

DATA SHEET FOR REGISTRATION AND REPORTING CHANGES

for legal entities not required to be incorporated, non-profit organisations – except registered budgetary legal persons and civil organizations –, foreign companies, joint owners, assets placed under fiduciary asset management and in the case of taxable groups, the group

To be filed in two hard copies, or electronically in one copy.

Dear Taxpayer,

We kindly advise you that

as of 1 July 2009 registered budgetary legal persons can comply with their obligation to register and report changes by using the form no. T201TSZ and

as of 1 January 2015 civil organizations can comply with the same obligations by using the form no. T201CSZ.

By filling out this data sheet and filing it with the national tax and customs authority in person, via the post or electronically, you comply with the provisions of Act XCII. (Art. - Rules of Taxation) of 2003, Articles 16, 17 (1) (c), 22 and 23 requiring registration and reporting changes of registered data. In case the foreign owned company delegates – by choice or by legal obligation – a financial representative, the financial representative shall be responsible for complying with the obligation to register and report changes in the registered data. Registration and reporting changes in the registered data must be done by the due date. Changes must be reported within 15 days after they become effective. In case of failure, a default penalty may be levied as per the Rules of Taxation, Article 172 (1) a) and c). We recommend you to consult thoroughly the main tax legislations below for correct interpretation.,

- Act CXVII of 1995 on Personal Income Tax (PIT Act),
- Act CXXVII of 2007 on Value Added Tax (VAT Act),
- Act LXXXI of 1996 on Corporate Tax and Dividend Tax (hereinafter called: the Tao Act),
- Act XLIII of 2002 on Simplified Entrepreneurial Taxation (hereinafter called: Eva Act),
- Act CXLVII of 2012 on the Fixed-Rate Tax of Low Tax-Bracket Enterprises and on Small Business Tax (hereinafter called: Kiva Act),
- Act CLV of 2011 on Vocational Training Contributions and Support for the Development of Training Programs (hereinafter called: Szh. Act),
- Act XXXVII of 2013 on Certain Rules of International Administrative Cooperation in the Field of Taxes and Other Public Charges (hereinafter called: Ak. Act),
- Act XIX of 2014 on Disclosure of the Agreement between the Government of Hungary and the Government of the United States of America on Facilitation of

International Tax Compliance and the Implementation of the FATCA Rules, and the Amendment of Certain Related Acts Thereof (hereinafter called: FATCA Agreement),

- Act C of 2000 on Accounting (hereinafter called: Sz. Act.).

The national tax and customs authority issues the tax number on the day of registration, or, in case of late registration, on the day the taxable activities started. The tax number must be indicated on all communication, payment to or reclaim from the national tax and customs authority, as well as on all invoices issued.

Taxpayers required by the Rules of Taxation, Article 38 (2) to open a bank account must have at least one domestic (Hungarian) current account. In case the taxpayer's tax number was cancelled by the national tax and customs authority by a binding decision as per the Rules of Taxation, Article 24/A (4) – after a previous suspension of the tax number – before the termination of the taxpayer's activities, and the taxpayer wishes to carry out taxable activities, the taxpayer shall file for a tax number once again as per Article 24/A (8). In such a case, the national tax and customs authority shall issue the taxpayer's earlier tax number.

Please note that according to the Act XV of 2014 on trusts and the regulation of trust activities (hereinafter called: the Trusts Act) entered into force on 15 March 2014 the liability to report assets related to the application for tax number or report changes in the assets having a tax number may also be complied with by using this form, so you are kindly requested to read the relevant parts of the instructions of filling out the form very thoroughly.

If you have an 8-digit or 4-digit PIN code necessary for using the telephonic Customer Information and Administration Center (ÜCC) of the National Tax and Customs Administration (hereinafter called: NAV) you may call our office administrators at telephone number +36-40-20-21-22, and with their assistance, with reference to the filing number of your registration, you may correct your registration, or may inquire about the status of your data sheet.

If you have not got a customer identification number, you may request that by filing form 'TEL'. Please note that if you wish to use the ÜCC in a case on behalf of somebody else, it shall be necessary for you to file Data Sheet EGYKE as well.

National Tax and Customs Administration (NAV)

INFORMATION on how to file the Data Sheet for registration and reporting changes

Filing hard copies

In case you wish to file the form in hard copies (via post or in person), please submit **two copies** to the geographically competent directorate of the national tax and customs authority.

When applying for a tax number (registering with the tax and customs authority) the data sheet may be filed at any county (Budapest) tax and customs directorate of the National Tax and Customs Administration (hereinafter called: NAV). Taxpayers belonging to the exclusive

competence of the Large Taxpayers Directorate of NAV (especially non-resident taxpayers entitled to get tax reimbursement under the VAT Act, diplomatic, consular representations, foreign citizens having no registered seat, no branch office, no place of abode or place of stay in Hungary, foreign enterprises engaged in economic activities in a place of business other than a branch office, etc.) may apply for a tax number only at the above mentioned competent directorate.

Electronic filing

In case you comply with your registration (and reporting changes in data) obligations, the form is to be filed in a **single copy** via the Client Gateway (Ügyfélkapu). Should you have more questions on the form or on taxation issues, please consult NAV's website (<http://www.nav.gov.hu>), or call our blue number +36-40-42-42-42 for information (also accessible from any mobile phone networks).

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT

The sections are to be filled out legibly, preferably in capital letters. The main page of the form must include the date and signature. The form shall be filed with the regionally competent directorate.

The heading of the Detail Sheets and Supplementary Sheets must include the name of the organisation and the tax number if you have one.

In the lines where there are geographical addresses, the postal code must also be given. A non-Hungarian address may also be given in the box, while in the case of an address in Hungary, postal code shall be given aligned to the left. The name of the city/village must not be abbreviated. When giving the telephone number, the area code and the local number must be given. When giving an address, the type of area (street, square, etc.) must also be given next to the name (e.g. Petőfi).

If the lines/boxes of the Detail Sheets are not enough, Supplementary Sheets need to be filled out. The Supplementary Sheets are as follows: Supplementary Sheet 1: Activities; Supplementary Sheet 2: Branch offices, outlets, operating licence; Supplementary Sheet 3: Taxpayers qualifying as related enterprises; Supplementary Sheet 5: Storage place of documents and electronic certificates and records; Supplementary Sheet 6: Legal predecessors, legal successors; Supplementary Sheet 8: Representatives; Supplementary Sheet 9 for the registration of the members of a cost sharing group; Supplementary Sheet 11: Statement on data regarding foreign members, for companies with real estate holdings; Sheet 12: Reporting of acquisition of an intangible asset creating eligibility for royalty.

In the case of reporting data, Supplementary Sheet 10 must also be filled out for providing data to the Central Statistical Office (KSH).

Documents as proofs of the registered data can be filed in non-original copies. In the case of an electronically filed form, the document can be scanned and thus attached. The attachment of the document can help in the verification of the reported data. In case there are no

documents attached, data reconciliation may become necessary later on in order to clarify the facts.

Registration and reporting changes in data of VAT-groups

The choice to be a VAT-group is to be reported on form 'T113. The choice to register for VAT must also be done in this form. The VAT-group can file the form only as reporting changes of data (code 2). The VAT-group identifier is to be given in the tax number heading

a) on the first occasion within 15 days from the decision granting the creation of the VAT-group enters into force, when the first declaration is made regarding the method of VAT payment. In this case the day when the decision granting the creation of the VAT-group enters into force is to be indicated in the “effective date of change” box.

b) on every subsequent occasion, the date when the change becomes effective is to be indicated in the “effective date of change” box.

As of 1 January 2011, if the foreign employer itself effects payment of contributions pursuant to Article 56/A of the Act on the eligibility for social security benefits and private pensions and the funding for these services, he must register at the national tax and customs authority before the start of such employment. The employer complies with his obligation of registration by requesting a tax number via filling out form 'T201INT.

MAIN PAGE

Section 1: Reference number of the data sheet to be corrected based on the notice from the tax and customs authority.

In case you re-file the form based on the notice of incorrect (incomplete) form from the tax and customs authority with the correct (complete) data, you must indicate the reference number of the incorrect form. The tax and customs authority communicated the reference number of the form in a Notice. In the Data Sheet submitted for correction, not only the incorrect data shall be corrected (provided). All data that are relevant for the report (report of change) shall also be repeated therein.

Section 2: Type of registration

In the case of compliance with registration obligations, code 1 must be entered in the code-box. In this case Sheet A and Sheet F need to be filled out. Subsequently, in the case of reporting any further changes of data, code 2 must be entered in the code-box. In this case Sheet B and/or Sheet F is/are to be filled out. **In case a tax number is applied for – and in order to speed up administration – you are kindly requested to attach the required documentation or their copies (e.g. if condominiums are applying for a tax number, the copy of the title deed and the minutes on the election of the representative are necessary).**

In case your tax number has been suspended and subsequently de-registered by the state tax and customs authority and you request a tax number again, code 3 must be entered in the code

box. In case of reporting other changes of data, filling out Sheets F and B is also possible along the rules of reporting changes. Filling out Sheet F is not required if the taxpayer does not qualify as a new VAT subject from the point of view of their choice of the method of VAT payment. The “effective date of change” box must not be filled out in this case.

You have to apply for an EORI number if you needed a customs identification number to fulfil your customs liabilities, whereas you only needed to apply for a VPID number should you require a customs identification number to fulfil your registration tax liability only. Any taxpayer holding a VPID number from earlier than 1 January 2017, but has not applied for it to be applied as an EORI number too, must now apply for an EORI number, as customs identification number, to be able to fulfil customs liabilities.

If you file the Data Sheet in relation to the registration of the data of assets managed and to the request for its tax number, or reporting of changes of assets having a tax number pursuant to the provisions of Article 16 (3a) of the Trusts Act, please proceed in the following manner.

For the establishment of the tax number of the assets, it is necessary to indicate code '1' ('Report for registration') in the 'type of registration' code-box, to indicate the code-box of the compliance with the liability to register (request for tax number) the assets placed under fiduciary asset management or to report changes of the assets having a tax number and to mark the code-box of 'Please establish tax number'. In this case, you may only fill out – besides the Main Page – Sections 2, 4 and 9 (in this latter the date of the instrument of incorporation) of Sheet A01, Section 13 of Sheet A02, and Section 4 of Sheet F01, and you may indicate only code '1', i.e. exclusion as per Article 5 of the VAT Act, in Section 4 of Sheet F01, in view of the fact that, pursuant to the VAT Act, managed assets shall not be considered as being subject to VAT. In such a case, no other sections may be filled out, and an error message shall give you a warning of this circumstance if you try to do so.

For reporting a change in relation to the managed assets having a tax number, it is necessary to indicate code '2' ('Reporting Change') in the 'type of registration' code-box, and to mark the code-box relating to Trusts. In this case, you may only fill out – besides the Main Page – Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Sheet B01, a Sections 11, 13 and 14 of Sheet B02, Section 18 of Sheet B03, Section 21 of Sheet B04 and Section 24 of Sheet B05, as well as Section 4 of Sheet F01, and you may indicate only code '1', i.e. exclusion as per Article 5 of the VAT Act, in Section 4 of Sheet F01, in view of the fact that, pursuant to the VAT Act, managed assets shall not be considered as being subject to VAT. In such a case, no other sections may be filled out, and an error message shall give you a warning of this circumstance if you try to do so.

Please note that in case reporting changes related to assets having tax number there is no possibility of reporting the VAT taxable status different from the above and to do such reports (reporting changes) which by their nature can't belong to this form of the taxable status (e.g. request for customs identification number).

If you mark the code-box relating to Trusts with an 'X', you shall not have the possibility to select Registration following cancellation of tax number on the Main Page (code 3).

Please also note that if you mark the code-box relating to Trusts, the data indicated in the data sheet shall relate to the managed assets, pursuant to Article 6 (1a) of the Act on the Rules of Taxation.

Section 3: Effective date of change

In case of reporting changes of data, the date of the effect of the change must be filled out, which is the date related to the effect of the change. Only those boxes may be filled out on one and the same form to which such a date applies. It must not be filled out in case of registration and re-registration after the cancellation of the tax number. VAT groups are to enter the date when the decision permitting them to be VAT-taxable became effective.

Section 4: Name of the organisation

The name in the Court ruling, or if there is no such name, the name in the Articles of Association/Statutes shall be used. In case of joint ownership (partners), the name of all the partners must be given in this box.

Section 5: Short name

It must be the same as indicated in the document related to the registration.

Section 6: Tax/customs identification numbers

In the case of registration, it must not be filled out. In the case of reporting changes of data, or re-registering after the cancellation of the tax number, this section must be filled out. In the case of a VAT-group, the group identification number is to be given. For the purposes of easier identification, if you already have a tax number, a customs identification number, you are requested to enter them in this section.

Section 7: Name and telephone number of the administrator in charge

Filling this section out is not mandatory. The name and telephone number of that person can be indicated here who submitted the form. In case of incorrect or insufficient data, it can be changed when a corrected sheet is submitted.

Section 8: Detail sheets and supplementary sheets filled out

Filled out Detail Sheets are to be marked with an 'X' in the code-box under the Sheet sign. The number of Supplementary Sheets filled out is to be given in the code-box under the serial number of the Supplementary Sheet. The form becomes an official document upon entering the place and date when and where it is filled out and upon signature. The form is invalid without a signature.

It is also possible that the form be signed on behalf of the taxpayer by a representative or proxy with a power of attorney as provided under the Rules of Taxation, Article 7 (2). Please enter the name of the person signing in all capitals above the line 'name of the taxpayer or representative (proxy, organizational representative)'. In case the form is signed by an

impermanent proxy, the power of attorney must be attached to the form, and this must be indicated by an 'X' in the code-box next to the signature. In such cases, the form is not valid without the attached power of attorney. If the form is signed by a permanent proxy as per the Rules of Taxation who is registered at the tax and customs authority and is entitled to sign the given form, this fact must be indicated by an 'X' in the appropriate code-box on the Main Page. The form signed by a permanent proxy not registered with the tax and customs authority, or not entitled to sign the form is invalid without an attached power of attorney. The power of attorney must include identification data that are suitable to identify both the authorized party and the authorization holder, and the capacity of the authorization holder (proxy) as per the Rules of Taxation, Article 7 (2). The power of attorney must also have the date on it. In case the financial representative complied with the reporting obligations, the form must be signed by the financial representative.

Sheet A - REGISTRATION

When complying with the registration obligation, code 1 must be entered in Section 2 of the Main Page. In this case, Sheets A and F must be filled out.

Section 1: Requesting tax number to comply with municipal tax obligations

In case tax obligations incur only with the municipal tax authority, an 'X' must be entered in the code-box. In this case, only the Main Page and Section 2 of Sheet A are to be filled out. The 9th digit of the tax number shall have a 0 value.

Section 2: Registered seat (place of business management)

Please indicate with an 'X' next to the line 'The foreign enterprise has located its place of business management to Hungary' if the foreign person is to be recognized as a resident taxpayer for seat purposes – based on the provisions on taxable persons and place of business of international agreements –, as he located his place of business management (Article 2 (3) and Article 4 point 35 of the Act on corporate tax and dividend tax) to Hungary. Place of business management must be indicated in this section, and only a Hungarian address may be provided here. The number and date of the operation license for the seat may also be given in this section. In case of a foreign address, the postal code, the name of settlement and the name of the area (street, square etc.) must be given, giving the rest of the data is not mandatory.

Section 3: Branch office

No post office box number shall be indicated as a branch office. In case the branch office has an operation license, the license number must be indicated. Supplementary Sheet 2 may be used to continue. You have the opportunity to report such company sites which do not feature in the deed of foundation on the basis of the regulations relevant for the sector and, therefore, are unlisted in registries as well. In case of a foreign address, the postal code, the name of settlement and the name of the area (street, square etc.) must be given, giving the rest of the data is not mandatory.

Section 4: Storage place of documents, electronic certificates and records

This must be reported if the Storage place where the documents are kept is not the same as the registered seat. It shall not be a post office box. Additional data related to the Storage place of the documents may be given on Supplementary Sheet 5. . In case of a foreign address, the postal code, the name of settlement and the name of the area (street, square etc.) must be given, giving the rest of the data is not mandatory.

If you store the receipt, book, registry that qualifies as electronic invoice according to the Act on VAT electronically, ensuring the on-line access, please place a U sign into the proper line

We draw your kind attention to the fact that document storage address(ees) and the declaration of the fact that electronic storage of document exists are two distinct issues and should separately be reported based on sub-point g) of point (3) of Article 16 of the Act on tax procedures. They are not interrelated.

Section 5: Code identifying the type of business entity

A three-digit number and the title of business based on Annex 2 of Decree No. 21/2012. (IV.16) KIM of the Ministry of Public Administration and Justice on the elements and nomenclature of a statistical code shall be given here. The following codes for the types of business entities may be selected under this Section:

GFO	Description
131	Law firm
132	Patent agency
144	European grouping of territorial cooperation (EGTC)
396	National Cooperation Fund
541	Chamber
549	Other public corporation
551	Registered church
552	Legal person of a church performing primarily public duties
555	Internal legal person of a church performing primarily religious duties
559	Church organization technical code
574	European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERIC)
599	Other non-profit organization with a legal entity
692	condominium
693	Building community
699	Other non-profit organization with a legal entity
734	Civil law partnership
738	Other enterprise not classified otherwise
915	Investment fund
916	National Deposit Insurance Fund
918	Pension Guarantee Fund
919	Other fund
931	Other taxpayer
932	Foreign enterprise with a tax number
941	Foreign diplomatic, consular corps
942	Other organization outside the territory

951	Association of municipalities without legal entity
961	Household

Section 6: Activities (NACE-code)

Classification of the activities follows the standard industrial classification system for economic activities (TEÁOR) effective at any time. In line 1, the core activity is to be identified; the one that generates probably most of your income. In case of activities requiring a license, the license number and its date must also be given. Supplementary Sheet 1 may be used to continue.

Section 7: Starting date of activity generating taxable income

Taxable activity may be carried out only with a tax number. The national tax and customs authority issues a tax number to the taxpayer based on the registration, as of the date of such registration. If the registration obligation is met after starting such activity, the date when the taxable activity was started before registration must also be indicated. Filling in the section is not mandatory, the date as of which the tax number issued by the tax and customs authority is effective is determined by the date of registration, in case of the filling in of the section it is determined by the filled in date. **Please note that if you fill in the section than the starting date of the taxable activity performed in Hungary shall be indicated in all cases.**

Section 8: Data of foreign enterprises

This means the seat of the non-resident company and the tax number issued by the competent national authority in the country of jurisdiction. The Rules of Taxation, Article 22 (12) provides that if the non-resident company registers at the national tax and customs authority due to remote sale, the reason for such registration must also be indicated in the code-box. This is the Section to indicate also the name of the non-resident entity, whose place of business administration is in Hungary, as per Article 4 point 35 of the Tao Act. In case of a foreign address, the postal code, the name of settlement and the name of the area (street, square etc.) must be given.

Section 9: Data of the instrument of association

The date and number of the document used for the establishment of the organisation (e.g.: Articles of Association) must be given. The number of the document is to be given only if there is one. If you are filling out the form pursuant to the provisions of the Trusts Act and Article 16 (3a) of the Act on the Rules of Taxation, (i.e. marked the code-boxes relating to trusts and to the request of a tax number in the Main Page with an 'X', and indicated code '1' ('Report for registration') in the 'type of registration' code-box), it is enough to indicate the date of the instrument of association in this form.

Section 10: Data of the registration

If the taxpayer is established by being entered in the records of an organisation keeping certified public records, the number and date of registration must also be indicated.

Section 11: The manner of establishment

To be filled out for legal entities and other associations and organisations with no legal entity status and not required to be registered by the Court of Registration (e.g.: law firms, chambers).

Section 12: Data of legal predecessors

Obligatory to fill out, if there is/are any legal predecessor(s). Supplementary Sheet 6 may be used to continue.

Section 13: Data of the legal representative(s)

The legal entity and other organisations may be represented in front of the tax and customs authority by a person with the appropriate authorisation as stipulated in the relevant legislations. Please give here the tax identification code of the representative. In case the representative has no tax identification code, please enter 'X' in the box, and simultaneously to filing this form, use Data Sheet 'T34 to request the establishment of a tax identification code. Indicate the attachment of Data Sheet 'T34 with an 'X'. In the case of a non-resident representative, give nationality next to the tax identification code. Supplementary Sheet 8 may be used to continue. For condominiums, the name of the natural person acting as Owners' Representative (chair of the Condominium Board) is to be given. If the Owners' Representative is a legal entity or another organisation, the name of such legal entity or other organisation shall be indicated, while the address of the natural person acting as representative, or the seat of the legal entity or other organisation carrying out the condominium representation shall be indicated in the address of the representative box. In case the reporting obligation is complied with as a partnership of owners, an 'X' must be entered in the code-box indicating the type of representation. In this case, the special reason for VAT taxability shall be given in Section 1 of form F. In case of a foreign address, the postal code, the name of settlement and the name of the area (street, square etc.) must be given, giving the rest of the data is not mandatory.

Since the modification of the VAT Act, as of 1 January 2011, it is possible to avail of exemption as per Article 85 (1) (p) of the VAT Act for civil associations to establish cost sharing groups. Section 17 of Sheet A-03 shall be used for registration. However, the cost sharing group established by a civil association must report the representative appointed for the management of the business affairs which are in connection with the cost sharing group. For the registration of the representative of the cost sharing group, please enter an 'X' in the code-box next to the line 'Representative appointed by the members of a cost sharing group', and give the data of the representative. We hereby call your attention to the fact that without such registration, the national tax and customs authority shall regard the representative of the civil association as the representative of the cost sharing group, with all legal consequences thereof.

Section 14: Data of the financial representative (can be filled in case of a foreign enterprise not established in Hungary)

The rules and conditions of financial representation are set out in Article 9 of the Rules of Taxation. The financial representative shall prove compliance with the requirements in front of the tax and customs authority upon registration. Registration must be done within 15 days after accepting representation at the Large Taxpayers Directorate of NAV. In case of a foreign address, the postal code, the name of settlement and the name of the area (street, square etc.) must be given, giving the rest of the data is not mandatory.

Section 15: Effect of the Act on Corporate Tax and Dividend Tax (Tao Act)

The appropriate number in connection with the effect of the law is to be given in the code-box as corresponds to the amended Act LXXXI of 1996 on corporate tax and dividend tax, Articles 2 and 3. The following taxpayers may not select taxability under corporate tax:

- 396 National cooperation fund
- 692 Condominium
- 693 Building community
- 734 Civil law partnership
- 915 Investment fund
- 916 National Deposit Insurance Fund
- 951 Association of municipalities without legal entity
- 961 Household

Section 16: Public benefit status

Registration of a public benefit status and of the number of decision relating thereto, as well as its effective date.

Section 17: Registration of a civil association forming a cost sharing group

According to Article 85 (6) aa) of the VAT Act, a civil association formed exclusively for the purpose of being a cost sharing group can request that the national tax and customs authority register it in such capacity. The civil association may file the request by filling out Section 17 and Supplementary Sheet 9, accordingly. Documents listed below must be attached to the request, and you must declare expressly about their existence when filling out Section 17 and Supplementary Sheet 9:

- the unconditional consent of the representative about the undertaking of the representation;
- the certified copy of the contract about the establishment of the civil association;
- the presentation of the system of records of each member, which is suitable for the explicit, reliable and complete separation of the provision and use of services defined in Article 85 (1) (p) of the VAT Act from other activities;
- undertaking of joint and several responsibility of the members of the cost sharing group for each member;
- the common, explicit and unanimous request of the members on the establishment of the cost sharing group.

Civil associations must fill out lines 1, 2 and 3 of this Section, and must make a statement on Supplementary Sheet 9. In case of a foreign address, the postal code, the name of settlement and the name of the area (street, square etc.) must be given, giving the rest of the data is not mandatory.

The national tax and customs authority shall take a decision on the subject of authorization of the cost sharing group established by civil associations, and the cost sharing group shall be established only on the day the decision becomes legally binding. The national tax and customs authority shall inform the civil association operating as a cost sharing group about the tax number in its decision granting the authorization.

The civil association registering as a cost sharing group shall make a statement about its special VAT status (exemption) in Section 1 of Sheet F, where number '5' must be indicated. A statement on VAT exemption shall be made in line 1 of Section 6 of Sheet F, since a cost sharing group carries out a tax exempt activity as regards its other, special character.

If, simultaneously with the registration, any other taxpayer, recognized as tax subject requests its registration as a cost sharing group, filling out lines 1, 2 and 4 and Sheet 9 is obligatory. In this case, the statement relating to VAT shall be filled out in accordance with the general rules.

We wish to inform you that the national tax and customs authority does check the number of members in the cost sharing group, therefore please also submit the relevant documents of the group (Memorandum of Association, Articles of Association, Minutes of the Formation Meeting, etc.) suitable to justify membership.

Section 18: Reporting of acquisition of an intangible asset creating eligibility for royalty as per point (5a) of Article 4 of the Tao Act

If you acquired or produced an intangible asset creating eligibility for royalty (intellectual products, valuable rights and interests), you may report it to the national tax and customs authority in this Section. Reporting may be done within 60 days of acquisition, production. In the case of failure to meet the deadline, no application for extension is accepted. The date of acquisition shall be the effective date of the underlying legal transaction, while the date of production shall be the date of putting such asset to use. The taxpayer qualifying as domestic resident as regards his place of business management may give a statement of having had intangible assets establishing the basis of royalty gains before becoming a domestic resident. In such a case, the taxpayer may report on the assets providing a basis for royalty gains having been obtained before becoming a domestic resident within 60 day of the day the first legal statement was made. Detailed data may be submitted in Supplementary Sheet 12.

Section 19: To be filled out when applying for customs identification number

If you apply for a customs identification number (either together with a tax number or when you already have a tax number) you are requested to report the necessary data for customs authority procedures in this section. Filling out the contact for electronic communication (email) line is mandatory. Only the following countries of the European Union may be indicated in the Country Code column: Austria (AT), Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG) Cyprus (CY), Czech Republic (CZ), Germany (DE), Denmark (DK), Greece (GK), Croatia (HR),

Estonia (EE), Spain (ES), Finland (FI), France (FR), Great Britain (GB), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Lithuania (LT), Luxemburg (LU), Latvia (LV), Malta (MT), the Netherlands (NL), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Sweden (SE), Slovenia (SI), Slovak Republic (SK). In case of a foreign address, the postal code, the name of settlement and the name of the area (street, square etc.) must be given, giving the rest of the data is not mandatory.

The applicant for a customs identification number gives his/her consent to his/her customs identification number, name and seat address being published.

The country codes listed in the Annex of these Instructions for Filling Out may be entered in the 'ISO code' column of the chart of bank accounts opened at foreign financial institutions.

Section 20: Reporting on the basis of the FATCA Agreement

The FATCA Agreement effected such an amendment in Ak. Act that – according to Section 43/A – the so-called Reporting and Non-Reporting Financial Institutions are obliged to report this status of theirs within 15 days from the day when they acquired the status or within 15 days from the day when their status changed indicating also the date when the registration of or change in their status (Reporting or Non-reporting Hungarian Financial Institution) took effect.

For the purposes of identification you are kindly requested to indicate your 16 digit international identifier (GIIN number). A failure to do so does not result in an obstacle in filling out; nevertheless, it facilitates the exact identification of registering institutions. **Furthermore, you are hereby kindly informed that the hyphen for separation in the form helps the tax administration only, if your GIIN number contains another means of separation, it does not hinder filling out the form. You are requested to indicate your GIIN code without separating characters.**

In view of the fact that the Reporting Hungarian Financial Institutions are required to provide information to the state tax and customs authority about their compliance with the obligation of IRS FATCA registration as well on the basis of Paragraph (4) of Section 43/A of the Aktv, you are hereby requested to indicate the code 1 (Yes) or 2 (No) in the relevant code box. On the basis of Paragraph (4) of Section 43/A you are requested to fill out the code box of "Reporting Hungarian Financial Institution" with an "X" and provide the date when this status has started.

In case you qualify as a "Non-Reporting Financial Institution" on the basis of Paragraph (2) of Section 43/A of the Aktv, you are requested – besides the indication of the GIIN code – to identify the reason for your non-reporting status by indicating the one of the codes below:

01	Governmental legal subject
02	International organization
03	Central Bank
04	Retirement Fund
05	Broad participation retirement fund
06	Narrow participation retirement fund

07	Pension fund of an exempt beneficial owner
08	Investment legal subject in the exclusive ownership of exempt beneficial owners
09	Financial institution with a local clientele
10	Local bank
11	Financial institution with accounts of low value
12	Qualified credit card issuer
13	Trustee documented trust
14	Sponsored investment entity and controlled foreign corporation
15	Sponsored, closely held investment vehicle
16	Investment advisors and investment managers
17	Collective investment vehicle
18	Financial institutions not reporting for other reasons

Section 21: Reporting related to the vocational training contribution

Point h) of paragraph (1) of Article 2 of Szh. Act includes the other organizations entitled to enter into an apprenticeship contract specified in paragraph (2) of Article 43 of the Act CLXXXVII of 2011 on the vocational training to the subject to vocational training contribution if they report to the state tax and customs authority that they comply with their vocational training contribution liability on the basis of sub-point ab) of point a) of Article 5 of the Szh. Act (with the organization of the practical training performed according to the apprenticeship contract between the student of the vocational school and the person liable to contribute). On the basis of the reporting the starting scope of the reporting related to the vocational contribution exists from the first day of the month following the day of reporting. Reporting may not be retrospective; any tax status may only be established for the future.

If legal status is established by fusion or merger and either of the predecessors has validly reported such a status, no further or renewed report on the vocational training is required, the state tax and customs authority shall automatically register the fact on the effective date of the fusion or merger.

If legal status is established by split-off or break-up and the new entities wish to maintain the reported status of the predecessor in relation to vocational training, they must declare so, based on which the state tax and customs authority shall register the fact on the effective date of commencement of their activities.

Section 22: Reporting according to paragraph (1)-(2) of Article 43/G of the Aktv.

According to paragraph (1)-(2) of Article 43/G of the Aktv. the Reporting and the Non-Reporting Hungarian Financial Institution is liable to notify the state tax and customs authority within 15 days of the establishment of this status or is also liable to report the change of this status within 15 days indicating the date from which the registration or the report of the changes in data is effective.

The date of the commencement of the Reporting and Non-Reporting status is no earlier than 1 January 2016, in all other cases the date of the establishment or of the transformation of the

institution. Accordingly retroactive date can also be given according to the submission of the form, but this cannot be earlier than the date of establishment according to the registry of the institution.

If they qualify as Non-Reporting Hungarian Financial Institution according to point VIII/B of Annex 1 of the Aktv., it is necessary to fill in the data of Section 2. Regarding paragraph 2 of the Article 43/G, the non-reporting status shall be given simultaneously with the purpose of the non-reporting status thus please indicate it in the code box.

01	Governmental legal subject
02	International organization
03	Central Bank
04	Broad participation retirement fund
05	Narrow participation retirement fund
06	Retirement fund of Governmental legal subject, of International organization or of the Central Bank
07	Qualified credit card issuer
08	Other legal subject
09	Non-Reporting Collective Investment Vehicle
10	Trust fund

Section 23: Reporting selection of small business taxation regime (KIVA)

If opting for small business taxation as a taxpayer, please fill out the code box with an “X”.

Based on point 9 of Article 19 of Act CXLVII of 2012 on the fixed-rate tax of low tax-bracket enterprises and on small business tax, a law firm, a patent agents’ firm or a foreign entrepreneur founded during the tax year shall report its required status of this in parallel with the registration for any tax purposes with the state tax and customs authority.

The taxpayer’s tax status shall become effective from the date of registration with the state tax and customs authority.

If the economic entity founded during the tax year fails to report on opting for small business taxation in parallel with registering for any tax purposes with the tax and customs authority, it may still do so by filling in form no.17T203KV to choose small business tax status anytime during the tax year as per point (1) of Article 19 of Kiva Act. In this case, the taxpayer’s tax status shall become effective from the first date of the month following the date of registration with the state tax and customs authority.

The above declaration made to the state tax authority may be withdrawn in an electronic way 30 days after its submission by filling in form no.17T203KV. It is important to note that this deadline is a statute of limitation, no legal remedy action may be initiated afterwards, no justification of absence petition may be brought forward. In case of withdrawal, the small business tax status shall not be effective.

Section 24: Reporting the application of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Based on Article 9/A of Act C of 2000 on Accounting certain firms are allowed to comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards instead of the relevant domestic rules when preparing their annual financial report as defined by Sz. Act.

At the same time, Article 9/A of the Sz. Act not only provides for IFRS to be applied as an option, but also as an obligation for certain economic entities (point (2) of Article 9/A of Sz. Act).

“The annual financial report shall be prepared according to IFRS of

a) the economic entities of which the securities are merchandised in the regulated market of any of the states of the European Economic Area (...)

b) credit/financial institutions, furthermore any financial venture that is subject to the application of rules of prudence equally to credit/financial institutions. “

The first day of application of IFRS is the date of establishment/foundation of the organisation.

Any economic entity founded with no predecessor and preparing its annual financial report based on IFRS shall fulfil its reporting obligation at the latest 90 days after it has been registered at the registry court (point (8) of Article 9/A of Sz. Act). In this case, no examination is necessary whether or not they have an IFRS based balance sheet as of the first day of the year preceding the one in which they first applied IFRS.

If you wish to delete an erroneous report, please submit the form (data sheet) as a change request by indicating code no. 2 and mark the relevant code box next to the report to be deleted with a T. If so, the erroneous report shall be retrospectively deleted.

Sheet B - REPORTING CHANGES IN DATA

If you enter code ‘2’ (Reporting changes in data) or ‘3’ (Registration following cancellation of tax number) on page one, the relevant lines on Sheets B and/or F are to be filled out.

The Sheet to report changes in data serves to report any relevant data and changes to the tax and customs authority. Data must be reported within 15 days of the date of change. Reporting as per the Tao Act, Article 4 (5) is to be done within 75 days after acquisition. Several changes may only be reported on the same form if the date of such changes is the same.

There is a ‘U’ or ‘U/T’ marking in front of some boxes. ‘U’ means that the data entered here will become valid for the future. The box marked with a ‘U’ serves to report new data with new content. ‘T’ is to delete the data reported earlier. Data to be deleted must also be entered in the box.

Notice to taxpayers re-registering following the cancellation of their tax numbers:

The tax and customs authority issues the earlier tax number to you effective upon filing the form. Section 3 of the Main Page (effect of change) must not be filled out. For VAT purposes, you will be considered as a new taxpayer.

Section 1: Reason of change

Reason of change is a two digit code with the following meaning: Change in data [11]. Change in company form: [12]. Merger by fusion: [13]. Merger by union: [14]. Separation by division: [15]. Liquidation: [16]. Beginning of closing down: [17]. Discontinuation/cessation of the domestic taxable activity (if company operation has been terminated without liquidation or closing down or in case of foreign organization reports the cessation of the domestic taxable activity): [18]. Admission [23]. Dismissal: [24]. Withdrawing the request for final closing down: [27]. End of closing down without the termination of the company: [32]. Decision on cession [33]. Renewed issuance of the tax number [29]. Reasons related to organisational changes: [12], [13], [14], [15], [23], [24]. Those concerned with organisational changes are requested to have all legal predecessors and legal successors file their forms simultaneously to the competent Tax and customs authority. Reasons related to the termination of the operations of the company: [18]. In case of ongoing operations, reason for registering the change in the statements relating to the records and tax issues: [11]. If you enter code 17 (beginning of closing down) in Section 'Reason for the change', you are to indicate the date of the beginning of closing down in Section 3 (Effective date of change) of the Main Sheet.

If the closing down procedure did not end with the termination of the taxpayers' activities but the taxpayer carries on its activities, you can inform the tax and customs authority by entering code [28] (End of the closing down without the termination of the company) into Section 1 (Reason for the change). In such a case the date entered into Section 3 of the Main Page (Effective date of change) will be entered into the tax and customs authority's registers as the end date of the closing down process. In case you select [27] (Withdrawing the request for final closing down) in the Reason for the change section, you can make the previous entries for the closing down deleted with a retroactive effect to the beginning of the closing down process.

Section 2: Name and short name of the organisation

Section 3: Registered seat (place of business management)

In case the non-resident person is considered to be a resident taxpayer for business management purposes – based on the provisions on taxable persons and place of business of international agreements – the place of business management is to be given here, which may only be a Hungarian address. The number and date of the operation permit for the seat may also be given in this section. In case of a foreign address, the postal code, the name of settlement and the name of the area (street, square etc.) must be given, giving the rest of the data is not mandatory.

Section 4: Business establishment

Definition of the branch office is formally provided in the Rules of Taxation, Article 178 (27). No postal box may be indicated here. In case the branch office has an operating license, the number of the license must also be given. Indicate 'M' if data of a new operating license for an earlier registered site is reported. The address of the site must be given in this case as well. In case you wish to delete the data of a formerly reported operating license, give only the address of the site next to 'M', and leave 'Number of the operating license' and 'Date' empty. Supplementary Sheet 2 may be used to continue. You have the opportunity to report such

company sites which do not feature in the deed of foundation on the basis of the regulations relevant for the sector and, therefore, are unlisted in registries as well. In case of a foreign address, the postal code, the name of settlement and the name of the area (street, square etc.) must be given, giving the rest of the data is not mandatory.

Section 5: Storage place of documents, electronic certificates and records

It must be reported if the storage place of documents is not the same as the registered seat. No post office box can be given. Supplementary Sheet 5 may be used to continue. In case of a foreign address, the postal code, the name of settlement and the name of the area (street, square etc.) must be given, giving the rest of the data is not mandatory. Next to the effective issue for reporting, mark the appropriate letter of “U” (new registration) or “T” (deletion of the earlier).

If you store documents classified as electronic invoices book, registration by virtue of the VAT Act with granting an on-line access, please mark the appropriate line with a ‘U’ (new registration), while if you wish to cancel a relevant former registration, please mark the line with a ‘T’ (cancellation).

We draw your kind attention to the fact that document storage address(ees) and the declaration of the fact that electronic storage of document exists are two distinct issues and should separately be reported based on sub-point g) of point (3) of Article 16 of the Act on tax procedures. They are not interrelated.

Section 6: Activities (NACE-code)

Classification of the activities follows the standard industrial classification system for economic activities (TEÁOR) effective at any time. In line 1, the core activity is to be identified; the one that generates probably most of your income. In case of activities requiring a license, the license number and its date must also be given. Supplementary Sheet 1 may be used to continue. When reporting a new core activity, the old core activity for deletion should not be reported.

Enter ‘M’ if you wish to report data of a new operating license for activities already registered. Data of the activities must be given nevertheless. In case you wish to delete the data of already registered activities, only data of the activities are to be given next to ‘M’. Leave ‘Number of the operating license’ and ‘Date’ empty. Supplementary Sheet 1 may be used to continue.

Section 7: Data of foreign enterprises

The registered seat of the non-resident enterprise, and its tax number issued by the competent authority of its state of residency. If the foreign enterprise registers at the state tax and customs authority due to distance supply according to the paragraph 12 of the Article 22 of the Act on Rules of Taxation, the purpose of the registration shall also be indicated in the code box. The seat of that foreign person shall also be given here, the place of management (pursuant to point 35 of the Article 4 of the Act on Corporate Tax and Dividend Tax) of

which is Hungary. In case of a foreign address, the postal code, the name of settlement and the name of the area (street, square etc.) must be given.

Section 8: Data of the registration of changes

Section 9: Data of legal predecessor(s)

Give the number of predecessors – and if you are aware also their tax number – in the code-box next to the text. Data related to the reasons for filling out in connection with the organisational changes. Supplementary Sheet 6 may be used to continue.

Section 10: Data of legal successors

Give the number of legal successors – and if you are aware also their tax number – in the code-box next to the text. Data related to the reasons for filling out in connection with the organisational changes. Supplementary Sheet 6 may be used to continue.

Section 11: Data of legal representative(s)

The legal entity and other organisations may be represented in front of the tax and customs authority by a person with the appropriate authorisation as stipulated in the relevant legislations. Please give here the tax identification code of the representative. In case the representative has no tax identification code, please enter 'X' in the box, and simultaneously to filing this form, use Data Sheet 'T34 to request the establishment of a tax identification code. Indicate the attachment of Data Sheet 'T34 with an 'X'. In the case of a non-resident representative, give nationality next to the tax identification code. Supplementary Sheet 8 may be used to continue. By entering the code in the box, you must give the type of person you are making the report on. Representative: [1], liquidator: [2], closing settler: [3], representative of the joint owners: [5], representative appointed by the members of the cost sharing group: [6].

You must indicate the starting date of the legal status of being a representative, and in case of a fix term legal status, the end date as well. In case of a foreign address, the postal code, the name of settlement and the name of the area (street, square etc.) must be given, giving the rest of the data is not mandatory.

For condominiums, the name of the natural person acting as Owners' Representative (chair of the Condominium Board) is to be given. If the Owners' Representative is a legal entity or another organisation, the name of such legal entity or other organisation shall be indicated, while the address of the natural person acting as representative, or the seat of the legal entity or other organisation carrying out the condominium representation shall be indicated in the address of the representative box.

Besides reporting a change in the personality of the representative – and in order to speed up administration – you are kindly requested to attach the documentation or certificate of the change (e.g. in case of churches, the certificate from the Diocesan Office, the document on the appointment), the minutes (e.g. in case of condominiums).

Section 12: Data of the financial representative (can be filled in case of a foreign enterprise not established in Hungary)

The rules of financial representation are set out in the Rules of Taxation, Article 9. Proof of meeting the conditions of representation must be submitted to the tax and customs authority. Registration must be filed within 15 days of accepting representation at the Large Taxpayers Directorate of NAV. In case of a foreign address, the postal code, the name of settlement and the name of the area (street, square etc.) must be given, giving the rest of the data is not mandatory.

Section 13: Data of the auditor

If the auditor is an economic organisation, the name, telephone number and address of the person appointed to bear personal responsibility for the audit must also be given. The starting date of the auditor's legal relationship must be reported to the national tax and customs authority, and in case of a fix term contract, the end date as well. The auditor previously reported can be deleted by entering 'T' in the code-box. In order for a faster administration you are requested to indicate the telephone number of the person responsible for auditing (with the area code) if it is available. In case of a foreign address, the postal code, the name of settlement and the name of the area (street, square etc.) must be given, giving the rest of the data is not mandatory.

Section 14: Data of the associated companies

Information is to be given based on point (1) and sub-point b) of point (4) of Article 23 of the amended Tao Act. Please note that data on associated companies must be reported to the tax and customs authority within 15 days of concluding the first contract, as stipulated in the Rules of Taxation, Article 23 (4) (b). Changes in the data of associated companies must be reported within 15 days of the change. Supplementary Sheet 3 may be used to continue. In case of a foreign address, the postal code, the name of settlement and the name of the area (street, square etc.) must be given, giving the rest of the data is not mandatory.

Section 15: Effect of the Act on Corporate Tax and Dividend Tax

The corresponding code is to be entered in the section based on Articles 2 and 3 of the amended Act LXXXI of 1996 on corporate tax and dividend tax in connection with the effect of the Act.

Section 16: Reporting of the public benefit status

This section shall be used for the registration of the public benefit status, the number of decision made in relation to such public benefit status, as well as its effective date, and also the cancellation of such public benefit status.

Section 17: Termination of the EVA (simplified entrepreneurial tax) taxpayer status

In case of the termination of the EVA taxpayer status, and "X" is to be indicated in the first code box, and the code of the reason for the termination is to be indicated in the second field.

In heading 3 of the Main Sheet of the form (“Effective date of change”) the first day of the VAT subject status following the day of the termination of the EVA status must be indicated in all cases, regarding which your choice of the method of VAT tax payment must be reported on the “F” sheet of the form.

If the EVA status is terminated with the codes 301, 303 or 304, the effective date of change is – differently from what is above – always 1 January of the tax year

Based on the provisions of Act XLIII of 2002 (henceforward: EVA Act), the EVA taxpayer status may be terminated for the following reasons:

- The taxpayer no longer meets any of the conditions required: [101]. The date of termination of the taxpayer status is the day preceding the day when the change was effected.
- The limit of income entitling to choose EVA taxpayer status is exceeded: [102]. The date of termination of the taxpayer status is the day following the day when the threshold was exceeded.
- If invoices on advance payments exceeding the total value of 30 million HUF were issued in the given calendar year [103]. The date of termination of the taxpayer status is the day preceding the day when the last advance payment was invoiced.
- The tax and customs authority imposed a default fine due to a failure of meeting obligations to issue a receipt or invoice, or due to the hindering of the audit: [104]. The date of termination of the taxpayer status is the day when the decision of the tax and customs authority takes effect.
- The taxpayer is under liquidation, winding-up or involuntary deregistration proceedings: [105]. The date of termination of the taxpayer status is the day preceding the day of the starting date of the liquidation, winding-up or involuntary deregistration proceedings; otherwise, the date when the taxpayer entity ceases to exist.
- A private individual obtains a share granting a voting right exceeding 50% (or several private individuals obtain a total of shares granting a voting right exceeding 50% in total) in a legal entity, or a self-employed entrepreneur, with whom there had been no legal membership relation in the given year; this provision is not applied in the case of inheritance: [106]. The date of termination of the taxpayer status is the day preceding the day when the shares were acquired.
- The taxpayer has chosen the tax subject status in accordance with the small enterprises tax. [113] The date of termination of the taxpayer status is the day preceding the day when the taxpayer status in accordance with the small enterprises tax was acquired.

If the taxpayer could not have legally registered under the effect of the EVA Act in respect of the tax year, their EVA taxpayer status can be retroactively terminated due to the following reasons

- The taxpayer could not have legally registered for the EVA status in the given tax year, since their income including VAT exceeded HUF 30 million in the preceding tax year: [301].
- The taxpayer could not have legally registered for the EVA status in the given tax year since they had not accounted for turnover (or, in the case of tax subjects: an equivalent income) in accordance with the provisions of Act C of 2000 in the year preceding the current tax year and the year before that: [303].

- The taxpayer was legally ineligible for the EVA status for another reason: [304].

The EVA taxpayer status ceases to exist also when the taxpayer announces that they should have de-registered from the effect of the EVA Act in the given tax year as of 1 January on 20 December of the preceding tax year since they failed to meet one of the stipulated conditions of EVA taxpayer status for the given year or they have had tax debts exceeding 1.000 HUF registered at the state tax authority, customs authority or municipal tax authority.

With the exception of codes 301, 303 and 304, and simultaneously with the report of the discontinuation of the EVA taxpayer status, the choice of the particular type of VAT taxpayer status must be also reported on Sheet F of this form.

Those taxpayers who had EVA taxpayer status in 2017 and meet all requirements of the EVA Act, but do not wish to continue to perform their tax obligations in accordance with the provisions pertaining to EVA subjects in the tax year of 2018 can make their declaration to that effect on the 17T203 form between 1 and 20 December 2017.

In the four years following the termination of EVA taxpayer status the EVA status cannot be reinstated except if the eligibility for private entrepreneurship is terminated on grounds of the establishment of an individual company. In such cases the individual company – which qualifies as a newly established enterprise – can elect the EVA status if other stipulated conditions of the law are met after two years have passed.

Section 18: Reporting acquisition of shares according to Article 4, point 5 of the Act on Corporate Tax and Dividend Tax

In this section you must report the share of at least 10%, as provided for in the Tao Act, Article 4 point 5, acquired in a legal entity and in a non-resident person established according to the provisions of the national laws, and all further shares acquired later on (an increase in the share value). The report may be filed within 75 days after the acquisition (with the exception of the increase in the share value), after which no application for extension shall be accepted. The acquisition of shares exceeding the 10% must be reported to the national tax and customs authority within 75 days of the acquisition. The first acquired share may be indicated in the first row. You will find detailed guidelines to determine the date of acquisition in the Tao Act, Article 4 point 5.

A transgression of the specified threshold shall be indicated with a ‘U’, while the termination of an ownership of such proportion shall be indicated with a ‘T’. You need to indicate all relevant data also in the case of ‘T’ (termination), except when the termination concerns an acquisition reported in the year 2009 or earlier. If a taxpayer does not fall within the effect of the Tao Act, he must not fill out this section. The detailed data for the acquisition of shares shall only be given in the case of the acquisition of one lot of (business) shares. In the case of an acquisition of shares you are kindly asked to inform the tax and customs authority on the date and size of the acquisition of shares, and indicate the data of the company in which the acquisition of shares was done. It is compulsory to fill out all data fields, except for the tax number if the foreign company does not have a domestic tax identification number. In case of

a foreign address, the postal code, the name of settlement and the name of the area (street, square etc.) must be given, giving the rest of the data is not mandatory.

For example:

1. The acquisition of a 15% share in a legal entity established pursuant to domestic laws and regulations, or in a foreign person – Section 9, paragraph 1, code 'U', and the size of share is 15/100.
2. In addition to the 15% share, the acquisition of another 15% share in the same legal entity established pursuant to domestic laws and regulations, or the same foreign person – Section 9, paragraph 2, code 'U', and the size of share is 30/100.
3. Sale of 20% of the shared acquired in the same legal entity, company without legal entity established pursuant to domestic laws and regulations, or the same foreign person – Section 9, paragraph 2, code 'T', and the size of share is 10/100.

(If all of the 30% are sold – Section 9, paragraph 2, code 'T', and the size of share is 0/100.)

The day of acquisition or sale shall be indicated as the date of acquisition.

Section 19: Registration of a company with real estate holdings

As per the Rules of Taxation, Article 17 (16), the taxpayer shall file a notice by 31 August each year if it is to be recognized as a real estate holding company under the Act on Corporate Tax and Dividend Tax, or if its status has terminated. Companies with real estate holdings shall disclose information in the above-specified notice – relating to the calendar year when the corporate tax is submitted – **concerning the sale of any share in the company by its non-resident members, the date of sale, the nominal value of shares, and the member's state of residence.** In Section 19 the taxpayer may be recognized as real estate holding company or terminate being recognized as such. Data of members may be reported on Supplementary Sheet 11. The country codes in the sections of 'Residence of foreign member' of the Supplementary Sheet can be found in the following website:

http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes/iso_3166_code_lists/country_names_and_code_elements.

The field nominal value of the share shall be filled in as follows: the nominal value (in thousand HUF) of the on the afore indicated date sold share / the nominal value (in thousand HUF) of the share owned by the member before the sale.

Please note that you may file this notice by 31 August of the given year in compliance with the law, and in the case of filing the notice after this deadline, the national tax and customs authority may charge a default penalty.

Filing a notice with such information is obligatory for the first time regarding the corporate tax return of tax year 2011. Please indicate in the 'Tax year' line the year that your report concerns (a year before 2011 cannot be entered).

Under the Tao Act, Article 4 point 18/a, 'real estate holding company' shall mean:

a) Any taxpayer and/or the associated companies holding a real estate property located in Hungary, if

1. the market value of the Hungarian real estate property shown on balance sheet date represent more than 75 per cent in the (total) value of the assets shown on the aggregate in the taxpayer's annual account or in the annual account of its associated companies holding a real estate property located in Hungary, and

2. any member (shareholder) of them held resident status on at least one day of the tax year in a State with which Hungary has no agreement on double taxation or the agreement provides for the taxation of foreign exchange gains in Hungary, provided that

aa) the taxpayer relies on the statement supplied by the member (shareholder) regarding resident status,

ab) the taxpayer is liable to communicate the information required for determining the percentage the real estate holding represents to all its associated companies located in Hungary within 60 days after the due date of the corporate tax return of the given year;

b) provisions of a) shall not apply if the taxpayer is listed on a recognized exchange.

1. For registering that it shall be recognized as a real estate holding company regarding the given tax year: enter 'U' (New registration) in the upper right corner of the Section, and indicate the starting – and if known – the termination date of the period. Use Supplementary Sheet 11 to make a statement on sales by foreign members. Indicate 'U' next to the data of the members.

2. For modification of a previous registration: enter 'M' in the upper right corner of the Section, and with this, you may modify your previous report. Regarding the starting date of the period, at least the year must be provided. By marking 'M' you may register/cancel members. In this case, you shall enter the appropriate mark ('U' or 'T'), and you may also report the end of the period previously not closed.

3. For the cancellation of a previous registration: it shall be used to cancel the whole registration of the given period. At least the year must be provided at the starting date of the period.

We hereby quote the text of Tax-related issue No. 2010/29. in relation to the Tao Act, Article 4 point 18/a as follows:

Pursuant to Article 2 (4) c) of the Tao Act effective as from 1 January 2010, the subject of the corporate tax is the member – a foreign person or a person with a place of its business

management in a foreign country (hereinafter together called: foreign [member]) – of the real estate holding company if he acquires income by selling or withdrawing his share(s) held in a real estate holding company. Therefore, the foreign member of a real estate holding company will not automatically become a tax subject due to his membership in or ownership of such a company. He shall become a tax subject on account of his profit realized through the sale or withdrawal of his share(s). In this case, the foreign member of the real estate holding company is charged a corporate tax of 19% for the profit realized by the sale or withdrawal of shares in the calendar year of 2011. The tax is to be assessed, paid and declared on the appropriate form for the first time until 20 November 2012.

Section 20: Registration in relation to a cost sharing group.

As per the VAT Act, Article 85 (6) ab), the subject of value added tax may establish a cost sharing group with the persons having personal legal proprietorship (membership) relations with it. Already operating taxpayers must report the establishment of the cost sharing group to the national tax and customs authority.

Reporting can be done by filling out this section, as well as Supplementary Sheet 9 implicitly (new members shall be marked with ‘U’, members to cancel with ‘T’). In case of a foreign address, the postal code, the name of settlement and the name of the area (street, square etc.) must be given, giving the rest of the data is not mandatory. Documents listed hereinafter must be attached to the request, and you must make a statement about their existence expressly when filling out this Section or the Supplementary Sheet:

- the presentation of the system of records on its own behalf and for each member, which is suitable for the explicit, reliable and complete separation of the provision and use of services defined in Article 85 (1) (p) of the VAT Act from other activities;
- undertaking of joint and several responsibility for the debts of the cost sharing group on its own behalf and for each member separately;
- the statement as per the VAT Act, Article 85/A (1) of the cost sharing group, as well as of each member separately.

In case an already operating civil association wishes to establish a cost sharing group, request shall be filed by filling out Section 20, accordingly. The cost sharing group shall be established only on the day when the authorizing decision becomes legally binding. Documents listed hereinafter must be attached to the request of an already operating civil association:

- the unconditional consent of the representative about the undertaking of the representation;
- the presentation of the system of records of each member, which is suitable for the explicit, reliable and complete separation of the provision and use of services defined in Article 85 (1) (p) of the VAT Act from other activities;
- undertaking of joint and several responsibility for the debts of the cost sharing group on its own behalf and for each member separately;

- the certified copy of the contract about the establishment of the civil association;
- the common, explicit and unanimous request of the members on the establishment of the cost sharing group.

The civil association registering as a cost sharing group shall make a statement about its special VAT status (exemption) in Section 1 of Sheet F, where number '5' must be indicated. A statement on VAT exemption shall be made in line 1 of Section 6 of Sheet F, since a cost sharing group carries out a tax exempt activity as regards its other, special character.

The national tax and customs authority shall take a decision on the subject of authorization of the cost sharing group established by civil associations, and the cost sharing group shall be established only on the day the decision becomes legally binding. The national tax and customs authority shall inform the civil association operating as a cost sharing group about the tax number in its decision granting the authorization.

Termination of the cost sharing group is possible by filling out Section 20; other changes by filling out Section 20 and Supplementary Sheet 9. Change in the person of the representative appointed by the members of the cost sharing group may be reported in Section 11 of Sheet B02.

1. For registering the establishment of a cost sharing group by an operating taxpayer: enter a 'U' in the code-box next to line 1 of the Section, attach the prescribed documents and report the data of the members on Supplementary Sheet 9.
2. For reporting changes in the data of the cost sharing group: enter 'M' in the code-box next to line 1 of the Section and report changes in the Section and on Supplementary Sheet 9 (if you wish to delete a member, enter 'T', if you want to register a new member, enter 'U').
3. For the termination of a cost sharing group: enter 'X' in line 5 of this Section, thus all previous reports regarding the cost sharing group will be deleted from the tax and customs authority's records.

Section 21: Reporting of acquisition of an intangible asset creating eligibility for royalty as per point (5a) of Article 4 of the Tao Act

If you acquired or produced an intangible asset creating eligibility for royalty, you may report it to the national tax and customs authority in this Section. Reporting may be done within 60 days of acquisition, production. In the case of failure to meet the deadline, no application for extension is accepted. The date of acquisition shall be the day of registration by the Court of Registration, or in the lack of that, the effective date of the underlying legal transaction, while the date of production shall be the date of putting such asset to use. The taxpayer qualifying as domestic resident as regards his place of business management may give a statement of having had intangible assets establishing the basis of royalty gains before becoming a domestic resident. In such a case, the taxpayer may report on the assets providing a basis for royalty gains having been obtained before becoming a domestic resident within 60 day of the day the first legal statement was made. Detailed data may be submitted in Supplementary Sheet 12. In the case of a new registration, enter a 'U' in the 'U/T' column.

You can report changes in data also in Supplementary Sheet 12 if changes in the acquisition of the intangible asset had taken place. If previously reported intangible assets had been sold, please indicate it with a 'T' in the 'U/T' column.

Section 22: To be filled out in the case of request for customs identification number or changes in data of entities/companies with valid customs identification number

If you have a customs identification number you are requested to report changes in the necessary data for customs authority procedures in this section. Only the following countries of the European Union may be indicated in the Country Code column: Austria (AT), Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), Cyprus (CY), Czech Republic (CZ), Germany (DE), Denmark (DK), Greece (GK), Croatia (HR), Estonia (EE), Spain (ES), Finland (FI), France (FR), Great Britain (GB), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Lithuania (LT), Luxemburg (LU), Latvia (LV), Malta (MT), Netherlands (NL), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Sweden (SE), Slovenia (SI), Slovak Republic (SK).

The applicant for a customs identification number gives his/her consent to his/her customs identification number, name and seat address being published or may withdraw his/her consent given earlier.

The country codes listed in the Annex of these Instructions for Filling Out may be entered in the 'ISO code' column of the chart of bank accounts opened at foreign financial institutions. In case of a foreign address, the postal code, the name of settlement and the name of the area (street, square etc.) must be given, giving the rest of the data is not mandatory.

Section 23: Termination of the small enterprise tax status

In case a small enterprise tax status terminates in the middle of the year, the first code-box shall be marked with an 'X', and the code for the reason for the termination shall be given in the second field.

In Heading 3 of the form ("Effective date of change") you must in all cases indicate the date of termination of the tax subject status.

Pursuant to Section 19 (5) of Act CXLVII of 2012 (henceforward: Katv) on the fixed-rate tax of small taxpayer enterprises and small company tax (hereinafter called: the Ka Act), the small company tax status may be terminated due to the following reasons:

- The income of the taxpayer has exceeded the threshold of 1 billion Hungarian forints: [1]. The date of termination of the taxpayer status: the day preceding the day when the income threshold of 1 billion Hungarian forints was exceeded in the given year-quarter.
- The taxpayer is under liquidation, winding-up or involuntary deregistration proceedings: [2]. The date of termination of the taxpayer status is the day preceding the day of the starting date of the liquidation, winding-up or involuntary deregistration proceedings.

- The taxpayer is involved in a merger or a split [4] The date of termination of the taxpayer status is the day preceding the merger or split.
(In the case of merger and split, the small business taxpayer status of both the foregone and the existing taxpayers cease to exist. The 24 month moratorium of a repeated application for a small business tax status also refers to the successors of taxpayers established by merger or split.
- The tax or customs authority imposed a default or excise fine due to a failure of meeting obligations to issue a receipt or invoice, or due to the employment of unregistered employees, or due to the circulation of goods of uncertified origins: [5]. The date of termination of the taxpayer status is the last day of the month before the decision of the tax and customs authority takes effect.
- The tax and customs authority has de-registered the taxpayer or suspended their tax number: [6]. The date of termination of the taxpayer status is the last day of the month before the decision on deregistration or suspension takes effect.
- The average number of staff of the taxpayer exceeded 50 persons as a result of a raise in the number of employees: [8]. The date of termination of the taxpayer status is the last day of the day of the change in the number of staff.

Those taxpayers who have a taxpayer status in 2017 as defined in point (2) of Article 19 of the Kiva Act and meet all requirements of the Kiva Act, but do not wish to continue to perform their tax obligations in accordance with the provisions pertaining to tax subjects of small enterprises in the tax year of 2018 can make their declaration to that effect through form no. 17T203KV between 1 and 20 December 2017.

In the 24 months following the termination of the tax subject status, the tax subject status cannot be opted for again.

Section 24: Opting for a different business year

If you fill out the Data Sheet in relation to the taxpayer status of assets managed pursuant to the provisions of the Trusts Act and Article 16 (3a) of the Act on the Rules of Taxation, you have the possibility to opt for a different business year in relation to the subject assets, or to cancel such option. If you opt for a different business year, please mark the relevant code-box with 'U', and specify the new balance sheet date. If you wish to re-set your accounting from a different business year to a business year coinciding with the calendar year, please mark the relevant code-box with 'T', and indicate the date of such cancellation.

Section 25: Reporting change in accordance with the FATCA Agreement

The FATCA Agreement effected such an amendment in Ak. Act that – according to Section 43/A – the so-called Reporting and Non-Reporting Financial Institutions are obliged to report this status of theirs within 15 days from the day when they acquired the status or within 15 days from the day when their status changed indicating also the date when the registration of or change in their status (Reporting or Non-reporting Hungarian Financial Institution) took effect.

For the purposes of identification you are kindly requested to indicate your 16 digit international identifier (GIIN number). A failure to do so does not result in an obstacle in

filling out; nevertheless, it facilitates the exact identification of registering institutions. **Furthermore, you are hereby kindly informed that the hyphen for separation in the form helps the tax administration only, if your GIIN number contains another means of separation, it does not hinder filling out the form. You are requested to indicate your GIIN code without separating characters.**

In view of the fact that the Reporting Hungarian Financial Institutions are required to provide information to the state tax and customs authority about their compliance with the obligation of IRS FATCA registration as well on the basis of Paragraph (4) of Section 43/A of the Aktv, you are hereby requested to indicate the code 1 (Yes) or 2 (No) in the relevant code box. In case a previous reporting regarding the registration status changes, you are requested to indicate this with the appropriate code.

If a change has taken place in your quality of “Reporting” or “Non-reporting”, you are requested to indicate this with the letter “U” in the appropriate code box. For instance, if you used to qualify as a “Reporting Hungarian Financial Institution” in the past, but this status of yours changed to the opposite, you are requested to indicate the letter “U” in the second block (non-reporting), and give the code for the reason of your non-reporting status and the date of the change.

In case you used to qualify as a “Reporting Financial Institution” but now qualify as a “Non-Reporting Financial Institution” on the basis of Paragraph (2) of Section 43/A of the Aktv, you are requested – besides the indication of the GIIN code – to identify the reason for your non-reporting status by indicating the one of the codes below:

01	Governmental legal subject
02	International organization
03	Central Bank
04	Retirement Fund
05	Broad participation retirement fund
06	Narrow participation retirement fund
07	Pension fund of an exempt beneficial owner
08	Investment legal subject in the exclusive ownership of exempt beneficial owners
09	Financial institution with a local clientele
10	Local bank
11	Financial institution with accounts of low value
12	Qualified credit card issuer
13	Trustee documented trust
14	Sponsored investment entity and controlled foreign corporation
15	Sponsored, closely held investment vehicle
16	Investment advisors and investment managers
17	Collective investment vehicle
18	Financial institutions not reporting for other reasons

Furthermore, we hereby raise your attention to the fact that you may initiate the deletion (T) of reported data only if the institution ceases to be a financial institution and

therefore is no longer under the effect of the FATCA Agreement, and consequently, the Aktiv. In this case you are requested to indicate the letter “T” in the section of the status (Reporting or Non-Reporting) last registered. In this case, the deletion will be recorded with the date of effectivity given in the Main Page, and besides the “T” sign, no other data needs to be provided.

Section 26: Reporting changes related to the vocational training contribution

Section 26: Reporting changes related to the vocational training contribution

Sub-point h) of point (1) of Article 2 of the Szh. Act includes the other organizations entitled to enter into an apprenticeship contract specified in paragraph (2) of Article 43 of the Act CLXXXVII of 2011 on the vocational training to the subject to vocational training contribution if they report to the state tax and customs authority that they comply with their vocational training contribution liability on the basis of sub-point ab) of point a) of Article 5 of the Szh. Act (with the organization of the practical training performed according to the apprenticeship contract between the student of the vocational school and the person liable to contribute).

In case they wish to report that they **no longer** comply with their vocational contribution liability on the basis of subpoint ab) of point a) of Article 5 of the Szht (with the organization of the practical training performed according to the apprenticeship contract between the student of the vocational school and the person liable to contribute) please indicate it by filling in the second code box. In this case you are kindly requested to provide the last day of the month when the vocational contribution is complied as the final scope of the liability in section 3 of the heading of the form (entry into force of changes).

Please indicate the registration and de-registration by putting the letter U in the appropriate box. Please indicate the letter T in the appropriate code box to cancel the false registration and de-registration. In this case the original (false) registration is cancelled with retroactive effect.

If legal status is established by fusion or merger and either of the predecessors has validly reported such a status, no further or renewed report on the vocational training is required, the state tax and customs authority shall automatically register the fact on the effective date of the fusion or merger.

If legal status is established by split-off or break-up and the new entities wish to maintain the reported status of the predecessor in relation to vocational training, they must declare so, based on which the state tax and customs authority shall register the fact on the effective date of commencement of their activities.

Section 27: Reporting changes according to paragraph (3) of Article 43/G of the Aktiv.

According to paragraph (1)-(2) of Article 43/G of the Aktiv. the Reporting and the Non-Reporting Hungarian Financial Institution is liable to notify the state tax and customs authority within 15 days of the establishment of this status or is also liable to report the change of this status within 15 days indicating the date from which the registration or the report of the changes in data is effective.

The date of the commencement of the Reporting and Non-Reporting status is no earlier than 1 January 2016, in all other cases the date of the establishment or of the transformation of the institution. Accordingly retroactive date can also be given according to the submission of the form, but this cannot be earlier than the date of establishment according to the registry of the institution.

If they qualify as Non-Reporting Hungarian Financial Institution according to point VIII/B of Annex 1 of the Aktv., it is necessary to fill in the data of Section 2. Regarding paragraph 2 of the Article 43/G, the non-reporting status shall be given simultaneously with the purpose of the non-reporting status thus please indicate it in the code box.

01	Governmental legal subject
02	International organization
03	Central Bank
04	Broad participation retirement fund
05	Narrow participation retirement fund
06	Retirement fund of Governmental legal subject, of International organization or of the Central Bank
07	Qualified credit card issuer
08	Other legal subject
09	Non-Reporting Collective Investment Vehicle
10	Trust fund

If a change has taken place in your quality of “Reporting” or “Non-reporting”, you are requested to indicate this with the letter “U” in the appropriate code box. For instance, if you used to qualify as a “Reporting Hungarian Financial Institution” in the past, but this status of yours changed to the opposite, you are requested to indicate the letter “U” in the second block (non-reporting), and give the code for the reason of your non-reporting status and the date of the change.

In case the opposite takes place (you qualify as a Reporting Hungarian Financial Institution from a Non-Reporting quality) please indicate the letter U in the first block (Reporting Institute) and indicate with the letter X the code box regarding the reporting status and the date of the change.

Furthermore, we hereby raise your attention to the fact that you may initiate the deletion (T) of reported data only if the institution ceases to be a financial institution and therefore is no longer under the effect of the Aktv. In this case you are requested to indicate the letter “T” in the section of the status (Reporting or Non-Reporting) last registered. In this case, the deletion will be recorded with the date of effectivity given in the Main Page, and besides the “T” sign, no other data needs to be provided.

Section 28: Reporting changes in relation to the application of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Based on Article 9/A of Act C of 2000 on Accounting certain firms are allowed to comply with the **International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)** instead of the relevant domestic rules when preparing their annual financial report as defined by Sz. Act.

At the same time, Article 9/A of the Sz. Act not only provides for IFRS to be applied as an option, but also as an obligation for certain economic entities (point (2) of Article 9/A of Sz. Act).

“The annual financial report shall be prepared according to IFRS of

a) the economic entities of which the securities are merchandised in the regulated market of any of the states of the European Economic Area (...)

b) credit/financial institutions, furthermore any financial venture that is subject to the application of rules of prudence equally to credit/financial institutions. “

Based on point (4) of Article 114/C of the Sz. Act a change from compliance with domestic rules to the application of the IFRS shall be reported to the national tax and customs authority at the latest 30 days prior to the effective date of the change. **The report of the certified auditor acknowledging preparedness for the change shall also be attached.** Please indicate the fact of the change from compliance with domestic rules to the application of the IFRS with a letter “U” in the first code box by also mentioning the first day of application of the new approach. The application of the IFRS may take effect from the first day of the business year following the one in which it’s been reported.

If you wish to delete an erroneous report, please indicate this by putting letter “T” in the first code box. In this case, the date field may not be filled in and the erroneous report shall be retrospectively deleted.

Reversion from the application of IFRS to the domestic rules should be reported to the state tax and customs authority by marking the second code box. A prerequisite to reporting reversion is that the firm/company – after having opted for it – has prepared its annual financial report based on IFRS in 5 consecutive business/tax years or that the direct or indirect parent company has changed. If – based on Article 9/A – you are not obliged to prepare your annual financial report in line with IFRS, you may indicate the fact also in this code box by putting letter “U”, together with mentioning the date. The date on which reversion to domestic rules takes effect is the first one of the business year following the year of reporting. If you wish to delete an erroneous report, please indicate this by putting letter “T” in the first code box. In this case, the date field may not be filled in and the erroneous report shall be retrospectively deleted.

An economic entity acquiring an authorisation in a business year for its securities to be merchandised in the regulated market of any of the states of the European Economic Area is obliged to comply with sub-point a) of point 2 of Article 9/A from the business year onward following the one in which the authorisation was acquired. Such an economic entity shall report the fact by the later of 30 days from acquiring the authorisation and 30 days prior to the effective change over to the IFRS (point (9) of Article 9/A of Sz. Act)

Sheet F

VAT Statement; requesting and terminating Community tax number

You may make a statement on your VAT obligations and you may request or terminate a Community Tax Number in this Sheet.

If there is any change in your VAT payment or VAT exemption statement filed earlier (Section 5 and/or 6), the statement, meaning the relevant Section 5 and/or 6, is to be filled out completely. Thus all the statements, including the codes, must be re-entered even if there is no change in them as compared to the earlier statement.

Section 1: Special reason for VAT taxpayer status

The appropriate code must be indicated in the code-box if there is a special reason for requesting the tax number or – in exceptional cases – if you become taxable for special reasons.

If you have already requested a tax number as a VAT taxpayer, you are not required and it is not possible to report the possible future special reason for becoming a VAT taxpayer. This holds true irrespective of whether you chose VAT payment or VAT exemption. Any special reason may be indicated only if you register as a new taxpayer, but may not be indicated if you report changes in data.

An exception to the above rule is if you had made a statement at an earlier registration that you are not subject to VAT and you are not under the effect of the VAT Act based on Article 5 or 7 of the said Act. In this case, you may report special reasons for becoming a VAT taxpayer when you report changes in data.

Even if you mark the special reason for becoming a VAT taxpayer you must make a statement on the method of VAT payment, or on your choice of VAT exemption. Your VAT code will be issued by the tax and customs authority accordingly.

An exception to this rule is when you mark, as special reason for becoming a VAT taxpayer, the sale of a building and/or building site in a series of transactions. In this case, you may not make a statement on VAT payment obligations or VAT exemption. Those entities becoming taxpayers because of the sale of buildings in a series of transactions will have to be taxable, but cannot choose the method of VAT payment or VAT exemption. Based on your statement, the tax and customs authority will allocate code 2 (obliged to pay VAT) as your VAT code.

1. Sale of new vehicles within the Community: if you become a taxpayer based on the VAT Act, Article 6 (4) a): [2]. In this case, you must request a Community tax number as well. This rule extends also to nominal exempt taxpayers, because when selling a new vehicle within the Community, they cannot act in the capacity of a nominal tax exempt person.

2. Sale of building or building site in a series of transactions: if you become a taxpayer based on the VAT Act, Article 6 (4) b) and/or c): [3]. In this case you have to give the date of supply in the following sections: if you have no tax number yet, in the Section ‘Starting date of taxable activity generating income’; if you already have a tax number, in the Section ‘effective date of change’.

Section 2: Registration according to Article 22 (1) g) or j) of the Act on the Rules of Taxation

This is the section where you must indicate if you act as an operator of a VAT warehouse provided for in the VAT Act, Section 89/A and/or as an indirect customs representative identified in the VAT Act, Article 96. The statement made related to the indirect customs representative quality shall be marked only if reporting changes in data. Please indicate that you report new data or you wish to cancel your former report.

Section 3: Statement of VAT taxability due to termination of an EVA taxpayer status

In this Section, you must indicate if you make the statement to become VAT taxpayer due to the termination of your Eva taxpayer status. Enter 'X' in the box. You need to fill out Section 5 or Section 6.

Section 4: Preclusion of VAT taxability

You must fill this out if you are not a VAT taxpayer. Indicate it with the appropriate code. If you are not a VAT taxpayer as per the VAT Act, Article 5: [1]. If you carry out no economic activities as per the VAT Act, Article 6 (1), but you are a paying agent or an employer as per the Rules of Taxation, Article 178 (18) and (23): [1]. If you are not a VAT taxpayer as per the VAT Act, Article 7 (organisation vested with executive powers): [2].

Section 5: VAT payment obligation

If you are a taxpayer required to pay VAT, this is where you must indicate this fact. If there are any changes in your earlier VAT statement (e.g.: if you choose taxability for items that are tax free due to their special nature as per points 13-16), you must make a new, complete statement on all your activities with the unchanged lines also filled out once again.

1. Establishment of VAT payment obligation as per the general rules.

If you choose tax assessment based on the general rules instead of a special taxation method, or tax exemption, it is not enough to mark only point 1. In such a case, the wish to deviate must also be indicated. For example, if you choose tax assessment based on the general rules instead of tax exemption for certain real estate related activities, besides indicating this as appropriate, you must also mark one of points 13-16 as well.

2. Compliance with the obligation to report changes in data as per the Rules of Taxation, Article 23 (3). This may be marked only in the case of a change in data.

3. Reporting the application of the provisions of the VAT Act, Sub-chapter XVI/2.

4. Reporting the choice as per the VAT Act, Article 224 (1) (the dealer does not apply the provisions of the VAT Act, Sub-chapter XVI/2 for the whole of these activities). If you mark this point, point 1 must also be marked. The choice of special procedure for dealer activities that had possibly been reported earlier shall cease simultaneously when the report is filed.

Please note that you may not change your choice until the end of the second calendar year following the year the choice was made as per the VAT Act, Article 225 (1) c).

5. Reporting the choice as per the VAT Act, Article 218 (1) – i.e. the global records-based method. If you mark this point, point 3 must also be marked. Please note that you may not change your choice until the end of the calendar year following the year the choice was made as per the VAT Act, Article 225 (1) a).

6. Reporting the choice as per the VAT Act, Article 220 (1) – use of unique profit margin. If you mark this point, point 3 must also be marked. Please note that you may not change your choice until the end of the second calendar year following the year the choice was made as per the VAT Act, Article 225 (1) b).

7. Report by an organiser of a public auction.

8. Report by a tour operating service provider.

9. Reporting the choice as per the VAT Act, Article 212/A (1). Please note that you may not change your choice until the end of the calendar year following the year the choice was made as per the VAT Act, Article 212/A (3).

10. Reporting the choice as per the VAT Act, Article 237 (1) or Article 238 (application of general rules for the supply of investment gold to another taxpayer, or supply of gold in general for industrial purposes). If you mark this point, point 1 must also be marked. Please note that you may not change your choice until the end of the fifth calendar year following the year the choice was made as per the VAT Act, Article 237 (3).

11. Reporting the choice as per the VAT Act, Article 239 (1) (opting for taxable status of the agency activities of agents acting in the name and on behalf of another person supplying investment gold). If you mark this point, point 1 must also be marked. Please note that you are bound by this choice as long as the seller of the investment gold applies taxability.

12. Establishment of VAT payment obligations as per the general rules, instead of the agricultural compensation system. If you mark this, point 1 must also be marked.

Please note that according to the VAT Act, Article 197 (3), you may not change your choice until the end of the second calendar year following the year the choice was made.

13. Under this point you may choose taxability as per the general rules, instead of tax exemption, in case of letting or leasing real estate property (or part thereof) not considered to be a residential property. If you mark this, point 1 must also be marked. Please note that you may not change your choice until the end of the fifth calendar year following the year the choice was made as per the VAT Act, Article 88 (5). Further, this shall be applied for letting all real estate properties under this category – meaning non-residential property.

14. Under this point, you may choose taxability as per the general rules, instead of tax exemption, in the case of letting or leasing real estate property (or part thereof) considered to be residential property and non-residential property. If you mark this, point 1 must also be marked. Please note that you may not change your choice until the end of the fifth calendar year following the year the choice was made as per the VAT Act, Article 88 (5). Further, this

shall be applied for letting all real estate properties under this category – meaning residential property or non-residential property.

15. Opting for tax payment as per the general rules, instead of tax exemption for pursuing activities aiming at the sale of the following non-residential real estates:

- a building (or parts thereof) and the land on which it stands, as per the VAT Act, Article 86 (1) j) – with the exception of any building (or parts thereof) and the land on which it stands that is supplied before first occupation, or newly built within two years of the operative date of the occupancy permit that is taxable by law anyway,

and

- land (or part thereof) which has not been built on as mentioned under the VAT Act, Article 86 (1) (k) – other than the supply of building land (or part thereof) that is taxable by law anyway.

If you mark this, point 1 must also be marked. Please note that you may not change your choice until the end of the fifth calendar year following the year the choice was made as per the VAT Act, Article 88 (5).

16. Opting for tax payment as per the general rules, instead of tax exemption for pursuing activities aiming at the sale of the following residential and non-residential real estates:

- a building (or parts thereof) and the land on which it stands, as per the VAT Act, Article 86 (1) j) – with the exception of any building (or parts thereof) and the land on which it stands that is supplied before first occupation, or newly built within two years of the operative date of the occupancy permit that is taxable by law anyway,

and

- land (or part thereof) which has not been built on as mentioned under the VAT Act, Article 86 (1) (k) – other than the supply of building land (or part thereof) that is taxable by law anyway.

If you mark this, point 1 must also be marked. Please note that you may not change your choice until the end of the fifth calendar year following the year the choice was made as per the VAT Act, Article 88 (5).

Section 6: VAT exemption (not obliged to pay VAT)

You must indicate the legal grounds for choosing tax exemption in this section.

1. Reporting that the taxpayer carries out only non-taxable activities due to the public benefit or other special nature of such activities.

2. Opting for nominal tax exemption. The taxpayer carrying out non-taxable activities due to the public benefit or other special nature of the activities also has the chance to choose

nominal tax exemption for the sale of certain taxable products; in this case only nominal tax exemption is to be indicated.

3. VAT Act, Article 198 interprets agricultural activities in a much narrower sense than what is generally accepted in everyday practice, therefore only those are considered to be agricultural activities, in connection of which the taxpayer selling certain goods or providing services identified in the Annex of the VAT Act may claim payment of a compensation surcharge. For activities outside this range – which could be considered agricultural in the everyday sense – subjective tax exemption can be (also) chosen, in which case point 4 must also be marked. The use of the compensation system cannot be marked by taxpayers who do not meet the requirements set out in the VAT Act, Article 197.

4. Opting for subjective tax exemption for non-agricultural activities as per the VAT Act, Article 198. If you mark this, point 3 must also be marked.

5. Waiver of the application of the agricultural compensation system, while reporting simultaneously the choice of nominal tax exemption. In this case, you may not claim payment of a compensation surcharge. Please note that according to the VAT Act, Article 197 (3) you may not change your choice until the end of the second calendar year following the year the choice was made.

Section 7: Compliance with VAT payment obligations in (an)other Member State(s)

If you comply with VAT payment obligations as per the VAT Act, Article 22 (13) in (an)other EC Member State(s), this must be marked with the appropriate code next to the name of the Member State(s).

Section 8: Registering for a Community tax number

The code value next to the section of the law that is the reason for requesting Community tax number must be shown in the code-box of the data sheet.

With reference to point (8) of Article 24 of the Act on tax procedures, we would like to inform you that the state tax authority issues the Community tax number for a taxpayer involved in EU commerce on the basis of his/her/its report, request on the very day of submission of this report, request.

Reasons for requesting Community tax number:

- based on the Rules of Taxation, Article 22 (4) (wishes to establish business/trade relations with a taxpayer of another EC Member State): [1],
- based on the Rules of Taxation, Article 22 (7) (special taxpayers due to the purchase of excise products): [2],
- based on the Rules of Taxation, Article 22 (9) (sale of product by, provision of services by/to an Eva taxpayer): [3],

- based on the Rules of Taxation, Article 22 (10) (taxpayer choosing individual tax exemption due to the sale of new vehicles): [4],

- based on the Rules of Taxation, Article 22 (11) (only for Community sale by taxpayer carrying out activities that are not entitled to tax deduction): [5].

The Community tax number must be indicated on all documents related to intra-Community trade.

If you request the cancellation of your Community tax number, enter 'X' in the appropriate box. Pursuant to the provisions of Article 24 (8) of the Rules of Taxation, cancellation of the Community tax number shall be effective on the day the reporting is filed, and not on the day indicated as the effective date of change in the Main Page.

Section 9: Registration based on Article 22 (5) or (6) or (8) of the Rules of Taxation

If you fill this section out based on the Rules of Taxation, Article 22 (5) and (6), the national tax and customs authority will issue a Community tax number to you, based on your registration.

The taxable subject, according to the Rules of Taxation, Article 22 (8), has an obligation to register even if its intra community trade connection was merely that of provision or use of services, for which it registered for a Community tax number and used that community tax number for the acquisition of goods, too. In such a case, the taxable subject must be considered, until the end of the second calendar year following the year in which the said intra-community acquisition was done, regarding intra community acquisitions as if choosing tax payment according to the provisions applicable under the threshold of 10,000 EUR.

Section 10: Registration based on the VAT Act, Article 80 (2) (b) and Article 80/A

In the case of sales of goods, providing services and purchasing products within the Community; if the tax base is expressed in a foreign currency the exchange rate officially published by the National Bank of Hungary (MNB) or the European Central Bank (ECB) may be used to convert it to HUF. If the taxpayer obliged to convert to HUF decides to use the MNB/ECB official exchange rate, this decision shall be reported to the national tax and customs authority by the present statement. Report must be made in advance, before the application of the exchange rate of MNB/ECB, and it must be indicated in the line 'starting date of the application of the exchange rate of MNB/ECB'. Please note that you may not change your choice until the end of the next calendar year following the year the choice was made as per the VAT Act, Article 80 (4).

Section 11: Statement on opting for cash accounting

You shall indicate your statement on opting for cash accounting by writing an 'X' in the first code-box, which is also considered as a statement confirming that the preconditions serving as a basis for your option of cash accounting do prevail in your case. Pursuant to the provisions of Article 196/B (1) of the VAT Act:

a) taxpayers that are small enterprises on the first day of the subject calendar year, pursuant to Act XXXIV of 2004 on Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises and the support provided to them for development (hereinafter called: the SME Act), or that would be classified as such if they belonged under the effect of the SME Act, and

b) are settled within the domestic territory for economic purposes, or, without being settled for economic purposes, have a place of residence or place of regular stay within the domestic territory, and further

c) are not under the effect of a bankruptcy or liquidation procedure

are entitled to opt for cash accounting as described in in this Chapter, except if enjoying a tax exempt status by subjective right.

In relation to the preconditions, we wish to emphasize that, in view of the provisions of the SME Act, cash accounting may be opted for only if, on the first day of the subject calendar year (i.e. 1 January 2017), the taxpayer's

- total number of employees is less than 50 persons, and

- annual net sales revenues or balance sheet total shall not exceed the HUF equivalent of EUR 10 million.

Pursuant to Article 196/C of the VAT Act, cash accounting may further be opted for if the total annual cumulative amount of the consideration paid or to be paid for the total sales of goods and provision of services by the taxpayer, excluding VAT, does not exceed the amount equivalent to HUF 125,000,000

- a) either actually, in the calendar year preceding the subject calendar year,

- b) or in the subject calendar year, according to reasonable estimates or actually.

If the taxpayer is opting for cash accounting simultaneously with its registration in Hungary, it is sufficient to comply with the precondition mentioned in point b) above on a pro-rata basis.

Finally, we wish to emphasize that cash accounting may not be opted for if the taxpayer enjoys a tax exempt status by subjective right or subject to the simplified entrepreneurial tax.

On the basis of of 196/D of the Act on VAT, the tax subject may elect cash accounting simultaneously with their domestic registration for the subject calendar year. In such cases it is sufficient to perform the condition of point b) of Paragraph (1) of Section 196/c only in proportion to the time, and choose accounting only for the period until the end of the subject calendar year.

Existing organisations may make their statement on opting for cash accounting for the tax year of 2018 by 31 December 2017. Please note that if a taxpayer operational already in year 2017 does not report, by the end of 2017, its intention to apply cash accounting as from year 2018, it shall not be entitled to apply cash accounting in 2018; the earliest period it shall be entitled to do so shall be as from 2019, if this option is reported by the end of year 2018. If you indicate your intention to opt for cash accounting simultaneously with filing your request for the establishment of a tax number, the starting date of applying cash accounting shall coincide with the starting date of establishment of your tax number (i.e. the start of the taxable activity), **and this option shall remain in effect until withdrawn, or until precluding conditions as per the VAT Act occur.**

If, despite registration, you do not wish to apply cash accounting, you may indicate it by marking the code-box next to the second line. This may be reported by the last day of the year preceding the subject year (in this case by 31 December 2017) only.

If you do not wish to apply cash accounting for the year following the subject year, you may report this by the last day of the subject year. If any change occurs in relation to the conditions entitling you to opt for cash accounting, as a consequence of which you lose your right to opt for cash accounting, this circumstance must be reported to the national tax and customs authority within 15 days from the occurrence of such change. You shall be able to do so by indicating the relevant numerical values in the code-box in the second line of this Section. The numerical values have the following meaning.

Cash accounting shall terminate:

- 1 – on the last day of the calendar year, if the taxpayer does not wish to apply cash accounting for the calendar year following the subject calendar year
- 2 – on the day following the day when the threshold entitling to opt for cash accounting is exceeded, if, based on actual data, the condition specified under Article 196/C (1) b) does not prevail in the subject calendar year
- 3 – on the last day of the calendar year, if, on the first day of the calendar year following the subject calendar year, the taxpayer is not classified as a small enterprise, pursuant to Article 196/B (1) a)
- 4 – on the day preceding the legally effective launch of the procedure, if the taxpayer is drawn under the effect of a bankruptcy, a liquidation, a closing down procedure, or a forced delete procedure.

Section 12: Request for modification based on point (17) of Article 22 of the Act on tax procedures

Before commencement of a tax audit and within the time limitation for tax assessment, the taxpayer may initiate – by way of a correction request – the modification of his/her/its earlier option (selection) as per sub-points b)-d) or h)-j) of point (1) of Article 22 of the Act on tax procedures, if the change has no impact on the amount of tax, tax base, state subsidy taking into account the tax returns already submitted.

National Tax and Customs Administration

Annex

**Country codes for reporting foreign account numbers
(for Sheet A03, Section 19 and Sheet B04, Section 22)**

- 1C IMF (International Monetary Fund)
- 1D WTO (World Trade Organisation)
- 1E IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development)
- 1F IDA (International Development Association)
- 1G ICSID (International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes)
- 1H UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation)
- 1J FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation)
- 1K WHO (World Health Organisation)
- 1L IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development)
- 1M IFC (International Finance Corporation)
- 1N MIGA (Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency)
- 1O UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)
- 1P UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)
- 1Q UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine)
- 1R IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)
- 1S ILO (International Labour Organisation)
- 1T ITU (International Telecommunication Union)
- 1U Rest of UN Organisations n.i.e.
- 1V UNECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe)
- 4B EMS (European Monetary System)
- 4C EIB (European Investment Bank)
- 4D EC (European Commission)
- 4E EDF (European Development Fund)
- 4F ECB (European Central Bank)
- 4G EIF (European Investment Fund)
- 4H ECSC (European Community of Steel and Coal)
- 4I Neighbourhood Investment Facility
- 4K European Parliament
- 4L Council of the European Union
- 4M Court of Justice
- 4N Court of Auditors
- 4O European Council
- 4P Economic and Social Committee
- 4Q Committee of Regions
- 4R EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund
- 4S ESM (European Stability Mechanism)
- 4T ESAs (Joint Committee of the European Supervisory Authorities)
- 4U EURATOM
- 4Z European Union Institutions (except ECB)

- 4V FEMIP (Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership)

- 6O OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)
- 5B BIS (Bank for International Settlements)
- 5C IADB (Inter-American Development Bank)
- 5D AfDB (African Development Bank)

- 5E AsDB (Asian Development Bank)
- 5F EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development)
- 5G IIC (Inter-American Investment Corporation)
- 5H NIB (Nordic Investment Bank)
- 5I Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
- 5J IBEC (International Bank for Economic Co-operation)
- 5K IIB (International Investment Bank)
- 5L CDB (Caribbean Development Bank)
- 5M AMF (Arab Monetary Fund)
- 5N BADEA (Banque Arabe pour le Développement Économique en Afrique)
- 5O BCEAO (Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest)
- 5P CASDB (Central African States' Development Bank)
- 5Q African Development Fund
- 5R Asian Development Fund
- 5S Fonds Spécial Unifié de Développement
- 5T CABEI (Central American Bank for Economic Integration)
- 5U ADC (Andean Development Corporation)
- 5W Banque des États de l'Afrique centrale
- 5X Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale
- 5Y Eastern Caribbean Currency Union
- 5Z Other international financial institutions
- 6B NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation)
- 6C Council of Europe
- 6D ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross)
- 6E ESA (European Space Agency)
- 6F EPO (European Patent Office)
- 6G EUROCONTROL (European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation)
- 6H EUTELSAT (European Telecommunications Satellite Organisation)
- 7A West African Economic and Monetary Union
- 6J INTELSAT (International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation)
- 6K EBU/UER (European Broadcasting Union/Union européenne de radio-télévision)
- 6L EUMETSAT (European Org. for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites)

6M ESO (European Southern Observatory)
 6N ECMWF (European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts)
 6I EMBL (European Molecular Biology Laboratory)
 6P CERN (European Organisation for Nuclear Research)
 6Q IOM (International Organisation for Migration)
 7B Islamic Development Bank
 7C Eurasian Development Bank (EDB)
 7D Paris Club Creditor Institutions
 7E Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB)

6Z Other international organizations (non-financial institutions)
 7G Black Sea Trade and Development Bank
 7H AFREXIMBANK (African Export-Import Bank)
 7I BLADDEX (Banco Latino Americano De Comercio Exterior)
 7J FLAR (Fondo Latino Americano de Reservas)
 7K Fonds Belgo-Congolaise d'Amortissement et de Gestion
 7L IFFI (International Finance Facility for Immunisation)
 EUROFIMA (European Company for the Financing of Railroad
 7M Rolling Stock)
 7F International Union of Credit and Investment Insurers

AD Andorra
 AE United Arab Emirates
 AF Afghanistan
 AG Antigua and Barbuda
 AI Anguilla
 AL Albania
 AM Armenia

AO Angola
 AQ Antarctica
 AR Argentina
 AS American Samoa
 AT Austria
 AU Australia
 AW Aruba

AX Aland Islands
 AZ Azerbaijan
 BA Bosnia and Herzegovina
 BB Barbados
 BD Bangladesh
 BE Belgium
 BF Burkina Faso
 BG Bulgaria

BH Bahrain
BI Burundi
BJ Benin
BL Saint-Barthélemy
BQ Bonair, Sint Eustatius and Saba
BM Bermuda
BN Brunei
BO Bolivia
BR Brazil
BS The Bahamas Nassau
BT Bhutan
BV Bouvet Island
BW Botswana
BY Belarus
BZ Belize
CA Canada
CC Cocos (Keeling) Islands
CD Democratic Republic of the Congo
CF Central African Republic
CG Congo
CH Switzerland
CI Republic of Ivory Coast
CK Cook Islands
CL Chile
CM Cameroon
CN China
CO Columbia
CR Costa Rica
CU Cuba
CV Republic of Cape Verde
CW Curacao
CX Christmas Island
CY Cyprus
CZ Czech Republic
DE Germany
DJ Djibouti
DK Denmark
DM Commonwealth of Dominica
DO Dominican Republic
DZ Algeria
EC Ecuador
EE Estonia
EG Egypt

ER Eritrea

ES Spain
ET Ethiopia
FI Finland
FJ Fiji
FK Falkland Islands
FM Micronesia
FO Faroe Islands
FR France
GA Gabon
GB United Kingdom (Great Britain)
GD Grenada
GE Georgia
GF French Guiana
GG Guernsey
GH Ghana
GI Gibraltar
GL Greenland
GM Gambia
GN Guinea
GP Guadeloupe
GQ Equatorial Guinea
GR Greece
GS South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
GT Guatemala
GU Guam
GW Bissau-Guinea
GY Guyana
HK Hong Kong
HM Heard Island and McDonald Islands
HN Honduras
HR Croatia
HT Haiti
HU Hungary
ID Indonesia
IE Ireland
IL Israel
IM Man Island
IN India
IO British Indian Ocean Territory
IQ Iraq
IR Iran

IS Island
IT Italy
JE Jersey
JM Jamaica
JO Jordan
JP Japan
KE Kenya
KG Kyrgyzstan
KH Cambodia
KI Kiribati
KM Comoros
KN Saint Kitts and Nevis
KP Democratic People's Republic of Korea
KR Republic of Korea
KW Kuwait
KY Cayman Islands
KZ Kazakhstan
LA Laos
LB Lebanon
LC Saint Lucia
LI Liechtenstein
LK Sri Lanka
LR Liberia
LS Lesotho
LT Lithuania
LU Luxemburg
LV Latvia
LY Libya
MA Morocco
MC Monaco
MD Moldova
ME Montenegro
MG Madagascar
MH Marshall Islands
MK Macedonia
ML Mali
MM Myanmar

MN Mongolia
MO Macao
MP Northern Mariana Islands
MQ Martinique
MR Mauritania
MS Montserrat
MT Malta
MU Mauritius
MV Maldives
MW Malawi
MX Mexico
MY Malaysia
MZ Mozambique
NA Namibia
NC New Caledonia
NE Niger
NF Norfolk Islands
NG Nigeria
NI Nicaragua
NL Netherlands
NO Norway
NP Nepal
NR Nauru
NU Niue
NZ New Zealand
OM Oman
PA Panama
PE Peru
PF French Polynesia
PG Papua New Guinea
PH Philippines
PK Pakistan
PL Poland
PM Saint Pierre and Miquelon
PN Pitcairn Island
PR Puerto Rico

PS Palestinian Territory
PT Portugal
PW Palau
PY Paraguay
QA Qatar
RE Réunion
RO Romania
RS Serbia
RU Russia
RW Rwanda
SA Saudi Arabia
SB Solomon Islands
SC Seychelles
SD Sudan
SE Sweden
SG Singapore
SH Saint Helena
SI Slovenia
SJ Svalbard and Jan Mayen
SK Slovakia
SL Sierra Leone
SM San Marino
SN Senegal
SO Somalia
SR Suriname
ST Sao Tomé and Príncipe
SV Salvador
SX St. Maarten
SY Syria
SZ Swaziland
TC Turks and Caicos Islands
TD Chad
TF French Southern Territories
TG Togo
TH Thailand
TJ Tajikistan
TK Tokelau
TL East Timor
TM Turkmenistan
TN Tunisia
TO Tonga
TR Turkey
TT Trinidad and Tobago
TV Tuvalu

TW Taiwan
TZ Tanzania
UA Ukraine
UG Uganda
UM United States Minor Outlying Islands
US United States of America
UY Uruguay
UZ Uzbekistan
VA Vatican City
VC Saint Vincent
VE Venezuela
VG British Virgin Islands
VI American Virgin Islands
VN Vietnam
VU Vanuatu
WF Wallis and Futuna
WS Samoa
XK Kosovo
YE Yemen
YT Mayotte
ZA South Africa
ZM Zambia
ZW Zimbabwe
XC Ceuta
XL Melilla
MF Saint-Martin
NB Non-classified as a country
SS South Sudan