

the percentage of its gross income from sources within the United States.

[T.D. 6149, 20 FR 7587, Oct. 12, 1955; 25 FR 14022, Dec. 31, 1960, as amended by T.D. 8734, 62 FR 53497, Oct. 14, 1997]

**§ 509.118 Credit against United States tax for Swiss tax.**

(a) *General*—(1) *Taxable as though no convention.* Notwithstanding any other provision of the convention the United States, in determining the United States tax of a citizen or resident of the United States, or of a domestic corporation, may, under Article XV(1)(a) of the convention, include in the basis upon which such tax is imposed all items of income taxable under the revenue laws of the United States, as though the convention had not come into effect. For example, despite the exemption from United States tax granted by Article VIII of the convention with respect to a copyright royalty derived from sources within the United States by a resident of Switzerland, such royalty shall be included in gross income and is subject to United States tax when so derived by a resident of Switzerland who is a citizen of the United States, even though such resident has no permanent establishment in the United States.

(2) *Exception.* Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, the exclusion from gross income, and exemption from United States tax, granted by Article XI(1) of the convention with respect to wages, salaries, and similar compensation, and pensions, paid by Switzerland or any agency or instrumentality thereof, or by any political subdivisions or other public authorities of Switzerland, shall not be denied. See Article XV(2) of the convention.

(b) *Application of credit*—(1) *General.* For the purpose of mitigating double taxation, Article XV(1)(a) of the convention provides that a citizen or resident of the United States, or a domestic corporation, deriving income from sources within Switzerland shall be allowed a credit against the United States tax for the amount of Swiss tax paid or accrued during the taxable year. This credit shall be made in accordance with the provisions of section 131 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939

as in effect on September 27, 1951, but subject to the provisions of Article XVIII(2) of the convention.

(2) *Similar credit requirement.* (i) Article XV(1)(a) further provides that, by virtue of the provisions of Article XV(1)(b) of the convention, relating to the exclusion from basis for computing the Swiss tax, Switzerland satisfies the similar credit requirement set forth in section 901(b)(3), Internal Revenue Code of 1954, relating to alien residents of the United States, etc.

(ii) This provision of Article XV(1)(a) shall be taken to mean that, solely by reason of the exclusion granted by it under Article XV(1)(b) and without reference to concessions otherwise made by such country, Switzerland satisfies the similar credit requirement only with respect to taxes paid to Switzerland, and not with respect to taxes paid to another foreign country. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed, however, to prevent Switzerland from otherwise satisfying the similar credit requirement, in accordance with section 901 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and the regulations thereunder, with respect to taxes paid to another foreign country. Thus, if pursuant to a convention between Switzerland and another foreign country, Switzerland were to exempt from its income taxes the income received from sources within such other foreign country by a United States citizen residing in Switzerland, then Switzerland would, in accordance with such regulations under section 901, satisfy the similar credit requirement of section 901(b)(3) with respect to income taxes paid to such other country by a Swiss citizen residing in the United States.

**§ 509.120 Double taxation claims.**

(a) *General.* Under Article XVII of the convention, where the taxpayer shows proof that the action of the tax authorities of the United States or Switzerland has resulted, or will result, in double taxation contrary to the provisions of the convention, he is entitled to present the facts to the country of which he is a citizen; or, if he is not a citizen of either country, to the country of which he is a resident; or, if the

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taxpayer is a corporation or other entity, to the country in which it is created or organized. The article provides that, should the taxpayer's claim be deemed worthy of consideration, the competent authority of the country to which the facts are presented shall undertake to come to an agreement with the competent authority of the other country with a view to equitable avoidance of the double taxation in question.

(b) *Manner of filing claim.* Such a claim on behalf of a United States citizen, corporation, or other entity, or on behalf of a resident of the United States who is not a Swiss citizen, shall be filed with the Commissioner. The claim shall be set up in the form of a letter addressed to "The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D.C." and shall show fully all facts and laws on the basis of which the claimant alleges that such double taxation has resulted or will result. If the Commissioner determines that there is an appropriate basis for the claim under the convention, he shall take up the matter with the Director of the Federal Tax Administration with a view to arranging an agreement of the character contemplated by Article XVII.

### § 509.121 Beneficiaries of an estate or trust.

(a) *Qualified beneficiary.* If he otherwise satisfies the requirements of the respective articles concerned, a non-resident alien who is a resident of Switzerland and who is a beneficiary of an estate or trust shall be entitled to the exemption from, or reduction in the rate of, United States tax granted by Articles VI, VII, VIII, and XIV of the convention with respect to dividends, interest, and royalties and other like amounts, to the extent that (1) any amount paid, credited, or required to be distributed by such estate or trust to such beneficiary is deemed to consist of such items and (2) such items would, without regard to the convention, be includible in his gross income.

(b) *Amounts otherwise includible in gross income of beneficiary.* For the determination of amounts which, without regard to the convention, are includible in the gross income of the beneficiary, see subchapter J of chapter 1 of

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the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and the regulations thereunder.

### PARTS 510-512 [RESERVED]

### PART 513—IRELAND

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#### Subpart—Withholding of Tax

##### § 513.2 Dividends.

The fact that the payee of the dividend is not required to pay Irish tax on such dividend because of the application of reliefs or exemptions under Irish revenue laws does not prevent the application of the reduction in rate of United States tax with respect to such dividend. If the dividend would have been subject to Irish tax had the payee thereof derived an income large enough to require payment of tax then liability to Irish tax exists for the purpose of the reduction in rate of United States tax. As to what constitutes a permanent establishment, see Article II(1)(i) of the convention.

[T.D. 8734, 62 FR 53497, Oct. 14, 1997; 63 FR 2723, Jan. 16, 1998]

##### § 513.3 Interest.

The provisions of § 513.2 relating to the degree of liability to Irish tax in