

STATES OF JERSEY



RATIFICATION OF THE AGREEMENT FOR THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION RELATING TO TAX MATTERS BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS AND THE STATES OF JERSEY

**Lodged au Greffe on 11th December 2007
by the Chief Minister**

STATES GREFFE

PROPOSITION

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

to ratify the Agreement for the exchange of information related to tax matters between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the States of Jersey as set out in the Appendix to the report of the Chief Minister dated 29th November 2007.

CHIEF MINISTER

REPORT

Agreement to be entered into with the Kingdom of the Netherlands for the exchange of information related to tax matters

1. The States are asked to ratify the signed Agreement to be entered into with the Kingdom of the Netherlands for the exchange of information relating to tax matters attached as an Appendix to this report.

Background

2. In February 2002 Jersey entered into a political commitment to support an OECD tax initiative on transparency and information exchange through the negotiation of tax information exchange Agreements with each of the OECD Member States. The commitment was subject to the condition that there was a level playing field embracing all OECD Member States, and the main competitor jurisdictions in the provision of financial services (Hong Kong China, Luxembourg, Singapore and Switzerland) two of which are also OECD Member States.
3. A totally level playing field is not in immediate prospect. At the same time Jersey remains fully committed to the principles of transparency and effective exchange of information. This conflict has been resolved by requiring an economic benefits package when negotiating tax information exchange Agreements with individual OECD Member States, a package that is expected to be sufficient to offset any "costs" that are expected to be incurred in going ahead of the creation of the desired level playing field.
4. On 7th July 2004 the States adopted the Taxation (Implementation) (Jersey) Law 2004, which Law enables the States to make Regulations implementing Agreements with, and obligations owed to, the governments of other countries and territories regarding or relating to taxation.
5. The procedure adopted in respect of individual Agreements is for both parties to exchange signed Agreements which then allows both to start their ratification procedures contemporaneously. Agreements are signed by the Chief Minister 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. Subsequent to the signing by the Chief Minister, Agreements are presented to the States for ratification, are published, entered into the official record and Regulations are made for the Agreements to enter into force.

Agreement with the Kingdom of the Netherlands

6. The negotiations with the Kingdom of the Netherlands have produced agreement on the following – attached as an Appendix to this report –
 1. a Tax Information Exchange Agreement which is consistent with that signed with the United States of America in 2002 and ratified by the States;
 2. an Agreement on access to mutual Agreement procedures in connection with the adjustment of profits for associated enterprises and the application of the Netherlands participation exemption;
 3. a Memorandum of Understanding in which the Netherlands –
 - have recognised Jersey's commitment to comply with international standards on money laundering, terrorist financing and financial regulation;
 - have recognised Jersey's commitment to a policy of improving cooperation;
 - have agreed that six months after the entry into force of the Agreement, negotiations

will continue on further measures needed to alleviate undesired tax barriers and other obstacles of a discriminatory nature that may be included in the domestic tax legislation of the parties. In due course it is the intention to integrate the results achieved into a double taxation Agreement.

7. The finance industry was consulted on the package through Jersey Finance Limited and there was strong support for the principle of international engagement and that signing the Agreement with the Netherlands was a reasonable place to start. The industry particularly supported the proposed negotiation of a double taxation Agreement.
8. The negotiation of the Agreements has helped to establish a good relationship with officials in the Netherlands Ministry of Finance which has improved their understanding of and influenced favourably their attitude towards the Island. Such Agreements do much to enhance the Island's international personality and generally to lead to a more favourable response to the Island on a wide range of market access and other economic/political issues.
9. The Regulations bringing the tax information exchange Agreement into effect, which are the subject of a separate proposition (P.193/2007), are made in pursuance of Article 2(1) of the Taxation (Implementation) (Jersey) Law 2004 which provides that –

“(1) The States may by Regulations make such provision as appears to them to be necessary or expedient for the purposes of –

- (a) implementing an approved agreement or approved obligation; ...”

The prior ratification by the States of the Agreement with the Kingdom of the Netherlands is required to satisfy the above provision regarding the implementation of “an approved Agreement or approved obligation” and for the Regulations to be made.

10. The Regulations as drafted provide for the bringing into force of any Agreement for the exchange of information on tax matters to be entered into with a Third Country which is defined as a country or territory that is listed in the Schedule. With the making of the Regulations the listing of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the first column of the Schedule will enable the States to fulfil its obligations to the Kingdom of the Netherlands (so far as legislation is necessary for that purpose) under an Agreement for the exchange of information relating to tax matters entered into on 20th June 2007.
11. There are no implications for the financial or manpower resources of the States arising from the ratification and implementation of the Agreement with the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

29th November 2007

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS AND THE STATES OF
JERSEY
FOR THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION RELATING TO TAX MATTERS**

Whereas the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the States of Jersey (“the parties”) recognise that present legislation already provides for cooperation and the exchange of information in criminal tax matters;

Whereas the parties have long been active in international efforts in the fight against financial and other crimes, including the targeting of terrorist financing;

Whereas it is acknowledged that Jersey has the right, under the terms of the Entrustment from the UK to negotiate, conclude, perform and subject to the terms of this agreement terminate a tax information exchange agreement with the Netherlands;

Whereas Jersey on the 22nd February 2002 entered into a political commitment to the OECD’s principles of effective exchange of information;

Whereas the parties wish to enhance and facilitate the terms and conditions governing the exchange of information relating to taxes;

Now, therefore, the parties have agreed to conclude the following agreement which contains obligations on the part of the Netherlands and Jersey only:

**Article 1
Scope of the Agreement**

The parties shall provide assistance through exchange of information that is foreseeably relevant to the administration and enforcement of the domestic laws of the parties concerning the taxes covered by this Agreement, including information that is foreseeably relevant to the determination, assessment, enforcement or collection of tax with respect to persons subject to such taxes, or to the investigation of tax matters or the prosecution of criminal tax matters in relation to such persons. A requested party is not obliged to provide information which is neither held by its authorities nor in the possession of or obtainable by persons who are within its territorial jurisdiction. The rights and safeguards secured to persons by the laws or administrative practice of the requested party remain applicable to the extent that they do not unduly prevent or delay effective exchange of information.

**Article 2
Taxes Covered**

1. This Agreement shall apply to the following taxes imposed by the parties:
 - (a) in the case of the Netherlands:
 - (i) Income tax (Inkomstenbelasting)
 - (ii) Wages tax (Loonbelasting)
 - (iii) Company tax, including the Government share in the net profits of the exploitation of natural resources levied pursuant the Mining Act (Vennootschapsbelasting, daaronder begrepen het aandeel van de Regering in de netto-winsten behaald met de exploitatie van

natuurlijke rijkdommen geheven krachtens de Mijnbouwwet)

(iv) Dividend tax (Dividendbelasting)

(v) Gift tax (Schenkingsrecht)

(vi) Inheritance tax (Successierecht)

(b) in the case of Jersey:

the income tax;

2. This Agreement shall apply also to any identical taxes imposed after the date of signature of the Agreement in addition to or in place of the existing taxes, or any substantially similar taxes if the parties so agree. The competent authority of each party shall notify the other of substantial changes in laws which may affect the obligations of that party pursuant to this Agreement.

Article 3 Definitions

1. In this Agreement:

“the Netherlands” means the part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands that is situated in Europe, including its territorial seas and any area beyond the territorial sea within which the Netherlands, in accordance with international law, exercises jurisdiction or sovereign rights;

“Jersey” means the Bailiwick of Jersey, including its territorial sea;

“company” means any body corporate or any entity that is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;

“competent authority” means, in the case of the Netherlands the Minister of Finance or his authorised representative; in the case of Jersey, the Treasury and Resources Minister or his authorised representative;

“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;

“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;

“information gathering measures” means laws and administrative or judicial procedures enabling a requested party to obtain and provide the information requested;

“information” means any fact, statement, document or record in whatever form;

“person” means a natural person, a company or any other body or group of persons;

“publicly traded company” means any company whose principal class of shares is listed on a recognised stock exchange provided its listed shares can be readily purchased or sold by the public. Shares can be purchased or sold “by the public” if the purchase or sale of shares is not implicitly or explicitly restricted to a limited group of investors;

“principal class of shares” means the class or classes of shares representing a majority of the voting power and value of the company;

“recognised stock exchange” means any stock exchange agreed upon by the competent authorities of the Parties;

“public collective investment scheme” means any scheme or fund, in which the purchase sale or redemption of shares or other interests is not implicitly or explicitly restricted to a limited group of investors;

“requested party” means the party to this Agreement which is requested to provide or has provided information in response to a request;

“requesting party” means the party to this Agreement submitting a request for or having received information from the requested party;

“tax” means any tax covered by this Agreement;

2. As regards the application of this 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, 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 **Exchange of Information Upon Request**

1. The competent authority of the requested party shall provide upon request by the requesting party information for the purposes referred to in Article 1. Such information shall be exchanged without regard to whether the requested party needs such information for its own tax purposes or the conduct being investigated would constitute a crime under the laws of the requested party if it had occurred in the territory of the requested party. The competent authority of the requesting party shall only make a request for information pursuant to this Article when it is unable to obtain the requested information by other means, except where recourse to such means would give rise to disproportionate difficulty.
2. If the information in the possession of the competent authority of the requested party is not sufficient to enable it to comply with the request for information, the requested party shall use at its own discretion all relevant information gathering measures necessary to provide the requesting party with the information requested, notwithstanding that the requested party may not need such information for its own tax purposes.
3. If specifically requested by the competent authority of the requesting party, the competent authority of the requested party shall provide information under this Article, to the extent allowable under its domestic laws, in the form of depositions of witnesses and authenticated copies of original records.
4. Each party shall ensure that it has the authority, subject to the terms of Article 1, to obtain and provide through its competent authority and upon request:
 - (a) information held by banks, other financial institutions, and any person, including nominees and trustees, acting in an agency or fiduciary capacity;
 - (b)
 - (i) information regarding the beneficial ownership of companies, partnerships, foundations and other persons, including in the case of collective investment schemes, information on shares, units and other interests;
 - (ii) in the case of trusts, information on settlors, trustees and beneficiaries,

Provided that this Agreement does not create an obligation for a party to obtain or provide ownership information with respect to publicly traded companies or public collective investment schemes, unless such information can be obtained without giving rise to disproportionate difficulties.

5. Any request for information shall be formulated with the greatest detail possible in specifying in writing;
 - (a) the identity of the person under examination or investigation;
 - (b) the period for which the information is requested;
 - (c) the nature of the information requested and the form in which the requesting party would prefer to receive it;
 - (d) the tax purpose for which the information is sought;
 - (e) the reasons for believing that the information requested is foreseeably relevant to tax administration and enforcement of the requesting party, with respect to the person identified in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph;
 - (f) grounds for believing that the information requested is present in the requested party or is in the possession of or obtainable by a person within the jurisdiction of the requested party;
 - (g) to the extent known, the name and address of any person believed to be in possession or control of the information requested;
 - (h) a statement that the request is in conformity with the laws and administrative practices of the requesting party, that if the requested information was within the jurisdiction of the requesting party then the competent authority of the requesting party would be able to obtain the information under the laws of the requesting party or in the normal course of administrative practice and that it is in conformity with this Agreement;
 - (i) a statement that the requesting party has pursued all means available in its own territory to obtain the information, except where that would give rise to disproportionate difficulty.

6. The competent authority of the requested party shall acknowledge receipt of the request to the competent authority of the requesting party and shall use its best endeavours to forward the requested information to the requesting party with the least reasonable delay.

Article 5

Tax Examinations Abroad

1. With reasonable notice, the requesting party may request that the requested party allow representatives of the competent authority of the requesting party to enter the territory of the requested party, to the extent permitted under its domestic laws, to interview individuals and examine records with the prior written consent of the individuals or other persons concerned. The competent authority of the requesting party shall notify the competent authority of the requested party of the time and place of the intended meeting with the individuals concerned.
2. At the request of the competent authority of the requesting party, the competent authority of the requested party may permit representatives of the competent authority of the requesting party to attend a tax examination in the territory of the requested party.
3. If the request referred to in paragraph 2 is granted, the competent authority of the requested party conducting the examination shall, as soon as possible, notify the competent authority of the requesting party of the time and place of the examination, the authority or person authorised to carry out the examination and the procedures and conditions required by the requested party for the conduct of the examination. All decisions regarding the conduct of the examination shall be made by the requested party conducting the examination.

Article 6
Possibility of Declining a Request

1. The competent authority of the requested party may decline to assist:
 - (a) where the request is not made in conformity with this Agreement;
 - (b) where the requesting party has not pursued all means available in its own territory to obtain the information, except where recourse to such means would give rise to disproportionate difficulty;
or
 - (c) where the disclosure of the information requested would be contrary to public policy.
2. This Agreement shall not impose upon a requested party any obligation to provide items subject to legal privilege, or any trade, business, industrial, commercial or professional secret or trade process, provided that information described in Article 4(4) shall not by reason of that fact alone be treated as such a secret or trade process
3. A request for information shall not be refused on the ground that the tax claim giving rise to the request is disputed.
4. The requested party shall not be required to obtain and provide information which if the requested information was within the jurisdiction of the requesting party the competent authority of the requesting party would not be able to obtain under its laws or in the normal course of administrative practice.
5. The requested party may decline a request for information if the information is requested by the requesting party to administer or enforce a provision of the tax law of the requesting party, or any requirement connected therewith, which discriminates against a national or citizen of the requested party as compared with a national or citizen of the requesting party in the same circumstances.

Article 7
Confidentiality

1. All information provided and received by the competent authorities of the parties shall be kept confidential.
2. Such information shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities (including courts and administrative bodies) concerned with the purposes specified in Article 1, and used by such persons or authorities only for such purposes, including the determination of any appeal. For these purposes, information may be disclosed in public court proceedings or in judicial decisions.
3. Such information may not be used for any purpose other than for the purposes stated in Article 1 without the express written consent of the competent authority of the requested party.
4. Information provided to a requesting party under this Agreement may not be disclosed to any other jurisdiction.

Article 8
Costs

Unless the competent authorities of the parties otherwise agree, indirect costs incurred in providing assistance shall be borne by the requested party, and direct costs incurred in providing assistance (including costs

of engaging external advisors in connection with litigation or otherwise) shall be borne by the requesting party. The respective competent authorities shall consult from time to time with regard to this Article, and in particular the competent authority of the requested party shall consult with the competent authority of the requesting party in advance if the costs of providing information with respect to a specific request are expected to be significant.

Article 9 Language

Requests for assistance and responses thereto shall be drawn up in English.

Article 10 Mutual Agreement and Arbitration Procedures

1. Where difficulties or doubts arise between the parties regarding the implementation or interpretation of this Agreement, the respective competent authorities shall use their best efforts to resolve the matter by mutual agreement.
2. In addition to the agreements referred to in paragraph 1, the competent authorities of the parties may mutually agree on the procedures to be used under Articles 4, 5 and 8.
3. The parties shall agree on other forms of dispute resolution should this become necessary.

Article 11 Entry into Force

This Agreement shall enter into force when each party has notified the other of the completion of its necessary internal procedures for entry into force. Upon the date of entry into force, it shall have effect;

- (a) for criminal tax matters on that date; and
- (b) for all other matters covered in Article 1 on that date, but only in respect of taxable periods beginning on or after that date or, where there is no taxable period, all charges to tax arising on or after that date.

Article 12 Termination

1. This Agreement shall remain in force until terminated by either party.
2. Either party may after the expiration of two years from the date of its entry into force terminate this Agreement by giving notice of termination in writing. Such termination shall become effective on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of three months after the date of receipt of notice of termination by the other party. All requests received up to the effective date of termination will be dealt with in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.
3. If the Agreement is terminated the parties shall remain bound by the provisions of Article 7 with respect to any information obtained under this Agreement.

In witness whereof the undersigned being duly authorised in that behalf by the respective parties, have signed the Agreement.

Done at _____ in duplicate this _____ day of _____, 200____, in the English language

**FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS:**

**FOR THE
STATES OF JERSEY:**

Agreement between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the States of Jersey on the access to mutual agreements procedures in connection with the adjustment of profits of associated enterprises and the application of the Netherlands participation exemption

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

And

The States of Jersey.....

Desiring to strengthen their economic relationship and to encourage the international trade have agreed to conclude the following Agreement which contains obligations on the part of the Parties only:

Chapter I Taxes covered and Definitions

Article 1

Taxes covered

This Agreement shall apply to taxes on income and profits.

Article 2

Definitions

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, unless otherwise defined:
 - a) the term “Party” means the Netherlands or Jersey as the context requires;
 - b) the term “the Netherlands” means the part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands that is situated in Europe, including its territorial sea, and any area beyond the territorial sea within which the Netherlands, in accordance with international law, exercises jurisdiction or sovereign rights;
 - c) the term Jersey. means the Bailiwick of Jersey including its territorial sea;
 - d) the term “competent authority” means
 - i) in the case of the Netherlands the Minister of Finance or his authorized representative;
 - ii) in the case of Jersey, the Treasury and Resources Minister or his authorised representative;
2. As regards the application of this 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 law of that Party, any meaning under the applicable tax laws of that Party prevailing over a meaning given to the term under other laws of that Party.

Chapter II The adjustment of profits of associated enterprises

Article 3

Scope of Chapter II

1. Chapter II of this Agreement shall apply where, for the purposes of taxation, profits which are included in the profits of an enterprise of a Party are also included or are also likely to be included in the profits of an enterprise of the other Party on the grounds that the principles set out in Article 4, and applied either directly or in corresponding provisions of the law of the Party concerned, have not been observed.
2. Paragraph 1 shall also apply where any of the enterprises concerned have made losses rather than profits.

Article 4

Principles applying to the adjustment of profits of associated enterprises

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.

Article 5

General provision

Where a Party intends to adjust the profits of an enterprise in accordance with the principles set out in Article 4, it shall inform the enterprise of the intended action in due time and give it the opportunity to inform the other enterprise so as to give that other enterprise the opportunity to inform in turn the other Party. However, the Party providing such information shall not be prevented from making the proposed adjustment.

Article 6

Mutual agreement procedures

1. Where an enterprise considers that, in any case to which this Agreement applies, the principles set out in Article 4 have not been observed, it may, irrespective of the remedies provided by the domestic law of the Party concerned, present its case to the competent authority of the Party of which it is an enterprise. The case must be presented within three years of the first notification of the action which is contrary or is likely to be contrary to the principles set out in Article 4. The competent authority shall then without

delay notify the competent authority of the other Party.

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 may communicate with each other directly for the purpose of reaching an agreement in the sense of the preceding paragraph.
4. The competent authority of a Party shall not be obliged to initiate the mutual agreement procedure where legal or administrative proceedings have resulted in a final ruling that by actions giving rise to an adjustment of transfers of profits under Article 4 one of the enterprises concerned is liable to a serious penalty. In addition, the competent authority of a Party shall not be obliged to initiate the mutual agreement procedure if the enterprise has not fulfilled the domestic documentation and/or information requirements of the adjusting Party before the assessment in which the adjustment is incorporated was finalized.
5. The Parties may also agree on other forms of dispute resolution including arbitration.
6. Notwithstanding the previous paragraphs of this Article, the competent authorities of the Parties may mutually agree to amend the procedures to be used under this Article taking into account the developments with respect to the EU Convention on the Elimination of Double Taxation in connection with the Adjustment of Profits of Associated Enterprises and the developments relating to the mutual agreement procedure discussion within the OECD.

Chapter III The application of the Netherlands Participation Exemption

Article 7

Specific rules for the application of the Netherlands Participation Exemption

The competent authorities of the Parties may agree on the conditions for the application of the participation exemption of the Netherlands with regard to participations in Jersey with a view to prevent double taxation.

Chapter IV Final Provisions

Article 8

Entry into force

1. This Agreement shall enter into force when each party has notified the other of the completion of its necessary internal procedures for entry into force. The Agreement shall apply to proceedings referred to in Article 6(1) which are initiated after its entry into force.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article, the Agreement shall only enter into force when the Agreement between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Jersey for the exchange of information relating to tax matters shall have effect for criminal as well as civil tax matters.

Article 9

Termination

1. This Agreement is concluded for a period of five years. Six months before the expiry of that period, the Parties will meet to decide on the extension of this Agreement and any other relevant measure.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article, this Agreement will be terminated, without giving notice of termination, on the date of termination of the Agreement between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Jersey for the exchange of information relating to tax matters.

In witness whereof the undersigned being duly authorised in that behalf by the respective parties, have signed the Agreement.

Done at _____ in duplicate this _____ day of _____, 200____, in the English language

**FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS:**

**FOR THE
STATES OF JERSEY:**

Memorandum of Understanding

The Netherlands and Jersey seek a broader economic and trading relationship. Both parties have long been active in international efforts in the fight against financial and other crimes including fiscal crimes and each recognises the other's commitment to comply with international standards on money laundering, terrorist financing and financial regulation.

The Netherlands and Jersey are committed to deepening their relationship through cooperation on greater transparency and exchange of information on tax matters and with the objective of achieving a double taxation agreement taking account of the specific characteristics of the tax systems of both parties. Thereby the relationship between the Netherlands and Jersey is and will continue to be enhanced to the parties' mutual benefit.

The Netherlands recognises Jersey's commitment to a policy of improving co-operation, reflected, inter alia, in the signing by Jersey of an Agreement on the Taxation of Savings Income with the Netherlands and each of the other EU Member States. Furthermore, the Netherlands recognises Jersey's commitment towards the work of the OECD's Global Forum on Taxation to achieve a global level playing field in the areas of transparency and effective exchange of information for tax purposes.

The Netherlands and Jersey have agreed to introduce immediately:

- a tax information exchange agreement;
- a mutual agreement procedure in connection with the adjustment of profits of associated enterprises;
- a mutual agreement procedure in connection with the conditions for the application of the Netherlands participation exemption and, on this basis, a mutual understanding that will secure the application of the Netherlands participation exemption in accordance with the rules as set out in the Netherlands corporate income tax Act.

Six months after the entry into force of these instruments negotiations will continue on further measures needed to alleviate undesired tax barriers and other obstacles of a discriminatory nature that may be included in the domestic tax legislation of the parties. In preparation for resuming negotiations the Netherlands and Jersey will study their respective tax systems to identify which undesired tax barriers and other obstacles should be addressed. In due course it is the intention to integrate partial results achieved into a double taxation agreement.

Two years after the date of the entry into force of the measures signed today, the Netherlands and Jersey will jointly evaluate the results achieved and will consider which further steps may be necessary.

Formal communications, including requests for information, made in connection with or pursuant to the provisions of the Agreements entered into will be in writing directly to the competent authority of the other party at the addresses given below, or such other address as may be notified by one party to the other from time to time. Any subsequent communications regarding requests for information will be either in writing or verbally, whichever is most practical, between the earlier mentioned competent authorities or their authorised representatives.

In the case of the Netherlands the address is –

The Fiscal Information and Investigation Service/Economic Investigation Service,
Belastingdienst/FIOD-ECD/Team Internationaal,
Postbus 59395
1040 KJ Amsterdam

In the case of Jersey the address is –

The Minister for Treasury and Resources

PO Box 353

Cyril Le Marquand House

The Parade

St Helier

JE4 8UL

For the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

State Secretary for Finance

(Jan Kees de Jager)

For the States of Jersey

Chief Minister

(Senator Frank Walker)