

No. 17923

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**FRANCE  
and  
SWITZERLAND**

**Convention on old-age and survivors' insurance (with general protocol). Signed at Paris on 9 July 1949**

**Supplementary Agreement to the General Protocol relating to the above-mentioned Convention. Signed at Berne on 5 February 1953**

**Protocol No. 1 relating to the old-age allowance for employees and the temporary old-age allowance under French legislation and to temporary annuities under the Swiss federal legislation on old-age and survivors' insurance. Signed at Paris on 9 July 1949**

**Protocol No. 2 concerning old-age allowances under French legislation. Signed at Paris on 1 June 1957**

**Protocol No. 3 relating to the supplementary allowance under the French law of 30 June 1956 instituting a National Mutual Aid Fund. Signed at Paris on 15 April 1958**

**Supplementary Agreement to the above-mentioned Protocol No. 3. Signed at Paris on 14 April 1961**

*Authentic texts: French.*

*Registered by France on 31 July 1979.*

**Termination (*Note by the Secretariat*)**

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

## CONVENTION<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND ON OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS' INSURANCE

The President of the French Republic and the Swiss Federal Council,

Desiring to guarantee the benefits of the laws on old-age and survivors' social insurance in force in the two Contracting Countries to the persons to whom those laws apply or have been applied, have resolved to conclude a convention and for this purpose have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the French Republic: Mr. Philippe Périet, Minister Plenipotentiary, Director of Administrative and Social Conventions; Mr. Pierre Laroque, Rapporteur of the Council of State, Director General of Social Security in the Ministry of Labour and Social Security;

The Swiss Federal Council: Mr. Carl J. Burckhardt, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Mr. Arnold Saxer, Director of the Federal Office of Social Insurance,

who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

### *Article 1*

Subject to the reservations and procedures contained in this Convention and in the Protocols annexed thereto, French and Swiss nationals shall be subject respectively to the legislation in force in Switzerland and in France, as set forth in article 2, and shall enjoy the benefits thereof under the same conditions as nationals of each country respectively.

Subject to the same procedures and reservations, provisions of the legislation of one of the Contracting Parties restricting the rights of foreigners, requiring specified periods of residence or depriving foreigners of rights by reason of their place of residence shall not apply to nationals of the other country.

### *Article 2*

*Paragraph 1.* The social security legislation to which this Convention applies shall be:

(1) In France:

- (a) The legislation governing the old-age social insurance system applicable to insured persons in non-agricultural employment;
- (b) The legislation governing the old-age social insurance system applicable to insured persons in agricultural employment;
- (c) The general legislation governing old-age insurance of self-employed persons;

<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 13 November 1950 by the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Berne, with retroactive effect from 1 January 1948, in accordance with article 16 (2).

(d) The legislation on special social security schemes, in so far as they deal with the risks or benefits covered by the legislative measures referred to in the foregoing paragraphs, and, in particular, the system of social security in the mining industry;

(2) In Switzerland:

—The Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance Act of 20 December 1946 and the related implementing regulations or ordinances, with the exception of the provisions concerning optional insurance.

*Paragraph 2.* This Convention shall apply to any laws or regulations which have amended or supplemented, or which may in the future amend or supplement, the legislation referred to in the first paragraph of this article.

### *Article 3*

*Paragraph 1.* Employed persons and persons treated as such, who are employed in a country other than the country of their normal residence by an enterprise having in the latter country an establishment to which the persons concerned normally belong, shall remain subject to the legislation in force in the country in which they are normally employed, provided that the duration of their employment within the territory of the second country does not exceed three months.

Where, for unforeseeable reasons, such employment is extended beyond the period originally laid down and exceeds three months, the application of the legislation in force in the country in which the persons concerned are normally employed, may, as an exceptional measure, be continued with the agreement of the competent administrative authorities of the country in which the temporary place of employment is situated.

*Paragraph 2.* Persons employed in enterprises or workplaces through which the common frontier of the two countries passes shall be considered as having their place of employment in the country in which the enterprise has its head office.

Employed persons or persons treated as such belonging to public transport enterprises of either country, who are employed in the other country either temporarily or, on a permanent basis, on lines of inter-communication or at frontier stations, shall be deemed to have their place of employment in the country in which the enterprise has its head office.

Persons employed in the mobile sections (travelling personnel) of transport enterprises other than those referred to in the preceding paragraph which extend from one Contracting Country to the other shall be considered as having their place of employment in the country in which the enterprise has its head office.

*Paragraph 3.* Employed persons or persons treated as such belonging to official administrative departments (customs, post office, passport control, etc.), who are posted by one of the Contracting Parties for employment in the other country, shall be subject to the provisions in force in the country by which they are so posted.

### *Article 4*

The legislative provisions of the Contracting Parties are not waived in respect of employed persons or persons treated as such, whatever their nationality, who

are employed in the diplomatic or consular offices of France or Switzerland or who are in the personal employ of officers of the diplomatic or consular service of those countries.

Nevertheless:

- (1) Career diplomatic and consular officers, including officials on the staff of chancelleries, shall be excepted from the application of the legislation of the country in which they carry on their activities;
- (2) Employed persons or persons treated as such who are of the nationality of the country represented by the diplomatic or consular office and who are posted temporarily in the country where they are employed may opt between the application of the legislation of the country in which they are employed and the application of the legislation of their country of origin.

#### *Article 5*

French nationals, irrespective of the country in which they are resident, shall enjoy the benefit of all the provisions of the Swiss Federal legislation mentioned in article 2, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (2), of this Convention under the same conditions as Swiss nationals, subject to the reservations and in accordance with the conditions defined below:

(a) Article 40 of the Swiss Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance Act, relating to the reduction of pensions, shall not apply to French nationals.

(b) French nationals shall be entitled to ordinary old-age pensions provided for under the Swiss Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance Act if, at the time when the insured contingency materializes, they have paid contributions under the Swiss insurance scheme for a total of at least five full years or have been resident in Switzerland for a total of 10 years and have during that period paid contributions under the insurance scheme for a total of at least one full year.

For the application of the preceding paragraph in the case of frontier workers, any year during which a frontier worker who is a French national has completed at least eight months of employment in Switzerland shall be treated as a year of residence.

(c) In the event of the death of a French national who fulfils the conditions laid down in sub-paragraph (b) above, the survivors shall be entitled to the ordinary annuities provided for under the Swiss Federal Act.

(d) French nationals and their survivors who, at the time when the insured contingency materializes, are not entitled to any annuity under the Swiss insurance scheme, shall be entitled to the reimbursement of the contributions paid by the insured person and by his employer.

French nationals to whom contributions have been reimbursed shall no longer have any claim in respect of the Swiss insurance scheme.

#### *Article 6*

Swiss nationals and their survivors, irrespective of the country in which they are resident, shall be entitled to the pensions and annuities provided for under French legislation under the same conditions as French nationals. They shall be entitled, under the same conditions, to any additional benefits of the pension or annuity. They shall be further entitled, where appropriate and under the same

conditions as French nationals, to the reimbursement of contributions paid under the old-age insurance scheme.

#### *Article 7*

The French Government and the Swiss Government shall assist each other in applying the Swiss optional insurance scheme and the French voluntary insurance scheme in respect of nationals of either country resident in their respective territories.

#### *Article 8*

*Paragraph 1.* Any exemption from registration fees, court fees, stamp duties and consular fees provided for by the legislation of one Contracting Country in respect of documents required to be produced to the social security authorities or institutions of that country shall be extended to similar documents required to be produced for the purposes of this Convention to the social security authorities or institutions of the other country.

*Paragraph 2.* Legalization by diplomatic and consular authorities shall be waived in respect of all certificates, documents and papers required to be produced for the purposes of this Convention.

#### *Article 9*

Appeals which should be presented within a prescribed time-limit to an authority or institution of one Contracting Country competent to receive appeals in social security matters shall be deemed admissible if they are presented within the same time-limit to a corresponding authority or institution of the other country. In such cases, the authority or institution of the last-mentioned country shall transmit the appeal to the competent institution without delay.

#### *Article 10*

*Paragraph 1.* The highest administrative authorities of the Contracting States shall directly establish the specific measures for the execution of this Convention in so far as such measures require agreement between them.

The same administrative authorities shall communicate to one another in due time any amendments to the legislation or regulations of their respective countries concerning the schemes specified in article 2.

*Paragraph 2.* The competent authorities or services of each of the Contracting Countries shall communicate to each other all other measures adopted with a view to the execution of this Convention in their respective countries.

#### *Article 11*

For the purposes of this Convention, "highest administrative authorities" shall mean:

- For France: the minister whose sphere of competence includes the legislation specified in article 2;
- For Switzerland: the Federal Office of Social Insurance in Berne.

*Article 12*

The institutions liable for the payment of benefits or the reimbursement of contributions under this Convention shall be deemed to discharge their liability validly in the currency of their country.

Transfers required for the execution of this Convention shall take place in accordance with the relevant agreements in force between the two countries at the time of the transfer.

*Article 13*

There shall be no derogation from the rules laid down by the schemes referred to in article 2 in respect of the conditions of appointment of members of the administrative boards or managing committees of social security institutions.

*Article 14*

Any formalities which may be prescribed by the laws or regulations of one Contracting State for the furnishing, outside of its territory, of benefits provided by its social security institutions shall also apply, in the same manner as to nationals, to persons eligible for such benefits under this Convention.

*Article 15*

*Paragraph 1.* Any difficulties relating to the application of this Convention shall be resolved by agreement between the highest administrative authorities of the Contracting States.

*Paragraph 2.* Where it is impossible to reach a solution by this means, the dispute shall be settled by arbitration in accordance with a procedure organized under an arrangement reached between the two Governments. The arbitration body shall resolve the dispute in accordance with the fundamental principles and spirit of this Convention.

*Article 16*

*Paragraph 1.* This Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Berne as soon as possible.

*Paragraph 2.* This Convention shall enter into force as from 1 January 1948.

However, benefits which could not have been allocated or provided owing to the regulations in force in one of the Contracting Countries shall be paid or provided as from 1 July 1949.

*Article 17*

*Paragraph 1.* This Convention is concluded for a duration of one year. It shall continue in force from year to year unless notice of termination is given three months before the expiration of the period.

*Paragraph 2.* In the event of such notice being given, the provisions of this Convention will remain applicable to acquired rights, notwithstanding any restrictive provisions that the schemes concerned may have laid down for cases where an insured person resides in a foreign country.

*Paragraph 3.* In the case of any rights that are in process of acquisition in respect of insurance periods completed prior to the date on which this Convention ceases to have effect, the provisions of this Convention will continue to apply in conformity with conditions to be laid down by a supplementary agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention and have thereto affixed their seals.

DONE at Paris, in duplicate, on 9 July 1949.

[PHILIPPE PERIER]

[CARL J. BURCKHARDT]

[PIERRE LAROQUE]

[ARNOLD SAXER]

## GENERAL PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE CONVENTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND ON OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS' INSURANCE

The High Contracting Parties, desiring to enable French and Swiss nationals to benefit as fully as possible from the social security legislation of the two countries, have agreed to sign the following declarations:

I. It is noted:

- (a) That subject to the point covered by paragraph 3, French legislation contains no provision involving any discrimination between French nationals and Swiss nationals in respect of rights and obligations arising from the legislation concerning social insurance, sickness, maternity, invalidity and death, family allowances and industrial accidents;
- (b) That subject to the points covered by paragraphs 2 and 3, Swiss legislation contains no provision involving any discrimination between Swiss nationals and French nationals in respect of rights and obligations arising from the legislation concerning sickness and accident insurance, insurance against tuberculosis and allowances to agricultural workers and to peasants in mountain regions.

The French and Swiss Governments declare that they agree to maintain, in so far as at all possible, non-discrimination in respect of all social security legislation.

2. It having been noted that French legislation concerning insurance against non-occupational risks is on the whole equivalent to Swiss legislation concerning such insurance, the restrictive clause contained in article 90 of the Federal Sickness and Accident Insurance Act of 13 June 1911 is lifted.

3. It having been noted that French legislation concerning compensation for industrial accidents is on the whole equivalent to Swiss legislation concerning such compensation, provisions of these legislations restricting the rights of foreigners or depriving them of rights by reason of their place of residence shall not apply to French or Swiss nationals.

4. The French Government has expressed regret that under Swiss Federal legislation in its present state it is not possible to complete the Convention concluded with provisions calling, in respect of entitlement to pensions and the

award of pensions and annuities, for the aggregation of insurance periods completed by French and Swiss nationals under the respective schemes of each of the countries.

The Swiss Government, however, is willing to examine the possibility of subsequently completing the Convention in this respect.

5. The French Government, in order to enable Swiss nationals to enjoy the benefit of the provisions of article 127 *bis* of the Ordinance of 19 October 1945, as amended, concerning the redemption of the contributions of salaried employees belonging to the managerial category, shall authorize persons concerned born before 1 April 1886 to present their applications for redemption within a period of six months from the publication of the Convention dated this day. Arrearage on the corresponding pensions or annuities, however, shall be paid only as from 1 July 1949.

6. The French Government declares its readiness to conclude with the Swiss Government agreements for extending the benefit of the Convention dated this day to such old-age insurance schemes as may be instituted in the territories of the French Union, subject to the individual status of each such territory.

7. The Convention dated this day shall provisionally not apply to Rhine boatmen.

This Protocol shall have effect under the same conditions and for the same duration as the Convention between France and Switzerland on Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance dated this day.

DONE at Paris, in duplicate, on 9 July 1949.

[PHILIPPE PERIER]

[CARL J. BURCKHARDT]

[PIERRE LAROQUE]

[ARNOLD SAXER]



[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT<sup>1</sup> TO THE GENERAL PROTOCOL  
RELATING TO THE CONVENTION OF 9 JULY 1949 BETWEEN  
FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND ON OLD-AGE AND SURVI-  
VORS' INSURANCE<sup>2</sup>

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The High Contracting Parties, desiring to grant French and Swiss nationals navigating on the Rhine rights under the Convention between France and Switzerland on Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance of 9 July 1949<sup>2</sup> until the entry into force of the International Agreement concerning the Social Security of Rhine Boatmen of 27 July 1950,<sup>3</sup> have agreed to abrogate point 7 of the General Protocol annexed to the Convention of 9 July 1949.

They have further agreed that the French and Swiss highest administrative authorities shall adopt, by mutual consent, all useful measures for remedying distressing situations that might subsist in individual cases following the entry into force of the aforementioned International Agreement of 27 July 1950.

DONE at Berne, in duplicate, on 5 February 1953.

For France:  
[J. CHAUVEL]

For Switzerland:  
[A. SAXER]

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<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 5 February 1953 by signature.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 33 of this volume.

<sup>3</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 166, p. 73.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

PROTOCOL<sup>1</sup> RELATING TO THE OLD-AGE ALLOWANCE FOR EMPLOYEES AND THE TEMPORARY OLD-AGE ALLOWANCE UNDER FRENCH LEGISLATION AND TO TEMPORARY ANNUITIES UNDER THE SWISS FEDERAL LEGISLATION ON OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS' INSURANCE

The High Contracting Parties, desiring to grant to elderly persons who are nationals of either of the countries the benefit of the provisions calling for the granting of temporary allowances or annuities to those among them who do not qualify for a normal pension or annuity, and taking into account the equivalence between the schemes provided for that purpose under the legislation of each of the two countries, have agreed as follows:

*Paragraph 1. (a)* The old-age allowance for employees shall be granted, under the conditions laid down for French employed persons by the legislation concerning the old-age allowance for employees, to all elderly Swiss employed persons without adequate means who, at the time of entitlement to the allowance, have completed not less than 15 years of residence in France including at least one year immediately preceding the application for the allowance.

*(b)* The temporary old-age allowance shall be granted under the same conditions as for elderly French persons to elderly Swiss persons without adequate means who, at the time of entitlement to the allowance, have completed not less than 15 years of residence in France including at least one year immediately preceding the application for the allowance.

*(c)* The old-age allowance for employees and the temporary old-age allowance granted under the conditions set forth in paragraphs *(a)* and *(b)* shall cease to be paid to beneficiaries of Swiss nationality who leave French territory.

*Paragraph 2.* Temporary annuities provided for under the Swiss Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance Act shall be granted, under the conditions laid down for Swiss nationals, to French nationals who, at the time of entitlement to the annuity, have completed not less than 15 years of residence in Switzerland including at least one year immediately preceding the application for the annuity.

Temporary annuities shall cease to be paid to beneficiaries of French nationality who leave Swiss territory.

*Paragraph 3.* The provisions of this Protocol shall enter into force on 1 July 1949.

Old-age allowances for employees and temporary old-age allowances granted under French legislation shall be paid as from the said date provided that the

<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 9 July 1949, with retroactive effect on 1 July 1949, in accordance with paragraph 3.

relevant applications have been submitted within three months following the publication in France of the Convention to which this Protocol is annexed.

DONE at Paris, in duplicate, on 9 July 1949.

[PHILIPPE PERIER]

[CARL J. BURCKHARDT]

[PIERRE LAROQUE]

[ARNOLD SAXER]

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

PROTOCOL No. 2<sup>1</sup> CONCERNING OLD-AGE ALLOWANCES  
UNDER FRENCH LEGISLATION

The French Government and the Swiss Government,

Considering that self-employed French nationals may be eligible in Switzerland for temporary annuities in accordance with the Swiss Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance Act under the conditions specified in the Protocol of 9 July 1949,<sup>2</sup>

Considering, further, that, while Swiss nationals who have contributed in France to an old-age allowance scheme for self-employed persons under the law of 17 January 1948, as amended by the law of 10 July 1952, can have their entitlement to an allowance examined under the same conditions as French nationals, those who have not contributed to such a scheme are not eligible for an allowance under the legislation applicable at present in France,

Have agreed as follows:

1. If the Parties concerned have never contributed to an old-age allowance scheme, the allowance provided for under the laws of 17 January 1948 and 10 July 1952 and the special allowance created under the law of 10 July 1952 shall be granted, under the same conditions as to French nationals, to Swiss nationals without adequate means who have completed not less than 15 years of residence in France including at least one year immediately preceding the date of application.

2. The allowances provided for under paragraph 1 above shall cease to be paid to beneficiaries of Swiss nationality who leave French territory.

3. The Protocol relating to the Old-Age Allowance for Employees and the Temporary Old-Age Allowance under French Legislation and to Temporary Annuities under the Swiss Federal Legislation on Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance of 9 July 1949 shall be designated as Protocol No. 1.

This Protocol shall replace the provisions of Protocol No. 1 in so far as they relate to the temporary old-age allowance.

4. This Protocol shall have effect under the same conditions and for the same duration as the Convention between France and Switzerland on Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance of 9 July 1949.<sup>3</sup>

DONE at Paris, in duplicate, on 1 June 1957.

[PHILIPPE MONOD]

[A. SAXER]

<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 1 June 1957 by signature.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 41 of this volume.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 33 of this volume.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

PROTOCOL No. 3<sup>1</sup> RELATING TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCE UNDER THE FRENCH LAW OF 30 JUNE 1956 INSTITUTING A NATIONAL MUTUAL AID FUND

The French Government and the Swiss Government,

Considering that the Swiss legislation on old-age and survivors' insurance applies without restriction to French nationals pursuant to the Convention on Social Security of 9 July 1949 and that, under the said Convention and Protocols No. 1 of 9 July 1949 and No. 2 of 1 June 1957,<sup>2</sup> Swiss nationals enjoy French benefits arising from the legislation on old-age insurance, and, if they are resident in France, the old-age allowance for employees and the non-contributory old-age allowances for self-employed persons,

Considering, moreover, the extent of the State's participation in the financing of the benefits granted to French nationals under Swiss legislation in accordance with the provisions mentioned above,

Considering, further, that the supplementary allowance instituted in France by the law of 30 June 1956 creating a National Mutual Aid Fund is a new benefit financed out of the State budget without any contribution by the persons concerned, granted to elderly persons without adequate means in accordance with procedures peculiar to that benefit,

Considering, lastly, that the purpose of the National Mutual Aid Fund supplementary allowance is to improve the situation of beneficiaries,

Have agreed as follows:

1. Swiss nationals in receipt of an old-age benefit under a French scheme within the framework of the legislation specified in article 2, paragraph 1 (1), of the Convention of 9 July 1949, Protocol No. 1 of 9 July 1949 and Protocol No. 2 of 1 June 1957 shall be entitled to the supplementary allowance under the conditions specified for French nationals by the French law of 30 June 1956, account being taken of the following provisions.

2. The supplementary allowance referred to in the paragraph above shall cease to be paid to beneficiaries of Swiss nationality who leave the territory of metropolitan France.

3. Public welfare benefits paid directly to Swiss nationals by and for the account of the Swiss public welfare authorities shall not be taken into account in the calculation of the means specified both by the law of 30 June 1956 and by the laws which determine the benefits that give rise to the supplementary allowance.

4. For the purpose of applying the means requirements laid down by the French law of 30 June 1956, the competent Swiss authorities shall, to the extent

<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 1 May 1958, i.e., the first day of the month following the date of signature, in accordance with paragraph 5.

<sup>2</sup> See pp. 33, 41 and 43 of this volume.

that Swiss legislation so permits, assist the French institutions and authorities liable for the payment of the supplementary allowance with a view to:

- (a) Ascertaining what means may be available to applicants in Switzerland including lifetime benefits due under the Swiss social security scheme;
- (b) Evaluating property owned there by the applicants;
- (c) Using their good offices, if appropriate, with persons resident in Switzerland who are responsible for supporting the applicants in question;
- (d) Undertaking any inquiry into or investigation of the means of the persons concerned, in the manner laid down by Swiss social security legislation.

Requests submitted for that purpose by the French institutions and authorities liable for payment shall be addressed to a centralizing institution designated by the Swiss Government.

5. This Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the date of its signature and under the conditions laid down by the French law of 30 June 1956.

However, where applications for supplementary allowances are submitted within a period of three months after 1 May 1958, one year's back payments, at most, may, where appropriate, be granted.

DONE at Paris, in duplicate, on 15 April 1958.

For the French Government:

[PHILIPPE MONOD]

For the Swiss Government:

[PIERRE MICHELI]

## [TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

**SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT<sup>1</sup> TO PROTOCOL No. 3 OF 15 APRIL 1958 BETWEEN FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND RELATING TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCE UNDER THE FRENCH LAW OF 30 JUNE 1956 INSTITUTING A NATIONAL MUTUAL AID FUND<sup>2</sup>**

The Government of the French Republic and the Swiss Federal Council,

Considering that Swiss nationals in France who are in receipt of an old-age benefit under a French scheme for employed or self-employed persons are entitled, by virtue of Protocol No. 3,<sup>2</sup> to the supplementary allowance instituted in France by the law of 30 June 1956, as amended,

Considering that the law of 2 August 1957 extended eligibility for the said allowance to persons in receipt of a life annuity provided under invalidity insurance,

Considering the level of the invalidity benefits enjoyed in Switzerland by French nationals and the extent of the State's participation in the financing of such benefits,

Have agreed as follows:

1. Paragraph 1 of Protocol No. 3 of 15 April 1958 is amended as follows:

“1. Swiss nationals in receipt:

- (a) Of an old-age benefit under a French social security scheme within the framework of the legislation specified in article 2, paragraph 1, of the Convention of 9 July 1949, Protocol No. 1 of 9 July 1949 and Protocol No. 2 of 1 June 1957,<sup>3</sup>
- (b) Of an invalidity benefit under a French social security scheme applying to employed persons,

are entitled to the supplementary allowance under the conditions specified for French nationals by the French law of 30 June 1956, as amended, account being taken of the following provisions:”

2. This Supplementary Agreement shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the date of its signature.

DONE at Paris, in duplicate, on 14 April 1961.

For the Government  
of the French Republic:

[Signed]

F. LEDUC

For the Swiss Federal  
Council:

[Signed]

A. SAXER

<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 1 May 1961, i.e., the first day of the month following the date of signature, in accordance with paragraph 2.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 44 of this volume.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 33, 41 and 43 of this volume.

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**TERMINATION** (*Note by the Secretariat*)

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The Government of France registered on 31 July 1979 the Convention on Social Security between France and Switzerland signed at Bern on 3 July 1975.<sup>1</sup>

The said Convention, which came into force on 1 November 1976, provides, in its article 43 (2), for the termination (subject to acquired rights) of the above-mentioned Convention of 9 July 1949.

The special Protocol of 3 July 1975<sup>1</sup> annexed to the said Convention of 3 July 1975, which came into force on the same date as the Convention, provides, in its article 4, for the termination of Protocols 1, 2 and 3 of the said Convention of 9 July 1949.

(31 July 1979)

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<sup>1</sup> See p. 65 of this volume.