

**Income Tax (Singapore — Hungary) (Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement)
Order 1998**

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**INCOME TAX (SINGAPORE — HUNGARY) (AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE
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G.N. No. S 596/1998

REVISED EDITION 2000

(31st January 2000)

[18th December 1998]

WHEREAS it is provided by section 49 of the Income Tax Act that if the Minister by order declares that arrangements specified in the order have been made with the Government of any country outside Singapore with a view to affording relief from double taxation in relation to tax under the Act and any tax of a similar character imposed by the laws of that country, and that it is expedient that those arrangements should have effect, the arrangements shall have effect in relation to tax under the Act notwithstanding anything in any written law:

AND WHEREAS by an Agreement dated 17th April 1997, between the Republic of Singapore and the Republic of Hungary, arrangements were made amongst other things for the avoidance of double taxation:

NOW, THEREFORE, it is hereby declared by the Minister for Finance —

- (a) that the arrangements specified in the Schedule have been made with the Republic of Hungary; and
- (b) that it is expedient that those arrangements should have effect notwithstanding anything in any written law.

THE SCHEDULE

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

AND

THE REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY

FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION

AND

THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION

WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME

The Republic of Singapore and the Republic of Hungary,

Desiring to conclude an Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

PERSONAL SCOPE

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

ARTICLE 2

TAXES COVERED

1. This Agreement shall apply to taxes on income imposed on behalf of 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 or gains from the alienation of movable or immovable property, 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 sub-paragraphs (i) to (v), provided that the overall activity of the fixed place of business resulting from this combination is of a preparatory or auxiliary