

0,672,936,711

Translation ¹

Agreement

between the Swiss Confederation and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income ²

Concluded on 30 September 1954

by the Federal Assembly approved on December 13, 1954 ³

ratifications exchanged on February 23, 1955

Entered into force on February 23, 1955

(As on 28 June 1996)

The Swiss Federal Council and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

Desiring to conclude an agreement on avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income, have appointed for this purpose as their plenipotentiaries:

(Here follow the names of plenipotentiaries)

the after they communicated their full powers, found in good and due form,

Have agreed as follows:

Art. I

¹ The taxes which form the subject of this Agreement are:

a.

In the UK:

The income tax (with inclusion of the surcharge tax), the profits tax and the excess profit tax (hereinafter referred to as "control of the United Kingdom");

b.

In Switzerland:

The taxes levied by the federal government, cantons and municipalities on income (total income, earned income, property income, income from industrial or commercial activities, etc.), but not the federal stamp duty on coupons ¹, unless it is explicitly mentioned (hereinafter referred to as "Swiss tax" hereinafter).

² The present Convention shall also apply to any other in its essence similar taxation which are raised after it was signed in the United Kingdom or Switzerland.

¹ The stamp duty on coupons will no longer be applicable (Article 71, Section 1 of the Federal Act of 13 October 1965 on withholding tax -.. SR [642.21](#)).

Art. II

¹ In this agreement mean, unless the context requires otherwise:

a.

The term "United Kingdom" Great Britain and Northern Ireland, excluding the Channel Islands Man and the island;

b.

The term "Switzerland" means the Swiss Confederation;

c.

The terms "one country" and "the other country", as the context requires, the United Kingdom and Switzerland;

d.

The term "control" as the context requires, the control of the United Kingdom or the Swiss tax;

e.

The term "person" means any natural person, company, firm, connection without legal personality and any other legal entity (entity) with or without legal personality;

f.

The term "company" with respect to the United Kingdom any corporate body with legal personality (body corporate) and with reference to Switzerland any entity with legal personality;

g.

The term "resident of the United Kingdom":

(I)

any company or partnership, where the management and control of its operations in the United Kingdom carried out;

(ii)
any other person who is considered resident (due to domicile or residence) in Switzerland living in application of the tax in the United Kingdom than in the United Kingdom and the application of the Swiss tax as not;

H.

The term "resident of Switzerland":

(I)
each governed by Swiss law established or organized society or partnership (simple, general or limited partnership), if the management and control of its operations do not take place in the United Kingdom;

(ii)
any other person residing in application of Swiss tax as (due to domicile or residence) in Switzerland and which is regarded as not resident in the United Kingdom in application of the control of the United Kingdom;

i.

The terms "resident of a country" and "resident of the other country», as the context requires, a resident of the United Kingdom or Switzerland's inhabitants;

j.

The terms "enterprise of the United Kingdom" and "Swiss company" depending on an operated by a resident of the United Kingdom or Switzerland to industrial or commercial enterprise; the terms "enterprise of one country" and "enterprise of the other country», as the context requires, a company of the United Kingdom or a Swiss company;

k.

The term "permanent establishment" means a branch, management, office, factory, workshop or other permanent place of business, as well as a farm, a mine, a quarry or any other located in exploitation deposits of mineral resources. It also includes a construction site on which a period of at least one year on a contractual basis buildings are carried out, but not a representative, unless the representative possess a general power to contract negotiations and contracts for an enterprise of one country and practice these habitually also. In this regard it is noted:

(I)
A permanent establishment in the other country shall not be accepted, because a company in one country maintains business relations in the other country by a real broker, general commission agent or other independent agent acting in the ordinary course of his business;

(ii)
The fact that a company of one country in the other country maintains a permanent place of business solely for the purchase of goods and merchandise makes itself such a permanent place of business is not a permanent establishment of the company;

(iii)
The fact that a company in one country has a subsidiary that is a resident of another country, or there business (through a permanent establishment or otherwise) maintains makes by itself the subsidiary is not a permanent establishment of the enterprise of the first country;

l.

The term "profits from industrial or commercial activities", the profits from the operation of a manufacturing, trading, mining company, agricultural concern, financial or insurance undertaking, and Mieterträge and fees for the provision cinematograph films, on the other hand not income in the form of dividends, of interest and fees (unless such cinematograph films for transfer) for licenses, unless such income were attributable to this Agreement a permanent establishment situated there under the laws of the countries in accordance with Article 111;

m.

The term "competent authority" on the part of the United Kingdom, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue or their authorized representative; on the part of Switzerland, the Director of the Federal Tax Administration or his authorized representative; and in the case of any territory to which this Agreement is extended in accordance with Article XXI, the competent in the area of managing the taxes covered by the Agreement Authority.

² Determines the agreement that income from a Swiss source from Swiss tax exempt his or should be in the benefit from a reduction of the sentence of this tax, provided that they are subject (with or without other conditions) in the United Kingdom of the tax, and that income under the current UK legislation not to the full, but only with the partial amount controllable, which is remitted to the UK or based there, so should the exemption or rate reduction, which has to allow Switzerland to the Agreement, only the find much of the income application, which is remitted to the UK or based there.

³ If a provision of this Agreement, a partnership as a resident of Switzerland for any income in the enjoyment of the exemption from tax in the United Kingdom, so should such a provision does not restrict the authority of the United Kingdom, any partner of the partnership, which in application of the tax is considered by the United Kingdom than in the United Kingdom resident (regardless of whether it is considered resident, even the application of Swiss tax as in Switzerland or not), to tax on its share of the income of the partnership; However, should such income for the purposes of Article XV qualifies as income from Swiss sources.

⁴ continues to enjoy any provision of this Agreement, a discount as a resident of Switzerland for any income tax exemption of the United Kingdom, so to be characterized not obliged the United Kingdom to grant exemption from tax in the United Kingdom for the part of income, the a legitimate heir of the estate belongs, if this heritage is considered resident when applying the Swiss tax rather than in Switzerland, and its share is subject to the income neither in his personality nor as part of the estate of the Swiss tax.

⁵ In applying the provisions of this Agreement by each of the Contracting Parties shall, unless the context requires otherwise, any otherwise circumscribed notion of sense be settled which belongs to him under the laws in the areas of this party for the subject matter of the Agreement forming taxes in force are.

Art. III

¹ The profits of an enterprise of the United Kingdom of industrial or commercial activities should not be subject to Swiss tax, unless the company entertains in Switzerland business through a permanent establishment situated therein. Switzerland maintains its such business, then such gains tax only to the extent that they are attributable to that permanent establishment.

² The profits made by a Swiss company from industrial or commercial activities to be subject to any tax in the United Kingdom, unless the company entertains in the UK business through a permanent establishment situated therein. Maintains its such business, so can such gains tax only to the extent that they are attributable to that permanent establishment in the United Kingdom.

³ follows that the undertaking of a country in the other country business through a permanent establishment situated therein, so that permanent establishment those gains are attributed from industrial or commercial activities, which they as an independent company with the same or similar activities under the same or similar conditions and without any depending on the company whose permanent establishment is, could have achieved.

⁴ If an undertaking of a country of this country signed contracts profits from the sale of goods or merchandise which are stored in a warehouse in the other country, so to such gains can not be attributed to a permanent establishment of the company in this other country, namely even if the orders have not been answered by an agent in this other country and forwarded by him to the adoption of the company.

⁵ Because of the mere purchase of goods or merchandise by an enterprise of one country in the other country with a permanent establishment of the company in this other country, no part of the profits generated by the company are attributed.

⁶ In determining the profits from industrial or commercial activities of a permanent establishment are all reasonably permanent establishment attributable costs, with the inclusion of executive and general administrative costs, be admitted to the withdrawals, and this regardless of whether such expenses in the country where the permanent establishment is located, or elsewhere.

Art. IV

If

a.

an enterprise of one country is involved directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of another country, or

b.

the same persons participate directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of both an enterprise of a country and an enterprise of the other country

and in a will as agreed conditions in the other case between the two companies in terms of their commercial and financial relations made or imposed that differ from those which would be agreed between independent enterprises, then any profits which one of the two companies would be able to achieve, have not so accrued reason of those conditions, included in the profits of that enterprise and taxed accordingly.

Art. V

Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles III and IV should gains derived by a resident of a country from the operation of ships or aircraft, other with inclusion of the profits of such resident from the sale of cards for trips such ships or aircraft, of the tax in land be freed.

Art. VI

¹ Dividends (other than those which are attributable to this Agreement one located in the United Kingdom permanent establishment under the laws of the United Kingdom and Article III), a company which is a resident of the United Kingdom, a resident of Switzerland, for the Swiss control subject, pays, should be exempt from the surcharge tax in the United Kingdom.

² profits from industrial or commercial activities of a Swiss company which has business through a permanent establishment in the United Kingdom, undistributed profits of companies in the United Kingdom are long indeed subject to a lower rate of corporate income tax in the United Kingdom as a share in the profits of such companies, the profit tax of the United be subject only to the Kingdom of the lower rate.

³ Where a company which is in Switzerland a resident, directly or indirectly, no less than 50 percent of voting rights in a company which is a resident of the United Kingdom, so shall all the dividends of the company to the former and to any other company, Switzerland, a resident's and at least 10 percent of the total share capital of the dividend-paying company has the right of use, are allowed in the calculation of corporate income tax in the United Kingdom, which is to be paid by that company to the facts in dividends proposition aside.

a. From dividends paid by one established under Swiss law society to a resident of the United Kingdom, the Swiss withholding tax may be charged; However, should the rate of which with respect to each such residents of the United Kingdom, which it is subject to the control of the United Kingdom, be reduced in accordance with the following provisions of this paragraph (unless the dividends are this according to the laws of Switzerland and in accordance with Article III attributable Agreement a permanent establishment located in Switzerland).

b.

If the inhabitants of the United Kingdom is a natural person, where the actual rate of tax in the United Kingdom does not exceed 5 percent, so should not be levied withholding tax.

c.

If the inhabitants of the United Kingdom is a natural person, where the actual rate of tax in the United Kingdom exceeds 5 percent, the withholding tax should be levied only on the proposition, which, together with the principle of federal stamp duty on coupons, the actual sentence the control of the United Kingdom equivalent.

d.

If the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, a company which directly or indirectly no less than 95 percent of voting rights in the company paying dividends, the withholding tax is to be reduced by an amount that accounts for 20 percent of the dividend.

e.

If the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, a company which directly or indirectly have less than 95, but not less than 50 percent of voting rights in the dividend paying company, the withholding tax is to be reduced by an amount which accounts for 10 percent of the dividend.

f.

If the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, a company which at least 10 percent of the total share capital of the dividend-paying company has the right to use, and the provisions of let. d or e of this paragraph on a portion of the paid by the Company Dividends application, it shall be reduced by an amount the withholding tax, which accounts for 10 percent of the dividend.

⁵ If distributed profits of companies are subject in any times of the income tax in the United Kingdom to a sentence of up to 20 percent is not as the rate by which the undistributed profits of the tax actually subjected to the competent authorities of the two contracting parties may order decision whether so the let. d, e and f of the preceding paragraph must be changed, take another touch. After PRECLUDE each of the Contracting Parties may, by written, the other High Contracting Party through diplomatic channels be served notice, the provisions of paragraph 3 and paragraph 4 Bst. d, e and f, terminate this Article; in this case, these provisions should no longer be applicable from the date on which the relevant changes in the rates of income tax in the United Kingdom entered into force.

⁶ Where a company which is a resident of one country, profits or income from sources situated in the other country, so should, subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, letter. a, of this article, in this other country is neither a tax on dividends, which are hosted by the company to persons who are not resident in the other country, nor a control (undistributed on the nature of a tax profits) on the unremitted earnings of society are collected, and this. regardless of whether representing dividends or undistributed profits in full or in part in this other country posted profits or income

Art. VII

¹ Interest and Royalties that of a country which for there subject to tax, accruing to a resident of lying in the other country sources should be exempt in the other country by the control.

² In this Article:

a.

The term "interest" Interest on bonds, securities, debt acknowledgments, cash bonds or any other debt obligation (with inclusion grundpfändlich backed receivables);

b.

The term "royalties" as fees and other remuneration for the transfer of use rights to literary copyrights, artistic or scientific work, patents, models, samples, secret processes or formulas, trademarks and similar assets or rights (with inclusion of the rental fees and similar payments for the use industrial, commercial or scientific equipment, or equipment); However, it does not cover fees and other remuneration for the exploitation of mines, quarries or other natural resources.

³ A from the sale of property or right of. in paragraph 2, lit. b, of this article kind referred scored principal amount, which comes from a country situated in the sources shall be exempt in that country from tax, provided that the recipient is a resident of another country.

⁴ existence of a special relationship between the debtor and creditor or between such persons on the one hand and one or more third parties on the other hand, and is therefore the aligned compensation higher than they would have been agreed if the debtor and creditor would have been independent of each other, we find in this article exemption provided for in the additional amount shall not apply.

⁵ Interest and Royalties that are exempt under this Article of the control of the United Kingdom, are also in the calculation of corporate income tax and excess profit tax as a deduction from profits or income of the person hosting the interest or royalties, permit, and this regardless of on any kind may be the relationship between you and the recipient of the interest or royalties.

⁶ The measures provided for in this Article exemptions from the tax in a country to be found on interest, royalties or capital amounts that are attributable to the laws of this country and in accordance with Article III of this Agreement, a clifftop permanent establishment, does not apply.

Art. VIII

¹ A resident of one country is on gains from the sale, transfer or exchange of assets exempt in the other country of any tax to be (unless such gains are in accordance with the laws of that other country and in accordance with Article III of this Agreement, there a attributable to permanent establishment situated).

² In this article, the term "assets" includes any corporeal or incorporeal movable property.

Art. IX

¹ Income from immovable property situated in a country which applies a resident of another country, the tax to be subject under the laws of the former country. Are these also the income tax in the other country, such a double taxation according to the provisions of Article XV is encounter.

² In this article, the term "income from immovable property" income from immovable property of any kind, including gains from the sale or exchange of such property and the fees for the exploitation of mines, quarries or other natural resources. However, its scope does not interest grundpfändlich secured claims.

Art. X

¹ Remuneration with inclusion of pensions, align the government of the United Kingdom or a created by their funds provided to an individual in this State Government services should be exempt from Swiss tax; the exemption should, however, do not apply to remuneration, other than pensions, which are a Swiss citizen who does not at the same time holds British nationality aligned.

² allowances with inclusion of pensions, align the Swiss Confederation, a canton or one of them internally generated funds to an individual in respect of Switzerland rendered state services should be exempt from tax in the United Kingdom; the exemption should, however, do not apply to remuneration, other than pensions, which are a British national who is a Swiss citizen not simultaneously aligned.

³ The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not apply to compensation for services rendered in connection with a for profit run by one of the contracting parties or of a Swiss canton business.

⁴ The provisions of this Agreement shall in any way the right to the enjoyment of other or additional exemptions conferred on diplomatic and consular officials currently or could be given to them in future.

Art. XI

¹ A natural person who is a resident of the United Kingdom shall be exempt from Swiss tax on profits or remuneration for work done in Switzerland during a tax year personal services (including the performance of professional services)

a.

if she is present in the course of this year for a total of no more than 183 days in Switzerland, and

b.

if,

(I)

in the case of a Board mandate or an employment relationship, the services are provided on behalf of or for the account of a resident of the United Kingdom,

(ii)

in other cases, that person in Switzerland no office or any other permanent business establishment operates, and

c.

if the profits or remuneration of the control of the United Kingdom are subject.

² A natural person who is a resident of Switzerland shall be exempt from tax in the United Kingdom on profits and remuneration for work in the UK during a tax year personal services (including the performance of professional services)

a.

when during total no more than 183 days who is in the course of this year in the UK, and

b.

if,

(I)

in the case of a Board mandate or an employment relationship that are provided services on behalf of or for the account of a resident Switzerland,

(ii)

in other cases, that person no office or any other permanent business establishment operates in the UK, and

c.

if the profits or remuneration are subject to Swiss tax.

³ The provisions of this Article profits or remuneration of persons who appear in public, such as theater, motion picture, radio or television actresses, musicians and athletes who do not apply.

Art. XII

¹ Pensions (other than those of Article X type mentioned) and pensions that a natural person who is a resident of a country and for there subject to tax, accruing from lying in the other country sources should, by the control in this other country be freed.

² In this Article:

a.

The term "pensions" periodic payments that can be aligned with respect to earlier services or to compensate for disadvantages suffered physical;

b.

The term "annuities" specific, periodically, at fixed times, for life or during a specified or ascertainable period of time in return for adequate and full compensation in money or goods payable sums.

Art. XIII

¹ A professor or teacher from one country who receives a remuneration for his applied during a temporary, two years not exceeding stay teaching at a university, college, school or other educational institution in the other country, is with this other country respect be freed in this compensation from the tax.

² A student or business apprentice from one country which is responsible for studying or training in the other country during the full time necessary to be freed in this other country from the tax on maintenance, study or training monies to him by persons be aligned outside that other country.

Art. XIV

¹ Natural persons, residents of Switzerland are are entitled to the same personal requirements, facilities and discounts in relation to the control of the United Kingdom as British nationals who are not resident in the United Kingdom.

² Natural persons, residents of the United Kingdom are, are entitled to the same personal allowances, reliefs and reductions with respect to the Swiss tax as Swiss nationals who are resident in the United Kingdom.

Art. XV

¹ The laws of the Contracting Parties shall continue to be decisive for the taxation of income earned in each of the countries, as long as the present Convention to any specific provisions to the contrary. Subject to income tax in both countries, so double taxation in accordance with the following paragraphs of this article is to encounter.

² Subject to the provisions of the law of the United Kingdom of the bonus in a country outside of the United Kingdom tax contribution to the control of the United Kingdom, the Swiss tax, which is payable directly or by deduction on income from Swiss sources, to owed on that same income tax in the United Kingdom taken into account. If it is in these agreements to a dividend that is paid by a company which is in Switzerland a resident, to a company which directly or indirectly holds at least 50 percent of voting rights in the dividend paying company, so should in this credit (In addition to the Swiss tax on the dividend) and the dividend by the company paying on their profits payable Swiss tax will be charged. In applying this paragraph, the term "Swiss tax" the federal stamp duty on coupons ¹, but not the control of communities.

³ income (excluding dividends) located in the UK sources, which is subject, directly or by deduction of tax under the laws of the United Kingdom and in accordance with this Agreement in the United Kingdom is exempt from Swiss tax.

⁴ In the case of a person (other than a company or partnership), the resident when applying the control of the United Kingdom than in the United Kingdom and which is considered living at the same time when using the Swiss tax as (due to domicile or residence) in Switzerland, intended for income derived from sources located in Switzerland, the person in question, the provisions of paragraph 2, and for income derived located in the UK sources this person from, the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article shall apply. Receives such derives income from companies located outside the United Kingdom and Switzerland sources, so can (subject to in force in the two countries have laws and subject to any agreement between one or the other Contracting Party and the territory from which the income flow, are made) such income in both countries, the tax will be subject; However, the Swiss tax payable on the subject in both countries the tax revenues, reduced to half and in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article shall be credited to the control of the United Kingdom on this income.

⁵ For purposes of this Article profits or remuneration for work done in a country personal (including professional) services shall be regarded as income from sources located in this country; However, the remuneration apply to a board of directors as an income from the land, in which the company is resident, and services provided by a natural person fully or mainly on powered by a resident of a country vessels or aircraft, as provided in this country.

¹ The stamp duty on coupons will no longer be applicable (Article 71 paragraph 1 of the Federal Act of 13 October 1965 on withholding tax - SR [642.21](#)).

Art. XVI

¹ If it is determined in this agreement that with respect to any income the discharge had to be done by the tax in the country from which will flow to the income, so should such a provision not be construed as meaning that the tax at source not have a full approach may be deducted. Is of such income tax withheld at the source, so have the tax authorities of the country which has to grant the relief from tax to provide for an appropriate reimbursement of tax if they can prove the income recipients within the applicable in that country deadlines that he is entitled to the relief.

² Are income to any provision of this Agreement, tax-free, so they can be billed on other income or to measure the rate of this tax anyway when calculating the tax.

³ When calculating the measures provided for in Article VI and XIV relief the income of a partnership is deemed income of their individual shareholders.

Art. XVII

¹ The provisions of this Agreement, the claims for exemptions, deductions, tax credits or other benefits that are granted in future by the in force in the territory of one of the contracting parties in the laws currently or taxing, in no way to be.

² The provisions of this Agreement, the taxpayer should no rights or benefits forfeit to them by the on 17 October 1931 ¹ acknowledged the current exemption of income and profits earned by agencies completed agreements concerning the Government of the United Kingdom and the Swiss Federal Council become

¹ [BS 12 640 ; AS 1978 1465 Article 28 para.. 7]

Art. XVIII

¹ The members of a Contracting Party may not taxable and not in connection therewith requests are subject in areas of the other Contracting Party that, higher or more burdensome different from the taxation and related standing requirements that the members of that other Party in similar circumstances are or will be subject in the future.

² The of a society, a people connection or by natural persons operated (either alone or in the form of a partnership) companies of one country may land on the income, profits or capital that are their local establishments attributable to any taxation be subjected in the other who are different, higher or more burdensome than the taxation which similarly operated companies this other country subject to similar income and profits and capital or the like are subjected to in the future.

³ income, profits and capital of an enterprise of a country whose capital is wholly or partly, directly or indirectly in the possession or under the control of one or more residents of the other country, any taxation may in the first country be subject to different, higher or more burdensome than the taxation which other similar enterprises of that first country subject in similar circumstances for similar income and profits and capital or the like are subjected to in the future.

⁴ paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article may be construed in any case as meaning that they undertake a High Contracting Party Party, members of the other Contracting Party, which are not considered in the areas of first party resident, the same personal deductions, reliefs and reductions for tax purposes grant as their own nationals.

⁵ The term "national" means in this article:

a.

As regards Switzerland, all Swiss citizens, irrespective of their domicile, and all under Swiss law established, equipped with or without legal personality entities;

b.

In relation to the United Kingdom, all British subjects and all persons under British protection,

(i)

which in the United Kingdom or in any territory to which this Agreement is extended in accordance with Article XXI, live, or

(ii)

what their status from their association with the United Kingdom or any territory to which this Agreement is extended in accordance with Article XXI, derive,

and all legal persons, partnerships, associations and other entities which derive their status from the law of the United Kingdom or any territory to which the Agreement is extended in accordance with Article XXI.

⁶ The term "tax" in this Article means taxes of every kind and description levied by any authority.

Art. XIX

¹ If a taxable person to the competent authority of the Contracting Party, to which he belongs or in whose territory he is resident, is that he did not receive the treatment in another country, to which he, according to collect any provision of this Agreement claim, so should this competent authority with that of the other Contracting Party in order to avoid the double taxation in question get into touch.

² For the purpose of execution of this Agreement (and in particular the provisions of Articles III and IV) and to remove difficulties or doubts arise in the application or interpretation of the Agreement may communicate directly with each other, the competent authorities of the two Contracting Parties.

Art. XX

¹ The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall exchange among themselves those who (in accordance with the tax laws of the contracting parties available as part of the normal administrative practice) information, which are necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Agreement with respect to the subject matter of the agreement forming taxes. Any information exchanged in this way is to be kept secret and made accessible to anyone who is not the subject of the Agreement is concerned forming taxes with the assessment or the reference. Information which would disclose any trade, business, industrial or professional secret or trade process, may not be replaced.

² The provisions of this Article shall in no case be interpreted as meaning that they impose on one of the Contracting Parties the obligation to carry out administrative measures at variance with its regulations or administrative practice, or contradict its sovereignty, security or public policy, or information convey that not because of their own and can be procured on the basis of legislation of the Requesting Party.

Art XXI.

¹ This Agreement may be extended, either unchanged or with modifications to any territory for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible and items similar in tax rises as the subject matter of this Agreement, forming taxes; any such extension should be by the date and subject to such variations and conditions (including termination conditions) be effective, which can be determined and agreed upon in the exchanged for this purpose between the Contracting Parties notes. ¹

² Termination of this Agreement pursuant to Article XXIV with respect to Switzerland or the United Kingdom is also the applicability of the Convention to any territory to which it has been extended under this article, put an end unless the contracting parties expressly agreed otherwise or have agreed.

¹ See the end of this abbreviation.

Art. XXII

¹ The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible in Bern.

² The present Convention shall enter into force upon the exchange of instruments of ratification.

Art. XXIII

¹ As soon as this Agreement enters into force under Article XXII, to its provisions as follows shall apply:

a.

In the UK:

in terms of income tax (with inclusion of the surcharge tax): on any tax year beginning on or after 6 April 1953 in terms of corporate income tax and excess profit tax:

(i)

would be levied on profits, on which income tax is levied on a beginning on or after 6 April 1953 tax year, or without this agreement;

(ii)

other profits which are not subject to income tax, but has been made in a period beginning on or after 1 April 1953, and a control period forming financial year, or the following on this date portion of a control period forming fiscal year, partially in the time front and partially in the period after that date falls are attributable;

b.

In Switzerland:

on any tax year beginning on or after January 1, 1953.

² as provided for in Article V exemption to be applied to periods beginning on or after 6 April 1946 tax years application.

Art. XXIV

This Agreement shall remain indefinitely in power, but may require any Contracting Party on or before June 30 of each calendar year, but no earlier than 1957, by written, the diplomatic channels be served announcement be terminated other Contracting Party. In this case, the Agreement shall cease to apply as follows:

a.

In the UK:

**in terms of income tax (with inclusion of the surcharge tax):
for any tax year beginning on or after 6 April of the year following the termination of the calendar year;
in terms of corporate income tax:**

(i)

for profits on which income tax is levied for a tax year beginning on or after 6 April of the year following the termination of the calendar year;

(ii)

other profits which are not subject to income tax, but has been made in a period beginning on or after April 1 of the year following the termination calendar year and a fiscal period forming financial year, or the following on this date portion of a control period forming financial year, which falls partly in the prior period and partially in the period after that date, are allocated;

b.

In Switzerland:

for any tax year beginning on or after January 1 of the year following the termination of the calendar year.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the aforementioned plenipotentiaries have signed this Agreement and thereto affixed their seals. Made to London, for a double, one thousand nine hundred fifty-four on September 30, in French and English original of which are equally authentic.

For the

Swiss Federal Council:

For the Government

| |
|--|
| the United Kingdom |
| of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: |
| E. Bernath |
| Douglas Dodds-Parker |

Exchange of notes 20 / 26th August 1963 (extension to overseas British territories)

Entered into force on August 26, 1963

Mr. Ambassador,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the note dated 20 August 1963 with the following me Your Excellency notifies ⁴ :

"On behalf of the First Secretary of Her Majesty for Foreign Affairs I refer to the Agreement signed in London on September 30, 1954 Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Swiss Federal Council for the Avoidance of Double Taxation with respect to Taxes on Income ,

I have the honor to propose on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom, in accordance with the provisions of Article XXI, the Agreement referred to the areas listed in the Annex to this note in such a way will be extended with the changes and with effect from the data to as is provided in that Annex.

If the Swiss Federal Council agrees to this proposal, I have the honor to suggest that this Note and its Annex and your reply constitute an agreement between the two Governments in this matter. "

I have the honor to confirm to Your Excellency that the Swiss Federal Council has approved the content of its note with reference to Article XXI of the said Agreement. Accordingly, your note and this reply and the attachments constitute an agreement in this matter between our two Governments.

I avail myself of this opportunity to you, Mr. Ambassador, the assurance of my highest consideration again.

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| Elections |
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Appendix ¹

Part I

List of territories to which the Agreement of 30 September 1954 the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income in accordance with Article XXI of the mentioned Agreement under the conditions set out in Parts II and III of this Appendix shall be extended

| Column (1) | Column (2) | Column (3) |
|------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Antigua | Income Tax | January 1, 1961 |
| Barbados | Income Tax | January 1, 1961 |
| Belize | Income Tax | January 1, 1961 |
| | (Including Tax surcharge) | January 1, 1961 |
| Dominica | Income Tax | January 1, |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| | | 1961 |
| Gambia | Income Tax | January 1, 1961 |
| Grenada | Income Tax | January 1, 1961 |
| Virgin Islands | Income Tax | January 1, 1961 |
| Montserrat | Income Tax | January 1, 1961 |
| St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla | Income Tax | January 1, 1961 |
| St. Lucia | Income Tax | January 1, 1961 |
| St. Vincent | Income Tax | January 1, 1961 |
| | | |
| | | |

Part II application of the Agreement

(1) The said Agreement shall apply with the modifications contained in this Appendix in relation to each of the in column (1) of the above-mentioned list areas

(A)

as if the parties to the Swiss Federal Council and the Government of the area would be;

(B)

as if the taxes covered in each of the regions into consideration would be the tax specified in column (2) are shown above the list next to the name of this area;

(C)

as if the reference to "the date of signature of this Agreement" references to the date of the exchange of notes, which is annexed to this Appendix, would be.

(2) Once in Switzerland and one of the listed in the list above areas, the last of the measures has been taken to provide this extension in Switzerland or in the field the force of law, is this extension application as follows:

(A)

for any tax year beginning on or after 1 January 1961: in Switzerland and

(B)

in this field: with respect to the taxes which are levied for the Veranlagungs- or income year, the list next to the name of the site starts at the specified date in column (3) of the above, and for the following Veranlagungs- or income years.

(3) The Swiss Federal Council shall notify the Government of the United Kingdom by a written document to be served through the diplomatic channel message as soon as in Switzerland, the last of the necessary measures referred to in paragraph 2 has been taken. The Government of the United Kingdom notified the Swiss Federal Council in writing, be served through the diplomatic channel message once in all or in any of the listed in the list above areas, the last of the necessary measures referred to in paragraph 2 has been taken.

(4) This extension will remain indefinitely in power, but it can from the Swiss Federal Council or by the government of the United Kingdom with effect for some or all of the listed in the list above areas on or before June 30 of each calendar year, but at the earliest in 1966, be terminated by written, the other government document to be served through the diplomatic channel message; in this case takes the expansion as follows cease to have effect:

(A)

in Switzerland: for any tax year beginning on or after January 1 of the year following the termination of the calendar year;

(B)

in each of the listed in the list above areas, which is affected by the cancellation: in relation to the taxes which are levied for the Veranlagungs- or income year that indicated on or after in column (3) of the above list the day and month the following calendar year in which the notice begins.

Part III Amendments to the Agreement

The mentioned Agreement shall apply to the extension to those indicated in the list above areas with the following amendments:

(A)

for the extension of the Agreement in Barbados Article VI of the Agreement is replaced by the following: "Where a company which is a resident of one country, profits or income from the other land lying sources, so should not a tax in that other country on Dividends are aligned by the company to persons who are not resident in the other country, nor a tax (of the type of tax undistributed earnings) are levied on the undistributed profits of the Company, and this regardless of whether the dividends represent or the undistributed profits fully or partially achieved in that other country profits or income; but remains subject to the purposes of Swiss stamp duty on coupons ² and Swiss withholding tax on dividends paid by a body created or organized under Swiss law society. "

(B)

for the extension of the agreement to other areas as Barbados Article VI will be canceled;

(C)

listed for the extension of the agreement to all the list above areas are the references to Article VII of interest to be deleted, and the words in brackets apply in Article XV, paragraph 3 as "excluding dividends and interest" replaced by the words:

(D)

for the extension of the Agreement to Kenya and Zanzibar ³

(i)

, Article III, paragraph 2, with the restriction that the provisions of this paragraph touching the laws in Kenya and Zanzibar on the taxation of income from the insurance business in any way:

(ii)

is repealed XIII paragraph 1 item;

(iii)

is repealed Article XIV.

¹ AS 1 964 698, 1966 1312, 1972 1660, 1974 1637, 1977 2433, 1982 1648 1996 2770 ² The stamp duty on coupons will no longer be applicable (Article 71 paragraph 1 of the Federal Act of 13 October 1965 on withholding tax. - SR [642.21](#)). ³ These countries have the expansion of the abbreviation. terminated.

AS one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four 698

¹ The French version can be found under the same number in the relevant edition of this collection. ² This Convention shall remain applicable as far as 28 point type.. 5 of abbr. December 8, 1977 (SR [0.672.936.712](#)) it provides. It is also applicable to Malawi and Zambia (SR [0.672.953.21](#)). ³ AS 1955 317 ⁴ The British note is written in English.