

**AGREEMENT**

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

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TAXES ON INCOME

The Government of the State of Qatar and the Government of Guernsey,

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.
3. The existing taxes to which the Agreement shall apply are:
  - (a) in the case of the State of Qatar:
    - (i) -taxes on income or profits;  
(Hereinafter referred to as "Qatari tax"); and
    - (b) in the case of Guernsey:
      - (i) Income tax; and
      - (ii) Dwellings profits tax;  
(Hereinafter referred to as "Guernsey tax").
4. The Agreement shall apply also to any identical or substantially similar taxes that are imposed after the date of signature of the Agreement in addition to, or in place of the existing taxes. The competent authorities of the Parties shall notify each other of any significant changes that have been made in their respective tax laws which may affect matters covered by the Agreement.

**ARTICLE 3**  
**GENERAL DEFINITIONS**

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires:
  - (a) the term "Qatar" means the State of Qatar and when used in the geographical sense it means the State of Qatar's lands, internal waters, territorial sea including its bed and subsoil, the air space over them, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf, over which the State of Qatar exercises sovereign rights and jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of international law and Qatar's national laws and regulations;

- (b) the term “Guernsey” means the States of Guernsey and, when used in a geographical sense, means Guernsey, Alderney and Herm, including the territorial sea adjacent to those islands, in accordance with international law;
  - (c) the term “company” means any body corporate or any entity that is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;
  - (d) the term “competent authority” means;
    - (i) in the case of Qatar, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, or its authorized representative; and
    - (ii) in the case of Guernsey, the Director of Income Tax, or his delegate,
  - (e) 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;
  - (f) the term “international traffic” means any transport by a ship or aircraft operated by an enterprise that has its place of effective management in a Party, except when the ship or aircraft is operated solely between places in the other Party;
  - (g) the term “national”, in relation to a Party, means:
    - (i) in the case of Qatar:
      - (a) any individual possessing the nationality of Qatar;
      - (b) any legal person, partnership or association deriving its status as such from the laws in force in Qatar;
    - (ii) in the case of Guernsey;
      - (a) any individual who is a resident of Guernsey and possesses British citizenship;
      - (b) any legal person, partnership or association deriving its status as such from the laws in force in Guernsey;
  - (h) the term “a Party” and “the other Party” means Qatar or Guernsey, as the context requires;
  - (i) the term “person” includes an individual, a company and any other body of persons.
2. When implementing the provisions of this Agreement at any time by a Party, any term not defined therein shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning which it has at that time under the laws of that Party concerning the taxes to which the Agreement applies, such meaning prevailing over a meaning given to the term under the other laws of that Party.

## **ARTICLE 4**

### **RESIDENT**

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, the term “resident of a Party” means:
- (a) in the case of Qatar, any individual who has a permanent home, his centre of vital interest, or habitual abode in Qatar, and a company incorporated or having its place of effective management in

Qatar. The term also includes the State of Qatar and any political subdivision, local authority or statutory body thereof, any pension fund or pension scheme recognised by the State of Qatar and any collective investment scheme which is incorporated or constituted under the laws of the State of Qatar.

- (b) in the case of Guernsey, any person who, under the laws of Guernsey, 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 Guernsey and any political subdivision or local authority thereof, any pension fund or pension scheme recognised by Guernsey and any collective investment scheme which is incorporated or constituted under the laws of Guernsey. This term, however, does not include any person who is liable to tax in Guernsey in respect only of income from sources in Guernsey.
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 in 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 the residence status of an individual cannot be determined in accordance with the provisions of subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) above, then the competent authorities of the Parties shall settle the question by mutual agreement.
3. Where by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 a person other than an individual is a resident of both Parties, then it shall be deemed to be a resident only of the Party in which its place of effective management is situated.

## **ARTICLE 5**

### **PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT**

- 1. For the purposes of this Agreement, the term “permanent establishment” means a fixed place of business through which the business of an enterprise is wholly or partly carried on.
- 2. The term “permanent establishment” includes especially:
  - (a) a place of management;

- (b) a branch;
  - (c) an office;
  - (d) a factory;
  - (e) a workshop;
  - (f) premises used as a sales outlet;
  - (g) a farm or plantation; and
  - (h) a mine, an oil or gas well, a quarry or any other place of exploration, extraction or exploitation of natural resources.
3. The term “permanent establishment” also encompasses:
- (a) a building site, a construction, assembly or installation project or any supervisory activity in connection with such site or project, but only where such site, project or activity continues for a period or periods aggregating more than six months within any twelve month period; and
  - (b) the furnishing of services, including consultancy services, by an enterprise of a Party through employees or other personnel engaged by the enterprise for such purpose, but only if the activities of that nature continue (for the same or a connected project) within a Party for a period or periods aggregating more than six months within any twelve month period.
4. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, the term “permanent establishment” shall be deemed not to include:
- (a) the use of facilities solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise;
  - (b) the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of storage, display or delivery;
  - (c) the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of processing by another enterprise;
  - (d) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of purchasing goods or merchandise or of collecting information, for the enterprise;
  - (e) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of carrying on, for the enterprise, any other activity of a preparatory or auxiliary character; or
  - (f) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for any combination of activities mentioned in subparagraphs (a) to (e), provided that the overall activity of the fixed place of business resulting from this combination is of a preparatory or auxiliary character.
5. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, where a person - other than an agent of an independent status to whom paragraph 7 applies - is acting on behalf of an enterprise and has, and habitually exercises, in a Party an authority to conclude contracts in the name of the enterprise, that enterprise shall be deemed to have a permanent establishment in that Party in respect of any activities which that person undertakes for the enterprise, unless the activities of such person are limited to those

mentioned in paragraph 4 which , if exercised through a fixed place of business, would not make this fixed place of business a permanent establishment under the provisions of that paragraph.

6. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, an insurance enterprise of a Party shall, except in regard to reinsurance, be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the other Party if it collects premiums 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 7 applies.
7. 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. However, when the activities of such an agent are devoted wholly or almost wholly on behalf of that enterprise, and conditions are made or imposed between that enterprise and the agent in their commercial and financial relations which differ from those which would have been made between independent enterprises, he will not be considered an agent of an independent status within the meaning of this paragraph.
8. The fact that a company which is a resident of a Party controls or is controlled by a company which is a resident of the other Party, or which carries on business in that other Party (whether through a permanent establishment or otherwise), shall not of itself constitute either company a permanent establishment of the other.

## **ARTICLE 6**

### **INCOME FROM IMMOVABLE PROPERTY**

1. Income derived by a resident of a Party from immovable property (including income from agriculture or forestry) situated in the other Party may be taxed in that other Party.
2. The term "immovable property" shall have the meaning which it has under the law of the Party in which the property in question is situated. The term shall in any case include property accessory to immovable property, livestock and equipment used in agriculture and forestry, rights to which the provisions of general law respecting landed property apply, usufructs 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, which are allowed under the provisions of the domestic law of the Party in which the permanent establishment is situated.
4. In so far as it has been customary in a Party to determine the profits to be attributed to a permanent establishment on the basis of an apportionment of the total profits of the enterprise to its various parts, nothing in paragraph 2 shall preclude that Party from determining the profits to be taxed by such an apportionment as may be customary; the method of apportionment adopted shall, however, be such that the result shall be in accordance with the principles contained in this Article.
5. No profits shall be attributed to a permanent establishment by reason of the mere purchase by that permanent establishment of goods or merchandise for the enterprise.
6. For the purposes of the preceding paragraphs, the profits to be attributed to the permanent establishment shall be determined by the same method year by year unless there is good and sufficient reason to the contrary.
7. Where profits include items of income which are dealt with separately in other Articles of this Agreement, then the provisions of those Articles shall not be affected by the provisions of this Article.



**ARTICLE 8**  
**SHIPPING AND AIR TRANSPORT**

1. Profits from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic shall be taxable only in the Party in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.
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 of ships and aircraft if such ships or aircraft are 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 and 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. If the place of effective management of a shipping enterprise is aboard a ship, then it shall be deemed to be situated in the Party in which the home harbour of the ship is situated, or, if there is no such home harbour, in the Party of which the operator of the ship is a resident.
4. 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, if it agrees that the adjustment made by the first-mentioned Party is justified both in principle and as regards the amount, 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 shall be taxable only in that other Party.
2. Paragraph 1 shall not affect the taxation of the company in respect of the profits out of which the dividends are paid.
3. The term “dividends’ as used in this Article means income from shares or other rights, not being debt-claims, participating in profits, as well as income from other 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.
4. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the dividends, being a resident of a Party, carries on business in the other Party of which the company paying the dividends is a resident, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in the other Party independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case, the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.
5. 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 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 paid to a resident of the other Party shall be taxable only in that other Party.
2. The term interest” as used in this Article means income from debt-claims of every kind, whether or not secured by mortgage and whether or not carrying a right to participate in the debtor’s profits, and in particular, income from government securities and income from bonds or debentures, including premiums and prizes attaching to such securities, bonds or debentures. Penalty charges for late payment shall not be regarded as interest for the purposes of this Article.
3. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the interest, being a resident of a Party, carries on business in the other Party in which the interest arises, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in the other Party independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the debt-claim in respect of which the interest is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case, the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.
4. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner of the interest or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the interest, having regard to the debt-claim for which it is paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the beneficial owner in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Party, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Agreement.

## **ARTICLE 12**

### **ROYALTIES**

1. Royalties arising in a Party and paid to a resident of the other Party may be taxed in that other Party.
2. However, such royalties may also be taxed in the Party in which they arise and according to the laws of that Party, but if the beneficial owner of the royalties is a resident of the other Party, the tax so charged shall not exceed 5 per cent of the gross amount of the royalties.
3. The term “royalties” as used in this Article means payments of any kind received as a consideration for the use of, or the right to use, any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work (including cinematograph films and films, tapes or discs for radio or television broadcasting), any patent, trade mark, design or model, plan, secret formula or process, or for the use of, or the right to use, industrial commercial or scientific equipment or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the royalties, being a resident of a Party, carries on business in the other Party in which the royalties arise, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in the other Party independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the right or property in respect of which the royalties are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case, the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.
5. Royalties shall be deemed to arise in a Party when the payer is a resident of that Party. Where, however, the person paying the royalties, whether he is a resident of a Party or not, has in a Party a permanent establishment or a fixed base in connection with which the liability to pay the royalties was incurred, and such royalties are borne by such permanent establishment or fixed base, then such royalties shall be deemed to arise in the Party in which the permanent establishment or fixed base is situated.
6. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the royalties, having regard to the use, right or information for which they are paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the beneficial owner in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Party, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Agreement.

### **ARTICLE 13**

#### **CAPITAL GAINS**

1. Gains derived by a resident of a Party from the alienation of immovable property referred to in Article 6 and situated in the other Party may be taxed in that other Party.
2. Gains from the alienation of movable property forming part of the business property of a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Party has in the other Party or of movable property pertaining to a fixed base available to a resident of a Party in the other Party for the purpose of performing independent personal services, including such gains from the alienation of such a permanent establishment (alone or with the whole enterprise) or of such a fixed base, may be taxed in that other Party.
3. Gains from the alienation of ships or aircraft operated in international traffic or movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships or aircraft, shall be taxable only in the Party in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.
4. Gains from the alienation of any property other than that referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, shall be taxable only in the Party of which the alienator is a resident.

## ARTICLE 14

### INDEPENDENT PERSONAL SERVICES

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

## ARTICLE 15

### DEPENDENT PERSONAL SERVICES

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 16, 18 and 19, salaries, wages and other similar remuneration derived by a resident of a Party in respect of an employment shall be taxable only in that Party unless the employment is exercised in the other Party. If the employment is so exercised, such remuneration as is derived 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 taxable year concerned; and
  - (b) the remuneration is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the other Party; and
  - (c) the remuneration is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base which the employer has in the other Party.
3. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, remuneration derived from an employment exercised aboard a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic may be taxed in the Party in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.

4. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, salaries, wages, allowances and other remuneration, paid from a Party, to an employee in a top-level managerial position in an airline or shipping enterprise of that Party, who is stationed in the other Party, shall be taxable only in the Party in which the place of effective management of the enterprise is situated.

## **ARTICLE 16**

### **DIRECTORS' FEES**

Directors' fees and other similar payments derived by a resident of a Party in his capacity as a member of the board of directors of a company which is a resident of the other Party may be taxed in that other Party.

## **ARTICLE 17**

### **ARTISTES AND SPORTSPERSONS**

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

**ARTICLE 18**  
**PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES**

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 19, pensions and other similar remuneration (including lump sum payments) arising in a Party and paid to a resident of the other Party in consideration of past employment or self-employment may be taxed in the first-mentioned Party.
2. Annuities paid to a resident of a Party shall be taxable only in that Party.
3. The term “annuity” means a stated sum payable periodically at stated times during life or during a specified or ascertainable period of time under an obligation to make the payments in return for adequate and full consideration in money or money’s worth.

**ARTICLE 19**  
**GOVERNMENT SERVICE**

1. (a) Salaries, wages and other similar remuneration, 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 other Party and the individual is a resident of that other Party who:
  - (i) is a national of that other Party; or
  - (ii) did not become a resident of that other Party solely for the purpose of rendering the services.
2. (a) Any pension paid by, or out of funds created by, a Party or a 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 pension shall be taxable only in the other Party if the individual is a resident of, and a national of, that Party.
3. The provisions of Articles 15, 16, 17, and 18 of this Agreement shall apply to salaries, wages and similar remuneration, and to pensions in respect of services rendered in connection with a business carried on by a Party or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof.

## **ARTICLE 20**

### **TEACHERS AND RESEARCHERS**

1. An individual who is or was immediately before visiting a Party a resident of the other Party and who, at the invitation of the first-mentioned Party or of a university, college, school, museum or other cultural institution in that first mentioned Party or under an official program of cultural exchange, is present in that Party for a period not exceeding three consecutive years solely for the purpose of teaching, giving lectures or carrying out research at such institution shall be exempt from tax in that Party on his remuneration for such activity.
2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to income from research if such research is undertaken not in the public interest but primarily for the private benefit of a specific person or persons.

## **ARTICLE 21**

### **STUDENTS, BUSINESS APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES**

1. Payments which a student, business apprentice or trainee who is or was immediately before visiting a Party a resident of the other Party and who is present in the first-mentioned Party solely for the purpose of his education or training receives for the purpose of his maintenance, education or training shall not be taxed in that Party, provided that such payments arise from sources outside that Party.
2. In respect of grants, scholarships and remuneration from employment not covered by paragraph 1, a student, business apprentice or trainee described in paragraph 1 shall, in addition, be entitled during such education or training to the same exemptions, relief or reductions in respect of taxes available to residents of the Party which he is visiting.

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



## ARTICLE 23

### ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION

1. In the case of Qatar, double taxation shall be eliminated as follows:

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

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

Subject to the provisions of the laws of Guernsey regarding the allowance as a credit against Guernsey tax of tax payable in a territory outside Guernsey (which shall not affect the general principle hereof):

- (a) subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph c), where a resident of Guernsey derives income which, in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement, may be taxed in Qatar, Guernsey shall allow as a deduction from the tax payable in respect of that income, an amount equal to the income tax paid in Qatar;
- (b) such deduction shall not, however, exceed that part of the income tax, as computed before deduction is given, which is attributable to the income which may be taxed in Qatar;
- (c) where a resident of Guernsey derives income which, in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement shall be taxable only in Qatar, Guernsey may include this income in calculating the amount of tax on the remaining income of such resident.

## ARTICLE 24

### NON-DISCRIMINATION

1. Nationals of a Party shall not be subjected in the other Party to any taxation or any requirements 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 9, paragraph 4 of Article 11, or paragraph 6 of Article 12 apply, interest, royalties and other disbursements paid by an enterprise of a Party to a resident of the other Party shall, for the purpose of determining the taxable profits of such enterprise, be deductible under the same conditions as if they had been paid to a resident of the first-mentioned Party.
4. Enterprises of a Party, the capital of which is wholly or partly owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by one or more residents of the other Party, shall not be subjected in the first-mentioned Party to any taxation or any requirements connected therewith which is other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which other similar enterprises of the first-mentioned Party are or may be subjected.
5. The non taxation of Qatari nationals under Qatari tax law shall not be regarded as a discrimination under the provisions of this Article.
6. The provisions of this Article shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 2, apply to taxes of every kind and description.

## **ARTICLE 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 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 two years from the first notification of the action resulting in taxation not in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement.
2. The competent authority shall endeavour, if the objection appears to it to be justified and if it is not itself able to arrive at a satisfactory solution, to resolve the case by mutual agreement with the competent authority of the other Party, with a view to the avoidance of taxation which is not in accordance with the Agreement. Any agreement 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 necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Agreement or to the administration or enforcement of the domestic laws of the Parties concerning taxes of every kind and description imposed on behalf of the Parties, or of their political subdivisions or local authorities, insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the Agreement. The exchange of information is not restricted by Articles 1 and 2 of this Agreement.
2. Any information received under paragraph 1 by a Party shall be treated as secret in the same manner as information obtained under the domestic laws of that Party and shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities (including courts and administrative bodies) concerned with the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, or the determination of appeals in relation to, the taxes referred to in paragraph 1. Such persons or authorities shall use the information only for such purposes. They may disclose the information in public court proceedings or in judicial decisions.
3. In no case shall the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 be construed so as to impose on a Party the obligation:
  - (a) to carry out administrative measures at variance with the laws and administrative practice of that or of the other Party;
  - (b) to supply information which is not obtainable under the laws or in the normal course of the administration of that or of the other Party;
  - (c) to supply information which would disclose any trade, business, industrial, commercial or professional secret or trade process, or information, the disclosure of which would be contrary to public policy (ordre public).
4. If information is requested by a Party in accordance with this Article, the other Party shall use its information gathering measures to obtain the requested information, even though that other Party may not need such information for its own tax purposes. The obligation contained in the preceding sentence is subject to the limitations of paragraph 3 but in no case shall such limitations be construed to permit a Party to decline to supply information solely because it has no domestic interest in such information.
5. In no case shall the provisions of paragraph 3 be construed to permit a Party to decline to supply information solely because the information is held by a bank, other financial institution, nominee or person acting in an agency or a fiduciary capacity or because it relates to ownership interests in a person.

## **ARTICLE 27**

### **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 28**

### **ENTRY INTO FORCE**

1. The Parties shall notify each other in writing, through appropriate channels, of the completion of the procedures required by their laws for the bringing into force of this Agreement. The Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the later of these notifications.
2. The provisions of this Agreement shall have effect:
  - (a) with regard to taxes withheld at source, in respect of amounts paid or credited on or after the first day of January of the calendar year immediately following the year in which the Agreement enters into force; and
  - (b) with regard to other taxes, in respect of taxable years beginning on or after the first day of January of the calendar year immediately following the year in which the Agreement enters into force.

**ARTICLE 29**  
**TERMINATION**

1. This Agreement shall remain in force until terminated by a Party. Either Party may terminate the Agreement, through appropriate channels, by giving written notice of termination at least six months before the end of any calendar year beginning after the expiration of a period of five years from the date of its entry into force.
2. In such event, this Agreement shall cease to have effect:
  - (a) with regard to taxes withheld at source, in respect of amounts paid or credited on or after the first day of January of the calendar year immediately following the year in which the notice is given; and
  - (b) with regard to other taxes, in respect of taxable years beginning on or after the first day of January of the calendar year immediately following the year in which the notice is given.

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

Done in duplicate at **London** on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of February 2013, in Arabic, and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF  
THE STATE OF QATAR

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF  
GUERNSEY