

STATES OF JERSEY



RATIFICATION OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF JERSEY AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME

**Lodged au Greffe on 30th August 2016
by the Minister for External Relations**

STATES GREFFE

PROPOSITION

THE STATES are asked to decide whether they are of opinion –

to ratify the Agreement between the Government of Jersey and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to taxes on income, signed by the Minister for External Relations on 11th July 2016.

MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL RELATIONS

REPORT

Background

1. In February 2002, Jersey entered into a political commitment to support the OECD tax initiative on transparency and information exchange through the negotiation of Tax Information Exchange Agreements (“TIEAs”) to an agreed international standard.
2. In September 2009, the Global Forum on Transparency and Information Exchange for Tax Purposes, a body of which some 116 jurisdictions are now members, agreed a peer review process to assess compliance with the international standard. To oversee this process, a Peer Review Group was set up, chaired by France, with 4 vice-chairs from India, Japan, Jersey and Singapore.
3. Successive G20 summits have encouraged jurisdictions to make progress in agreeing, implementing and abiding by the necessary TIEAs. In response, Jersey has maintained an active programme of negotiating Agreements with EU, OECD and G20 member jurisdictions. This has served to enhance the Island’s international personality, and generally has helped to engender a more favourable view of the Island amongst the international community.
4. There are occasions when an approach is made to or received from a jurisdiction that is not an EU, OECD or G20 member, expressing a wish to enter into the negotiation of a TIEA. In accordance with the terms of reference of the peer review process set by the Global Forum, jurisdictions are required to enter into a TIEA with any jurisdiction that considers itself to be a relevant partner. The views of the finance industry, on the extent to which a TIEA with the jurisdiction concerned would be supportive of business development, are also taken into account when deciding what degree of priority to attach to the negotiations.
5. The international tax information exchange standard can be met through either a Tax Information Exchange Agreement (TIEA) or a Double Taxation Agreement or Convention (“DTA” or “DTC”). The advantage of a DTA or DTC is that it offers benefits to individuals and the business community through the avoidance of double taxation or reduced rates of withholding tax, in addition to providing for exchange of information to the international standard. However, the majority of jurisdictions with whom the Island has sought to negotiate an Agreement have not been prepared to consider a DTA or DTC on the grounds that they would derive little, if any, benefit from such an Agreement because Jersey is a zero-tax jurisdiction.
6. The latest position in respect of the programme of negotiating Tax Agreements is attached as **Appendix 2** to this report. A total of 39 TIEAs and 12 DTAs have now been signed, of which 34 TIEAs and 8 DTAs are in force. Almost without exception, the delay in bringing Agreements into force is due to the length of time taken by the other parties to the Agreements to complete their domestic procedures for the ratification of the Agreements.

7. Jersey is party to the Peer Review process of assessment of compliance with the international standards, and has been assessed as largely compliant, a rating common to the U.K., the U.S.A., and Germany, amongst others.

The Agreement with the Republic of Cyprus

8. The Double Taxation Agreement entered into with the Republic of Cyprus (“the Agreement”) is a continuation of the ongoing programme of entering into Tax Agreements to the international standard set by the OECD. The Agreement is attached as **Appendix 1** to this report.
9. The Agreement is in line with the OECD Model Tax Convention, and provides for the avoidance of double taxation to facilitate exchange of goods and services and movement of capital, technology and people. The Agreement also makes provision for information exchange to the agreed international standards.
10. Jersey and the Republic of Cyprus have many common ties. Both Islands possess deep and rich histories and a shared Norman heritage. Jersey and the Republic of Cyprus have strong cultural and political ties to the U.K.; and parliamentarians from both Islands are active participants in the British Islands and Mediterranean region of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Our economic linkages are also important. Jersey and the Republic of Cyprus have developed as successful international finance centres, with strong connections to European neighbours and global partners.
11. The signing of the Double Taxation Agreement with the Republic of Cyprus continues Jersey’s firm and longstanding commitment to the international standards of transparency and information exchange. Jersey also pursues a good neighbour policy in relation to the European Union. It is therefore to be welcomed that with the signing of the DTA, Jersey will be further strengthening its political and business relationship with an EU Member State.

Procedure for signing and ratifying the Convention

12. The Agreement was signed in London at the High Commission of the Republic of Cyprus on 11th July 2016 by the Minister for External Relations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 18(2) of the States of Jersey Law 2005 and paragraph 1.8.5 of the Strategic Plan 2006 – 2011 adopted by the States on 28th June 2006. The Council of Ministers has authorised the Chief Minister, in concurrence with the Minister for External Relations, to sign Tax Agreements on behalf of the Government of Jersey.
13. The Agreement is now being presented to the States for ratification, following which it will be published and entered into the official record. The Agreement will enter into force when the domestic procedures of both parties have been completed.
14. The States, on 15th June 2010, adopted the Taxation (Double Taxation) (Jersey) Regulations 2010. The Schedule to these Regulations lists the countries with whom Double Taxation Agreements have been entered into. The necessary Regulations to provide for the inclusion in the Schedule of the Agreement with

the Republic of Cyprus will be brought to the States for adoption following the ratification of the Agreement.

Financial and manpower implications

15. There are no implications expected for the financial or manpower resources of the States arising from the ratification and implementation of the Agreement.

**AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
JERSEY
AND
THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS**

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

The Government of Jersey and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus desiring to conclude an Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to taxes on income,

have agreed as follows:

**ARTICLE 1
PERSONS COVERED**

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

**ARTICLE 2
TAXES COVERED**

1. This Agreement shall apply to taxes on income imposed on behalf of a Contracting Party or of its political subdivisions or local authorities, irrespective of the manner in which they are levied.

2. There shall be regarded as taxes on income all taxes imposed on total income, or on elements of income including taxes on gains from the alienation of movable or immovable property, taxes on the total amounts of wages or salaries paid by enterprises, as well as taxes on capital appreciation.

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

a) In the case of Jersey, income tax;

b) In the case of the Republic of Cyprus:

- (i) the income tax;
- (ii) the corporate income tax;
- (ii) the special contribution for the Defense of the Republic; and
- (iv) the capital gains tax.

4. The Agreement shall apply also to any identical or substantially similar taxes that are imposed after the date of signature of the Agreement in addition to, or in place of, the existing taxes. The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall notify each other of any significant changes that have been made in their taxation laws which may affect matters covered by the Agreement.

**ARTICLE 3
GENERAL DEFINITIONS**

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

a) the term "Jersey" means the Bailiwick of Jersey, including its territorial sea;

b) the term "Cyprus" means the Republic of Cyprus and when used in a geographical sense; includes the national territory, the territorial sea thereof as well as any area outside the territorial sea, including the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf, which has been or may hereafter be designated, under the laws of Cyprus and in accordance with international law, as an area within which Cyprus may exercise sovereign rights or jurisdiction;

c) the terms "a Contracting Party" and "the other Contracting Party" mean Jersey or Cyprus, as the context requires;

d) the term "business" includes the performance of professional services and of other activities of an independent character;

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

f) the term "competent authority" means:

- (i) in Jersey, the Minister for Treasury and Resources or his authorised representative;
- (ii) in Cyprus, the Minister of Finance or the Minister's authorized representative;

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

h) the terms "enterprise of a Contracting Party" and "enterprise of the other Contracting Party" mean respectively an enterprise carried on by a resident of a Contracting Party and an enterprise carried on by a resident of the other Contracting Party;

i) the term "international traffic" means any transport by a ship or aircraft operated by an enterprise of that has its place of effective management in a Contracting Party, except when the ship or aircraft is operated solely between places in the other Contracting Party;

j) the term "national", in relation to a Contracting Party, means:

- (i) in the case of Cyprus:
 - (a) any individual possessing the nationality or citizenship of Cyprus; and
 - (b) any legal person, partnership or association deriving its status as such from the laws in force in Cyprus;
- (ii) in the case of Jersey, any individual who is a resident of Jersey, and any legal person, partnership or association deriving its status as such from the laws in force in Jersey;

k) the term "person" includes an individual, a company and any other body of persons.

2. As regards the application of the Agreement at any time by a Contracting Party, any term not defined therein shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning that it has at that time under the law of that Party for the purposes of the taxes to which the Agreement applies, any meaning under the applicable tax laws of that Party prevailing over a meaning given to the term under other laws of that Party.

**ARTICLE 4
RESIDENT**

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, the term "resident of a Contracting Party" means any person who, under the laws of that Party, is liable to tax therein by reason of his domicile, residence, place of management, or any other criterion of a similar nature, and also includes that Party and any political subdivision or local authority thereof, and any pension fund or pension scheme recognised as such by the laws in force in that Party. This term, however, does not include any person who is liable to tax in that Party in respect only of income from sources in that Party.

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

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

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

c) if he has an habitual abode in both Parties or in neither of them, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the Party of which he is a national;

d) if he is a national of both Parties or of neither of them, the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall settle the question by mutual agreement.

3. Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 a person other than an individual is a resident of both Contracting Parties, then it shall be deemed to be a resident only of the Party in which its place of effective management is situated.

ARTICLE 5 PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, the term "permanent establishment" means a fixed place of business through which the business of an enterprise is wholly or partly carried on.

2. The term "permanent establishment" includes especially:

a) a place of management;

b) a branch;

c) an office;

d) a factory;

e) a workshop, and

f) a mine, an oil or gas well, a quarry or any other place of extraction of natural resources.

3. A building site or construction or installation project constitutes a permanent establishment only if it lasts more than twelve months.

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

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

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

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

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

e) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of carrying on, for the enterprise, any other activity of a preparatory or auxiliary character;

f) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for any combination of activities mentioned in subparagraphs a) to e), provided that the overall activity of the fixed place of business resulting from this combination is of a preparatory

or auxiliary character.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, where a person — other than an agent of an independent status to whom paragraph 6 applies — is acting on behalf of an enterprise and has, and habitually exercises, in a Contracting Party an authority to conclude contracts in the name of the enterprise, that enterprise shall be deemed to have a permanent establishment in that Party in respect of any activities which that person undertakes for the enterprise, unless the activities of such person are limited to those mentioned in paragraph 4 which, if exercised through a fixed place of business, would not make this fixed place of business a permanent establishment under the provisions of that paragraph.

6. An enterprise of a Party shall not be deemed to have a permanent establishment in a Contracting Party merely because it carries on business in that Party through a broker, general commission agent or any other agent of an independent status, provided that such persons are acting in the ordinary course of their business.

7. The fact that a company which is a resident of a Contracting Party controls or is controlled by a company which is a resident of the other Contracting Party, or which carries on business in that other Party (whether through a permanent establishment or otherwise), shall not of itself constitute either company a permanent establishment of the other.

ARTICLE 6 INCOME FROM IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

1. Income derived by a resident of a Contracting Party from immovable property (including income from agriculture or forestry) situated in the other Contracting Party may be taxed in that other Party.

2. The term "immovable property" shall have the meaning which it has under the law of the Contracting Party in which the property in question is situated. The term shall in any case include property accessory to immovable property, livestock and equipment used in agriculture and forestry, rights to which the provisions of general law respecting landed property apply, usufruct of immovable property and rights to variable or fixed payments as consideration for the working of, or the right to work, mineral deposits, sources and other natural resources; ships, boats and aircraft shall not be regarded as immovable property.

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall apply to income derived from the direct use, letting, or use in any other form of immovable property.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 3 shall also apply to the income from immovable property of an enterprise.

ARTICLE 7 BUSINESS PROFITS

1. The profits of an enterprise of a Contracting Party shall be taxable only in that Party unless the enterprise carries on business in the other Contracting Party through a permanent establishment situated therein. If the enterprise carries on business as aforesaid, the profits that are attributable to the permanent establishment in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 may be taxed in that other Party.

2. For the purposes of this Article and Article 23, the profits that are attributable in each Contracting Party to the permanent establishment referred to in paragraph 1 are the profits it might be expected to make, in particular in its dealings with other parts of the enterprise, if it were a separate and independent enterprise engaged in the same or similar activities under the same or similar conditions, taking into account the functions performed, assets used and risks assumed by the enterprise through the permanent establishment and through the other parts of the enterprise.

3. Where, in accordance with paragraph 2, a Contracting Party adjusts the profits that are attributable to a permanent establishment of an enterprise of one of the Contracting Parties and taxes accordingly profits of the enterprise that have been charged to tax in the other Party, the other Party shall, to the extent necessary to eliminate double taxation on these profits, make an appropriate adjustment to the amount of the tax charged on those profits. In determining such adjustment, the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall if necessary consult each other.

4. Where profits include items of income which are dealt with separately in other Articles of this Agreement, then the provisions of those Articles shall not be affected by the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE 8 SHIPPING AND AIR TRANSPORT

1. Profits of an enterprise of a Contracting Party from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic shall be taxable only in that Party.

2. For the purposes of this Article, profits derived from the operation in international traffic of ships or aircraft include profits:

a) derived from the rental of ships or aircraft on a full (time or voyage) basis and on a bare-boat basis if operated in international traffic; and

b) derived from the use, maintenance or rental of containers (including trailers and related equipment for the transport of containers) used for the transport of goods or merchandise.

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

ARTICLE 9 ASSOCIATED ENTERPRISES

1. Where

a) an enterprise of a Contracting Party participates directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of the other Contracting Party, or

b) the same persons participate directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of a Contracting Party and an enterprise of the other Contracting Party,

and in either case conditions are made or imposed between the two enterprises in their commercial or financial relations which differ from those which would be made between independent enterprises, then any profits which would, but for those conditions, have accrued to one of the enterprises, but, by reason of those conditions, have not so accrued, may be included in the profits of that enterprise and taxed accordingly.

2. Where a Contracting Party includes in the profits of an enterprise of that Party, and taxes accordingly, profits on which an enterprise of the other Contracting Party has been charged to tax in that other Party and the profits so included are profits which would have accrued to the enterprise of the first-mentioned Party if the conditions made between the two enterprises had been those which would have been made between independent enterprises, then that other Party shall make an appropriate adjustment to the amount of the tax charged therein on those profits. In determining such adjustment, due regard shall be had to the other provisions of this Agreement and the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall if necessary consult each other.

ARTICLE 10 DIVIDENDS

1. Dividends paid by a company which is a resident of a Contracting Party to a resident of the other Contracting Party shall be taxable only in that other Party.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not affect the taxation of the company in respect of the profits out of which the dividends are paid.

3. The term "dividends" as used in this Article means income from shares, "jouissance" shares or "jouissance" rights, mining shares, founders' shares or other rights, not being debt-claims, participating in profits, as well

as income from other corporate rights which is subjected to the same taxation treatment as income from shares by the laws of the Party of which the company making the distribution is a resident.

4. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the dividends, being a resident of a Contracting Party, carries on business in the other Contracting Party of which the company paying the dividends is a resident, through a permanent establishment situated therein, and the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.

5. Where a company which is a resident of a Contracting Party derives profits or income from the other Contracting Party, that other Party may not impose any tax on the dividends paid by the company, except insofar as such dividends are paid to a resident of that other Party or insofar as the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with a permanent establishment situated in that other Party, nor subject the company's undistributed profits to a tax on the company's undistributed profits, even if the dividends paid or the undistributed profits consist wholly or partly of profits or income arising in such other Party.

ARTICLE 11 INTEREST

1. Interest arising in a Contracting Party and paid to a resident of the other Contracting Party shall be taxable only in that other Party.

2. The term "interest" as used in this Article means income from debt-claims of every kind, whether or not secured by mortgage and whether or not carrying a right to participate in the debtor's profits, and in particular, income from government securities and income from bonds or debentures, including premiums and prizes attaching to such securities, bonds or debentures. Penalty charges for late payment shall not be regarded as interest for the purpose of this Article.

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the interest, being a resident of a Contracting Party, carries on business in the other Contracting Party in which the interest arises through a permanent establishment situated therein and the debt-claim in respect of which the interest is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.

4. Interest shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting Party when the payer is a resident of that Party. Where, however, the person paying the interest, whether he is a resident of a Contracting Party or not, has in a Contracting Party a permanent establishment or a fixed base in connection with which the indebtedness on which the interest is paid was incurred, and such interest is borne by such permanent establishment or fixed base, then such interest shall be deemed to arise in the Party in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated.

5. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the interest, having regard to the debt-claim for which it is paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the beneficial owner in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting Party, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 12 ROYALTIES

1. Royalties arising in a Contracting Party and beneficially owned by a resident of the other Contracting Party shall be taxable only in that other Party.

2. The term "royalties" as used in this Article means payments of any kind received as a consideration for the use of, or the right to use, any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work including cinematograph films, any patent, trade mark, design or model, plan, secret formula or process, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the royalties, being a resident of a Contracting Party, carries on business in the other Contracting Party in which the royalties arise through a permanent establishment situated therein and the right or property in respect of which the royalties are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.

4. Royalties shall be deemed to arise in a Contracting Party when the payer is a resident of that Party. Where, however, the person paying the royalties, whether he is a resident of a Contracting Party or not, has in a Contracting Party a permanent establishment or fixed base in connection with which the obligation to pay the royalties was incurred, and such royalties are borne by that permanent establishment or fixed base, then such royalties shall be deemed to arise in the Party in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated.

5. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the royalties, having regard to the use, right or information for which they are paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the beneficial owner in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting Party, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 13 CAPITAL GAINS

1. Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting Party from the alienation of immovable property referred to in Article 6 and situated in the other Contracting Party may be taxed in that other Party.

2. Gains from the alienation of movable property forming part of the business property of a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting Party has in the other Contracting Party, including such gains from the alienation of such a permanent establishment alone or with the whole enterprise, may be taxed in that other Party.

3. Gains derived by an enterprise of a Contracting Party from the alienation of ships or aircraft operated in international traffic, or from movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships, aircraft or boats, shall be taxable only in that Contracting Party.

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

ARTICLE 14 INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 15, 17 and 18, salaries, wages and other similar remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting Party in respect of an employment shall be taxable only in that Party unless the employment is exercised in the other Contracting Party. If the employment is so exercised, such remuneration as is derived therefrom may be taxed in that other Party.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting Party in respect of an employment exercised in the other Contracting Party shall be taxable only in the first-mentioned Party if:

- a) the recipient is present in the other Party for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate 183 days in any twelve month period commencing or ending in the fiscal year concerned, and
- b) the remuneration is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the other Party, and
- c) the remuneration is not borne by a permanent establishment which the employer has in the other Party.

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

ARTICLE 15 DIRECTORS' FEES

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

ARTICLE 16 ARTISTES AND SPORTSMEN

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7 and 14, income derived by a resident of a Contracting Party as an entertainer, such as a theatre, motion picture, radio or television artiste, or a musician, or as a sportsman, from his personal activities as such exercised in the other Contracting Party, may be taxed in that other Party.

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

ARTICLE 17 PENSIONS

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 18, pensions and other similar remuneration paid to a resident of a Contracting Party in consideration of past employment shall be taxable only in that Party.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, pensions and other payments under the social security legislation of a Contracting Party shall be taxable only in that Party.

ARTICLE 18 GOVERNMENT SERVICE

1. a) Salaries, wages and other similar remuneration paid by a Contracting Party or a political subdivision or a local authority or a statutory body thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that Party, subdivision, authority or body shall be taxable only in that Party.

b) However, such salaries, wages and other similar remuneration shall be taxable only in the other Contracting Party if the services are rendered in that Party and the individual is a resident of that Party who:

- (i) is a national of that Party; or
- (ii) did not become a resident of that Party solely for the purpose of rendering the services.

2. a) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, pensions and other similar remuneration paid by, or out of funds created by, a Contracting Party, a political subdivision, a local authority or a statutory body thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that Party, subdivision, authority or body shall be taxable only in that Party.

b) However, such pensions and other similar remuneration shall be taxable only in the other Contracting Party if the individual is a resident of, and a national of, that Party.

3. The provisions of Articles 14, 15, 16, and 17 shall apply to salaries, wages, pensions, and other similar remuneration in respect of services rendered in connection with a business carried on by a Contracting Party or a political subdivision or a local authority or a statutory body thereof.

ARTICLE 19 STUDENTS

Payments which a student or business apprentice who is or was immediately before visiting a Contracting Party a resident of the other Contracting Party and who is present in the first-mentioned Party solely for the purpose of his education or training receives for the purpose of his maintenance, education or training shall not be taxed in that Party, provided that such payments arise from sources outside that Party.

ARTICLE 20 OFFSHORE ACTIVITIES

1. The provisions of this Article shall apply notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement.

2. A person who is a resident of a Contracting Party and carries on activities offshore in the other Contracting Party in connection with the exploration or exploitation of the seabed or subsoil or their natural resources situated in that other Party shall, subject to paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article, be deemed in relation to those activities to be carrying on business in that other Party through a permanent establishment situated therein.

3. The provisions of paragraph 2 and sub-paragraph b) of paragraph 5 shall not apply where the activities are carried on for a period not exceeding 30 days in the aggregate in any twelve month period commencing or ending in the fiscal year concerned. However, for the purposes of this paragraph:

a) activities carried on by an enterprise associated with another enterprise shall be regarded as carried on by the enterprise with which it is associated if the activities in question are substantially the same as those carried on by the last-mentioned enterprise;

b) two enterprises shall be deemed to be associated if:

- (i) an enterprise of a Contracting Party participates directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of the other Contracting Party, or
- (ii) the same person or persons participate directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of both enterprises.

4. Profits derived by an enterprise of a Contracting Party from the transportation of supplies or personnel to or from a location, or between locations, where activities in connection with the exploration or exploitation of the seabed or subsoil or their natural resources are being carried on in a Contracting Party, or from the operation of tugboats or other vessels operated auxiliary to such activities, shall be taxable only in the Contracting Party of which the enterprise carrying on such activities is a resident.

5. a) Subject to sub-paragraph b) of this paragraph, salaries, wages and similar remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting Party in respect of an employment connected with the exploration or exploitation of the seabed or subsoil or their natural resources situated in the other Contracting Party may, to the extent that the duties are performed offshore in that other Party, be taxed in that other Party. However, such remuneration shall be taxable only in the first-mentioned Party if the employment is carried on offshore for an employer who is not a resident of the other Party and provided that the employment is carried on for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate 30 days in any twelve month period commencing or ending in the fiscal year concerned.

b) Salaries, wages and similar remuneration derived by a resident of a Contracting Party in respect of an employment exercised aboard a ship or aircraft engaged in the transportation of supplies or personnel to or from a location, or between locations, where activities connected with the exploration or exploitation of the seabed or subsoil or their natural resources are being carried on in the other Contracting Party, or in respect of an employment exercised aboard tugboats or other vessels operated auxiliary to such activities, may be taxed in the Party of which the enterprise carrying on such activities is a resident.

6. Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting Party from the alienation of:

a) exploration or exploitation rights; or

b) property situated in the other Contracting Party and used in connection with the exploration or exploitation of the seabed or subsoil or their natural resources situated in that other Party; or

c) shares deriving their value or the greater part of their value directly or indirectly from such rights or such property or from such rights and such property taken together,

may be taxed in that other Party.

In this paragraph "exploration or exploitation rights" means rights to assets to be produced by the exploration or exploitation of the seabed or subsoil or their natural resources, including rights to interests in or to the benefit of such assets.

ARTICLE 21 OTHER INCOME

1. Items of income of a resident of a Contracting Party, wherever arising, not dealt with in the foregoing Articles of this Agreement shall be taxable only in that Party.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply to income, other than income from immovable property as defined in paragraph 2 of Article 6, if the recipient of such income, being a resident of a Contracting Party, carries on business in the other Contracting Party through a permanent establishment situated therein and the right or property in respect of which the income is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case the provisions of Article 7 shall apply.

ARTICLE 22 ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION

1. Where a resident of a Contracting Party derives income which, in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, may be taxed in the other Contracting Party, the first-mentioned Party shall allow as a deduction from the tax on the income of that resident, an amount equal to the income tax paid in that other Party;

Such deduction in either case shall not, however, exceed that part of the income tax as computed before the deduction is given, which is attributable, as the case may be, to the income which may be taxed in that other Party.

2. Where in accordance with any provision of the Agreement income derived owned by a resident of a Contracting Party is exempt from tax in that Party, such Party may nevertheless, in calculating the amount of tax on the remaining income of such resident, take into account the exempted income.

ARTICLE 23 NON-DISCRIMINATION

1. Nationals of a Contracting Party shall not be subjected in the other Contracting Party to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith, which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which nationals of that other Party in the same circumstances, in particular with respect to residence, are or may be subjected. This provision shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 1, also apply to persons who are not residents of one or both of the Contracting Parties.

2. Stateless persons who are residents of a Contracting Party shall not be subjected in either Contracting Party to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith, which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which nationals of the Party concerned in the same circumstances, in particular with respect to residence, are or may be subjected.

3. The taxation on a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting Party has in the other Contracting Party shall not be less favourably levied in that other Party than the taxation levied on enterprises of that other Party carrying on the same activities. This provision shall not be construed as obliging a Contracting Party to grant to residents of the other Contracting Party any personal allowances, reliefs and reductions for taxation purposes on account of civil status or family responsibilities which it grants to its own residents.

4. Except where the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 9, paragraph 4 of Article 11, or paragraph 4 of Article 12, apply, interest, royalties and other disbursements paid by an enterprise of a Contracting Party to a resident of the other Contracting Party shall, for the purpose of determining the taxable profits of such enterprise, be deductible under the same conditions as if they had been paid to a resident of the first-mentioned Party.

5. Enterprises of a Contracting Party, the capital of which is wholly or partly owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by one or more residents of the other Contracting Party, shall not be subjected in the first-mentioned Party to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which other similar enterprises of the first-mentioned Party are or may be subjected.

6. The provisions of this Article shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 2, apply to taxes of every kind and description.

ARTICLE 24 MUTUAL AGREEMENT PROCEDURE

1. Where a person considers that the actions of one or both of the Contracting Parties result or will result for him in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, he may, irrespective of the remedies provided by the domestic law of those Parties, present his case to the competent authority of the Contracting Party of which he is a resident or, if his case comes under paragraph 1 of Article 23, to that of the Contracting Party of which he is a national. The case must be presented within three years from the first notification of the action resulting in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement.

2. The competent authority shall endeavour, if the objection appears to it to be justified and if it is not itself able to arrive at a satisfactory solution, to resolve the case by mutual agreement with the competent authority of the other Contracting Party, with a view to the avoidance of taxation which is not in accordance with the Agreement. Any agreement reached shall be implemented notwithstanding any time limits in the domestic law of the Contracting Parties.

3. The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall endeavour to resolve by mutual agreement any difficulties or doubts arising as to the interpretation or application of the Agreement. They may also consult together for the elimination of double taxation in cases not provided for in the Agreement.

4. The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties may communicate with each other directly, including through a joint commission consisting of themselves or their representatives, for the purpose of reaching an agreement in the sense of the preceding paragraphs.

5. Where,

(a) under paragraph 1, a person has presented a case to the competent authority of a Contracting Party on the basis that the actions of one or both of the Contracting Parties have resulted for that person in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, and

(b) the competent authorities are unable to reach an agreement to resolve that case pursuant to paragraph 2 within two years from the presentation of the case to the competent authority of the Contracting Party,

any unresolved issues arising from the case shall be submitted to arbitration if the person so requests. These unresolved issues shall not, however, be submitted to arbitration if a decision on these issues has already

been rendered by a court or administrative tribunal of either Party. Unless a person directly affected by the case does not accept the mutual agreement that implements the arbitration decision, that decision shall be binding on both Contracting Parties and shall be implemented notwithstanding any time limits in the domestic laws of these Parties. The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of this paragraph.

ARTICLE 25 EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

1. The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall exchange such information as is foreseeably relevant for carrying out the provisions of this Agreement or to the administration or enforcement of the domestic laws concerning taxes of every kind and description imposed on behalf of the Contracting Parties, or of their political subdivisions or local authorities, insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the Agreement. The exchange of information is not restricted by Articles 1 and 2.

2. Any information received under paragraph 1 by a Contracting Party shall be treated as secret in the same manner as information obtained under the domestic laws of that Party and shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities (including courts and administrative bodies) concerned with the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, the determination of appeals in relation to the taxes referred to in paragraph 1, or the oversight of the above. Such persons or authorities shall use the information only for such purposes. They may disclose the information in public court proceedings or in judicial decisions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, information received by a Contracting State may be used for other purposes when such information may be used for such other purposes under the laws of both States and the competent authority of the supplying State authorises such use.

3. In no case shall the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 be construed so as to impose on a Contracting Party the obligation:

a) to carry out administrative measures at variance with the laws and administrative practice of that or of the other Contracting Party;

b) to supply information which is not obtainable under the laws or in the normal course of the administration of that or of the other Contracting Party;

c) to supply information which would disclose any trade, business, industrial, commercial or professional secret or trade process, or information the disclosure of which would be contrary to public policy (*ordre public*).

4. If information is requested by a Contracting Party in accordance with this Article, the other Contracting Party shall use its information gathering measures to obtain the requested information, even though that other Party may not need such information for its own tax purposes. The obligation contained in the preceding sentence is subject to the limitations of paragraph 3 but in no case shall such limitations be construed to permit a Contracting Party to decline to supply information solely because it has no domestic interest in such information.

5. In no case shall the provisions of paragraph 3 be construed to permit a Contracting Party to decline to supply information solely because the information is held by a bank, other financial institution, nominee or person acting in an agency or a fiduciary capacity or because it relates to ownership interests in a person.

6. The provisions of this Article, shall have effect eight taxable years prior to the entry into force of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 26 MEMBERS OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS AND CONSULAR POSTS

Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the fiscal privileges of members of diplomatic missions or consular posts under the general rules of international law or under the provisions of special agreements.

**ARTICLE 27
ENTRY INTO FORCE**

1. Each of the Contracting Parties shall notify the other in writing through appropriate channels of the completion of the procedures required by its law for the bringing into force of this Agreement.
2. The Agreement shall enter into force on the date of receipt of the later of these notifications and shall thereupon have effect:
 - a) with regard to taxes withheld at source, in respect of amounts paid or credited on or after the first day of January next following the date upon which the Agreement enters into force; and
 - b) with regard to other taxes, in respect of taxable years beginning on or after the first day of January next following the date upon which the Agreement enters into force.

**ARTICLE 28
TERMINATION**

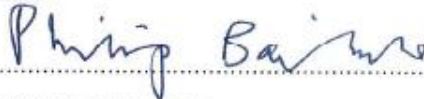
This Agreement shall remain in force until terminated by a Contracting Party. Either Contracting Party may, on or before 30th June in any calendar year beginning after the expiration of a period of five years from the date of its entry into force, give to the other Contracting Party, through appropriate channels, written notice of termination. In such event, the Agreement shall cease to have effect:

- a) with regard to taxes withheld at source, in respect of amounts paid or credited after the end of the calendar year in which such notice is given; and
- b) with regard to other taxes, in respect of taxable years beginning after the end of the calendar year in which such notice is given.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Agreement.

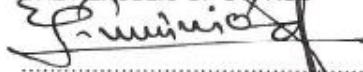
DONE at London on the 11th day of July 2016, in duplicate, in the English and Greek languages, all texts being equally authentic. In the case of divergence of interpretation the English text shall prevail.

FOR
JERSEY



SIR PHILIP BAILHACHE
Minister for External Relations

FOR
THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS



EURIPIDES L. EVRIVIADES
High Commissioner for the Republic of Cyprus
in the United Kingdom

PROTOCOL

At the signing of the Agreement between Jersey and the Republic of Cyprus for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income ("the Agreement"), both Contracting Parties have agreed that this Protocol shall be an integral part of the Agreement:-

1. With reference to Article 25 "Exchange of Information":

Any request shall be formulated with the greatest detail possible and shall specify in writing:

- the identity of the person under examination or investigation;
- the period for which the information is requested;
- the nature of the information sought and the form in which the requesting Contracting Party wishes to receive it;
- the tax purpose for which the information is sought;
- the reasons for believing that the information requested is foreseeably relevant to the tax administration and enforcement of the requesting Contracting Party, with respect to the person identified in sub-paragraph a.;
- grounds for believing that the information requested is held in the requested Contracting Party or is in the possession or control of a person within the jurisdiction of the requested Contracting Party;
- to the extent known, the name and address of any person believed to be in possession of the requested information;
- a statement that the request is in conformity with the law and administrative practices of the requesting Contracting Party, that if the requested information was within the jurisdiction of the requesting Contracting Party then the competent authority of the requesting Contracting Party would be able to obtain the information under the laws of the requesting Contracting Party or in the normal course of administrative practice and that it is in conformity with this Agreement;
- a statement that the requesting Contracting Party has pursued all means available in its own territory to obtain the information, except those that would give rise to disproportionate difficulties.

- 1.2. Information requested by a Contracting Party shall not be provided unless the requesting Party has reciprocal provisions and/or applies appropriate administrative practices for the provision of the information requested.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Protocol

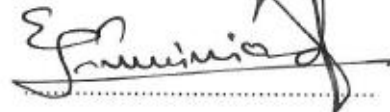
Done at London on the 11th day of July 2016, in two originals, in the English and Greek languages, all texts being equally authentic. In case of any divergence of interpretation the English text shall prevail.

FOR
JERSEY



SIR PHILIP BAILHACHE
Minister for External Relations

FOR
THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS



EURIPIDES L. EVRIVIADES
High Commissioner for the Republic of Cyprus
in the United Kingdom

APPENDIX 2

STATES OF JERSEY

A. TAX INFORMATION EXCHANGE AGREEMENTS (TIEAs)

1. TIEAs signed (Note: dates in brackets are current best estimates)

<u>Countries</u>	<u>Date Signed</u>	<u>Ratified by Jersey</u>	<u>Ratified by other Party</u>	<u>Entry into Force</u>
U.S.A.	Nov. 2002	May 2006	Nov. 2002	23rd May 2006
Netherlands	June 2007	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2007	1st March 2008
Germany	July 2008	January 2009	July 2009	28th August 2009
Sweden	October 2008	March 2009	Nov. 2009	23rd Dec. 2009
Norway	October 2008	March 2009	Sep. 2009	7th October 2009
Iceland	October 2008	March 2009	October 2009	3rd Dec. 2009
Finland	October 2008	March 2009	Dec. 2008	3rd August 2009
Denmark	October 2008	March 2009	March 2009	6th June 2009
Greenland	October 2008	March 2009	March 2009	6th June 2009
Faroes	October 2008	March 2009	June 2009	21st August 2009
U.K.	March 2009	July 2009	Nov. 2009	27th Nov. 2009
France	March 2009	July 2009	July 2010	11th October 2010
Ireland	March 2009	July 2009	April 2010	5th May 2010
Australia	June 2009	Nov. 2009	January 2010	5th January 2010
New Zealand	July 2009	Nov. 2009	Sep. 2010	27th October 2010
Portugal	July 2010	Sep. 2010	March 2011	9th Nov. 2011
PR of China	October 2010	January 2011	October 2011	10th Nov. 2011
Turkey	Nov. 2010	Feb. 2011	August 2013	11th Sep. 2013
Mexico	Nov. 2010	Feb. 2011	Feb. 2012	22nd March 2012
Canada	January 2011	March 2011	Dec. 2011	19th Dec. 2011
Indonesia	April 2011	July 2011	Sep. 2014	22nd Sep. 2014
Czech Republic	July 2011	Nov. 2011	March 2012	14th March 2012
South Africa	July 2011	Nov. 2011	January 2012	29th Feb. 2012
Argentina	July 2011	Sep. 2011	July 2011	9th Dec. 2011
India	Nov. 2011	April 2012	January 2012	8th May 2012
Japan	Dec. 2011	April 2012	June 2013	30th August 2013
Poland	Dec. 2011	April 2012	August 2012	1st Dec. 2012
Italy	March 2012	May 2012	January 2015	26th January 2015
Austria	Sep. 2012	Nov. 2012	March 2013	1st June 2013
Latvia	January 2013	March 2013	Dec. 2013	1st March 2014
Brazil	January 2013	March 2013	(2nd half 2016)	(2nd half 2016)
Switzerland	Sep. 2013	Dec. 2013	October 2014	14th October 2014
Slovenia	Nov. 2013	Feb. 2014	June 2014	24th June 2014
Hungary	January 2014	March 2014	October 2014	13th Feb. 2015
Belgium	March 2014	June 2014	(2nd half 2016)	(2nd half 2016)
Romania	Dec. 2014	Feb. 2015	Dec. 2015	5th Feb. 2016
Korea	July 2015	Nov. 2015	(2nd half 2016)	(2nd half 2016)
Spain	Nov. 2015	(2nd half 2016)	(2nd half 2016)	(2nd half 2016)
Chile	July 2016	(October 2016)	(2nd half 2016)	(2nd half 2016)

2. TIEAs where negotiations are well advanced with a draft Agreement exchanged:

- Bulgaria
- Kenya
- Lithuania
- Slovakia

Note: Bulgaria, Lithuania and Slovakia have signed and entered into force the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters. Kenya is a signatory to the Convention and it should enter into force shortly. As the Convention provides for the equivalent exchange of information on request with immediate effect, it is expected that all the jurisdictions mentioned will rely on the Convention and will not proceed further with the negotiation of a TIEA.

3. Jurisdiction approached but on which no further action has been taken to date:

- Russia
-

B. DOUBLE TAXATION AGREEMENTS (DTAs)¹

1. DTAs signed:

- Malta –
signed January 2010
ratified by Malta February 2010
ratified by Jersey June 2010
in force – 19th July 2010
- Estonia –
signed December 2010
ratified by Jersey March 2011
ratified by Estonia December 2011
in force – 30th December 2011
- Hong Kong China –
signed February 2012
ratified by Jersey May 2012
ratified by Hong Kong June 2013
in force – July 2013

¹ The DTAs listed are those that are to the standard of the OECD Model Convention. In addition, there is a DTA with the United Kingdom, entered into in 1952, and a number of partial DTAs, details of which can be found on the Taxes Office website – <http://www.gov.je/TaxesMoney/InternationalTaxAgreements/DoubleTaxation/Pages/PartialDoubleTaxation.aspx>

- Qatar –
signed March 2012
ratified by Jersey May 2012
ratified by Qatar November 2012
in force – 22nd November 2012
- Singapore –
signed October 2012
ratified by Jersey January 2013
ratified by Singapore May 2013
in force – 2nd May 2013
- Guernsey –
signed January 2013
ratified by Jersey June 2013
ratified by Guernsey May 2013
in force – 9th July 2013
- Isle of Man –
signed January 2013
ratified by Jersey June 2013
ratified by the Isle of Man May 2013
in force – 10th July 2013
- Luxembourg
signed April 2013
ratified by Jersey July 2013
ratified by Luxembourg July 2014
in force – 5th August 2014
- Rwanda
signed June 2015
ratified by Jersey October 2015
ratified by Rwanda April 2016
- Seychelles
signed July 2015
ratified by Jersey October 2015
- United Arab Emirates
Signed April 2016
- Cyprus
Signed July 2016

2. DTAs ready for signing:

- Mauritius

3. Jurisdictions where DTA negotiations have been requested/initiated/draft Agreements have been exchanged:

- Bahrain
- Botswana
- Ghana
- Lesotho
- Liechtenstein
- Malawi
- Nigeria
- Saudi Arabia
- Swaziland
- Uganda
- Zambia

4. Jurisdictions with whom Jersey does not have a bilateral TIEA or DTA, but who are party (i.e. have signed and entered into force) to the OECD/ Council of Europe Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters, which provides for exchange of information on request on the same basis as the bilateral TIEAs:

- Albania
- Azerbaijan
- Belize
- Cameroon
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Georgia
- Ghana
- Greece
- Kazakhstan
- Lithuania
- Mauritius
- Moldova
- Nigeria
- Russia
- San Marino
- Saudi Arabia
- Slovak Republic
- Tunisia
- Uganda (01-09-2016)
- Ukraine

Jersey became a party to the Convention on 1st June 2014. Some jurisdictions with whom TIEA negotiations have been engaged may decide not to progress the latter and rely on the Multilateral Convention.

5. Jurisdictions with whom Jersey has signed a TIEA or DTA who are also party to the Multilateral Convention (i.e. it is signed and in force):

- Argentina
- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Brazil (01-10-2016)
- Canada
- China (PR)
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Ireland
- Italy
- Republic of Korea
- Japan
- Latvia
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Mexico
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Seychelles
- Singapore
- Slovenia
- South Africa
- Spain
- Sweden
- United Kingdom

Enquiries concerning the above should be directed in the first instance to:

**Adviser – International Affairs
Chief Minister’s Department
[tel. 44(0)1534 440414; e-mail: c.powell@gov.ie]**

Adviser – International Affairs

18th July 2016