



The Tax Information Exchange Agreement signed with France in Paris on Monday 23rd March, 2009.

- Context: within OECD and EU
 - > French position in both organisations
- Ratification, and entry into force
- French domestic tax law hierarchy, where and how does it fit?
- The advantages for the Island and the Finance Industry:
 - ➤ The Fund industry;
 - The Trust and Corporate Administration industry;
 - > Lawyers, accountants and other professionals.
 - **□** Joint Questions
- 16.30 16.50 : Time 20 minutes





French TIEA:

Its context within the EU and OECD

EU: Savings Directive and Tax harmonisation

- Where do the French taxes fit?
- ➤ How has France managed recovery of taxes outside the strict scope of EU tax competence through the Mutual Assistance Directive?

OECD

- ➤ OECD TIEA template not necessarily full square with French internal tax system: *e.g.* 3% annual tax.
- France has chair of Peer Review Committee





French TIEA:

Ratification, and entry into force

- Signed by Both Parties in March 2009:
 - Ratified by Jersey in July 2009.
 - > Ratification expected by France last half 2010.
 - ➤ Entry into force one month after exchange of instruments.
- Jersey is not on 2010 article 238-0 A Liste Noire of ETNCs:
 - ➤ Thanks to signature pre 31st December 2009 and French internal transitional measures;
 - ➤ However advantages only flow from Entry into Force.





French TIEA:

French domestic tax law hierarchy.

- Article 22 of loi de Finances rectificative 2009 introduces article 238-0
 A Code Général des Impôts: notion of Etat ou Térritoire Non-Cooperatif (ETNC).
- A TIEA, an administrative assistance agreement, lifts the cooperative jurisdiction into a more favourable but more compliance based tax window, with less extortionate withholding tax rates and exemptions (compares well with non-discrimination clauses);
- The TIEA will be a superior heirarchical norm at the Constitutional level to legislation, decrees and general *doctrine administrative*. However:
 - less effective than a DTA, which can modify CGI;
 - the Ministre de finances can remove benefit annually, after consultation with Ministère des affaires étrangères subject without doubt to an appeal.

Note French constitutional protection and ECHR principle of non – expropriation by State. Taxation is a strictly construed exception to that principle.





French TIEA:

The advantages for the Island and the Finance Industry

- Transparent Offshore Funds with tax treaty efficiency for Treaty residents using Diebold Courtage instruction:
 - Not all tax treaties can work here.
- France only has FCPs or FCP à risque; not as effective as a transparent limited partnership in a treaty context.
 Administratively complex, but can be worthwhile for expert funds and similar;
- 3% annual tax exemption and other issues: client should now be able to opt to pay and remain anonymous, or to apply for exemption or undertaking and disclose.





French TIEA:

Some issues arising

- I. France and Italy have introduced a concept that a trust is an *entité juridique* with direct economic rights *qua* a company, which as a concept of the Jersey and British laws of property, it is not;
- II. Jersey Norman law concepts can be introduced with greater certainty into international financing structures: *Usufruits* over shares; French *sociétés de personnes* share the same legal roots as Jersey partnerships.
- III. Competent Authority: Information and tax recovery.
- IV. Information on « Criminal » activity can be required on matters prior to entry into force, not on civil or administrative.
- V. Independent issues: assessment of non-residents under article 164C CGI to French source income on 3 times annual rental income of property at disposal in France; similar idea to old UK Schedule A assessment.





French TIEA:

- > Summary:
- Questions :
 - o or contact:
 - o Peter Harris
 - o e-mail: ph@harristax.net
 - o Tel: + 44 1534 625879
 - o *Mobile:* + 44 7 797 831 749
 - o Fax; + 44 1534 491 195