

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 THE STATE OF QATAR

**Lodged au Greffe on 30th March 2012
by the Chief Minister**

STATES GREFFE

PROPOSITION

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

to ratify the Agreement between the Government of Jersey and the Government of the State of Qatar for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income, as set out in the Appendix to the Report of the Chief Minister dated 28th March 2012.

CHIEF MINISTER

REPORT

Background

1. In February 2002, Jersey entered into a political commitment to support the OECD tax initiative on transparency and information exchange through the negotiation of tax information exchange agreements 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 110 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 received from a jurisdiction that is not an EU, OECD or G20 member, inviting Jersey 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, Jersey is required to enter into a tax information exchange agreement with any jurisdiction that considers itself to be a relevant partner. This, together with the views of the finance industry on whether a tax agreement with the jurisdiction concerned would be supportive of business development, are factors taken into account when deciding whether or not the negotiation of an agreement would be justified, and if so what 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 an Appendix to this Report. A total of 28 TIEAs and 4 DTAs have now been signed, of which 21 TIEAs and 2 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 24 of the 27 EU member states, 32 of the 34 OECD 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 Government of the State of Qatar

9. The Agreement entered into with the Government of the State of Qatar ("the Agreement") is a continuation of the ongoing programme of entering into tax agreements to the international standard.
10. The Agreement is attached as an Appendix 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. Jersey was approached by the State of Qatar with an invitation to enter into the negotiation of a double tax agreement. While Qatar is not a G20 or OECD member country it is seen as a relevant partner. The finance industry was consulted and the signing of the Agreement is seen as a significant step in support of the efforts being made by the finance industry to take advantage of the many trading and investment opportunities to be found in the Gulf region.

Procedure for signing and ratifying the Agreement

12. The Agreement was signed 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. As further Agreements are entered into, the Regulations are amended to include the full Agreement in the Schedule. The necessary Regulations to provide for the inclusion in the Schedule of the Agreement with the Government of the State of Qatar will be presented to the States for adoption in due course.

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.

28th March 2012

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

**The Government of Jersey and the Government of the State of
Qatar;**

**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 or its local authorities, irrespective of the manner in which they are levied.
2. There shall be regarded as taxes on income all taxes imposed on total income or on elements of income.
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"); and
 - b) in the case of the State of Qatar:
 - taxes on income(hereinafter referred to as "Qatari 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 respective 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, including its territorial sea, in accordance with the provisions of international law and Jersey's domestic law and regulations;

- b) the term "Qatar" means the State of Qatar's lands, internal waters, territorial sea including its bed and subsoil, the air space over them, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf, over which the State of Qatar exercises sovereign rights and jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of international law and Qatar's national laws and regulations;
 - c) the terms "a Party" and "the other Party" mean Jersey or Qatar as the context requires; the term "Parties" means Jersey and Qatar;
 - d) the term "person" includes an individual, a company and any other body of persons;
 - e) the term "company" means any body corporate or any entity that is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;
 - f) the 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;
 - g) 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;
 - h) the term "competent authority" means:
 - (i) in the case of Jersey, the Treasury and Resources Minister or his authorised representative, and;
 - (ii) in the case of Qatar, the Minister of Economy and Finance, or his authorised representative;
 - i) the term "national", in relation to a Party, means:
 - (i) any individual possessing the nationality or citizenship of a Party, and;
 - (ii) any legal person, partnership or association deriving its status as such from the laws in force in a Party.
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 law of that Party for the purposes of the taxes to which the Agreement applies, any meaning under the applicable tax laws of that Party prevailing over a meaning given to the term under other laws of that Party.

Article 4

RESIDENT

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, the term "resident of a Party" means:
 - (a) in the case of Jersey, any person who, under the law of Jersey, 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 Jersey and any local authority thereof. This term, however, does not include any person who is liable to tax in Jersey in respect only of income from sources in Jersey;
 - (b) in the case of Qatar, any individual who has a permanent home, his centre of vital interest, or habitual abode in Qatar, and a company incorporated or having its place of effective management in Qatar. The term also includes the State of Qatar and any local authority or statutory body thereof.
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, he shall be deemed to be a resident only of the Party of which he is a national;
 - d) if he is a national of both Parties or of neither of them, the competent authorities of the Parties shall settle the question by mutual agreement.
3. Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 a person other than an individual is a resident of both 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;
 - f) premises used as a sales outlet;
 - g) a farm or plantation; and
 - h) a mine, an oil or gas well, a quarry or any other place of exploration, extraction or exploitation of natural resources.
3. The term "permanent establishment" also encompasses:
 - (a) a building site, a construction, assembly or installation project or any supervisory activity in connection with such site or project, but only where such site, project or activity continues for a period or periods aggregating more than six months within any twelve month period; and
 - (b) the furnishing of services, including consultancy services, by an enterprise through employees or other personnel engaged by the enterprise for such purpose, but only if the activities of that nature continue (for the same or a connected project) within a Party for period or periods aggregating more than six months within any twelve month period.
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; or
 - 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 7 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. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, an insurance enterprise of a Party shall, except in regard to reinsurance, be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the other Party if it collects premiums on the territory of that other Party or insures risks situated therein through a person, other than an agent of an independent status to whom paragraph 7 applies.
 7. An enterprise of a Party shall not be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the other 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. However, when the activities of such an agent are devoted wholly or almost wholly on behalf of that enterprise, and conditions are made or imposed between that enterprise and the agent in their commercial and financial relations which differ from those which would have been made between independent enterprises, he will not be considered an agent of an independent status within the meaning of this paragraph.
 8. 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 and to income from immovable property used for the performance of independent personal services.

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, which are allowed under the provisions of the domestic law of the Party in which the permanent establishment is situated.

4. Insofar as it has been customary in a Party to determine the profits to be attributed to a permanent establishment on the basis of an apportionment of the total profits of the enterprise to its various parts, nothing in paragraph 2 shall preclude that Party from determining the profits to be taxed by such an apportionment as may be customary; the method of apportionment adopted shall, however, be such that the result shall be in accordance with the principles contained in this Article.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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 aircrafts 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. 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 may 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 beneficially owned by that resident of the other Party 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 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, or performs in the other Party independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case, the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, 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 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 purposes 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, or performs in the other Party independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the debt-claim in respect of which the interest is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case, the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.
4. 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 paid to a resident of the other Party may be taxed in that other Party.
2. However, such royalties may also be taxed in the Party in which they arise and according to the laws of that Party, but if the beneficial owner of the royalties is a resident of the other Party, the tax so charged shall not exceed 5 per cent of the gross amount of the royalties.
3. 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 and films, tapes or discs for radio or television broadcasting), any patent, trade mark, design or model, plan, secret formula

or process, or for the use of, or the right to use, industrial commercial or scientific equipment or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 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, or performs in the other Party independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the right or property in respect of which the royalties are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case, the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.
5. 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 or a fixed base in connection with which the liability to pay the royalties was incurred, and such royalties are borne by such permanent establishment or fixed base, then such royalties shall be deemed to arise in the Party in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated.
6. 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 or of movable property pertaining to a fixed base available to a resident of a Party in the other Party for the purpose of performing independent personal services, including such gains from the alienation of such a permanent establishment (alone or with the whole enterprise) or of such a fixed base, may be taxed in that other Party.
3. Gains from the alienation of ships or aircrafts operated in international traffic or movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships or aircrafts, 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

INDEPENDENT PERSONAL SERVICES

1. Income derived by a resident of a Party in respect of professional services or other activities of an independent character shall be taxable only in that Party except in the following circumstances, when such income may also be taxed in the other Party:
 - (a) if he has a fixed base regularly available to him in the other Party for the purpose of performing his activities; in that case, only so much of the income as is attributable to that fixed base may be taxed in that other Party; or
 - (b) if his stay in the other Party is for a period or periods amounting to or exceeding in the aggregate 183 days in any twelve-month period commencing or ending in the taxable year concerned; in that case, only so much of the income as is derived from his activities performed in that other Party may be taxed in that other Party.
2. The term "professional services" includes especially independent scientific, literary, artistic, educational or teaching activities as well as the independent activities of physicians, lawyers, engineers, architects, dentists and accountants.

Article 15

DEPENDENT PERSONAL SERVICES

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 16, 18 and 19, 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 there from 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 taxable 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 from 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.
4. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, salaries, wages, allowances and other remuneration received by an area manager of the national airline or shipping carrier of a Party, who is stationed in the other Party for a period of up to two years for the purposes of establishing the activities of the enterprise in that Party, shall be taxable only in the Party in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.

Article 16

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 or any other similar organ of a company which is a resident of the other Party may be taxed in that other Party.

Article 17

ARTISTES AND SPORTSPERSONS

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7, 14 and 15, 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 sportsperson, 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 sportsperson in his capacity as such accrues not to the entertainer or sportsperson himself but to another person, that income may, notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7, 14 and 15, be taxed in the Party in which the activities of the entertainer or sportsperson are exercised.
3. Income derived by a resident of a Party from activities exercised in the other Party as envisaged in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, shall be exempted from tax in that other Party if the visit to that other Party is supported wholly or substantially by funds of either Party or a local authority thereof, or takes place under a cultural agreement or arrangement between the Governments of the Parties.

Article 18

PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 19, pensions and other similar remuneration and annuities paid to a resident of a Party shall be taxable only in that Party.
2. The term "annuity" means a stated sum payable periodically at stated times during life or during a specified or ascertainable period of time under an obligation to make the payments in return for adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth.

Article 19

GOVERNMENT SERVICE

1. (a) Salaries, wages and other similar remuneration, other than a pension, paid by a Party or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that Party or authority shall be taxable only in that Party.

(b) However, such salaries, wages and other similar remuneration shall be taxable only in the other Party if the services are rendered in that other Party and the individual is a resident of that other Party who:
 - (i) is a national of that other Party; or
 - (ii) did not become a resident of that other Party solely for the purpose of rendering the services.
2. (a) Any pension paid by, or out of funds created by, a Party or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that Party or authority shall be taxable only in that Party.

(b) However, such pension shall be taxable only in the other Party if the individual is a resident of, and a national of, that Party.
3. The provisions of Articles 15, 16, 17, and 18 of this Agreement shall apply to salaries, wages and similar remuneration, and to pensions in respect of services rendered in connection with a business carried on by a Party or a local authority thereof.

Article 20

STUDENTS AND TRAINEES

1. Payments which a student or business apprentice or trainee 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.
2. In respect of grants, scholarships and remuneration from employment not covered by paragraph 1, a student, business apprentice or trainee described in paragraph 1 shall, in addition, be entitled during such education or training to the same exemptions, relief or reductions in respect of taxes available to residents of the Party which he is visiting.
3. Nothing contained in this Article shall be construed as obliging either Party to grant to individuals not resident in that Party any of the personal allowances, reliefs and reductions for tax purposes which are granted to individuals so resident or to its own nationals.

Article 21

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 carries on business in the Party through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in the other Party independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the right or property in respect of which the income is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case, the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.

Article 22

ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION

1. In the case of Jersey, double taxation shall be avoided as follows:
 - 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 Qatar;

b) where a resident of Jersey derives income which, in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, may be taxed in Qatar, Jersey shall allow as a deduction from the tax on the income of that resident, an amount equal to the income tax paid in Qatar. 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 Qatar.

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

Where a resident of Qatar derives income which, in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, is taxable in Jersey, then Qatar shall allow as a deduction from the tax on income of that resident an amount equal to the tax paid in Jersey provided that such deduction shall not exceed that part of the tax, as computed before the deduction is given, which is attributable to the income derived from Jersey.

Article 23

NON-DISCRIMINATION

1. Nationals 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 nationals of that other Party in the same circumstances, in particular with respect to residence, are or may be subjected. This provision shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 1, also apply to persons who are not residents of one or both of the 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.
3. Except where the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 9, paragraph 4 of Article 11, or paragraph 6 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 non taxation of Qatari nationals under Qatari tax law shall not be regarded as a discrimination under the provision of this Article.
6. The provisions of this Article shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 2, apply to taxes of every kind and description.

Article 24

MUTUAL AGREEMENT PROCEDURE

1. Where a person considers that the actions of one or both of the 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 if his case comes under paragraph 1 of Article 23, to that of the Party of which he is a national. The case must be presented within two 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 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.

Article 25

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 of the Parties concerning taxes of every kind and description imposed on behalf of the Parties or their local authorities, insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the Agreement, in particular, to prevent fraud and to facilitate the administration of laws against tax avoidance. The exchange of information is not restricted by Articles 1 and 2 of this Agreement.
2. Any information received under paragraph 1 by a Party shall be treated as secret in the same manner as information obtained under the domestic laws of that Party and shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities (including courts and administrative bodies) concerned with the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, the determination of appeals in relation to the taxes referred to in paragraph 1. 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 26

MEMBERS OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS AND CONSULAR POSTS

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

Article 27

ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. The Parties shall notify each other in writing, through appropriate channels, of the completion of the procedures required by their laws for the bringing into force of this Agreement. The Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the later of these notifications.
2. The provisions of this Agreement shall have effect:

(a) with regard to taxes withheld at source, in respect of amounts paid or credited on or after the first day of January of the calendar year immediately following the year in which the Agreement enters into force; and

(b) with regard to other taxes, in respect of taxable years beginning on or after the first day of January of the calendar year immediately following the year in which the Agreement enters into force.

Article 28

TERMINATION

1. This Agreement shall remain in force until terminated by a Party. Either Party may terminate the Agreement, through appropriate channels, by giving written notice of termination at least six months before the end of any calendar year following the expiration of a period of five years from the date of its entry into force.

2. This Agreement shall cease to have effect:

(a) with regard to taxes withheld at source, in respect of amounts paid or credited on or after the first day of January of the calendar year immediately following the year in which the notice is given; and

(b) with regard to other taxes, in respect of taxable years beginning on or after the first day of January of the calendar year immediately following the year in which the notice is given.

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

DONE in duplicate at Qatar on 20/3/2012, in the English and the Arabic languages, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
JERSEY

Philip Baillet

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE STATE OF QATAR

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PROTOCOL

At the moment of signing the Agreement between the Government of Jersey and the Government of the State of Qatar for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income, the undersigned have agreed that the following provisions shall form an integral part of the Agreement.

1. With reference to Article 25

(I) The competent authority of the applicant Party shall provide the following information to the competent authority of the requested Party when making a request for information under the Agreement to demonstrate the foreseeable relevance of the information to the request:

- a) the identity of the person under examination or investigation;
- b) a statement of the information sought including its nature and the form in which the applicant Party wishes to receive the information from the requested Party;
- c) the tax purpose for which the information is sought;
- d) grounds for believing that the information requested is held in the requested Party or is in the possession or control of a person within the jurisdiction of the requested Party;
- e) to the extent known the name and address of any person believed to be in possession of the requested information;
- f) a statement that the request is in conformity with the law and administrative practices of the applicant Party, that if the requested information was within the jurisdiction of the applicant Party then the competent authority of the applicant Party would be able to obtain the information under the laws of the applicant Party or in the normal course of administrative practice and that it is in conformity with this Agreement;
- g) a statement that the applicant Party has pursued all means available in its own territory to obtain the information, except those that would give rise to disproportionate difficulties.

(II) It is understood that the exchange of information provided in Article 25 does not include measures aimed only at the random collection of pieces of evidence ("fishing expeditions").

(III) It is understood that Article 25 does not oblige the Contracting Parties to exchange information on a spontaneous or automatic basis.

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

DONE in duplicate at Qatar on 20/3/2012 in the English and the Arabic languages, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
JERSEY

Philip Baillet

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE STATE OF QATAR

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STATES OF JERSEY**A. 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	Feb. 2012	22 March 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	March 2012	16 March 2012
South Africa	July 2011	Nov. 2011	Jan. 2012	29 Feb. 2012
Argentina	July 2011	Sep. 2011	July 2011	9 Dec. 2011
India	Nov. 2011	(April 2012)	Jan. 2012	(April 2012)
Japan	Dec. 2011	(April 2012)	(1st half 2012)	(1st half 2012)
Poland	Dec. 2011	(April 2012)	(1st half 2012)	(1st half 2012)
Italy	March 2012	(June 2012)	(2nd half 2012)	(2nd 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
 - Republic of Korea
 - Spain

3. **TIEAs where negotiations are well advanced with a draft agreement exchanged:**
 - Chile
 - Hungary
 - Kenya
 - Latvia
 - Lithuania
 - Slovakia
 - 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

 - 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 – 30th December 2011

- Hong Kong China –
signed February 2012

- Qatar
signed March 2012

2. DTAs initialled/agreed ready for signing:

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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**

**Adviser – International Affairs
27th March 2012**