

**Information Technology Industry Council  
National Association of Manufacturers  
National Foreign Trade Council  
Organization for International Investment  
Software Finance & Tax Executives Council  
TechAmerica  
Trans-Atlantic Business Council  
U.S Chamber of Commerce  
United States Council for International Business**

July 11, 2013

The Honorable Bob Corker  
United States Senate  
185 Dirksen Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510-0609

Dear Senator Corker,

The bilateral income tax treaties and protocols pending before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are important to U.S. economic growth and U.S. trade and tax policy. We ask for your support for these treaties and protocols and also ask for expeditious action on them by both the Committee and the Senate.

For over eighty years, income tax treaties have played a critical role in fostering U.S. bilateral trade and investment and protecting U.S. businesses, large and small, from double taxation of the income they earn from selling goods and services in foreign markets.

Tax treaties do so primarily by reducing foreign withholding taxes and otherwise restricting the ability of the foreign treaty partner to tax the income of U.S. taxpayers. On a reciprocal basis, tax treaties reduce U.S. withholding taxes to encourage foreign companies to invest in the United States. Where both countries have the right to tax an item of income under the treaty, the treaty seeks to avoid double taxation by requiring one of the countries to allow a credit for the other country's tax (or to exempt the income from its own tax). Tax treaties help the U.S. economy by allowing U.S. companies to more efficiently conduct their businesses abroad and by making the U.S. more hospitable to foreign investment, which creates and sustains millions of American jobs.

In addition, tax treaties contain administrative procedures for U.S. taxpayers, treaty-partner taxpayers, and the U.S. and foreign taxing authorities themselves to resolve disagreements and to assist in the enforcement of the two countries' tax laws. In these and other ways, the U.S. network of over sixty bilateral income tax treaties plays a significant role in advancing the economic interests of the United States in the global economy.

The pending bilateral treaties and protocols contain pro-investment, pro-trade, and pro-job creation measures and help to coordinate tax administration with our treaty partners:

- The proposed tax treaty with Chile, signed in 2010, would be our first with that country, and its ratification would represent an important milestone in lowering tax barriers to U.S. companies operating in Latin America, where we have few such agreements. The proposed treaty would lower withholding taxes on a bilateral basis and protect the interests of U.S. taxpayers in that country.
- The proposed tax treaty with Hungary, also signed in 2010, would modernize the existing treaty, which was signed when Hungary was part of the Soviet bloc. The new treaty also would close a “treaty shopping” loophole in the existing treaty that currently allows non-Hungarian companies to obtain U.S. tax benefits even if their home country does not grant benefits to U.S. companies.
- The Swiss and Luxembourg treaty protocols, both signed in 2009, would among other measures update our information exchange provisions with those countries to override their bank secrecy laws. The Swiss Protocol in particular would enable the U.S. Government to collect U.S. tax revenues from hidden offshore accounts of U.S. tax evaders, while specifically protecting against “fishing expeditions” by either country. The Swiss Protocol has been ratified by Switzerland, and its approval is essential to resolving hundreds of long-running U.S. tax investigations.

Treaties and protocols such as these have routinely been approved by unanimous consent. These treaties promote good business and financial decisions based on free-market principles rather than government influence. They incorporate reforms that foster robust economic growth and build on long-term investment partnerships between the U.S. and our tax treaty partners. Their contents are the product of years of dialogue among Committee Members, the Joint Committee on Taxation, the Executive Branch, and interested stakeholders in the U.S. and abroad.

The bilateral tax treaties and protocols before the Committee are not unique or unprecedented. Several were approved by the Committee during the last Congress and only have been reported back for action in the new Congress. Any technical tax issues they may present can and should be resolved through regular order at a Committee hearing and accompanying dialogue with interested parties.

We look forward to working with the Committee towards prompt consideration and approval of these pending treaties and protocols.

Sincerely,

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