgeons, lawyers, engineers, architects, dentists and accountants.

ARTICLE 15

DEPENDENT PERSONAL SERVICES

(1) Subject to the provisions of Articles 16, 18, 19, 20 and 21, 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 any twelve-month period, and

(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 or a fixed base which the employer has in the other State.

(3) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting State in respect of an employment exercised aboard a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic shall be taxable only in that Contracting State.

ARTICLE 16

DIRECTORS' FEES

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

ARTICLE 17

ARTISTES AND SPORTSMEN

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 14 and 15, 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 sportsman, from his personal activities as such exercised in the other Contracting State, may be taxed in that other Contracting State.

(2) Where income in respect of personal activities exercised in a Contracting State by an entertainer or a sportsman in his capacity as such accrues not to the entertainer or sportsman himself but to another person, that income may, notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7, 14 and 15, be taxed in the Contracting State in which the activities of the entertainer or sportsman are exercised.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, income mentioned in this Article shall be exempt from tax in the Contracting State in which the activity of the entertainer or sportsman is exercised provided that this activity is supported, wholly or substantially, from the public funds of the Government of either Contracting State or a local authority or a statutory body thereof, or the activity is exercised under a cultural arrangement between the Contracting States.

ARTICLE 18

PENSIONS

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 19, pensions and other similar remuneration in consideration of past employment derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the other Contracting State may be taxed in the other State.

ARTICLE 19

GOVERNMENT SERVICE

(1) (a) Remuneration, other than a pension, paid by a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a statutory body or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision or statutory body or authority 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 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) Any pension paid by, or out of funds created by, a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a statutory body or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that State or subdivision or statutory body or authority shall be taxable only in that State.

(b) However, such pension may be taxed in the other Contracting State if the individual is a resident of, and a national of, that State.

(3) The provisions of Articles 15, 16 and 18 shall apply to remuneration and pensions in respect of services rendered in connection with a business carried on by a Contracting State or a political subdivision or a statutory body or a local authority thereof.

ARTICLE 20

STUDENTS AND TRAINEES

An individual who is a resident of a Contracting State immediately before making a visit to the other Contracting State and [who] is present in that other Contracting State for a period not exceeding five years solely:

(a) as a student at a recognised university, college or school in that other Contracting State;

(b) as a recipient of a grant, allowance or award for the primary purpose of study, research or training from a governmental, religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational organisation; or

(c) as a business apprentice;

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

(i) remittances from abroad for the purposes of his maintenance, education, study, research or training;

(ii) the grant, allowance or award; and

(iii) remuneration for personal services in that other Contracting State not exceeding the sum of 3,600 Singapore dollars or 150,000 forints during any calendar year, or such amount as may be agreed from time to time between the competent authorities of the Contracting States; provided that any amount in excess of 3,600 Singapore dollars or 150,000 forints shall remain taxable according to the laws of that other State, due regard being had to the other provisions of the Agreement.

ARTICLE 21

TEACHERS AND RESEARCHERS

(1) 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, visits that other 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 State on any remuneration for such teaching or research.

(2) This Article shall not apply to income from research if such research is undertaken primarily for the private benefit of a specific person or persons.

ARTICLE 22

OTHER INCOME

Items of income not expressly mentioned in the foregoing Articles of this Agreement and arising in a Contracting State may be taxed in that State.

ARTICLE 23

LIMITATION ON RELIEF

(1) Where this Agreement provides (with or without other conditions) that income from sources in Hungary shall be exempt from tax, or taxed at a reduced rate in Hungary 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 Agreement in Hungary shall apply only to so much of the income as is remitted to or received in Singapore.

(2) However, this limitation does not apply to income derived by the Government of Singapore or any person approved by the competent authority of Singapore for the purpose of this paragraph. The term "the Government of Singapore" shall include its agencies and statutory bodies.

ARTICLE 23

ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION

(1) In Slovenia double taxation shall be eliminated as follows:

Where a resident of Slovenia derives income or owns capital which, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, may be taxed in Hungary, Slovenia shall allow:

- (a) as a deduction from the tax on the income of that resident, an amount equal to the income tax paid in Hungary;
- (b) as a deduction from the tax on the capital of that resident, an amount equal to the capital tax paid in Hungary.

Such deduction in either case shall not, however, exceed that portion of the income tax or capital tax, as computed before the deduction is given, which is attributable, as the case may be, to the income or the capital which may be taxed in Hungary.

(2) In Hungary double taxation shall be eliminated as follows:

(a) Where a resident of Hungary derives income or owns capital which, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention may be taxed in Slovenia, Hungary shall, subject to the provisions of subparagraph (b) and paragraph 3, exempt such income or capital from tax.

(b) Where a resident of Hungary derives items of income which, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 10, 11 and 12 may be taxed in Slovenia, Hungary shall allow as a deduction from the tax on the income of that resident an amount equal to the tax paid in Slovenia. Such deduction shall not, however, exceed that part of the tax, as computed before the deduction is given which is attributable to such items of income derived from Slovenia.

(3) Where in accordance with any provisions of this Convention income derived or capital owned by a resident of a Contracting State is exempt from tax in that State, such State may nevertheless, in calculating the amount of tax on the remaining income or capital of such resident, take into account the exempted income or capital.

ARTICLE 24

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 which 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 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 7 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. Similarly, any debts of an enterprise of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State shall, for the purpose of determining the taxable capital of such enterprise, be deductible under the same conditions as if they had been contracted 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 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 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.

ARTICLE 26

MUTUAL AGREEMENT PROCEDURE

(1) Where a person considers that the actions of one or both of the Contracting States result or will result for him in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, he may, irrespective of the remedies provided by the domestic law of those States, present his case to the competent authority of the Contracting State of which he is a resident or, if this case comes under paragraph 1 of Article 24, to that of the Contracting State of which he is a national. 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 Convention.

(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 Convention. 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 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.

The following part VI of the MLI applies to this Convention:

PART VI OF THE MLI (ARBITRATION)

Article 19 (Mandatory Binding Arbitration) of the MLI

1. Where:

a) under paragraph 1 of Article 25 of this Convention, a person has presented a case to the competent authority of a Contracting State on the basis that the actions of one or both of the Contracting States have resulted for that person in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of this Convention; and

b) the competent authorities are unable to reach an agreement to resolve that case pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article 25 of the Convention, within a period of three years beginning on the start date referred to in paragraph 8 or 9 of Article 19 of the MLI, as the case may be (unless, prior to the expiration of that period the competent authorities

of the Contracting States have agreed to a different time period with respect to that case and have notified the person who presented the case of such agreement),

any unresolved issues arising from the case shall, if the person so requests in writing, be submitted to arbitration in the manner described in this Part, according to any rules or procedures agreed upon by the competent authorities of the Contracting States pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 10 of Article 19 of the MLI.

2. Where a competent authority has suspended the mutual agreement procedure referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the MLI because a case with respect to one or more of the same issues is pending before court or administrative tribunal, the period provided in subparagraph b) of paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the MLI will stop running until either a final decision has been rendered by the court or administrative tribunal or the case has been suspended or withdrawn. In addition, where a person who presented a case and a competent authority have agreed to suspend the mutual agreement procedure, the period provided in subparagraph b) of paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the MLI will stop running until the suspension has been lifted.

3. Where both competent authorities agree that a person directly affected by the case has failed to provide in a timely manner any additional material information requested by either competent authority after the start of the period provided in subparagraph b) of paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the MLI, the period provided in subparagraph b) of paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the MLI shall be extended for an amount of time equal to the period beginning on the date by which the information was requested and ending on the date on which that information was provided.

4.a) The arbitration decision with respect to the issues submitted to arbitration shall be implemented through the mutual agreement concerning the case referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the MLI. The arbitration decision shall be final.

b) The arbitration decision shall be binding on both Contracting States except in the following cases:

i) if a person directly affected by the case does not accept the mutual agreement that implements the arbitration decision. In such a case, the case shall not be eligible for any further consideration by the competent authorities. The mutual agreement that implements the arbitration decision on the case shall be considered not to be accepted by a person directly affected by the case if any person directly affected by the case does not, within 60 days after the date on which notification of the mutual agreement is sent to the person, withdraw all issues resolved in the mutual agreement implementing the arbitration decision from consideration by any court or administrative tribunal or otherwise terminate any pending court or administrative proceedings with respect to such issues in a manner consistent with that mutual agreement.

ii) if a final decision of the courts of one of the Contracting States holds that the arbitration decision is invalid. In such a case, the request for arbitration under paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the MLI shall be considered not to have been made, and the arbitration process shall be considered not to have taken place (except for the purposes of Articles 21 (Confidentiality of Arbitration Proceedings) and 25 (Costs of Arbitration Proceedings) of the MLI). In such a case, a new request for arbitration may be made unless the competent authorities agree that such a new request should not be permitted.

iii) if a person directly affected by the case pursues litigation on the issues which were resolved in the mutual agreement implementing the arbitration decision in any court or administrative tribunal.

5. The competent authority that received the initial request for a mutual agreement procedure as described in subparagraph a) of paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the MLI shall, within two calendar months of receiving the request:

a) send a notification to the person who presented the case that it has received the request; and

b) send a notification of that request, along with a copy of the request, to the competent authority of the other Contracting State.

6. Within three calendar months after a competent authority receives the request for a mutual agreement procedure (or a copy thereof from the competent authority of the other Contracting State) it shall either:

a) notify the person who has presented the case and the other competent authority that it has received the information necessary to undertake substantive consideration of the case; or

b) request additional information from that person for that purpose.

7. Where pursuant to subparagraph b) of paragraph 6 of Article 19 of the MLI, one or both of the competent authorities have requested from the person who presented the case additional information necessary to undertake substantive consideration of the case, the competent authority that requested the additional information shall, within three calendar months of receiving the additional information from that person, notify that person and the other competent authority either:

a) that it has received the requested information; or

b) that some of the requested information is still missing.

8. Where neither competent authority has requested additional information pursuant to subparagraph b) of paragraph 6 of Article 19 of the MLI, the start date referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the MLI shall be the earlier of:

a) the date on which both competent authorities have notified the person who presented the case pursuant to subparagraph a) of paragraph 6 of Article 19 of the MLI; and

b) the date that is three calendar months after the notification to the competent authority of the other Contracting State pursuant to subparagraph b) of paragraph 5 of Article 19 of the MLI.

9. Where additional information has been requested pursuant to subparagraph b) of paragraph 6 of Article 19 of the MLI, the start date referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the MLI shall be the earlier of:

a) the latest date on which the competent authorities that requested additional information have notified the person who presented the case and the other competent authority pursuant to subparagraph a) of paragraph 7 of Article 19 of the MLI; and

b) the date that is three calendar months after both competent authorities have received all information requested by either competent authority from the person who presented the case.

If, however, one or both of the competent authorities send the notification referred to in subparagraph b) of paragraph 7 of Article 19 of the MLI, such notification shall be treated as a request for additional information under subparagraph b) of paragraph 6 of Article 19 of the MLI.

10. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall by mutual agreement pursuant to Article 25 of this Convention settle the mode of application of the provisions contained in this Part, including the minimum information necessary for each competent authority to undertake substantive consideration of the case. Such an agreement shall be concluded before the date on which unresolved issues in a case are first eligible to be submitted to arbitration and may be modified from time to time thereafter.

12. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Article of the MLI:

a) any unresolved issue arising from a mutual agreement procedure case otherwise within the scope of the arbitration process provided for by the MLI shall not be submitted to arbitration, if a decision on this issue has already been rendered by a court or administrative tribunal of either Contracting State;

b) if, at any time after a request for arbitration has been made and before the arbitration panel has delivered its decision to the competent authorities of the Contracting States, a decision concerning the issue is rendered by a court or administrative tribunal of one of the Contracting States, the arbitration process shall terminate.

Article 20 (Appointment of Arbitrators) of the MLI

1. Except to the extent that the competent authorities of the Contracting States mutually agree on different rules, paragraphs 2 through 4 of Article 20 of the MLI shall apply for the purposes of this Part.

2. The following rules shall govern the appointment of the members of an arbitration panel:

a) The arbitration panel shall consist of three individual members with expertise or experience in international tax matters.

b) Each competent authority shall appoint one panel member within 60 days of the date of the request for arbitration under paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the MLI. The two panel members so appointed shall, within 60 days of the latter of their appointments, appoint a third member who shall serve as Chair of the arbitration panel. The Chair shall not be a national or resident of either Contracting State.

c) Each member appointed to the arbitration panel must be impartial and independent of the competent authorities, tax administrations, and ministries of finance of the Contracting States and of all persons directly affected by the case (as well as their advisors) at the time of accepting an appointment, maintain his or her impartiality and independence throughout the proceedings, and avoid any conduct for a reasonable period of time thereafter which may damage the appearance of impartiality and independence of the arbitrators with respect to the proceedings.

3. In the event that the competent authority of a Contracting State fails to appoint a member of the arbitration panel in the manner and within the time periods specified in paragraph 2 of Article 20 of the MLI or agreed to by the competent authorities of the Contracting States, a member shall be appointed on behalf of that competent authority by the highest ranking official of the Centre for Tax Policy and Administration of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development that is not a national of either Contracting State.

4. If the two initial members of the arbitration panel fail to appoint the Chair in the manner and within the time periods specified in paragraph 2 of Article 20 of the MLI or agreed to by the competent authorities of the Contracting States, the Chair shall be appointed by the highest ranking official of the Centre for Tax Policy and Administration of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development that is not a national of either Contracting State.

Article 21 (Confidentiality of Arbitration Proceedings) of the MLI

1. Solely for the purposes of the application of the provisions of this Part and of the provisions of this Convention and of the domestic laws of the Contracting States related to the exchange of information, confidentiality, and administrative assistance, members of the arbitration panel and a maximum of three staff per member (and prospective arbitrators solely to the extent necessary to verify their ability to fulfil the requirements of arbitrators) shall be considered to be persons or authorities to whom information may be disclosed. Information received by the arbitration panel or prospective arbitrators and information that the competent authorities receive from the arbitration panel shall be considered information that is exchanged under the provisions of this Convention related to the exchange of information and administrative assistance.

2. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall ensure that members of the arbitration panel and their staff agree in writing, prior to their acting in an arbitration proceeding, to treat any information relating to the arbitration proceeding consistently with the confidentiality and nondisclosure obligations described in the provisions of this Convention related to exchange of information and administrative assistance and under the applicable laws of the Contracting States.

Article 22 (Resolution of a Case Prior to the Conclusion of the Arbitration) of the MLI

For the purposes of this Part and the provisions of this Convention that provide for resolution of cases through mutual agreement, the mutual agreement procedure, as well as the arbitration proceeding, with respect to a case shall terminate if, at any time after a request for arbitration has been made and before the arbitration panel has delivered its decision to the competent authorities of the Contracting States:

- a) the competent authorities of the Contracting States reach a mutual agreement to resolve the case; or
- b) the person who presented the case withdraws the request for arbitration or the request for a mutual agreement procedure.

Article 23 (Type of Arbitration Process) of the MLI

(Alternative 2 – Independent opinion)

2. Except to the extent that the competent authorities of the Contracting States mutually agree on different rules, the following rules shall apply with respect to an arbitration proceeding:

a) After a case is submitted to arbitration, the competent authority of each Contracting State shall provide any information that may be necessary for the arbitration decision to all panel members without undue delay. Unless the competent authorities of the Contracting States agree otherwise, any information that was not available to both competent authorities before the request for arbitration was received by both of them shall not be taken into account for purposes of the decision.

b) The arbitration panel shall decide the issues submitted to arbitration in accordance with the applicable provisions of this Convention and, subject to these provisions, of those of the domestic laws of the Contracting States. The panel members shall also consider any other sources which the competent authorities of the Contracting States may by mutual agreement expressly identify.

c) The arbitration decision shall be delivered to the competent authorities of the Contracting States in writing and shall indicate the sources of law relied upon and the reasoning which led to its result. The arbitration decision shall be adopted by a simple majority of the panel members. The arbitration decision shall have no precedential value.

5. Prior to the beginning of arbitration proceedings, the competent authorities of the Contracting States shall ensure that each person that presented the case and their advisors agree in writing not to disclose to any other person any information received during the course of the arbitration proceedings from either competent authority or the arbitration panel. The mutual agreement procedure under the Convention, as well as the arbitration proceeding under this Part, with respect to the case shall terminate if, at any time after a request for arbitration has been made and before the arbitration panel has delivered its decision to the competent authorities of the Contracting States, a person that presented the case or one of that person's advisors materially breaches that agreement.

Article 24 (Agreement on a Different Resolution) of the MLI

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 4 of Article 19 of the MLI, an arbitration decision pursuant to Part IV of the MLI shall not be binding on the Contracting States and shall not be implemented if the competent authorities of the Contracting States agree on a different resolution of all unresolved issues within three calendar months after the arbitration decision has been delivered to them.

Article 25 (Costs of Arbitration Proceedings) of the MLI

In an arbitration proceeding under this Part, the fees and expenses of the members of the arbitration panel, as well as any costs incurred in connection with the arbitration proceedings by the Contracting States, shall be borne by the Contracting States in a manner to be settled by mutual agreement between the competent authorities of the Contracting States. In the absence of such agreement, each Contracting State shall bear its own expenses and those of its appointed panel member. The cost of the chair of the arbitration panel and other expenses associated with the conduct of the arbitration proceedings shall be borne by the Contracting States in equal shares.

Article 26 (Compatibility) of the MLI

2. Any unresolved issue arising from a mutual agreement procedure case otherwise within the scope of the arbitration process provided for in this Part shall not be submitted to arbitration if the issue falls within the scope of a case with respect to which an arbitration panel or similar body has previously been set up in accordance with a bilateral or multilateral convention that provides for mandatory binding arbitration of unresolved issues arising from a mutual agreement procedure case.

3. Nothing in this Part shall affect the fulfilment of wider obligations with respect to the arbitration of unresolved issues arising in the context of a mutual agreement procedure resulting from other conventions to which the Contracting States are or will become parties.

Subparagraph a) of paragraph 2 of Article 28 (Reservations) of the MLI

Pursuant to Article 28(2)(a) of the Convention, Hungary formulates the following reservation(s) with respect to the scope of cases that shall be eligible for arbitration under the provisions of Part VI.

1. Hungary reserves the right to exclude from the scope of Part VI any case that falls within the scope of application of the Convention on the Elimination of Double Taxation in Connection with the Adjustment of Profits of Associated Enterprises (90/436/EEC) as amended or any subsequent regulation replacing, amending or updating these rules.
2. Hungary reserves the right to exclude from the scope of Part VI any case that falls within the scope of application of the COUNCIL DIRECTIVE (EU) 2017/1852 of 10 October 2017 on tax dispute resolution mechanisms in the European Union or any subsequent regulation replacing, amending or updating these rules.
3. Hungary reserves the right to exclude from the scope of Part VI – on a case-by-case basis – any case where penalties were imposed in relation to the adjusted income or capital for tax fraud, wilful default and gross negligence in accordance with Hungary's domestic rules included in Section 41/J. paragraph (12) of the Act XXXVII of 2013 on Certain Rules of International Administrative Cooperation in Relation to Taxes and Other Public Duties. Any subsequent provision replacing, amending or updating these rules would also be included in this reservation. Hungary shall notify the Depositary of any such subsequent provision.
4. Hungary reserves the right to exclude from the scope of Part VI any case which the competent authorities of both Contracting Jurisdictions agree are not suitable for arbitration. Such agreement shall be reached before the date on which arbitration proceedings would otherwise have begun and shall be notified to the person who presented the case.
5. Hungary reserves the right to exclude from the scope of Part VI any case which relates to questions of dispute relating to income or capital earned in a tax year commencing before 1 January 2018.

Pursuant to Article 28(2)(a) of the Convention, the Republic of Singapore formulates the following reservation with respect to the scope of cases that shall be eligible for arbitration under the provisions of Part V.

1. The Republic of Singapore reserves the right to exclude from the scope of Part VI (Arbitration) cases involving the application of its domestic general anti-avoidance rules contained in Section 33 of the Income Tax Act, case law or juridical doctrines. Any subsequent provisions replacing, amending or updating these anti-avoidance rules would also be comprehended. The Republic of Singapore shall notify the Depositary of any such subsequent provisions.
2. Where a reservation made by the other Contracting Jurisdiction to a Covered Tax Agreement pursuant to Article 28(2)(a) refers exclusively to its domestic law (including legislative provisions, case law, judicial doctrines and penalties), the Republic of Singapore reserves the right to exclude from the scope of Part VI

those cases that would be excluded from the scope of Part VI if the other Contracting Jurisdiction's reservation were formulated with reference to any analogous provisions of the Republic of Singapore's domestic law or any subsequent provisions which replace, amend or update those provisions. The competent authority of the Republic of Singapore will consult with the competent authority of the other Contracting Jurisdiction in order to specify any such analogous provisions which exist in the Republic of Singapore's domestic law in the agreement concluded pursuant to Article 19(10).

ARTICLE 27

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

(1) The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall exchange such information as is necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Convention or of the domestic laws of the Contracting States concerning taxes covered by the Convention insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the Convention. The exchange of information is not restricted by Article 1. Any information so received 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) involved in the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, or the determination of appeals in relation to, the taxes covered by the Convention. 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.

(2) In no case shall the provisions of paragraph 1 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).

ARTICLE 28

MEMBERS OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS AND CONSULAR POSTS

Nothing in this Convention 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.

The following paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the MLI applies and supersedes the provisions of this Convention:

ARTICLE 7 OF THE MLI – PREVENTION OF TREATY ABUSE (Principal purposes test provision)

Notwithstanding any provisions of this Convention, a benefit under this Convention 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 Convention.

The following paragraph 4 of Article 7 of the MLI applies to paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the MLI:

Where a benefit under the Convention is denied to a person under paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the MLI, the competent authority of the Contracting State that would otherwise have granted this benefit shall nevertheless treat that person as being entitled to this benefit, or to different benefits with respect to a specific item of income, if such competent authority, upon request from that person and after consideration of the relevant facts and circumstances, determines that such benefits would have been granted to that person in the absence of the

transaction or arrangement referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the MLI. The competent authority of the Contracting State to which a request has been made under this paragraph by a resident of the other Contracting State shall consult with the competent authority of that other Contracting State before rejecting the request.

ARTICLE 29

ENTRY INTO FORCE

(1) The Contracting States shall notify each other in writing, through diplomatic channels, that the procedures required by its law for the entry into force of this Convention have been satisfied. The Convention shall enter into force on the date of receipt of the last notification.

(2) This Convention shall be applicable:

(a) in respect of taxes withheld at source, to income derived on or after 1 January of the calendar year next following the year in which the Convention enters into force;

(b) in respect of other taxes on income, and taxes on capital, to taxes chargeable for any taxable year beginning on or after 1 January of the calendar year next following the year in which the Convention enters into force.

(3) The Convention between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Hungarian People's Republic for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and on capital signed in Budapest, on 17th October 1985, shall cease to be applicable with respect to any Hungarian or Slovenian tax for which the present Convention becomes applicable in accordance with provisions of paragraph.

ARTICLE 30

TERMINATION

This Convention shall remain in force until terminated by a Contracting State. Either Contracting State may terminate the Convention, through diplomatic channels, by giving written notice of termination at least six months before the end of any calendar year following after the period of five years from the date on which the Convention enters into force. In such event, the Convention shall cease to be applicable:

(a) in respect of taxes withheld at source, to income derived on or after 1 January of the calendar year next following the year in which the notice is given;

(b) in respect of other taxes on income, and taxes on capital, to taxes chargeable for any taxable year beginning on or after 1 January of the calendar year next following the year in which the notice is given.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorised thereto, have signed this Convention.

Done in duplicate at Budapest, this August 26 day of 2004, in the Hungarian, Slovenian and English languages, each text being equally authentic. In case of divergence between any of the texts, the English text shall prevail.