



•• Switzerland

## General

### 1. What are recent tax developments in your country which are relevant for M&A deals?

Swiss tax authorities scrutinise more closely transactions in view of anti-avoidance and anti-abuse rules and in particular the achievement of a tax-free capital gain in a share deal if the seller is an individual and holds his/her shares as part of his/her private wealth.

### 2. What is the general approach of your jurisdiction regarding the implementation of OECD BEPS actions (action Plan 6 specifically) and, if applicable, the amendments to the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive?

Switzerland will implement the minimal standards according to the OECD BEPS Project (i.e. nexus approach for IP boxes, abolishment of harmful tax practice, exchange of information on tax rulings, anti-abuse provisions in double taxation agreements and Country-by-Country-Report) as well as optional recommendations if they are implemented by a large number of countries.

Regarding action Plan 6, Switzerland supports the Principal Purposes Test (PPT rule). Switzerland will implement the new anti-abuse rules either by a revision of the existing double taxation agreements or by the new multilateral instrument according to action Plan 15.

### 3. What are the main differences among acquisitions made through a share deal versus an asset deal in your country?

#### a. Share deal

##### Buy-side

The buyer can generally use the target company's carried-forward tax losses in Switzerland, even after the transfer of the target company's shares. The buyer may not be able to offset financing costs against future profits of the target company. No tax consolidation is possible in Switzerland.

##### Sell-side

Business assets: Corporation tax on the sale may be reduced under Switzerland's participation exemption. Losses carried forward in the target company cannot be offset against a capital gain from the sale of the shares.

Private property: For individuals holding shares as part of their private wealth, the gain is in general considered as tax free capital gain. In specific cases the tax authorities re-qualify a capital gain as taxable income:

- ❖ Transformations: The individual sells his/her shares to a company he/she controls
- ❖ Securities dealer: If the seller qualifies as a professional securities dealer – or if, according to the Swiss Supreme Court an individual seller regularly and systematically deals with securities – the capital gain is subject to Swiss income tax and social security contributions
- ❖ Indirect partial liquidation: The purchase price is financed with the assets of the acquired company. An indirect partial liquidation will be assumed if shares representing at least 20% of the share capital of a company are sold from the private assets of an individual investor to the business assets of a corporate or an individual buyer, and the target company distributes current assets not needed for business operations out of distributable profits or reserves within a period of 5 years after the sale of shares with the cooperation of the seller

The transfer of shares is not subject to Swiss VAT.

## b. Asset deal

### Buy-side

The buyer may be able to amortise the acquired assets tax effectively, including goodwill. The buyer may be able to offset financing costs against future profits of the transferred business. However, the buyer cannot use any losses carried forward by the seller.

### Sell-side

Corporation taxes are generally payable on capital gains from the sale of assets. Losses carried forward by the seller can be set off against a capital gain from the sale of the assets. A potential loss from the sale of assets can be offset against profits by the seller.

From a VAT perspective the transfer of assets is basically subject to VAT. Depending on the transaction, the VAT due may be notified to the VAT authorities (i.e. no cash flow).

## Buy-side

### 4. Which are the strategies, if any, to step up the value of the tangible and intangible assets in your country?

There are no strategies to step up the value of assets in share deals in Switzerland. A step up in the value of tangible and intangible assets leads to a taxable profit.

### 5. Which are the particular rules of depreciation in your country?

In a share deal, the tax base for the shares in the purchaser's books is equal to the purchase price. Except in exceptional cases (e.g. if the acquired company encounters serious financial difficulties), it is not possible to write off the goodwill component on shares for tax purposes. As a contrast, in an asset purchase the goodwill may be recorded separately and written off against taxable income.

In an asset deal goodwill may generally be depreciated over a period of 5 years or longer.

### 6. Are there any limitations to the deductibility on interest of borrowings?

Under the federal thin capitalisation guidelines, the minimum capitalisation is calculated based on the maximum indebtedness of all of the assets. For each type of asset only a specified percentage may be financed with debt from related parties (directly or indirectly).

According to the practice of the Swiss Federal Tax Administration, the maximum percentage of debt authorised for each type of asset is as follows:

- ❖ Liquidity – 100%
- ❖ Receivables on supplies and services – 85%
- ❖ Other receivables – 85%
- ❖ Stock – 85%
- ❖ Other circulating assets – 85%
- ❖ Swiss bonds and foreign bonds in Swiss francs (CHF) – 90%
- ❖ Foreign bonds in foreign currency – 80%
- ❖ Swiss and foreign quoted shares – 60%
- ❖ Other shares and investments in limited liability companies – 50%

- ❖ Participations – 70%
- ❖ Loans – 85%
- ❖ Installations, machines, tools, etc – 50%
- ❖ Operating real estate – 70%
- ❖ Villas, parts of real estate, vacation houses and building land – 70%
- ❖ Other real estate – 80%
- ❖ Cost of foundation, increase of capital and organisation – 0%
- ❖ Other tangible assets – 70%

The required equity is calculated on the basis of the fair market value of all assets as stated in the balance sheet at the end of the business year.

The federal tax authorities publish maximum interest rates on borrowings from related parties annually. For the fiscal year 2015, the maximum interest on loans between related parties denominated in Swiss francs amounted to 3% for business loans. For loans denominated in other currencies the maximum allowed interest rates for the most important currencies are also published by the federal tax authorities: for the fiscal year 2015, the maximal interest rates for loans denominated in US dollars amounted to 2.25% and for loans denominated in Euros amounted to 1%. However different interest rates are applicable if the taxpayer can prove that the financing is at arm's length. In this case a tax ruling is recommended.

Should the interest rates not meet the above requirements, the exceeding interest is qualified as deemed dividend distribution and is not deductible for tax reasons. Furthermore, Swiss withholding tax is levied on the deemed dividend distribution.

## 7. Which are the usual strategies to push-down the debt on acquisitions?

If a Swiss leveraged acquisition vehicle (SPV) purchases the shares of the Swiss target company and the SPV and the target company are then merged, the SPV's debts will be taken up into the operating company. However, the Swiss tax authorities will likely qualify this as an abuse, with the result that the interest paid on debt is not tax-deductible. If the SPV is not merged with the target company, dividends paid out by the target company may serve to finance the acquisition debt (participation exemption could be applied on the dividend distributed). In an acquisition by an operational company followed by a merger of the operational company with the target, Swiss tax authorities in general do not treat such debt push-down as misuse.

However, there is a risk that tax authorities could qualify such a merger in the case where the shares have been purchased from a private individual seller as an indirect partial liquidation, triggering unfavourable tax effects for the seller.

## 8. Are losses of the target company (ies) available after an acquisition?

The target companies carried-forward tax losses can generally be used within the maximum offset period of 7 years, even after the transfer of the target companies shares. In the case of an acquisition of a shell company (a mostly liquidated company holding cash) the tax losses may not be used.

In an asset deal the target company's losses are not available.

## 9. Is there any indirect tax on the transfer of shares (stamp duty, transfer tax, etc)?

Transfer stamp duty (or security transfer tax) is due if taxable securities are transferred for consideration and if a securities dealer, as defined in the Swiss Federal Stamp Tax Act, is involved, either as a party or as an intermediary. Certain types of transactions or parties are exempt.

Security dealers are banks, actual dealers in securities and, among others, Swiss companies that hold securities

with a book value of more than CHF 10 million according to their latest balance sheet. A new company should not be liable for stamp duty until 6 months after the first balance sheet showing taxable securities of at least CHF 10 million.

Taxable securities are in particular shares, bonds and participations in mutual funds. The rate of transfer stamp duty is 0.15% for Swiss securities levied on the consideration. If foreign securities are transferred, the transfer stamp duty is 0.3%. Transfer stamp duty is payable by the securities dealer but usually paid by the parties to the transaction.

No VAT arises on the transfer of shares. VAT incurred on transaction costs in connection with the acquisition or sale of a share quota of more than 10% is basically deductible as input tax.

## **10. Are there any restrictions on the deductibility of acquisition costs?**

Acquisitions costs are in general tax deductible for the buyer. Such costs are tax deductible for the target company only, if the corresponding costs qualify as services providing added value to the target company, and therefore, may be considered as commercially justified.

## **11. Can VAT (if applicable) be recovered on acquisition costs?**

Basically, VAT incurred on acquisition costs is deductible as input VAT. Restrictions exist for the acquisition of shares below a 10% quota or for the acquisition of assets that are used for VAT exempt activities. In all other cases, the input tax deduction can be claimed.

## **12. Are there any particular issues to consider in the acquisition by foreign companies? (for example non-resident taxation rules/substance rules and tax efficient exit routes)**

Dividends from a Swiss target company are subject to Swiss withholding tax of 35%. Switzerland has concluded tax treaties with numerous countries which provide a full or at least a partial reduction of the withholding tax on dividends. In addition, for EU countries, Article 15 of the agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation (providing for measures equivalent to those laid down in the Directive 2003/48/EC on taxation of savings income in the form of interest payments) provides for a 0% rate on dividend payments from a Swiss participation to an EU parent company, if the participation amounts to at least 25% and a holding period of at least 2 years is met.

## **13. Can the group reorganise after the acquisition in a tax neutral environment? Which are the main caveats to consider?**

A company reorganisation can qualify as a tax neutral reorganisation. Reorganisations mainly include:

**Legal mergers:** A legal merger qualifies as tax-neutral reorganisation if the assets and liabilities are transferred at book value and the entity continues to be liable to tax in Switzerland. The tax neutrality covers corporation taxes, real estate gains taxes, transfer stamp duty, issue stamp duty and dividend withholding tax. The merger is basically also tax neutral for the shareholders. However, for shareholders holding the shares of the merged entity as their private assets, any cash consideration and increase in nominal value is subject to dividend withholding tax and subject to income tax.

**Demergers:** A demerger is tax neutral if the demerging company carries on at least 2 businesses, one of which is transferred to another company, the book values remain unchanged and the businesses concerned remain subject to taxation in Switzerland.

There is no disposal restriction period imposed on a tax neutral demerger. Demergers of holding, finance, licensing and real estate companies are possible, but these types of companies must meet certain requirements regarding their business activities and employees to qualify as a business.

Share for share exchanges: A share for share exchange is tax neutral if a company exchanges its own shares for shares in a different company and immediately after the transaction controls at least 50% of the voting rights in this company. The use of consideration other than its shares does not prevent the transaction from being tax neutral, provided the consideration does not exceed 50% of the value of the total consideration, including the shares.

Hive-downs: A company can transfer a trade or business or a fixed asset tax neutrally at book value to a newly established or an existing subsidiary in Switzerland. A disposal restriction period of 5 years applies. A company can transfer participations of at least 20%, tax neutrally at book value, to subsidiaries in Switzerland or abroad without having to observe a disposal restriction period.

Intra-group transfer of assets: A company can transfer tax neutrally at book value a participation of at least 20%, a trade or business or a fixed asset to a group company within Switzerland. Group companies are defined as companies that are ultimately controlled by the same entity with at least 50% of the voting rights. A disposal restriction period of 5 years applies both to the asset transferred and the group membership. The transfer is only tax neutral if the acquiring entity is subject to tax in Switzerland.

#### **14. Is there any particular issue to consider in case of companies whose main assets are real estate?**

A transfer of shares of a company whose main assets are real estate may be subject to real estate capital gains tax. This is dependent on the canton where the real estate property is located. Depending on the cantonal laws at the location of the property, the transfer of shares may also attract a real estate transfer tax on the property's transaction price (the tax is normally due by the buyer). In general, an economic transfer of real estate property in a sale of shares is deemed taxable if all of the following conditions are met:

- ❖ The owner holds real estate property in Switzerland indirectly through a corporation
- ❖ The owner transfers major parts of the shares in the real estate corporation (i.e., generally more than 50%) to a new shareholder
- ❖ The new shareholder obtains by the acquisition of the shares the economic power of control on the real estate

In international transactions some of the double tax treaties provide for treaty protection for real estate capital gains in share deals with a Swiss real estate corporation.

### Sell-side

#### **15. How are capital gains taxed in your country? Is there any participation exemption regime available?**

Capital gains are in general taxed with federal income tax and cantonal or communal income tax for entities and individuals holding the assets as business assets.

Participation relief for entities applies for capital gains derived from the disposal of qualifying participations. However recaptured depreciations on participation are not subject to participation relief. The requirement to qualify for participation relief is a participation of at least 10% and a holding period of at least 1 year.

Participation exemption does not lead to an exemption of the capital gain from the tax base but is rather a tax abatement mechanism. From the gross participation income, administration costs and financing costs need to be deducted. The percentage of the - net participation income calculated in this way to the total taxable income determines the tax abatement for the participation income.

For individuals holding their assets as part of their private wealth, capital gains are in general not taxable in consideration of certain exemptions (please see Sections 3a and 14 above).

For individuals holding their assets as business assets a reduction of 40% - 60% is granted on the taxable capital gain for qualifying participations (participation of at least 10% and a holding period of at least 1 year) depending on the canton involved.

## 16. Is there any fiscal advantage in case the proceeds from the sale are reinvested?

As mentioned above a sale of assets is basically taxable. Reinvestment of the consideration received in a new fixed asset is an exception to that rule. If the conditions of a reinvestment are met, the taxation is carried over until the future realisation of the new asset.

5 cumulative conditions must be fulfilled:

- ❖ The replaced asset and the new asset must be fixed assets necessary to the exploitation
- ❖ The reinvestment must be done within a reasonable period of time. A period of 2 years qualifies and a longer period must be objectively justified
- ❖ The reinvestment must take place in Switzerland, but not necessarily in the same canton for cantonal tax purposes
- ❖ The book value of the replaced asset must be kept. This ensures the tax-neutrality of the operation. If the company sells and reinvests the asset during the same tax period, a depreciation of the same amount of the undisclosed reserve must be accounted. If not, a provision of the same amount must be booked. When the new asset is acquired, the provision will be dissolved and used for depreciation. If the company reinvests only after a reasonable period, the provision is dissolved, and the amount is added to the taxable profit.

## 17. Are there any local substance requirements for holding/finance companies?

There are no local substance requirements for holding / finance companies under domestic Swiss tax law.

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#### Switzerland



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