Signed on: 20 April 2016
AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
AND
JERSEY
FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND
THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION
WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME

The Government of the United Arab Emirates and the Government of Jersey,

Desiring to promote their mutual economic relations through the conclusion between them of 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 any of its local governments 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

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

(a) in the case of Jersey:

- income tax

(hereinafter referred to as "Jersey tax"); and

(b) in the case of UAE:

- the income tax;

- the corporate tax

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(hereinafter referred to as “UAE 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
Income from hydrocarbons

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement nothing shall affect the right of either one of the Contracting Parties, or of any of their local Governments or local authorities thereof to apply their domestic laws and regulations related to the taxation of income and profits derived from hydrocarbons and its associated activities situated in the territory of the respective Contracting Party, as the case may be.

ARTICLE 4
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; and

(b) the term “United Arab Emirates” means the United Arab Emirates and, when used in a geographical sense, means the territory of the United Arab Emirates which is under its sovereignty as well as the area outside the territorial water, airspace and submarine areas over which the United Arab Emirates exercises sovereign and jurisdictional rights in respect of any activity carried on in its water, sea bed or subsoil in connection with the exploration for or the exploitation of natural resources by virtue of its law and international law;

(c) the terms "a Party" and "the other Party" mean Jersey or UAE, 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 term "enterprise" applies to the carrying on of any business;

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(g) 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;

(h) 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;

(i) the term “competent authority” means:

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

(ii) in the case of UAE, the Minister for Finance or an authorised representative of the Minister for Finance;

(j) the term "national", in relation to a Party, means:

(i) in relation to Jersey, any individual resident in Jersey or any legal person, partnership or association deriving its status as such from the laws in force in Jersey; and

(ii) in relation to UAE, any individual possessing the nationality or citizenship of UAE or any legal person, partnership or association deriving its status as such from the laws in force in UAE;

(k) the term “business” includes the performance of professional services and of other activities of an independent character;

(l) the term “tax” means Jersey tax or UAE tax, as the context requires.

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 5
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 laws 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 the government of Jersey and any pension fund or pension scheme recognised by Jersey. This term, however, does not include any person who is liable to tax in Jersey in respect only of income from sources in Jersey.

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(b) in the case of UAE:

(i) the UAE nationals;

(ii) any individual who under the laws of UAE is domiciled in UAE or has his habitual abode or centre of vital interest in UAE;

(iii) any person other than an individual that is incorporated or otherwise recognized under the laws of UAE or any local government or local authority thereof;

2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, the term "resident of a Contracting Party" includes:

(a) that State and any political subdivision or local government or local authority thereof, and any statutory body, agency or instrumentality of that State;

(b) a pension scheme established in that State; and

(c) an organisation that is established and is operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, cultural, or educational purposes (or for more than one of those purposes) and that is a resident of that State according to its laws, notwithstanding that all or part of its income or gains may be exempt from tax under the domestic law of that State.

3. 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.

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4. Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 a person other than an individual is a resident of both Parties, the competent authorities of the Parties shall settle the question by mutual agreement having regard to such factors as the place of central management and control and the place of incorporation.

ARTICLE 6
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 exploration, extraction or exploitation of natural resources or any activities related thereof including an offshore drilling site.

3. A building site, a construction, assembly or installation project or supervisory activities in connection therewith or a drilling rig or ship used for the exploring or exploiting of natural resources constitute a permanent establishment only if such site, project, activity or usage continues in the territory of a Contracting Party for more than six months.

4. The furnishing of services, including consultancy or managerial services, by an enterprise of a Contracting Party through employees or other personnel engaged by the enterprise for such purpose, constitutes a permanent establishment only if activities of that nature continue in the other Party for a period or periods aggregating more than 6 months.

5. 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;

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(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.

6 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.

7 Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, an insurance enterprise of a Contracting Party shall, except in regard to re-insurance, be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the other Contracting Party if it collects premiums in 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 9 applies.

8. 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 other enterprises, which are controlled by it or have a controlling interest in it, 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.

9. 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.

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ARTICLE 7
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 8
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 in that other Party. If the enterprise carries on business as in that manner, the profits of the enterprise may be taxed in the other Party but only so much of them as are attributable to that permanent establishment.

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

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

4. 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

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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 9
Shipping and Air Transport

1. Profits of an enterprise of a Contracting 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 from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic include:

(a) profits from rental on a bareboat basis of ships or aircraft; and

(b) profits 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.

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall also apply to profits derived from:

(a) the participation in a pool, a joint business or an international operating agency;

(b) selling of tickets on behalf of another enterprise;

(c) Income from training schemes;

(d) Income from selling of technical engineering to a third party; and

(e) Income deriving from deposits at the bank, bonds, shares, stocks and other debentures.

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ARTICLE 10
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 11
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. The term "dividends" as used in this Article means income from shares, “jouissance” shares or “jouissance” rights, 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 taxation laws of the Party of which the company making the distribution is a resident.

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the dividends, being a resident of a Party, carries on business in the other Party of which the company paying the dividends is a resident, through a permanent establishment situated therein, and the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case the provisions of Article 8 or Article 15, as the case may be, shall apply.

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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 12
Interest

1. Interest arising in a Contracting Party and paid to a resident of the other Contracting Party shall be taxable only in that other Contracting 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, as well as income which is subjected to the same taxation treatment as income from money lent by the taxation laws of the Contracting States in which the income arises. 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 that other Contracting Party independent personal services from a fixed base situated in that other Contracting Party, 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 8 or Article 15, as the case may be, shall apply.

4. Interest shall be deemed to arise in a Party when the payer is a resident of that Party. Where, however, the person paying the interest, whether he is a resident of a Party or not, has in a Party a permanent establishment or a fixed base in connection with which the indebtedness on which the interest is paid was incurred, and such interest is borne by such permanent establishment or fixed base, then such interest shall be deemed to arise in the Party in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated.

5. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the interest, having regard to the debt-claim for which it is paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the beneficial owner in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Party, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 13
Royalties

1. Royalties arising in a Contracting Party and paid to a resident of the other Contracting Party shall be taxable only in that other Contracting 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 and works on films, tapes or other means of reproduction for use in connection with television or radio broadcasting, any patent, trade mark, design or model, plan, secret formula or process, or for information (know-how) 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 Contracting Party independent personal services from a fixed base situated in that Contracting Party 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 8 or 15, as the case may be, shall apply.

4. Royalties shall be deemed to arise in a Party when the payer is a resident of that Party. Where, however, the person paying the royalties, whether he is a resident of a Party or not, has in a Party a permanent establishment 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.

5. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the royalties, having regard to the use, right or information for which they are paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the beneficial owner in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Party, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 14
Capital gains

1. Gains derived by a resident of a Party from the alienation of immovable property referred to in Article 7 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

Contracting Party in the other Contracting 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 from the alienation of any property other than that referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 or 3 shall be taxable only in the Party of which the alienator is a resident.

ARTICLE 15
Independent personal services

1. Income derived by an individual who is a resident of a Contracting Party in respect of professional services or other activities of an independent character shall be taxable only in that Contracting Party except in any of the following circumstances, when such income may also be taxed in the other Contracting Party:

(a) if he has a fixed base regularly available to him in the other Contracting 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 Contracting Party;

(b) if his stay in the other Contracting Party is for a period or periods amounting to or exceeding in the aggregate 183 days in the 12 month period commencing or ending in the fiscal year concerned; in that case only so much of the income as is derived in that other Contracting Party during the aforesaid period or periods may be taxed in that other Contracting 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 16
Dependent personal services

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 17, 19, 20, 21 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.

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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, and remuneration derived by ground staff of, a Contracting State in the other Contracting State shall be taxable only in that State .

ARTICLE 17
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 other similar organ of a company which is a resident of the other Party may be taxed in that other Party.

ARTICLE 18
Artistes and sportsmen

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 8,15 and 16, 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 8, 15 and 16 are 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.

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ARTICLE 19
Pensions and annuities

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 20, pensions and other similar remuneration and annuities paid to an individual who is a resident of a Contracting Party in consideration of past employment shall be taxable only in that Contracting Party.

2. As used in this Article:

(a) The terms "pensions and other similar remuneration" mean periodic payments made after retirement in consideration of past employment;

(b) The term “annuity" means a stated sum payable to an individual periodically at stated times during life, or during a specified or ascertainable period of time.

ARTICLE 20
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 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 of, that Party.

3. The provisions of Articles 15, 16 and 17 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.

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ARTICLE 21
Students and trainees

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

2. In respect of grants, scholarships and remuneration from employment not covered by paragraph 1, a student or business trainee described in paragraph 1 shall, in addition, be entitled during such education or training to the same exemptions, reliefs or reductions in respect of taxes available to residents of the Contracting Party which he is visiting.

ARTICLE 22
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 7, if the recipient of such income, being a resident of a Party, carries on business in the other Party through a permanent establishment situated therein, and the right or property in respect of which the income is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment. In such case, the provisions of Article 8 shall apply.

ARTICLE 23
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 UAE;

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

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

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

(b) Such deduction shall not, however, exceed that part of the income tax as computed before the deduction is given, which is attributable to the income which may be taxed in Jersey.

(c) Where in accordance with any provision of the Agreement income derived by a resident of UAE is exempt from tax in Jersey, UAE may nevertheless, in calculating the amount of tax on the remaining income of such resident, take into account the exempted income.

ARTICLE 24
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. 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 10, paragraph 4 of Article 12, or paragraph 4 of Article 13 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. Nothing in this agreement shall prevent a Contracting Party from granting exemption from tax or reduction to its own national companies in accordance to its domestic laws and regulations.

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

ARTICLE 25
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 24, to that of the Party of which he is a national. 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 26
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 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, 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 27
Miscellaneous Rules

The provisions of this Agreement shall not be construed to restrict in any manner any exclusion, exemption, deduction, credit, or other allowance now or hereafter accorded:

(a) by the laws of a Contracting Party in the determination of the tax imposed by that Contracting Party;

(b) By any other special arrangement on taxation in connection with the economic or technical cooperation between the Contracting Parties.

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ARTICLE 28
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 29
Entry into force

1. Each of the Contracting Parties shall notify the other in writing of the completion of the procedures required by its law 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 the Agreement shall have effect:

(a) in respect of taxes withheld at source, on income derived on or after the first day of January next following the year in which the Agreement enters into force;

(b) in respect of other taxes on income, for taxes chargeable for any fiscal year beginning on or after the first day of January next following the year in which the Agreement enters into force.

ARTICLE 30
Termination

This Agreement shall remain in force until terminated by a Party. Either Party may terminate the Agreement by giving written notice of termination at least six months before the end of any calendar year beginning after the expiration of a period of five years from the date of its entry into force. In such event, the Agreement shall cease to have effect:

(a) in respect of taxes withheld at source, on income derived on or after the first day of January next following the year in which the notice is given;

(b) in respect of other taxes on income, for taxes chargeable for any taxation year beginning on or after the first day of January next following the year in which the notice is given.

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PROTOCOL

At the time of signing of the Agreement between the Government of the United Arab Emirates and the Government of jersey for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income ("the Agreement"), the two Governments have agreed on the following provisions which shall form an integral part of the Agreement.

The Government of Jersey and the Government of the United Arab Emirates, confirm that:

1) the Government of Jersey observes the principle of sovereign immunity from taxation.

2) Nothing in the Agreement which has been concluded between the Governments of Jersey and the United Arab Emirates will affect the provision by Jersey of sovereign immunity from income tax, corporation tax and capital gains tax in respect of income and chargeable gains beneficially owned by:
   - the Government of the United Arab Emirates;
   - a local Government of the United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ras al Khaimah, Fujairah, Umm al Qaiwain and Ajman); or
   - an agency of the federal or local Government which is agreed to form an integral part of the Government of the United Arab Emirates or an integral part of one of its local Governments.

3) the following institutions are recognised as an integral part of the UAE local Governments:

(i) Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates,
(ii) Emirates Investment Authority,
(iii) Abu Dhabi Investment Authority,
(iv) International Petroleum Investment Company (IPIC);
(v) Abu Dhabi Investment Council,
(vi) Investment Corporation of Dubai,
(vii) Mubadala Development Company,
(viii) the Abu Dhabi Retirement Pensions and Benefits Fund
(ix) the General Pension and Social Security Authority,

And any other institutions that shall be agreed between the two Contracting States through exchange of letters.

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