

Japan's Tax Convention Network

Ministry of Finance Japan

《91 conventions, etc. applicable to 157 jurisdictions; as of October 1, 2026》 (see notes 1 and 2)

Europe (46)

<u>Austria</u>	<u>Luxemburg</u>
<u>Belgium</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>
<u>Bulgaria</u>	<u>Norway</u>
<u>Croatia</u>	<u>Poland</u>
<u>Czech Republic</u>	<u>Portugal</u>
<u>Denmark</u>	<u>Romania</u>
<u>Estonia</u>	<u>Serbia</u>
<u>Finland</u>	<u>Slovakia</u>
<u>France</u>	<u>Slovenia</u>
<u>Germany</u>	<u>Spain</u>
<u>Greece</u>	<u>Sweden</u>
<u>Hungary</u>	<u>Switzerland</u>
<u>Iceland</u>	<u>United Kingdom</u>
<u>Ireland</u>	<u>Guernsey (*)</u>
<u>Italy</u>	<u>Isle of Man (*)</u>
<u>Latvia</u>	<u>Jersey (*)</u>
<u>Lithuania</u>	<u>Liechtenstein (*)</u>

(No bilateral convention or agreement with Japan)

<u>Albania</u>	<u>Greenland</u>
<u>Andorra</u>	<u>Malta</u>
<u>Bosnia and Herzegovina</u>	<u>Monaco</u>
<u>Cyprus</u>	<u>Montenegro</u>
<u>Faroe Islands</u>	<u>North Macedonia</u>
<u>Gibraltar</u>	<u>San Marino</u>

Africa (24)

<u>Algeria</u>	<u>South Africa</u>
<u>Egypt</u>	<u>Zambia</u>
<u>Morocco</u>	

(No bilateral convention or agreement with Japan)

<u>Benin</u>	<u>Mauritania</u>
<u>Botswana</u>	<u>Mauritius</u>
<u>Burkina Faso</u>	<u>Namibia</u>
<u>Cabo Verde</u>	<u>Nigeria</u>
<u>Cameroon</u>	<u>Rwanda</u>
<u>Eswatini</u>	<u>Senegal</u>
<u>Ghana</u>	<u>Seychelles</u>
<u>Kenya</u>	<u>Tunisia</u>
<u>Liberia</u>	<u>Uganda</u>
<u>Madagascar</u>	

Russia and New Independent States (12)

<u>Armenia</u>	<u>Georgia</u>	<u>Moldova</u>	<u>Turkmenistan</u>
<u>Azerbaijan</u>	<u>Kazakhstan</u>	<u>Russia</u>	<u>Ukraine</u>
<u>Belarus</u>	<u>Kyrgyz</u>	<u>Tajikistan</u>	<u>Uzbekistan</u>

America and the Caribbean (36)

Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Ecuador
Jamaica
Mexico
Peru
United States
Uruguay
Bahamas (*)
Bermuda (*)
British Virgin Islands (*)
Cayman Islands (*)
Panama (*)
 (No bilateral convention or agreement with Japan)
Anguilla
Antigua and Barbuda
Aruba
Argentina
Barbados
Belize
Costa Rica
Curacao
Dominica
Dominican Republic
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Montserrat
Paraguay
Saint Christopher and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Sint Maarten
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos Islands



Middle East (10)

<u>Israel</u>	<u>Saudi Arabia</u>
<u>Kuwait</u>	<u>Turkey</u>
<u>Oman</u>	<u>United Arab Emirates</u>
<u>Qatar</u>	

(No bilateral convention or agreement with Japan)

<u>Bahrain</u>	<u>Lebanon</u>
<u>Jordan</u>	

Asia and Pacific (29)

<u>Australia</u>	<u>Fiji</u>	<u>Malaysia</u>	<u>Singapore</u>	<u>Vietnam</u>
<u>Bangladesh</u>	<u>Hong Kong</u>	<u>New Zealand</u>	<u>Korea</u>	<u>Macao (*)</u>
<u>Brunei</u>	<u>India</u>	<u>Pakistan</u>	<u>Sri Lanka</u>	<u>Samoa (*)</u>
<u>China</u>	<u>Indonesia</u>	<u>Philippines</u>	<u>Thailand</u>	<u>Taiwan (see note 3)</u>

(No bilateral convention or agreement with Japan)

<u>Cook Islands</u>	<u>Marshall Islands</u>	<u>Nauru</u>	<u>Niue</u>	<u>Vanuatu</u>
<u>Maldives</u>	<u>Mongolia</u>	<u>New Caledonia</u>	<u>Papua New Guinea</u>	

(Note 1) Since the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters is a multilateral convention, and the tax conventions with the former Soviet Union and with the former Czechoslovakia were succeeded by more than one jurisdiction, the numbers of jurisdictions do not correspond to those of tax conventions, etc.

(Note 2) The breakdown of the numbers of conventions, etc. and jurisdictions is as follows:

- Tax Conventions (conventions principally for the elimination of double taxation and the prevention of tax evasion and avoidance): 78 conventions applicable to 81 jurisdictions.
- Tax Information Exchange Agreements (agreements principally for the exchange of information regarding tax matters): 11 agreements applicable to 11 jurisdictions (these jurisdictions are marked with (*) above).
- Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters: entered into force by 128 jurisdictions (not including Japan) (these jurisdictions are underlined above) and applicable to 146 jurisdictions due to the extension of the application of the Convention (jurisdictions to which the Convention is extended are underlined above with dotted lines). 64 jurisdictions out of 146 do not have a bilateral convention or agreement with Japan.
- Private-sector Tax Arrangement with Taiwan: 1 jurisdiction

(Note 3) As for Taiwan, a framework equivalent to a tax convention is established in combination of (1) the Private-sector Tax Arrangement between the Interchange Association (Japan) and the Association of East Asian Relations (Taiwan) and (2) the Japanese domestic legislation to implement the provisions of the Private-sector Tax Arrangement in Japan. (The two associations are now renamed as the Japan-Taiwan Exchange Association (Japan) and the Taiwan-Japan Relations Association (Taiwan), respectively.)