2. For the purposes of this Convention, income derived by or through an entity or arrangement that is treated as wholly or partly fiscally transparent under the tax law of either Contracting State shall be considered to be income of a resident of a Contracting State but only to the extent that the income is treated, for purposes of taxation by that Contracting State, as the income of a resident of that Contracting State. In no case shall the provisions of this paragraph be construed so as to restrict in any way a Contracting State's right to tax the residents of that Contracting State. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "fiscally transparent" means situations where, under the tax law of a Contracting State, income or part thereof of an entity or arrangement is not taxed at the level of the entity or arrangement but at the level of the persons who have an interest in that entity or arrangement as if that income or part thereof were directly derived by such persons at the time when that income or part thereof is realised whether or not that income or part thereof is distributed by that entity or arrangement to such persons.

Article 2
TAXES COVERED

1. The existing taxes to which this Convention shall apply are:

(a) in the case of Japan:

(i) the income tax;

(ii) the corporation tax;

(iii) the special income tax for reconstruction;

(iv) the local corporation tax; and

(v) the local inhabitant taxes

(hereinafter referred to as "Japanese tax"); and

(b) in the case of Belgium:

(i) the individual income tax;

(ii) the corporate income tax;

(iii) the income tax on legal entities;

(iv) the income tax on non-residents; and

(v) the withholding tax on immovable property;

including the prepayments and the surcharges on these taxes and prepayments

(hereinafter referred to as "Belgian tax").

2. This Convention shall apply also to any identical or substantially similar taxes that are imposed after the date of signature of the Convention in addition to, or in place of, the existing taxes. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall notify each other of any significant changes that have been made in their taxation laws.

Article 3
GENERAL DEFINITIONS

1. For the purposes of this Convention, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) the term "Japan", when used in a geographical sense, means all the territory of Japan, including its territorial sea, in which the laws relating to Japanese tax are in force, and all the area beyond its territorial sea, including the seabed and subsoil thereof, over which Japan has sovereign rights in accordance with international law and in which the laws relating to Japanese tax are in force;

(b) the term "Belgium" means the Kingdom of Belgium; used in a geographical sense, it means the territory of the Kingdom of Belgium, including the territorial sea, and any other area in the sea within which the Kingdom of Belgium, in accordance with international law, exercises sovereign rights or its jurisdiction;

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

(d) the term "person" includes an individual, a company and any other body of persons;

(e) the term "company" means any body corporate or any entity that is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;

(f) the term "enterprise" applies to the carrying on of any business;