

Bijlage I

Implementing Arrangement regarding Paragraph 5 of Article 24 of the Convention between Japan and the Kingdom of the Netherlands for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income

The competent authorities of Japan and the Netherlands have established this mode of application of the arbitration process provided for in paragraph 5 of Article 24 of the Convention between Japan and the Kingdom of the Netherlands for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income, signed at Tokyo on 25 August 2010 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention").

The competent authorities will follow the procedures in this arrangement in good faith.

1 . Request for submission of case to arbitration

A request for arbitration pursuant to paragraph 5 of Article 24 of the Convention (hereinafter referred to as a "request for arbitration") will be made in writing and sent to the competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 of that Article through:

- a) (in Japan): Office of Mutual Agreement Procedures, National Tax Agency; and
- b) (in the Netherlands): International Tax Policy and Legislation Directorate, Ministry of Finance.

The request will contain sufficient information to identify the case. The request will also be accompanied by a written statement by the person who made the request that no decision on the same issues has already been rendered by a court or administrative tribunal of either Contracting State.

Within 10 days after the receipt of the request, the competent authority which received it will send a copy of the request and the accompanying statements to the other competent authority.

2. Time for submission of the case to arbitration

A request for arbitration may only be made after two years from the date on which a case presented to the competent authority of a Contracting State under paragraph 1 of Article 24 of the Convention has also been presented to the competent authority of the other Contracting State. For this purpose, a case will be considered to have been presented to the competent authority of the other Contracting State only if the following information has been presented:

- a) the full name and address of the person who presented the case to the competent authority;
- b) the full name and address of any other person directly affected by the case;
- c) the taxable years concerned;
- d) the nature and date of the actions giving rise to the taxation not in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and the related amounts in the currencies of both Contracting States;
- e) the following information provided by the person who presented the case to the competent authority with a copy of any supporting documents:
 - i) an explanation of why the person considers that there is or will be taxation not in accordance with the provisions of the Convention;
 - ii) the relationship, situation or structure of the transactions and related parties involved; and
 - iii) a copy of documents issued by the tax authority with regard to the taxation not in accordance with the Convention;

- f) a statement indicating whether the person directly affected by the case has filed a notice of objection, notice of appeal, or comparable documentation in either of the jurisdictions; and
- g) any specific additional information requested by the competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 24 of the Convention within 90 days after the receipt of the request for a mutual agreement procedure under that paragraph.

The competent authorities will confirm to each other the date on which all of the information referred to in this paragraph was presented.

The competent authority to which a case has been presented under paragraph 1 of Article 24 of the Convention will notify the person who made the request for a mutual agreement procedure of the starting date of the two-year period for the mutual agreement procedure referred to in this paragraph.

3 . Terms of Reference

Within 90 days after the request for arbitration has been received by both competent authorities, the competent authorities will decide on the issues to be resolved by the arbitration panel and communicate them in writing to the person who made the request for arbitration. This will constitute the “Terms of Reference” for the case.

Notwithstanding the following paragraphs of this arrangement, the competent authorities may also, in the Terms of Reference, provide procedural rules that are additional to, or different from, those included in these paragraphs and deal with such other matters as are deemed appropriate.

4. Failure to communicate the Terms of Reference

If the Terms of Reference have not been communicated to the person who made the request for arbitration within the period referred to in paragraph 3, that person and each competent authority may, within 30 days after the end of that period, communicate in writing to each other a list of issues to be resolved by the arbitration. All the lists so communicated during that period will constitute the tentative Terms of Reference.

Within 30 days after all the arbitrators have been appointed as provided in paragraph 5, the arbitrators will communicate to the competent authorities and the person who made the request for arbitration a revised version of the tentative Terms of Reference based on the lists so communicated.

Within 30 days after the revised version has been received by both competent authorities, they will have the possibility to decide on different Terms of Reference and to communicate them in writing to the arbitrators and the person who made the request for arbitration. If they do so within that period, these different Terms of Reference will constitute the Terms of Reference for the case.

If no different Terms of Reference have been decided on by the competent authorities and communicated in writing within that period, the revised version of the tentative Terms of Reference prepared by the arbitrators will constitute the Terms of Reference for the case.

5. Selection of arbitrators

Within 90 days after the Terms of Reference have been received by the person who made the request for arbitration or, where paragraph 4 applies, within 120 days after the request for arbitration has been received by both competent authorities, the competent authorities will each appoint one arbitrator.

Within 60 days after the latter appointment, the arbitrators so appointed will appoint a third arbitrator who will function as the chair of the arbitration panel.

If the appointment of the third arbitrator is not made within the required time period, unless otherwise decided, each competent authority proposes up to three candidates within 10 days after the end of that period. The arbitrators already appointed will appoint a third arbitrator, who will function as the chair of the arbitration panel, from among the candidates so proposed within 10 days after the receipt of the lists of candidates.

The procedures specified in this paragraph above will apply *mutatis mutandis* if for any reason it is necessary to replace an arbitrator after the arbitration process has begun.

Each competent authority will determine the remuneration of its appointed arbitrator. The mode of remuneration for the third arbitrator will be decided on by the competent authorities before the appointment of the third arbitrator, taking the remuneration of the two other arbitrators into account.

6. Eligibility and appointment of arbitrators

According to the provisions of (i) and (iii) of subparagraph b) of paragraph 12 of the Protocol to the Convention:

- a) all arbitrators will have expertise or experience in international tax matters; and
- b) all arbitrators will not be employees of the tax authorities of the Contracting States, nor have had dealt with the case presented pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 24 of the Convention in any capacity.

In addition, the chair of the arbitration panel will be selected taking his nationality and residence into account.

An arbitrator will be considered to have been appointed when a letter confirming that appointment has been signed both by the person or persons who have the power to appoint that arbitrator and by the arbitrator himself.

7. Communication of information and confidentiality

According to the provisions of (iv) of subparagraph b) of paragraph 12 of the Protocol to the Convention, the competent authorities will ensure that all arbitrators and their staff agree, in statements sent to each competent authority, prior to their acting in an arbitration proceeding, to abide by and be subject to the same confidentiality and non-disclosure obligations described in paragraph 2 of Article 25 of the Convention and in the applicable domestic laws of the Contracting States.

8. Failure to provide information in a timely manner and suspension of a mutual agreement procedure

Notwithstanding paragraph 5, where both competent authorities decide that the failure to resolve an issue within the two-year period referred to in paragraph 5 of Article 24 of the Convention is mainly attributable to the failure of the person directly affected by the case to provide relevant information in a timely manner, the competent authorities may postpone the appointment of the arbitrator for a period of time corresponding to the delay in providing that information.

Notwithstanding paragraph 5, if the failure to resolve an issue within the two-year period referred to in paragraph 5 of Article 24 of the Convention is attributable to the fact that the mutual agreement procedure under paragraph 2 of that Article was suspended by a request from the person who presented the case, the competent authorities may postpone the appointment of the arbitrator for a period of time corresponding to the period of such suspension.

The competent authorities will determine the period of time corresponding to the delay and/or the suspension. The competent authority to which a case has been presented

under paragraph 1 of Article 24 of the Convention will notify the person who made the request for arbitration of the determined period of time.

9. Procedural and evidentiary rules

Subject to this arrangement and the Terms of Reference, the arbitrators will adopt those procedural and evidentiary rules that they deem necessary to resolve the issues set out in the Terms of Reference.

According to the provisions of subparagraph c) of paragraph 12 of the Protocol to the Convention, the competent authorities will provide the information, including confidential information, necessary for the arbitration decision to all arbitrators and their staff without undue delay.

Unless the competent authorities decide otherwise, any information (including any information provided by the person who made the request for arbitration or his representatives in writing or orally under paragraph 10) that was not available to both competent authorities before the request for arbitration was received by both of them will not be taken into account for purposes of the arbitration decision.

10 . Participation of the person who requested the arbitration

The person who made the request for arbitration may, either directly or through his representatives, present his position to the arbitrators in writing to the same extent that he can do so during the mutual agreement procedure.

In addition, with the permission of the arbitrators, the person may present his position orally during the arbitration proceedings.

11. Logistical arrangements

Unless decided otherwise by the competent authorities, the competent authority to which the case giving rise to the arbitration was initially presented will be responsible for the logistical arrangements for the meetings of the arbitration panel and will provide the administrative personnel necessary for the conduct of the arbitration process. The administrative personnel so provided will report only to the chair of the arbitration panel concerning any matter related to that process.

12. Costs

According to the provisions of (v) of subparagraph b) of paragraph 12 of the Protocol to the Convention:

- a) each competent authority will bear the cost of its appointed arbitrator and its own expenses; and
- b) the cost of the chair of the arbitration panel and other expenses associated with the conduct of the proceedings will be borne by the competent authorities in equal shares.

The term "other expenses associated with the conduct of the proceedings" in (v) of subparagraph b) of paragraph 12 of the Protocol to the Convention does not include indirect costs incurred for logistical arrangements under paragraph 11.

The person who made the request for arbitration will bear the costs related to his own participation in the arbitration proceedings (including travel costs and costs related to the preparation and presentation of his views).

13 . Applicable legal principles

The arbitrators will decide the issues submitted to arbitration in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Convention and, subject to these provisions, of those of the domestic laws of the Contracting States.

Issues of interpretation of the Convention will be decided by the arbitrators in the light of the principles of interpretation incorporated in Articles 31 to 33 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, having regard to the Commentaries of the OECD Model Tax Convention as periodically amended, as explained in paragraphs 28 to 36.1 of the Introduction to the OECD Model Tax Convention. Issues related to the application of the arm's length principle should similarly be decided having regard to the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Tax Administrations.

The arbitrators will also consider any other sources which the competent authorities may expressly identify in the Terms of Reference.

14 . Arbitration decision

The arbitration decision will be determined by a simple majority of the arbitrators.

The decision of the arbitration panel will be presented in writing and, where the competent authorities so decide, will indicate the sources of law relied upon and the reasoning which led to its result. When requested by either competent authority, the chair of the arbitration panel will present the summary of the discussion in the arbitration panel to the competent authorities.

According to the provisions of (i) of subparagraph d) of paragraph 12 of the Protocol to the Convention, the decision of the arbitration panel has no formal precedential value. The decision will not be made public unless the person who made the request for arbitration and both competent authorities agree on the form and contents of the publication in writing.

15 . Time allowed for communicating the arbitration decision

The arbitration decision will be communicated to the competent authorities and the person who made the request for arbitration within 180 days after the date on which the chair of the arbitration panel notifies in writing the competent authorities and the person who made the request for arbitration that he has received all the information necessary to begin consideration of the case.

Notwithstanding the first part of this paragraph, if at any time within 60 days or, where the appointment of the third arbitrator was not made within 60 days after the latter appointment of the first two arbitrators, 40 days after the date on which the last arbitrator was appointed, the chair of the arbitration panel, with the consent of one of the competent authorities, notifies in writing the other competent authority and the person who made the request for arbitration that he has not received all the information necessary to begin consideration of the case, then:

- a) if the chair of the arbitration panel receives the necessary information within 60 days after the date on which that notice was sent, the arbitration decision will be communicated to the competent authorities and the person who made the request for arbitration within 180 days after the date on which the information was received by the chair of the arbitration panel; and
- b) if the chair of the arbitration panel has not received the necessary information within 60 days after the date on which that notice was sent, the arbitration decision will, unless the competent authorities decide otherwise, be reached without taking into account that information even if the chair of the arbitration panel receives it later and the decision will be communicated to the competent authorities and the person who made the request for arbitration within 240 days after the date on which the notice was sent.

Where the arbitration decision is not expected to be communicated within the required period due to any unforeseen events, the periods in this paragraph may be extended by the period agreed on by the competent authorities and the person directly affected by the case.

16 . Failure to communicate the decision within the required period

In the event that the decision has not been communicated to the competent authorities within the period provided for in paragraph 15, the competent authorities and the person directly affected by the case may agree to extend that period for a period not exceeding 180 days or, if they fail to do so within 30 days after the end of the period provided for in paragraph 15, the competent authorities will appoint a new arbitrator or arbitrators in accordance with paragraph 5.

17 . Final decision

The arbitration decision will be final, unless that decision is found to be unenforceable by the courts of one of the Contracting States due to a violation of paragraph 5 of Article 24 of the Convention, of paragraph 12 of the Protocol to the Convention or of any procedural rule in the Terms of Reference or in this arrangement that may reasonably have affected the decision.

If a decision is found to be unenforceable for one of these reasons, the request for arbitration will be considered not to have been made and the arbitration process will be considered not to have taken place except for the purposes of paragraphs 7 and 12.

18 . Implementing the arbitration decision

The competent authorities will implement the arbitration decision within the period of 180 days after the communication of the decision to them by reaching a mutual agreement on the case that led to the arbitration.

The period may be extended by the period agreed on by the competent authorities and the person directly affected by the case.

19 . Where no arbitration decision will be provided

Notwithstanding paragraphs 14, 15 and 16, according to the provisions of subparagraph e) of paragraph 12 of the Protocol to the Convention, where, at any time after a request for arbitration has been made and before the arbitration panel has delivered a decision to the competent authorities and the person who made the request for arbitration, the competent authorities notify in writing the arbitrators and that person that they have solved all the unresolved issues submitted to the arbitration, the case will be considered as resolved pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article 24 of the Convention and no arbitration decision will be provided.

20 . Final provisions

This arrangement applies to any request for arbitration made pursuant to paragraph 5 of Article 24 of the Convention after that provision has become effective.

Where such request is made by applying the provisions of subparagraph f) of paragraph 12 of the Protocol to the Convention, this arrangement applies, mutatis mutandis, to such request. If a case has been presented by a person to the competent authority of a Contracting State and the information specified in paragraph 2 has been presented to the competent authority of the other Contracting State before the entry into force of the

Convention, the case will be considered to have been presented to the competent authority of the other Contracting State on the date of the entry into force of the Convention.

The competent authorities may modify or supplement this arrangement by an exchange of letters between them.

Signed at The Hague on the twenty-fifth day of August, 2010, and at Tokyo on the first day of September, 2010 respectively, in duplicate, in the English language.

Bijlage II

Tokyo, August 25, 2010

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of today's date which reads as follows:

"I have the honour to refer to the Convention between Japan and the Kingdom of the Netherlands for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income signed today (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention") and to confirm, on behalf of the Government of Japan, the following understanding reached between the two Governments:

1. With reference to subparagraph m) of paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Convention, it is understood that the term "pension fund" includes the following and any identical or substantially similar funds which are established pursuant to legislation introduced after the date of signature of the Convention:

- a) funds established as the pension or retirement benefits systems implemented under the following laws in Japan:
 - (i) National Pension Law (Law No. 141 of 1959);
 - (ii) Employees' Pension Insurance Law (Law No. 115 of 1954);
 - (iii) The Law Concerning Mutual Aid Association for National Public Officials (Law No. 128 of 1958);
 - (iv) The Law Concerning Mutual Aid Association for Local Public Officials and Personnel of Similar Status (Law No. 152 of 1962);
 - (v) The Law Concerning Mutual Aid for Private School Personnel (Law No. 245 of 1953);
 - (vi) Coal-Mining Pension Fund Law (Law No. 135 of 1967);
 - (vii) Defined-Benefit Corporate Pension Law (Law No. 50 of 2001);
 - (viii) Defined-Contribution Pension Law (Law No. 88 of 2001);
 - (ix) Farmers' Pension Fund Law (Law No. 127 of 2002);
 - (x) Corporate Tax Law (Law No. 34 of 1965);

- (xi) Small and Medium Enterprises Retirement Allowance Mutual Aid Law (Law No. 160 of 1959);
 - (xii) Small Enterprise Mutual Relief Projects Law (Law No. 102 of 1965); and
 - (xiii) Cabinet Order of Income Tax Law (Cabinet Order No. 96 of 1965); and
- b) pension institutions regulated under the following laws in the Netherlands:
- (i) Pension Act (Pensioenwet);
 - (ii) Obligatory Occupational Pension Schemes Act (Wet verplichte beroepspensioenregeling);
 - (iii) Industry-wide pension fund (mandatory scheme membership) Act 2000 (Wet verplichte deelneming in een bedrijfstakpensioenfonds 2000);
 - (iv) Act on the Notary Office (Wet op het notarisambt); and
 - (v) Act on Financial Supervision (Wet op het financieel toezicht).

2. With reference to Articles 10, 11, 12 and 20 of the Convention, it is understood that, in determining the status of a resident of a Contracting State as a beneficial owner by applying the provisions of those Articles, the other Contracting State shall take into consideration the principle with respect to the interpretation of the term “beneficial owner” as set out in the commentary on the Model Tax Convention on Income and on Capital of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

3. With reference to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 17 of the Convention, it is understood that pensions and other similar remuneration, including social security payments, and annuities will be considered to be adequately subject to tax in case:

- a) the payments are subject to a tax rate that is substantially similar to the tax rate applicable to income from employment, and
- b) at least 90 per cent of the payments are included in the basis upon which tax is imposed.

It is further understood that the amount of those payments equal to the amount of the public pension deduction granted under the Income Tax Law (Law No. 33 of 1965) of Japan will be regarded as being included in the basis upon which tax is imposed and subject to a tax rate that is substantially similar to the tax rate applicable to income from employment.

4. With reference to paragraph 7 of Article 21 of the Convention, the competent authority of a Contracting State will notify to the competent authority of the other Contracting State before denying benefits of the Convention.

5. With reference to Article 22 of the Convention, it is understood that, subject to the provisions of the laws of the Netherlands regarding the exemption from the company tax of

dividends received in relation to a qualifying shareholding (the participation exemption), a company which is a resident of the Netherlands and which derives dividends from a company which is a resident of Japan shall be entitled, for the purpose of Netherlands tax, to the same relief which would be granted to the company if the company paying the dividends were a resident of the Netherlands.

If the foregoing understanding is acceptable to the Government of the Netherlands, I have the honour to suggest that the present note and Your Excellency's reply to that effect should be regarded as constituting an arrangement between the two Governments in this matter, which shall enter into force at the same time as the Convention. ”

The foregoing understanding being acceptable to the Government of the Netherlands, I have the honour to confirm that Your Excellency's Note and this reply shall be regarded as constituting an arrangement between the two Governments in this matter, which shall enter into force at the same time as the entry into force of the Convention.

I avail myself of this opportunity to extend to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.