

**A PROGRESS REPORT ON THE JURISDICTIONS SURVEYED BY THE OECD GLOBAL FORUM IN IMPLEMENTING THE INTERNATIONALLY AGREED TAX STANDARD<sup>1</sup>**

Progress made as at 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2009 (latest version of report: [www.oecd.org/tax/progressreport](http://www.oecd.org/tax/progressreport))

Jurisdictions that have substantially implemented the Internationally agreed tax standard			
Argentina	Germany	Korea	Seychelles
Australia	Greece	Malta	Slovak Republic
Barbados	Guernsey	Mauritius	South Africa
Canada	Hungary	Mexico	Spain
China <sup>2</sup>	Iceland	Netherlands	Sweden
Cyprus	Ireland	New Zealand	Turkey
Czech Republic	Isle of Man	Norway	United Arab Emirates
Denmark	Italy	Poland	United Kingdom
Finland	Japan	Portugal	United States
France	Jersey	Russian Federation	US Virgin Islands

Jurisdictions that have committed to the Internationally agreed tax standard, but have not yet substantially implemented					
Jurisdiction	Year of Commitment	Number of Agreements	Jurisdiction	Year of Commitment	Number of Agreements
<b>Tax Havens<sup>3</sup></b>					
Andorra	2009	(0)	Marshall Islands	2007	(1)
Anguilla	2002	(0)	Monaco	2009	(1)
Antigua and Barbuda	2002	(7)	Montserrat	2002	(0)
Aruba	2002	(4)	Nauru	2003	(0)
Bahamas	2002	(1)	Neth. Antilles	2000	(7)
Bahrain	2001	(6)	Niue	2002	(0)
Belize	2002	(0)	Panama	2002	(0)
Bermuda	2000	(3)	St Kitts and Nevis	2002	(0)
British Virgin Islands	2002	(3)	St Lucia	2002	(0)
Cayman Islands <sup>4</sup>	2000	(8)	St Vincent & Grenadines	2002	(0)
Cook Islands	2002	(0)	Samoa	2002	(0)
Dominica	2002	(1)	San Marino	2000	(0)
Gibraltar	2002	(1)	Turks and Caicos Islands	2002	(0)
Grenada	2002	(1)	Vanuatu	2003	(0)
Liberia	2007	(0)			
Liechtenstein	2009	(1)			
<b>Other Financial Centres</b>					
Austria <sup>5</sup>	2009	(0)	Guatemala	2009	(0)
Belgium <sup>5</sup>	2009	(1)	Luxembourg <sup>5</sup>	2009	(0)
Brunei	2009	(5)	Singapore	2009	(0)
Chile	2009	(0)	Switzerland <sup>5</sup>	2009	(0)

Jurisdictions that have not committed to the internationally agreed tax standard			
Jurisdiction	Number of Agreements	Jurisdiction	Number of Agreements
Costa Rica	(0)	Philippines	(0)
Malaysia (Labuan)	(0)	Uruguay	(0)

- The internationally agreed tax standard, which was developed by the OECD in co-operation with non-OECD countries and which was endorsed by G20 Finance Ministers at their Berlin Meeting in 2004 and by the UN Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters at its October 2008 Meeting, requires exchange of information on request in all tax matters for the administration and enforcement of domestic tax law without regard to a domestic tax interest requirement or bank secrecy for tax purposes. It also provides for extensive safeguards to protect the confidentiality of the information exchanged.
- Excluding the Special Administrative Regions, which have committed to implement the internationally agreed tax standard.
- These jurisdictions were identified in 2000 as meeting the tax haven criteria as described in the 1998 OECD report.
- The Cayman Islands has enacted legislation that allows it to exchange information unilaterally and has identified 12 countries with which it is prepared to do so. This legislation is being reviewed by the OECD.
- Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg and Switzerland withdrew their reservations to Article 26 of the OECD Model Tax Convention. Belgium has already written to 48 countries to propose the conclusion of protocols to update Article 26 of their existing treaties. Austria, Luxembourg and Switzerland announced that they have started to write to their treaty partners to indicate that they are now willing to enter into renegotiations of their treaties to include the new Article 26.

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Progress made as at 16<sup>th</sup> December 2009 (Original Progress Report 2<sup>nd</sup> April)

<b>Jurisdictions that have substantially implemented the internationally agreed tax standard</b>			
Antigua and Barbuda	Denmark	Jersey	Seychelles
Argentina	Estonia	Korea	Singapore
Aruba	Finland	Liechtenstein	Slovak Republic
Australia	France	Luxembourg	Slovenia
Austria	Germany	Malta	South Africa
Bahrain	Gibraltar	Mauritius	Spain
Barbados	Greece	Mexico	Sweden
Belgium	Guernsey	Monaco	Switzerland
Bermuda	Hungary	Netherlands	Turkey
British Virgin Islands	Iceland	Netherlands Antilles	United Arab Emirates
Canada	India	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Cayman Islands <sup>2</sup>	Ireland	Norway	United States
Chile	Isle of Man	Poland	US Virgin Islands
China <sup>3</sup>	Israel	Portugal	
Cyprus	Italy	Russian Federation	
Czech Republic	Japan	San Marino	

<b>Jurisdictions that have committed to the internationally agreed tax standard, but have not yet substantially implemented</b>					
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year of Commitment</b>	<b>Number of Agreements</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year of Commitment</b>	<b>Number of Agreements</b>
<b>Tax Havens<sup>4</sup></b>					
Andorra	2009	(9)	Niue	2002	(0)
Anguilla	2002	(10)	Panama	2002	(0)
Bahamas	2002	(10)	St Kitts and Nevis	2002	(7)
Belize	2002	(0)	St Lucia	2002	(2)
Cook Islands	2002	(11)	St Vincent and the Grenadines	2002	(7)
Dominica	2002	(1)	Samoa	2002	(11)
Grenada	2002	(1)	Turks and Caicos Islands	2002	(11)
Liberia	2007	(0)	Vanuatu	2003	(0)
Marshall Islands	2007	(1)			
Montserrat	2002	(1)			
Nauru	2003	(0)			
<b>Other Financial Centres</b>					
Brunei	2009	(7)	Malaysia	2009	(3)
Costa Rica	2009	(1)	Philippines	2009	(0)
Guatemala	2009	(0)	Uruguay	2009	(3)

<b>Jurisdictions that have not committed to the internationally agreed tax standard</b>			
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Number of Agreements</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Number of Agreements</b>
All jurisdictions surveyed by the Global Forum have now committed to the internationally agreed tax standard			

<sup>1</sup> The internationally agreed tax standard, which was developed by the OECD in co-operation with non-OECD countries and which was endorsed by G20 Finance Ministers at their Berlin Meeting in 2004 and by the UN Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters at its October 2008 Meeting, requires exchange of information on request in all tax matters for the administration and enforcement of domestic tax law without regard to a domestic tax interest requirement or bank secrecy for tax purposes. It also provides for extensive safeguards to protect the confidentiality of the information exchanged.

<sup>2</sup> The Cayman Islands have enacted legislation that allows them to exchange information unilaterally and have identified 12 countries with which they are prepared to do so. This approach is being reviewed by the OECD.

<sup>3</sup> Excluding the Special Administrative Regions, which have committed to implement the internationally agreed tax standard.

<sup>4</sup> These jurisdictions were identified in 2000 as meeting the tax haven criteria as described in the 1998 OECD report.