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Australia and St. Lucia

Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Saint Lucia on the exchange of information with respect to taxes. New York, 30 March 2010

Entry into force: 10 February 2011 by notification, in accordance with article 13

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Australie et Sainte-Lucie

Accord entre le Gouvernement de l'Australie et le Gouvernement de Sainte-Lucie relatif à l'échange de renseignements en matière fiscale. New York, 30 mars 2010

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28 février 2012

[ENGLISH TEXT - TEXTE ANGLAIS]

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA

AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF SAINT LUCIA

ON THE

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES

The Government of Australia and the Government of Saint Lucia ("the Contracting Parties"), Desiring to facilitate the exchange of information with respect to taxes have agreed as follows:

Article 1

Object and Scope of the Agreement

The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall provide assistance through exchange of information that is foreseeably relevant to the administration and enforcement of the domestic laws of the Contracting Parties concerning taxes covered by this Agreement. Such information shall include information that is foreseeably relevant to the determination, assessment and collection of such taxes, the recovery and enforcement of tax claims, or the investigation or prosecution of tax matters. Information shall be exchanged in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement and shall be treated as confidential in the manner provided in Article 8. The rights and safeguards secured to persons by the laws or administrative practice of the Requested State remain applicable. The Requested State will use its best endeavours to ensure that any such rights and safeguards are not applied in a manner that unduly prevents or delays effective exchange of information.

Article 2

Jurisdiction

A Requested Party is not obligated to provide information which is neither held by its authorities nor in the possession or control of persons who are within its territorial iurisdiction.

Article 3

Taxes Covered

- 1 The existing taxes which are the subject of this Agreement are:
- (a) in the case of Australia, taxes of every kind and description imposed under federal laws administered by the Commissioner of Taxation; and
- (b) in the case of Saint Lucia, direct taxes of every kind and description
- 2 This Agreement shall also apply to any identical or substantially similar taxes imposed after the date of signature of this Agreement in addition to, or in place of, the existing taxes. The Agreement shall also apply to such other taxes as may be agreed in an exchange of letters between the Contracting Parties. The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall notify each other of any substantial changes to the taxation and related information gathering measures covered by this Agreement.
- 3 This Agreement shall not apply to taxes imposed by states, municipalities, or other political subdivisions, or possessions of a Contracting Party.

Article 4

Definitions

1 For the purposes of this Agreement, unless otherwise defined:

- a) the term "Applicant Party" means the Contracting Party requesting information;
- b) the term "Australia", when used in a geographical sense, excludes all external territories other than:
- (i) the Territory of Norfolk Island;
- (ii) the Territory of Christmas Island;
- (iii) the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands;
- (iv) the Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands;
- (v) the Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands; and
- (vi) the Coral Sea Islands Territory,

and includes any area adjacent to the territorial limits of Australia (including the Territories specified in this subparagraph) in respect of which there is for the time being in force, consistently with international law, a law of Australia dealing with the exploration for or exploitation of any of the natural resources of the exclusive economic zone or the seabed and subsoil of the continental shelf:

- c) the term " Saint Lucia" means country of Saint Lucia;
- d) the term "collective investment fund or scheme" means any pooled investment vehicle, irrespective of legal form. The term "public collective investment fund or scheme" means any collective investment fund or scheme provided the units, shares or other interests in the fund or scheme can be readily purchased, sold or redeemed by the public. Units, shares or other interests in the fund or scheme can be readily purchased, sold or redeemed "by the public" if the purchase, sale or redemption is not implicitly or explicitly restricted to a limited group of investors;
- e) the term "company" means any body corporate or any entity that is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;
- f) the term "competent authority" means in the case of Australia, the Commissioner of Taxation or an authorised representative of the Commissioner and, in the case of Saint Lucia, the Minister of Finance or the Minister's authorised representative;
- g) the term "Contracting Party" means Australia or Saint Lucia as the context requires;
- h) the term "criminal laws" means all criminal laws designated as such under domestic law irrespective of whether contained in the tax laws, the criminal code or other statutes;
- i) the term "criminal tax matters" means tax matters involving intentional conduct which is liable to prosecution under the criminal laws of the Applicant Party;
- j) the term "information" means any fact, statement or record in any form whatever;

- k) the term "information gathering measures" means laws and administrative or judicial procedures that enable a Contracting Party to obtain and provide the requested information:
- l) the term "person" includes an individual, a company and any other body of persons;
- m) the term "principal class of shares" means the class or classes of shares representing a majority of the voting power and value of the company;
- n) the term "publicly traded company" means any company whose principal class of shares is listed on a recognised stock exchange provided its listed shares can be readily purchased or sold by the public. Shares can be purchased or sold "by the public" if the purchase or sale of shares is not implicitly or explicitly restricted to a limited group of investors;
- o) the term "recognised stock exchange" means any stock exchange agreed upon by the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties;
- p) the term "Requested Party" means the Contracting Party requested to provide information; and
- q) the term "tax" means any tax to which this Agreement applies.
- 2 The term "Anstalten" for the purposes of the Agreement shall be interpreted in accordance with paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Commentary to the OECD Model Agreement on Exchange of Information on Tax Matters.
- 3 As regards the application of this Agreement at any time by a Contracting 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, 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

Exchange of Information Upon Request

- 1 The competent authority of the Requested Party shall provide upon request information for the purposes referred to in Article 1. Such information shall be exchanged without regard to whether the conduct being investigated would constitute a crime under the laws of the Requested Party if such conduct occurred in territorial jurisdiction of the Requested Party.
- 2 If the information in the possession of the competent authority of the Requested Party is not sufficient to enable it to comply with the request for information, that Party shall use all relevant information gathering measures to provide the Applicant Party with the information requested, notwithstanding that the Requested Party may not need such information for its own tax purposes.
- 3 If specifically requested by the competent authority of an Applicant Party, the competent authority of the Requested Party shall provide information under this