

Jamaica

A. Progress in the implementation of the minimum standard

Jamaica has 15 tax agreements in force, as reported in its response to the Peer Review questionnaire, including the multilateral agreement among the members of the CARICOM concluded with ten treaty partners (the CARICOM Agreement).¹⁰⁰ One of those agreements, the agreement with Japan, complies with the minimum standard.

Jamaica signed the MLI in 2018 and listed its non-compliant bilateral agreements. The agreements modified by the MLI come into compliance with the minimum standard once the provisions of the MLI take effect.

Jamaica is implementing the minimum standard through the inclusion of the preamble statement and PPT combined with the LOB.¹⁰¹

B. Conclusion

Jamaica acknowledges that the CARICOM Agreement does not at this stage comply with the minimum standard and that discussions to bring this agreement up to date would be contemplated.¹⁰²

¹⁰⁰ Agreement Among the Governments of the Member States of the Caribbean Community for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income, Profits or Gains and Capital Gains and for the Encouragement of Regional Trade and Investment, St. Michael Barbados, 6 July 1994; between: Antigua and Barbuda (18 February 1998), Barbados (7 July 1995), Belize (30 November 1994), Dominica (19 June 1996), Grenada (1 March 1996), Guyana* (26 November 1997), Jamaica (16 February 1995), St. Kitts/Nevis (8 May 1997), St. Lucia (22 May 1995) St. Vincent (12 February 1998) and Trinidad & Tobago (29 November 1994). In total, Jamaica identified 24 "agreements" in its List of Tax agreements: 14 bilateral agreements and the CARICOM Agreement concluded with ten of its treaty partners.

¹⁰¹ For its agreements listed under the MLI, Jamaica is implementing the preamble statement (Article 6 of the MLI) and the PPT (Article 7 of the MLI). Under Article 7(7)(a) of the MLI, Jamaica is also implementing the simplified LOB (Article 7(8 to 13) of the MLI) in agreements concluded with treaty partners that adopted the simplified LOB..

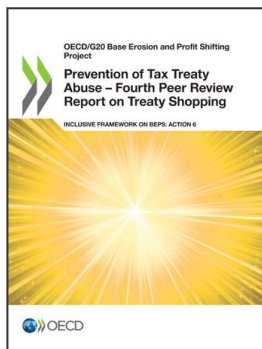
¹⁰² Revisions to the CARICOM Agreement require an agreement from its eleven treaty partners.

Recommendation

It is recommended that Jamaica completes the steps to have the MLI take effect with respect to its agreements listed under the MLI as those agreements will only be modified by the MLI (and come into compliance with the minimum standard) once the provisions of the MLI take effect.

Summary of the jurisdiction response - Jamaica

	1. Treaty partners	2. Compliance with the standard	3. Signature of a complying instrument	4. Minimum standard provision used
1	Antigua and Barbuda	No	No	PPT+LOB
2	Belize	No	No	PPT+LOB
3	Barbados	No	No	PPT+LOB
4	Canada	No	Yes MLI	PPT
5	China (People's Republic of)	No	Yes MLI	PPT
6	Denmark	No	Yes MLI	PPT
7	Dominica	No	No	PPT+LOB
8	France	No	Yes MLI	PPT
9	Germany	No	No	PPT+LOB
10	Grenada	No	No	PPT+LOB
11	Guyana*	No	No	PPT+LOB
12	Israel	No	Yes MLI	PPT
13	Japan	Yes other		PPT
14	Mexico	No	Yes MLI	PPT+LOB
15	Norway	No	No	PPT+LOB
16	Saint Kitts and Nevis	No	No	PPT+LOB
17	Saint Lucia	No	No	PPT+LOB
18	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	No	No	PPT+LOB
19	Spain	No	Yes MLI	PPT
20	Sweden	No	Yes MLI	PPT
21	Switzerland	No	No	PPT+LOB
22	Trinidad and Tobago	No	No	PPT+LOB
23	United Kingdom	No	Yes MLI	PPT
24	United States	No	No	PPT+LOB



From:

Prevention of Tax Treaty Abuse – Fourth Peer Review Report on Treaty Shopping

Inclusive Framework on BEPS: Action 6

Access the complete publication at:

<https://doi.org/10.1787/3dc05e6a-en>

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2022), “Jamaica”, in *Prevention of Tax Treaty Abuse – Fourth Peer Review Report on Treaty Shopping : Inclusive Framework on BEPS: Action 6*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/70659733-en>

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document, as well as any data and map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area. Extracts from publications may be subject to additional disclaimers, which are set out in the complete version of the publication, available at the link provided.

The use of this work, whether digital or print, is governed by the Terms and Conditions to be found at <http://www.oecd.org/termsandconditions>.