

# STATES OF JERSEY



## **RATIFICATION OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF JERSEY AND THE STATES OF GUERNSEY FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME**

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**Lodged au Greffe on 3rd April 2013  
by the Chief Minister**

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**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 States of Guernsey for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income, as set out in Appendix 1 to the report of the Chief Minister dated 15th March 2013.

CHIEF MINISTER

## REPORT

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 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 120 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 international agreements for information exchange. 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 tax information exchange agreement. In accordance with the terms of reference of the peer review process set by the Global Forum, jurisdictions are required to enter into a tax information exchange agreement with any jurisdiction that considers itself to be a relevant partner. The views of the finance industry on the extent to which a tax agreement 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 Tax Agreement (DTA). The advantage of a DTA 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 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 31 TIEAs and 7 DTAs have now been signed, of which 24 TIEAs and 3 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. As a Vice-Chair of the Global Forum Peer Review Group, Jersey has been determined to lead by example, and has attached particular importance to entering into agreements with the EU, OECD and G20 member jurisdictions.

Agreements have been signed, or negotiations have been completed or are well advanced, with 25 of the 27 EU member states, 33 of the 34 ECD members, and 17 of the 19 G20 countries (the 20th member of the G20 is the European Union).

8. Jersey is party to the peer review process of assessment of compliance with the international standards, and a report of the assessment of Jersey was published at the end of October 2011. The review concluded that Jersey's domestic laws provide a satisfactory framework for the exchange of relevant information. The assessors said: "overall, this review of Jersey identifies a legal and regulatory framework for the exchange of information which generally functions effectively to ensure that the required information will be available and accessible... Jersey practices to date have demonstrated a responsive and co-operative approach".

### **The Agreement with the States of Guernsey**

9. The Agreement entered into with the States of Guernsey ("the Agreement") is a continuation of the ongoing programme of entering into tax agreements to the international standard. Jersey and Guernsey have had an Arrangement for Double Taxation Relief since 1956. However, this is not to the international standard, and the report on the Global Forum assessment of Jersey included the following recommendation: "Jersey should work with Guernsey and ensure that it has in place an agreement which includes exchange of information provisions in line with the international standard".
10. The Agreement is attached as Appendix 1 to this report. 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 standard.
11. The finance industry was consulted, and the signing of the Agreement is seen as a significant step in further strengthening the close political and business relationship with Guernsey.

### **Procedure for signing and ratifying the Agreement**

12. The Agreement was signed on 24th January 2013 by the Assistant Chief Minister with responsibility 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 authorised the Chief Minister to delegate the Assistant Chief Minister to sign 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 Tax Agreements have been entered into. The necessary Regulations to provide for the inclusion of Guernsey in the Schedule will be presented to the States for adoption immediately following the adoption of the ratification proposition.

**Financial and manpower implications**

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

15th March 2013

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN  
THE GOVERNMENT OF JERSEY AND  
THE STATES OF GUERNSEY  
FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND  
THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION  
WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME**

**The Government of Jersey and the States of Guernsey, 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 Parties.

**ARTICLE 2  
Taxes Covered**

1. This Agreement shall apply to taxes on income imposed on behalf of a Party 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:  
the income tax,  
(hereinafter referred to as "Jersey tax");

- b) in the case of Guernsey:  
income tax,  
(hereinafter referred to as "Guernsey 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 Parties 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 Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires:

- a) the term "Jersey" means the Bailiwick of Jersey and, when used in a geographical sense, means the island of Jersey, including its territorial sea, in accordance with international law;
- b) the term "Guernsey", means the States of Guernsey and, when used in a geographical sense, means the islands of Guernsey, Alderney and Herm, including the territorial sea adjacent to those islands, in accordance with international law, save that any reference to the law of Guernsey is to the law of the island of Guernsey as it applies there and in the islands of Alderney and Herm;
- c) the term "business" includes the performance of professional services and of other activities of an independent character;
- d) the term "company" means any body corporate or any entity that is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;
- e) the term "competent authority" means:
  - i) in the case of Jersey, the Minister for Treasury and Resources or his authorised representative;
  - ii) in the case of Guernsey, the Director of Income Tax or his delegate;

- f) the term "criminal laws" means all criminal laws designated as such under domestic law, irrespective of whether such are contained in the tax laws, the criminal code or other statutes;
- g) the term "criminal tax matters" means tax matters involving intentional conduct whether before or after the entry into force of this Agreement which is liable to prosecution under the criminal laws of the requesting Party;
- h) the term "enterprise" applies to the carrying on of any business;
- i) the terms "enterprise of a Party" and "enterprise of the other Party" mean respectively an enterprise carried on by a resident of a Party and an enterprise carried on by a resident of the other Party;
- j) the term "entity", in relation to a Party, means any legal person, partnership or association deriving its status as such from the laws in force in a Party;
- k) the term "international traffic" means any transport by a ship or aircraft operated by an enterprise that has its place of effective management in a Party, except when the ship or aircraft is operated solely between places in the other Party;
- l) the terms "a Party" and "the other Party" mean Jersey or Guernsey as the context requires; the term "Parties" means Jersey and Guernsey;
- m) 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 Party, any term not defined therein shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning that it has at that time under the laws 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 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 pension fund or pension scheme recognised by 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 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, the competent authorities 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 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 6 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 sub-paragraphs 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 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 shall not be deemed to have a permanent establishment in a 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 Party controls or is controlled by a company which is a resident of the other 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 Party from immovable property (including income from agriculture or forestry) situated in the other 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 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 Party shall be taxable only in that Party unless the enterprise carries on business in the other Party through a permanent establishment situated therein. If the enterprise carries on business as aforesaid, the profits of the enterprise may be taxed in the other Party but only so much of them as are attributable to that permanent establishment.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, where an enterprise of a Party carries on business in the other Party through a permanent establishment situated therein, there shall in each Party be attributed to that permanent establishment the profits which it might be expected to make if it were a distinct and separate enterprise engaged in the same or similar activities under the same or similar conditions and dealing wholly independently with the enterprise of which it is a permanent establishment.

3. In determining the profits of a permanent establishment, there shall be allowed as deductions expenses which are incurred for the purposes of the permanent establishment, including executive and general administrative expenses so incurred, whether in the Party in which the permanent establishment is situated or elsewhere.

4. No profits shall be attributed to a permanent establishment by reason of the mere purchase by that permanent establishment of goods or merchandise for the enterprise.

5. For the purposes of the preceding paragraphs, the profits to be attributed to the permanent establishment shall be determined by the same method year by year unless there is good and sufficient reason to the contrary.

6. 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 from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic shall be taxable only in the Party in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.

2. If the place of effective management of a shipping enterprise is aboard a ship, then it shall be deemed to be situated in the Party in which the home harbour of the ship is situated, or, if there is no such home harbour, in the Party of which the operator of the ship is a resident.

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

- a) derived from the rental on a bareboat basis of ships and aircraft 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,

where such rental profits or profits from such use, maintenance or rental, as the case may be, are incidental to the profits described in paragraph 1.

4. 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 Party participates directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of the other Party; or
- b) the same persons participate directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of a Party and an enterprise of the other 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 Party includes in the profits of an enterprise of that Party - and taxes accordingly - profits on which an enterprise of the other 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 Parties shall if necessary consult each other.

#### **ARTICLE 10 Dividends**

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

2. The term "dividends" as used in this Article means income from 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.

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the dividends, being a resident of a Party, carries on business in the other 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.

4. Where a company which is a resident of a Party derives profits or income from the other 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 Party and which is beneficially owned by a resident of the other 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 Party, carries on business in the other 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 Party when the payer is a resident of that Party. Where, however, the person paying the interest, whether he is a resident of a Party or not, has in a Party a permanent establishment in connection with which the indebtedness on which the interest is paid was incurred, and such interest is borne by such permanent establishment, then such interest shall be deemed to arise in the Party in which the permanent establishment 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 Party, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Agreement.

**ARTICLE 12**  
**Royalties**

1. Royalties arising in a Party and beneficially owned by a resident of the other 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 Party, carries on business in the other 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 Party when the payer is a resident of that Party. Where, however, the person paying the royalties, whether he is a resident of a Party or not, has in a Party a permanent establishment in connection with which the liability to pay the royalties was incurred, and such royalties are borne by such permanent establishment, then such royalties shall be deemed to arise in the Party in which the permanent establishment 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 Party, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Agreement.



**ARTICLE 13**  
**Capital Gains**

1. Gains derived by a resident of a Party from the alienation of immovable property referred to in Article 6 and situated in the other 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 Party has in the other 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 from the alienation of ships or aircraft operated in international traffic, or movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships or aircraft, shall be taxable only in the Party in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.
4. Gains from the alienation of any property, other than that referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall be taxable only in the 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 Party in respect of an employment shall be taxable only in that Party unless the employment is exercised in the other 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 Party in respect of an employment exercised in the other 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, may be taxed in the Party in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.

#### **ARTICLE 15 Directors' Fees**

Directors' fees and other similar payments derived by a resident of a Party in his capacity as a member of the board of directors of a company which is a resident of the other 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 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 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 Party in which the activities of the entertainer or sportsman are exercised.

3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to income derived from activities exercised in a Party by an entertainer or a sportsman if the visit to that Party is wholly or mainly supported by public funds of one or both of the Parties or local authorities thereof. In such case, the income shall be taxable only in the Party of which the entertainer or a sportsman is a resident.

#### **ARTICLE 17 Pensions**

1. Pensions and other similar remuneration (including lump sum payments and social security pensions) arising in a Party and paid to a resident of the other Party may be taxed in the first-mentioned Party.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, if the services in respect of which pensions and other similar remuneration (including lump sum payments) paid in consideration of past employment were performed wholly outside of the Party in which the payments arise by a resident of the other Party, and are paid to that resident, the payment shall be taxable only in that other Party.

**ARTICLE 18**  
**Government Service**

1. Salaries, wages and other similar remuneration paid by a Party to an individual in respect of services rendered to that Party shall be taxable only in that Party. However, such salaries, wages and other similar remuneration shall be taxable only in the other Party if the services are rendered in that Party and the individual is a resident of that Party who did not become a resident of that Party solely for the purpose of rendering the services.

2. The provisions of Articles 14, 15 and 16 shall apply to salaries, wages and other similar remuneration in respect of services rendered in connection with a trade or business carried on by a Party.

**ARTICLE 19**  
**Students**

Payments which a student or business apprentice who is or was immediately before visiting a Party a resident of the other 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**  
**Other Income**

1. Items of income of a resident of a 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 Party, carries on business in

the other 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 21**  
**Methods for Elimination of Double Taxation**

1. In the case of Jersey, double taxation shall be eliminated as follows:

Subject to the provisions of the laws of Jersey regarding the allowance of a credit against Jersey tax in respect of foreign tax, where, in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement;

- a) When imposing tax on its residents Jersey may include in the basis upon which such taxes are imposed the items of income, which, according to the provisions of this Agreement, may be taxed in Guernsey.
- b) Where a resident of Jersey derives income which, in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, may be taxed in Guernsey, Jersey shall allow as a deduction from the tax on the income of that resident, an amount equal to the income tax paid in Guernsey. 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 to the income which may be taxed in Guernsey.

2. In the case of Guernsey, double taxation shall be avoided as follows:

Subject to the provisions of the laws of Guernsey regarding the allowance as a credit against Guernsey tax of tax payable in a territory outside Guernsey (which shall not affect the general principle hereof):

- a) subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph c), where a resident of Guernsey derives income which, in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement, may be taxed in Jersey, Guernsey shall allow as a deduction from the tax payable in respect of that income, an amount equal to the income tax paid in Jersey;

- b) such deduction shall not, however, exceed that part of the income tax, as computed before deduction is given, which is attributable to the income which may be taxed in Jersey;
- c) where a resident of Guernsey derives income which, in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement shall be taxable only in Jersey, Guernsey may include this income in calculating the amount of tax on the remaining income of such resident.

**ARTICLE 22**  
**Non-discrimination**

1. Entities of a Party shall not be subjected in the other Party to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith, which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which entities 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 Parties.

2. The taxation on a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Party has in the other 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 Party to grant to residents of the other 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.

3. Except where the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 9, paragraph 5 of Article 11, or paragraph 5 of Article 12, apply, interest, royalties and other disbursements paid by an enterprise of a Party to a resident of the other 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.

4. Enterprises of a Party, the capital of which is wholly or partly owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by one or more residents of the other 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.

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

**ARTICLE 23**  
**Mutual Agreement Procedure**

1. Where a person considers that the actions of one or both of the 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 Party of which he is a resident, or in a case where paragraph 1 of Article 22 applies, to that of the Party of which it is an entity. 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 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 Parties.

3. The competent authorities of the 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 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 Party on the basis that the actions of one or both of the 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 other 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 Parties and shall be implemented notwithstanding any time limits in the domestic laws of these Parties. The competent authorities of the Parties shall by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of this paragraph.

**ARTICLE 24**  
**Exchange of Information**

1. The competent authorities of the 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 Parties insofar as the taxation there under 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 Party shall be treated as confidential 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.

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

- a) to carry out administrative measures at variance with the laws and administrative practice of that or of the other 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 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 Party in accordance with this Article, the other 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 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 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.

**ARTICLE 25**  
**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 26**  
**Entry into Force**

1. Each Party shall notify the other Party in writing of the completion of the procedures required by its laws for the bringing into force of this Agreement.
2. This Agreement shall enter into force thirty days after the date of the later of the notifications referred to in paragraph 1.
3. Upon entry into force the provisions of this Agreement shall have effect:
  - a) with respect to exchange of information under Article 24 in relation to criminal tax matters, on that date;
  - b) with respect to taxes due at source on income credited or payable on or after January 1 of the year next following the year in which the Agreement entered into force; and
  - c) with respect to taxes other than taxes due at source on income of taxable periods beginning on or after January 1 of the year next following the year in which the Agreement entered into force.




**ARTICLE 27**  
**Termination**

This Agreement shall remain in force until terminated by a Party. Either Party may terminate the Agreement by giving to the other Party written notice of termination not later than the 30th June of any calendar year following that in which the Agreement entered into force. In the event of termination before July 1 of such year, the Agreement shall cease to have effect:

- a) with respect to taxes due at source on income credited or payable from January 1 of the year next following the year in which the notice of termination is given; and
- b) with respect to taxes other than taxes due at source on income of taxable periods beginning on or after January 1 of the year next following the year in which the notice of termination is given.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF** the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

**DONE** in duplicate at London, United Kingdom this twenty fourth day of January, 2013 in the English language.

**For the Government of Jersey    For the States of Guernsey**

## PROTOCOL

At the moment of signing the Agreement between the Government of Jersey and the States of Guernsey for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income ("the Agreement"), the undersigned have agreed upon the following provisions which shall form an integral part of the Agreement.

It is understood that:

1. For the purposes of paragraph 3 of Article 6, the term "use in any other form of immovable property" shall include any income or gains derived from the development of land and property in which the person receiving that income or gain has an interest.

2. The competent authorities shall take into consideration the commentaries pertaining to the OECD Model Convention on Income and on Capital, as revised from time to time, ("OECD Model Convention") when interpreting provisions of this Agreement that are identical to the provisions in that OECD Model Convention. The understanding in the preceding sentence will not apply with respect to the following:

- a) any contrary interpretations in this Protocol;
- b) any contrary interpretation agreed on by the competent authorities;
- c) any revisions to the commentaries since the version dated July 2010 unless agreed by the competent authorities.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF** the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Protocol.

**DONE** in duplicate at London, United Kingdom this twenty fourth day of January, 2013 in the English language.

**For the Government of Jersey**      **For the States of Guernsey**

STATES OF JERSEYA. TAX INFORMATION EXCHANGE AGREEMENTS (TIEAs)

## 1. TIEAs signed

<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	Jan. 2009	July 2009	28th Aug. 2009
Sweden	Oct. 2008	March 2009	Nov. 2009	23rd Dec. 2009
Norway	Oct. 2008	March 2009	Sep. 2009	7th Oct. 2009
Iceland	Oct. 2008	March 2009	Oct. 2009	3rd Dec. 2009
Finland	Oct. 2008	March 2009	Dec. 2008	3rd Aug. 2009
Denmark	Oct. 2008	March 2009	March 2009	6th June 2009
Greenland	Oct. 2008	March 2009	March 2009	6th June 2009
Faroes	Oct. 2008	March 2009	June 2009	21st Aug. 2009
U.K.	March 2009	July 2009	Nov. 2009	27th Nov. 2009
France	March 2009	July 2009	July 2010	11th Oct. 2010
Ireland	March 2009	July 2009	April 2010	5th May 2010
Australia	June 2009	Nov. 2009	January 2010	5th Jan. 2010
New Zealand	July 2009	Nov. 2009	Sep. 2010	27th Oct. 2010
Portugal	July 2010	Sep. 2010	March 2011	9th Nov. 2011
People's Republic of China	Oct. 2010	Jan. 2011	Oct. 2011	10th Nov. 2011
Turkey	Nov. 2010	Feb. 2011	(1st half 2013)	(1st half 2013)
Mexico	Nov. 2010	Feb. 2011	Feb. 2012	22nd March 2012
Canada	Jan. 2011	March 2011	Dec. 2011	19th Dec. 2011
Indonesia	April 2011	July 2011	(1st half 2013)	(1st half 2013)
Czech Republic	July 2011	Nov. 2011	March 2012	14th March 2012
South Africa	July 2011	Nov. 2011	Jan. 2012	29th Feb. 2012
Argentina	July 2011	Sep. 2011	July 2011	9th Dec. 2011
India	Nov. 2011	April 2012	Jan. 2012	8th May 2012
Japan	Dec. 2011	April 2012	(1st half 2013)	(1st half 2013)
Poland	Dec. 2011	April 2012	August 2012	1st Nov. 2012
Italy	March 2012	May 2012	(1st half 2013)	(1st half 2013)
Austria	Sep. 2012	Nov. 2012	March 2013	1st June 2013
Latvia	Jan. 2013	March 2013	(2nd half 2013)	(2nd half 2013)
Brazil	Jan. 2013	March 2013	(2nd half 2013)	(2nd half 2013)

**Note: dates in brackets are the expected dates based on latest information from the country concerned.**

**2. TIEAs initialled or agreed ready for signing:**

- Greece
- Republic of Korea
- Spain

**3. TIEAs where negotiations are well advanced with a draft agreement exchanged:**

- Belgium
- Chile
- Hungary
- Kenya
- Lithuania
- Romania
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Switzerland

**4. Jurisdictions contacted from which there has been a positive response and/or initial action has been taken:**

- Bulgaria
- Cyprus
- Saudi Arabia

**5. Jurisdictions approached but from whom a formal response is awaited:**

- G20 Member States:
  - Russia

## **B. DOUBLE TAXATION AGREEMENTS (DTAs)**

### **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
- 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
- Guernsey –  
signed January 2013
- Isle of Man –  
signed January 2013

### **2. DTAs initialled or agreed ready for signing:**

- Luxembourg

### **3. DTAs where negotiations have been initiated/draft agreements have been exchanged:**

- Bahrain
- Belgium
- Seychelles

**Enquiries concerning the above should be directed in the first instance to the Adviser – International Affairs, in the Chief Minister’s Department; tel. 44(0)1534 440414; e-mail: [c.powell@gov.je](mailto:c.powell@gov.je)**

**Adviser – International Affairs  
20th March 2013**