

# STATES OF JERSEY



## **RATIFICATION OF THE AGREEMENT FOR THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION RELATING TO TAX MATTERS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF JERSEY AND THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN**

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Lodged au Greffe on 9th February 2012  
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 for the exchange of information for the purpose of the prevention of fiscal evasion and the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income of individuals between the States of Jersey and the Government of Japan as set out in the Appendix to the Report of the Chief Minister dated 2nd December 2011.

CHIEF MINISTER

## REPORT

### Background

1. In February 2002, Jersey entered into a political commitment to support the OECD's 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 more than 100 jurisdictions are 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, Singapore and Jersey.
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. The latest position in respect of the programme of negotiating Tax Information Exchange Agreements is attached as an Appendix to this Report. A total of 27 Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) and 2 Double Taxation Agreements (DTAs) have now been signed, of which 19 TIEAs and 2 DTAs are in force. 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.
5. 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 on tax information exchange with G20 countries. Jersey has now signed, initialled or completed negotiations with 17 of the 19 G20 countries (the other member of the G20 is the European Union).
6. Jersey has been party to the peer review process to assess compliance with international standards, and a report on 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 Island fully met the Peer Review Group's standard in 6 of the 9 areas under review. Three areas related to legal implementation were assessed as being in place, but with room for improvement. However, the assessors noted that the apparent gaps they identified had not prevented Jersey from engaging in effective information exchange. Nevertheless, changes are being made to the legislation to ensure that Jersey is fully compliant. 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's practices to-date have demonstrated a responsive and cooperative approach."

7. The policy of negotiating TIEAs or DTAs is supported by the finance industry. The preference of government and the industry is for a DTA, but the majority of jurisdictions with whom negotiations have been undertaken have not been prepared to consider a DTA on the grounds that they believe they would derive little, if any, benefit from such an Agreement.

### **The Agreement with the Government of Japan**

8. The Agreement entered into with the Government of the Japan is a continuation of the ongoing programme of signing tax Agreements with G20 countries.
9. Attached as an Appendix to this report is the Agreement for the exchange of information for the purpose of the prevention of fiscal evasion and the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income of individuals. The Agreement provides for the exchange of information on tax matters on request consistent with Agreements signed previously with other jurisdictions and which the States have ratified. The Agreement also includes, in Chapter 3, provisions for the avoidance of double taxation for individuals in respect of pensions, the employment income of those engaged in government service and payments in respect of students or business apprentices.
10. The Agreement will come into force, once both Parties to the Agreement have ratified it, and any necessary legislative steps have been taken.

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

11. The Agreement with the Government of Japan was signed by the Chief Minister on 2nd December 2011 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 sign on behalf of the Government of Jersey.
12. 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.
13. The States, on 29th January 2008, adopted the [Taxation \(Exchange of Information with Third Countries\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2008](#). The Schedule to these Regulations lists the Third Countries, and includes the taxes covered by the Agreements being entered into. As further Agreements are entered into, the Regulations are amended to include in the Schedule the jurisdiction and the taxes concerned. The necessary Regulations to provide for the inclusion in the Schedule of the Government of Japan and the relevant taxes will be presented to the States for adoption in due course.

**Financial and manpower implications**

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

2nd December 2011

## APPENDIX 1

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF JERSEY  
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN  
FOR THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION  
FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION  
AND THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION  
WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME OF INDIVIDUALS

The Government of Jersey and the Government of Japan, the Government of Jersey having the right under the terms of its Entrustment from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to negotiate and conclude a tax information exchange agreement with the Government of Japan,

Desiring to conclude an Agreement for the exchange of information for the purpose of the prevention of fiscal evasion and the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income of individuals,

Have agreed as follows:

Chapter 1  
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1  
GENERAL DEFINITIONS

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

- (a) the term "Japan", when used in a geographical sense, means all the territory of Japan, including its territorial sea, in which the laws relating to Japanese tax are in force, and all the area beyond its territorial sea, including the seabed and subsoil thereof, over which Japan has sovereign rights in accordance with international law and in which the laws relating to Japanese tax are in force;
- (b) the term "Jersey", when used in a geographical sense, means the Bailiwick of Jersey, including its territorial sea;
- (c) the term "Contracting Party" means Jersey or Japan as the context requires;
- (d) the term "competent authority" means:

- (i) in the case of Japan, the Minister of Finance or his authorised representative; and
- (ii) in the case of Jersey, the Treasury and Resources Minister or his authorised representative;
- (e) the term "person" includes an individual, a company and any other body of persons;
- (f) the term "company" means any body corporate or any entity that is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;
- (g) the term "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 readily 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;
- (h) the term "principal class of shares" means the class or classes of shares representing a majority of the voting power and value of a company;
- (i) the term "recognised stock exchange" means:
  - (i) any stock exchange established by a Financial Instruments Exchange or an approved-type financial instruments firms association under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law (Law No. 25 of 1948) of Japan;
  - (ii) the Channel Islands Stock Exchange; and
  - (iii) any other stock exchange agreed upon by the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties;

- (j) the term "collective investment fund or scheme" means any pooled investment vehicle, irrespective of legal form. The term "public collective investment fund or scheme" means any collective investment fund or scheme provided the units, shares or other interests in the fund or scheme can be readily purchased, sold or redeemed by the public. Units, shares or other interests in the fund or scheme can be readily purchased, sold or redeemed "by the public" if the purchase, sale or redemption is not implicitly or explicitly restricted to a limited group of investors;
- (k) the term "Requesting Party" means the Contracting Party requesting information;
- (l) the term "Requested Party" means the Contracting Party requested to provide information;
- (m) the term "information gathering measures" means laws and administrative or judicial procedures that enable a Contracting Party to obtain and provide the information requested; and
- (n) the term "information" means any fact, statement or record in any form whatever.

2. As regards the application of this 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 laws of that Contracting Party, any meaning under the applicable tax laws of that Contracting Party prevailing over a meaning given to the term under other laws of that Contracting Party.

Chapter 2  
EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

Article 2  
OBJECT AND SCOPE

The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall provide assistance through exchange of information that is foreseeably relevant for the carrying out of this Agreement or to the administration or enforcement of the laws of the Contracting Parties concerning taxes referred to in Article 4. Such information shall include information that is foreseeably relevant to the determination, assessment and collection of such taxes, the recovery and enforcement of tax claims, or the investigation or prosecution of tax matters. Information shall be exchanged in accordance with the Agreement and shall be treated as confidential in the manner provided in Article 8. When the Requested Party obtains and provides information under the Agreement, the procedural rights and safeguards secured to persons by the laws or administrative practices of the Requested Party remain applicable, to the extent that they do not unduly prevent or delay effective exchange of information.

Article 3  
JURISDICTION

The Requested Party is not obligated to provide information which is neither held by its authorities nor in the possession or control of persons who are within its territorial jurisdiction.

Article 4  
TAXES COVERED

This Chapter shall apply to taxes of every kind and description imposed on behalf of a Contracting Party or of its political subdivisions or local authorities.

Article 5  
EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION UPON REQUEST

1. The competent authority of the Requested Party shall provide upon request information for the purposes referred to in Article 2. Such information shall be provided without regard to whether the conduct under examination would constitute a crime under the laws of the Requested Party if such conduct occurred within the territorial jurisdiction of the Requested Party.

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 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 laws, in the form of authenticated copies of original records.

4. Each Contracting Party shall ensure that its competent authority for the purposes specified in Article 2, has the authority to obtain and provide upon request:

- (a) information held by banks, other financial institutions, and any person, including nominees and trustees, acting in an agency or fiduciary capacity; and
- (b) information regarding the ownership of companies, partnerships and other persons including, within the constraints of Article 3, ownership information on all such persons in an ownership chain. Such information includes:
  - (i) in the case of trusts, information on settlors, trustees, protectors and beneficiaries; and
  - (ii) in the case of foundations, information on founders, members of the foundation council and beneficiaries.

5. This Agreement does not create an obligation on the Contracting Parties to obtain or provide ownership information with respect to publicly traded companies or public collective investment funds or schemes unless such information can be obtained without giving rise to disproportionate difficulties.

6. The competent authority of the Requesting Party shall provide the following information to the competent authority of the Requested Party when making a request for information under this Agreement to demonstrate the foreseeable relevance of the information sought to the request:

- (a) the identity of the person under examination;
- (b) a statement of the information requested including its nature and the form in which the Requesting Party wishes to receive the information from the Requested Party;
- (c) the tax purposes for which the information requested is sought;
- (d) grounds for believing that the information requested is held by the Requested Party or is in the possession or control of a person who is within the territorial jurisdiction of the Requested Party;
- (e) to the extent known, the name and address of any person believed to be in possession or control of the information requested;
- (f) a statement that the request is in conformity with the laws and administrative practices of the Requesting Party, that the Requesting Party would be able to obtain the information under the laws or in the normal course of administrative practices of the Requesting Party in similar circumstances and that the request is in conformity with the Agreement; and
- (g) a statement that the Requesting Party has pursued all means available within its territorial jurisdiction to obtain the information requested, except those that would give rise to disproportionate difficulties.

Article 6  
TAX EXAMINATIONS ABROAD

1. At the request of the competent authority of the Requesting Party, the competent authority of the Requested Party may allow representatives of the competent authority of the Requesting Party to be present at the appropriate part of a tax examination in the Requested Party.

2. If the request referred to in paragraph 1 is acceded to, the competent authority of the Requested Party conducting the examination shall, as soon as possible, notify the competent authority of the Requesting Party about the time and place of the examination, the authority or official designated to carry out the examination and the procedures and conditions required by the Requested Party for the conduct of the examination. All decisions with respect to the conduct of the examination shall be made by the Requested Party conducting the examination.

Article 7  
POSSIBILITY OF DECLINING A REQUEST

1. The Requested Party shall not be required to obtain or provide information that if the information requested was within the territorial jurisdiction of the Requesting Party the competent authority of the Requesting Party would not be able to obtain under the laws or in the normal course of administrative practices of the Requesting Party.

2. The competent authority of the Requested Party may decline to assist:

- (a) where the request of the Requesting Party is not made in conformity with this Agreement;
- (b) where the Requesting Party has not pursued all means available within its territorial jurisdiction to obtain the information requested, except where recourse to such means would give rise to disproportionate difficulties; and
- (c) where the disclosure of the information requested would be contrary to public policy (ordre public) of the Requested Party.

3. This Agreement shall not impose on a Contracting Party the obligation to supply information which would disclose any trade, business, industrial, commercial or professional secret or trade process. Such information includes information relating to communications between attorneys, solicitors or other admitted legal representatives in their role as such and their clients to the extent that the communications are protected from disclosure under the laws of each Contracting Party. Notwithstanding the foregoing sentences, information of the type referred to in paragraph 4 of Article 5 shall not be treated as such a secret or trade process merely because it meets the criteria in that paragraph.

4. A request for information shall not be refused on the ground that the tax claim giving rise to the request is disputed.

Article 8  
CONFIDENTIALITY

1. All information provided and received by the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties under this Agreement shall be kept confidential.

2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities (including courts and administrative bodies) in the Contracting Parties concerned with the purposes referred to in Article 2, and used by such persons or authorities only for such purposes, including the determination of any appeal. For these purposes, the information may be disclosed in public court proceedings or in judicial decisions.

3. The information referred to in paragraph 1 may not be used for any purpose other than for the purposes referred to in Article 2 without the express written consent of the competent authority of the Requested Party.

4. The information referred to in paragraph 1 may not be disclosed to persons or authorities in non-Contracting Parties.

Article 9  
COSTS

Incidence of costs incurred in providing assistance shall be agreed by the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties.

Chapter 3  
AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION

Article 10  
PERSONS COVERED

This Chapter shall apply to individuals who are residents of one or both of the Contracting Parties.

Article 11  
TAXES COVERED

1. This Chapter shall apply to the following taxes:
  - (a) in the case of Japan:
    - (i) the income tax; and

- (ii) the local inhabitant taxes  
(in this Chapter referred to as "Japanese tax");
- and
- (b) in the case of Jersey, the income tax  
(in this Chapter referred to as "Jersey's tax").

2. This Chapter shall apply also to any identical or substantially similar taxes that are imposed after the date of signature of this Agreement in addition to, or in place of, those referred to in paragraph 1. The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall notify each other of any significant changes that have been made in their respective tax laws.

Article 12  
RESIDENT

1. For the purposes of this Chapter, the term "resident of a Contracting Party" means any individual who, under the laws of that Contracting Party, is liable to tax therein by reason of his domicile, residence or any other criterion of a similar nature. This term, however, does not include any individual who is liable to tax in that Contracting Party in respect only of income from sources in that Contracting Party.

2. Where by reason 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 Contracting Party in which he has a permanent home available to him; if he has a permanent home available to him in both Contracting Parties, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the Contracting Party with which his personal and economic relations are closer (centre of vital interests);
- (b) if the Contracting 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 Contracting Party, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the Contracting Party in which he has an habitual abode;

- (c) if he has an habitual abode in both Contracting Parties or in neither of them, the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall settle the question by mutual agreement.

Article 13  
PENSIONS

Subject to paragraph 2 of Article 14, pensions and other similar remuneration beneficially owned by a resident of a Contracting Party shall be taxable only in that Contracting Party.

Article 14  
GOVERNMENT SERVICE

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

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

3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not 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 local authority thereof.

Article 15  
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 Contracting 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 the first-mentioned Contracting Party, provided that such payments arise from sources outside the first-mentioned Contracting Party. The exemption provided by this Article shall apply to a business apprentice only for a period not exceeding one year from the date on which he first begins his training in the first-mentioned Contracting Party.

Article 16  
ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION

1. Subject to the provisions of the laws of Japan regarding the allowance as a credit against Japanese tax of tax payable in any country other than Japan, where a resident of Japan derives income from Jersey which may be taxed in Jersey in accordance with this Chapter, the amount of Jersey's tax payable in respect of that income shall be allowed as a credit against the Japanese tax imposed on that resident. The amount of credit, however, shall not exceed that part of the Japanese tax which is appropriate to that income.

2. Subject to the provisions of the laws of Jersey regarding the allowance as a credit against Jersey's tax of tax payable in any country other than Jersey, where a resident of Jersey derives income from Japan which may be taxed in Japan in accordance with this Chapter, the amount of Japanese tax payable in respect of that income shall be allowed as a credit against the Jersey's tax imposed on that resident. The amount of credit, however, shall not exceed that part of the Jersey's tax which is appropriate to that income.

Chapter 4  
SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Article 17  
MUTUAL AGREEMENT PROCEDURES

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 Chapter 3, he may, irrespective of the remedies provided by the laws of those Contracting Parties, present his case to the competent authority of the Contracting Party of which he is a resident as determined pursuant to Article 12. The case must be presented within three years from the first notification of the action resulting in taxation not in accordance with that Chapter.

2. The competent authority of a Contracting Party 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 Chapter 3. Any agreement reached shall be implemented notwithstanding any time limits in the laws 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 this Agreement.

4. The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties may communicate with each other directly for the purpose of reaching an agreement in the sense of the preceding paragraphs of this Article.

Chapter 5  
FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 18  
HEADINGS

The headings of the Chapters and the Articles of this Agreement are inserted for convenience of reference only and shall not affect the interpretation of the Agreement.

Article 19  
ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. This Agreement shall be approved in accordance with the legal procedures of each of the Contracting Parties and shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of exchange of notes indicating such approval.
2. This Agreement shall be applicable for taxes levied on or after the date on which the Agreement enters into force.
3. Notwithstanding paragraph 2, Chapter 3 shall be applicable:
  - (a) with respect to taxes withheld at source, for amounts taxable on or after 1 January in the calendar year next following that in which this Agreement enters into force; and
  - (b) with respect to taxes on income which are not withheld at source, for income for any taxable year beginning on or after 1 January in the calendar year next following that in which this Agreement enters into force.

Article 20  
TERMINATION

1. This Agreement shall remain in force until terminated by a Contracting Party. Either Contracting Party may terminate the Agreement by giving notice of termination in writing at least six months before the end of any calendar year beginning after the expiry of five years from the date of entry into force of the Agreement. In such event, the Agreement shall cease to have effect:
  - (a) with respect to taxes withheld at source, for amounts taxable on or after 1 January in the calendar year next following that in which the notice is given;
  - (b) with respect to taxes on income which are not withheld at source, as regards income for any taxable year beginning on or after 1 January in the calendar year next following that in which the notice is given; and
  - (c) with respect to other taxes, as regards taxes levied on or after 1 January in the calendar year next following that in which the notice is given.

2. If this Agreement is terminated, each Contracting Party shall remain bound by Article 8 with respect to any information provided and received by the competent authority of the Contracting Party under the Agreement.

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

DONE in duplicate at London this second day of December, 2011, in the English and Japanese languages, each text being equally authentic.

For the Government  
of Jersey:



For the Government  
of Japan:



PROTOCOL

At the signing of the Agreement between the Government of Jersey and the Government of Japan for the exchange of information for the purpose of the prevention of fiscal evasion and the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income of individuals (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement"), the Government of Jersey and the Government of Japan, the Government of Jersey having the right under the terms of its Entrustment from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to negotiate and conclude a tax information exchange agreement, have agreed upon the following provisions, which shall form an integral part of the Agreement.

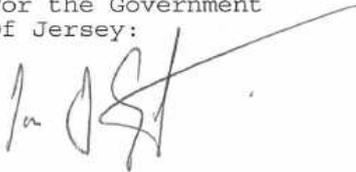
With reference to Article 5 of the Agreement, the competent authority of the Requested Party shall forward the information requested as promptly as possible to the Requesting Party. To ensure a prompt response, the competent authority of the Requested Party shall:

- (a) confirm receipt of a request in writing to the competent authority of the Requesting Party and shall notify the competent authority of the Requesting Party of deficiencies in the request, if any, within sixty days of the receipt of the request; and
- (b) if the competent authority of the Requested Party has been unable to obtain and provide the information within ninety days of the receipt of the request, including if it encounters obstacles in furnishing the information or it refuses to furnish the information, immediately inform the competent authority of the Requesting Party, explaining the reason for its inability, the nature of the obstacles or the reasons for its refusal.

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

DONE in duplicate at London this second day of December, 2011, in the English and Japanese languages, each text being equally authentic.

For the Government  
Of Jersey:



For the Government  
of Japan:



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	23 May 2006
Netherlands	June 2007	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2007	1 March 2008
Germany	July 2008	Jan. 2009	July 2009	28 Aug. 2009
Sweden	Oct. 2008	March 2009	Nov. 2009	23 Dec. 2009
Norway	Oct. 2008	March 2009	Sep. 2009	7 Oct. 2009
Iceland	Oct. 2008	March 2009	Oct. 2009	3 Dec. 2009
Finland	Oct. 2008	March 2009	Dec. 2008	3 Aug. 2009
Denmark	Oct. 2008	March 2009	March 2009	6 June 2009
Greenland	Oct. 2008	March 2009	March 2009	6 June 2009
Faroes	Oct. 2008	March 2009	June 2009	21 Aug. 2009
U.K.	March 2009	July 2009	Nov. 2009	27 Nov. 2009
France	March 2009	July 2009	July 2010	11 Oct. 2010
Ireland	March 2009	July 2009	April 2010	5 May. 2010
Australia	June 2009	Nov. 2009	Jan. 2010	5 Jan. 2010
New Zealand	July 2009	Nov. 2009	Sep. 2010	27 Oct. 2010
Portugal	July 2010	Sep. 2010	March 2011	9 Nov. 2011
People's Republic of China	Oct. 2010	Jan. 2011	Oct. 2011	10 Nov. 2011
Turkey	Nov. 2010	Feb. 2011	(1st half 2012)	(1st half 2012)
Mexico	Nov. 2010	Feb. 2011	(1st half 2012)	(1st half 2012)
Canada	Jan. 2011	March 2011	Dec. 2011	19 Dec. 2012
Indonesia	April 2011	July 2011	(1st half 2012)	(1st half 2012)
Czech Republic	July 2011	Nov. 2011	(1st half 2012)	(1st half 2012)
South Africa	July 2011	Nov. 2011	(1st half 2012)	(1st half 2012)
Argentina	July 2011	Sep. 2011	July 2011	9 Dec. 2011
India	Nov. 2011	(March 2012)	(Jan. 2012)	(March 2012)
Japan	Dec. 2011	(March 2012)	(1st half 2012)	(1st half 2012)
Poland	Dec. 2011	(March 2012)	(1st half 2012)	(1st half 2012)

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

2. **TIEAs initialled/agreed ready for signing:**
  - Austria
  - Brazil
  - Greece
  - Italy
  - Republic of Korea
  - Spain
  
3. **TIEAs where negotiations are well advanced with a draft agreement exchanged:**
  - Chile
  - Hungary
  - Kenya
  - Latvia
  - Lithuania
  - Slovenia
  
4. **Jurisdictions contacted from which there has been a positive response and/or initial action has been taken:**
  - Romania
  - Switzerland
  
5. **Jurisdictions approached but from whom a formal response is awaited:**
  - EU Member States:
    - Bulgaria
    - Cyprus
    - Slovak Republic
  - G20 Member States:
    - Russia
    - Saudi Arabia

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

**1. DTAs signed:**

- Malta –  
signed 25th January 2010  
ratified by Malta February 2010  
ratified by Jersey June 2010  
in force – 19th July 2010
  
- Estonia –  
signed 21st December 2010  
ratified by Jersey March 2011  
ratified by Estonia December 2011  
in force – 13th January 2012

**2. DTAs initialled/agreed ready for signing:**

- Hong Kong China
- Qatar

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

- Bahrain
- Belgium
- Luxembourg
- Singapore

Enquiries concerning the above should be directed in the first instance to –  
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  
23rd January 2012