STATES OF JERSEY

RATIFICATION OF A DOUBLE TAXATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE STATES OF JERSEY AND THE GOVERNMENT OF MALTA

Lodged au Greffe on 20th April 2010
by the Chief Minister

STATES GREFFE

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PROPOSITION

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

to ratify the double taxation agreement between the States of Jersey and the Government of Malta as set out in Appendix 1 to the Report of the Chief Minister dated 14th April 2010.

CHIEF MINISTER

REPORT

Double taxation agreement (DTA) to be entered into with the Government of Malta

1. The States are asked to ratify the signed double taxation agreement to be entered into with the Government of Malta, attached as Appendix 1 to this Report.

Background

2. 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 with each of the OECD Member States. Since then, the Island has signed 15 tax information exchange agreements; and this action was recognised by the international community. At the time of the G20 Summit held in London on 2nd April 2009 Jersey was included in the OECD list of jurisdictions that have substantially implemented the internationally agreed tax standard – what became known as the "white list", alongside the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, France, Japan, etc.

3. The G20 has indicated to the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes that it would wish to see countries who met the requirements for "white list" status in April 2009 continuing to negotiate and conclude agreements. The Global Forum has announced that since April 2009 some 300 tax agreements have been concluded, and 19 more countries have met the standards which qualify for "white list" status.

4. All of the 15 TIEAs signed to-date meet the OECD tax standards on transparency and information exchange, and all but 3 are in force. For those three – France, Ireland and New Zealand – it is expected that the countries concerned will complete their domestic procedures for the ratification of the TIEA in the next few months. TIEAs have been initialled with Mexico, Italy and South Africa, and Jersey is waiting on these jurisdictions to propose a date for a signing ceremony. TIEA negotiations are also well-advanced with Canada, China, India, Japan and Spain. Correspondence has also been entered into with Poland and Portugal and a number of other EU and OECD Member States. A full statement of the current position on TIEA negotiations is attached as Appendix 2 to this Report.

Agreement with the Government of Malta

5. The negotiation of a tax information exchange agreement is seen as a first step in the development of a political and economic relationship with the countries concerned, which in due course will lead to the signing of a full or partial double taxation agreement. However, whenever the opportunity presents itself, the preference has been to negotiate a double taxation agreement from the outset. Some jurisdictions are reluctant to enter into such an agreement with a zero tax jurisdiction because they cannot see any obvious reciprocal benefit. Other countries however, are more open to the idea and one such jurisdiction is Malta.

6. The double taxation agreement signed with the Government of Malta is the standard OECD agreement between countries to remove double taxation obstacles for the development of economic relations, and so facilitate exchange of goods and services and movements of capital, technology and people. It also delivers the OECD agreed international standard on tax transparency and exchange of information.

7. The signing of the double taxation agreement with Malta is a significant step. Jersey is keen to develop its business relationships with the European Union, and therefore it is considered in the Island's best interests that, through the double taxation agreement with Malta, Jersey will be further strengthening its political and business relationship with an EU Member State.

8. The finance industry fully supports the negotiation of double taxation agreements. Negotiations are underway to sign further such agreements with Belgium and Estonia.

Procedure for signing and ratifying the DTA

9. The procedure adopted in respect of all tax agreements is for industry to be consulted and for the views of industry to be taken into account by the Council of Ministers in deciding whether to support the signing of a tax agreement. As noted above, the finance industry is keen to see double taxation agreements being negotiated and concluded.

10. The Council of Ministers having decided that it is in the Island's best interests for a double taxation agreement to be signed with the Government of Malta both parties have exchanged signed agreements and commenced their domestic ratification procedures. The Government of Malta has confirmed that its ratification procedures have been completed.

11. Tax agreements are signed by the Chief Minister or the Deputy 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 or the Deputy Chief Minister, tax agreements are presented to the States for ratification, they are published and entered into the official record; and Regulations are made for the agreements to enter into force when the domestic procedures of both parties have been completed.

12. The necessary Regulations that provide for the bringing into force of the double taxation agreement with the Government of Malta are being presented to the States for adoption subsequent to the ratification of the agreement (see P.51/2010).

Financial and manpower implications

13. There are no implications for the financial or manpower resources of the States arising from the ratification and implementation of the double taxation agreement with the Government of Malta.

14th April 2010

AGREEMENT BETWEEN

JERSEY

AND

MALTA

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 Malta, 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 of its political subdivisions or local authorities, irrespective of the manner in which they are levied.

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

3. The existing taxes to which this Agreement shall apply are:

(a) in the case of Malta:

- the income tax (hereinafter referred to as "Malta tax"); and

(b) in the case of Jersey:

- income tax (hereinafter referred to as "Jersey tax").

4. The Agreement shall apply also to any identical taxes or substantially similar taxes imposed after the date of the signature of this 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 which have been made in their taxation laws.

Article 3

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

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

   (a) the term "Malta" means the Republic of Malta and, when used in a geographical sense, means the island of Malta, the island of Gozo and the other islands of the Maltese archipelago including the territorial waters thereof, as well as any area of the sea-bed, its sub-soil and the superjacent water column adjacent to the territorial waters, wherein Malta exercises sovereign rights, jurisdiction, or control in accordance with international law and its national law, including its legislation relating to the exploration of the continental shelf and exploitation of its natural resources;

   (b) the term "Jersey" means the Bailiwick of Jersey and, when used in a geographical sense, means the island of Jersey, including its territorial sea, in accordance with international law;

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

   (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 of 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 Malta: the Minister responsible for finance or his authorised representative;

      (ii) in the case of Jersey, the Minister for Treasury and Resources or his authorised representative.

   (i) the term "national" or "citizen", in relation to a Party, means, where applicable:

      (i) any individual possessing the nationality or citizenship of a Party;

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

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

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

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

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

(d) if he is a national or citizen 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; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for any combination of activities mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a) to (e), provided that the overall activity of the fixed place of business resulting from this combination is of a preparatory or auxiliary character.

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

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

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

Article 6

INCOME FROM IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) derived from the rental on a bareboat basis of ships and aircraft if operated in international traffic; and

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

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

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 shall make an appropriate adjustment to the amount

of the tax charged therein on those profits. In determining such adjustment, due regard shall be had to the other provisions of this Agreement and the competent authorities of the Parties shall if necessary consult each other.

Article 10

DIVIDENDS

1. Dividends paid by a company which is a resident of a Party to a resident of the other Party who is the beneficial owner thereof, shall be taxable only in that other Party.

2. However, so long as Malta operates a full imputation system of taxation of company profits, where the dividends are paid by a company which is a resident of Malta to a resident of Jersey who is the beneficial owner thereof, Malta may also charge tax on the gross amount of the dividends, which tax shall not exceed that chargeable on the profits out of which the dividends are paid.

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

4. The term "dividends" as used in this Article means income from shares, mining shares, founders' shares or other rights, not being debt-claims, participating in profits, as well as income from other corporate rights which is subjected to the same taxation treatment as income from shares by the laws of the Party of which the company making the distribution is a resident.

5. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 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 that 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.

6. 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 or a fixed base 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 purpose of this Article.

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the interest, being a resident of a Party, carries on business in the other Party in which the interest arises, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that 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 beneficially owned by a resident of the other Party shall be taxable only in that other Party.

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

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the royalties, being a resident of a Party, carries on business in the other Party in which the royalties arise, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that 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.

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 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 fixed base, may be taxed in that other Party.

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

4. Gains derived by a resident of a Party from the alienation of shares deriving more than 50 percent of their value directly or indirectly from immovable property situated in the other Party may be taxed in that other Party.

5. Gains from the alienation of any property other than that referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 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 unless he has a fixed base regularly available to him in the other Party for the purpose of performing his activities. If he has such a fixed base, the income may be taxed in the other Party but only so much of it as is attributable to that fixed base.

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

INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT

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 therefrom may be taxed in that other Party.

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

(a) the recipient is present in the other Party for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate 183 days in any twelve-month period commencing or ending in the fiscal year concerned, and

(b) the remuneration is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the other Party, and

(c) the remuneration is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base which the employer has in the other Party.

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

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 of a company which is a resident of the other Party may be taxed in that other Party.

Article 17

ARTISTES AND SPORTSMEN

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 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 sportsman, from his personal activities as such exercised in the other Party, may be taxed in that other Party.

2. Where income in respect of personal activities exercised by an entertainer or a sportsman in his capacity as such accrues not to the entertainer or sportsman himself but to another person, that income may, notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7, 14 and 15, be taxed in the Party in which the activities of the entertainer or sportsman are exercised.

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

Article 18

PENSIONS AND SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENTS

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 19, pensions and other similar remuneration paid to a resident of a Party in consideration of past employment shall be taxable only in that Party.

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

Article 19

GOVERNMENT SERVICE

1. (a) Salaries, wages and other similar remuneration paid by a Party or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof to an individual in respect of services rendered to that Party or subdivision 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 Party and the individual is a resident of that Party who:

   (i) is a national or citizen of that Party; or

   (ii) did not become a resident of that Party solely for the purpose of rendering the services.

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

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

3. The provisions of Articles 15, 16, 17 and 18 shall apply to salaries, wages, pensions and other similar remuneration in respect of services rendered in connection with a business carried on by a Party or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof.

Article 20

STUDENTS AND BUSINESS APPRENTICES

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

Article 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, being a resident of a Party, carries on business in the other Party through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that 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 Malta, double taxation shall be eliminated as follows:

Subject to the provisions of the law of Malta regarding the allowance of a credit against Malta tax in respect of foreign tax, where, in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, there is included in a Malta assessment income from sources within Jersey, the Jersey tax on such income shall be allowed as a credit against the relative Malta tax payable thereon.

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

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

a) When imposing tax on its residents Jersey may include in the basis upon which such taxes are imposed the items of income, which, according to the provisions of this Agreement, may be taxed in Malta.

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

Article 23

NON-DISCRIMINATION

1. Nationals or citizens 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 or citizens of that other Party in the same circumstances, in particular with respect to residence, are or may be subjected. This provision shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 1, also apply to persons who are not residents of one or both of the Parties.

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

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

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

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

Article 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 or citizen. The case must be presented within three years from the first notification of the action resulting in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement.

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

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

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

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 concerning taxes of every kind and description imposed on behalf of the Parties insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the Agreement. The exchange of information is not restricted by Articles 1 and 2.

2. Any information received under paragraph 1 by a Party shall be treated as confidential in the same manner as information obtained under the domestic laws of that Party and shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities (including courts and administrative bodies) concerned with the assessment or collection of, the

enforcement or prosecution in respect of, the determination of appeals in relation to the taxes referred to in paragraph 1, or the oversight of the above. Such persons or authorities shall use the information only for such purposes. They may disclose the information in public court proceedings or in judicial decisions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 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 that the legal requirements for the entry into force of this Agreement have been complied with.

2. This Agreement shall enter into force thirty days after the date of the later of the notifications referred to in paragraph 1 and its provisions shall have effect in respect of taxes on income derived during any taxable period or accounting period, as the case may be, beginning on or after the first day of January immediately following the date on which the Agreement enters into force.

Article 28

TERMINATION

This Agreement shall remain in force until terminated by a Party. Either Party may terminate the Agreement by giving notice of termination at least six months before the end of any calendar year. In such event, the Agreement shall cease to have effect in respect of taxes on income derived during any taxable period or accounting period, as the case may be, beginning on or after the first day of January immediately following the date on which the notice of termination is given.

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

DONE at London this 21st day of January, 2010 in duplicate in the English language.

For the Government of Jersey

For the Government of Malta

PROTOCOL

At the moment of signing the Agreement between Jersey and Malta for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income, the undersigned have agreed upon the following provisions which shall form an integral part of the Agreement.

It is understood that the provisions of the Agreement shall not prevent the application of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters signed by Malta on 5th May, 2004 and by Jersey on 19th November, 2004 providing for measures equivalent to those laid down in Council Directive 2003/48/BC on taxation of savings income in the form of interest paid.

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

DONE at London this 25th day of January, 2010 in duplicate in the English language.

For the Government of Jersey

For the Government of Malta

APPENDIX 2

STATES OF JERSEY

A. TAX INFORMATION EXCHANGE AGREEMENTS (TIEAs)

1. TIEAs signed

Countries	Date signed	Ratified by Jersey	Ratified by other Party	Entry into force
U.S.A.	Nov. 2002	May 2006	Nov. 2002	23rd May 2006
Netherlands	June 2007	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2007	1st March 2008
Germany	July 2008	Jan. 2009	July 2009	28th Aug. 2009
Sweden	Oct. 2008	March 2009	Nov. 2009	23rd Dec. 2009
Norway	Oct. 2008	March 2009	Sept. 2009	7th Oct. 2009
Iceland	Oct. 2008	March 2009	Oct. 2009	3rd Dec. 2009
Finland	Oct. 2008	March 2009	Dec. 2008	3rd Aug. 2009
Denmark	Oct. 2008	March 2009	March 2009	6th June 2009
Greenland	Oct. 2008	March 2009	March 2009	6th June 2009
Faroes	Oct. 2008	March 2009	June 2009	21st Aug. 2009
U.K.	March 2009	July 2009	Nov. 2009	27th Nov. 2009
France	March 2009	July 2009	(1st half 2010)	(1st half 2010)
Ireland	March 2009	July 2009	(April 2010)	(April 2010)
Australia	June 2009	Nov. 2009	Jan. 2010	5th Jan. 2010
New Zealand	July 2009	Nov. 2009	(early 2010)	(early 2010)

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

2. TIEAs initialled ready for signing:

- Indonesia
- Italy
- Mexico
- South Africa

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

- Argentina
- Canada
- People's Republic of China
- India
- Japan
- Spain

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

- Brazil
- Czech Republic
- Republic of Korea
- Luxembourg
- Poland
- Portugal
- Switzerland
- Turkey

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

- OECD Member States:
  - Austria
  - Greece
  - Hungary
  - Slovak Republic
- G20 Member States:
  - Russia
  - Saudi Arabia

B. DOUBLE TAXATION AGREEMENTS (DTAs)

1. DTAs signed:

- Malta – 25th January 2010

2. DTAs where negotiations are well-advanced:

- Belgium
- Estonia

Enquiries concerning the above should be directed in the first instance to Colin Powell, Adviser – International Affairs, in the Chief Minister's Department (Tel: 44(0)1534 440414; e-mail: c.powell@gov.je).

March 2010

Colin Powell
Adviser – International Affairs