

§ 509.102

profits or remuneration of public entertainers.”

And whereas the text of the aforesaid reservation was communicated by the Government of the United States of America to the Government of the Swiss Confederation and the aforesaid reservation was accepted by the Government of the Swiss Confederation;

And whereas the aforesaid convention was duly ratified by the President of the United States of America on September 20, 1951, in pursuance of the aforesaid advice and consent of the Senate and subject to the aforesaid reservation, and the aforesaid convention was duly ratified on the part of the Swiss Confederation;

And whereas the respective instruments of ratification of the aforesaid convention were duly exchanged at Bern on September 27, 1951, and a protocol of exchange of instruments of ratification, in the English and French languages, was signed at that place and on that date by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, the said protocol containing a statement that it is understood by the two Governments that the convention aforesaid, upon entry into force in accordance with its provisions, is modified in accordance with the aforesaid reservation, so that, in effect, paragraph (4) of Article X of the convention is deemed to be deleted;

And whereas, so far as appertains to an exchange of instruments of ratification prior to October 1 of any year, it is provided in Article XX of the aforesaid convention that upon the exchange of instruments of ratification the convention shall have effect for the taxable years beginning or [sic] or after the first day of January of the year in which such exchange takes place;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and make public the aforesaid convention to the end that the said convention and each and every article and clause thereof, subject to the aforesaid reservation, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and by the citizens of the United States of America and all other persons subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

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§ 509.102 Applicable provisions of law.

(a) General. The Internal Revenue Code of 1954 provides in part as follows:

SUBTITLE A—INCOME TAXES

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SEC. 894. Income exempt under treaty. Income of any kind, to the extent required by any treaty obligation of the United States,

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shall not be included in gross income and shall be exempt from taxation under this subtitle.

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SUBTITLE F—PROCEDURE AND ADMINISTRATION

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SEC. 7805. Rules and regulations—(a) Authorization. Except where such authority is expressly given by this title to any person other than an officer or employee of the Treasury Department, the Secretary or his delegate shall prescribe all needful rules and regulations for the enforcement of this title, including all rules and regulations as may be necessary by reason of any alteration of law in relation to internal revenue.

(b) Retroactivity of regulations or rulings. The Secretary or his delegate may prescribe the extent, if any, to which any ruling or regulation, relating to the internal revenue laws, shall be applied without retroactive effect.

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(b) Internal Revenue Code of 1939. Any reference in §§ 509.101 to 509.122 to any provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 shall, where applicable, be deemed also to refer to the corresponding provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939.

(c) Effective date of regulations. Pursuant to sections 894 and 7805 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, Article XIX of the convention, and other provisions of the internal revenue laws, §§ 509.101 to 509.122 are hereby prescribed effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1951. All regulations inconsistent herewith are modified accordingly.

§ 509.103 Scope of the convention.

(a) Purposes of convention. The primary purposes of the convention, to be accomplished on a reciprocal basis, are to avoid double taxation upon certain items of income derived from sources in one country by residents or corporations or other entities of the other country and to provide for administrative cooperation between the competent tax authorities of the two countries looking to the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion.