

§ 20.2015-1

26 CFR Ch. I (4-1-10 Edition)

of the ratio stated at § 20.2014 2(a) × \$50,000 + \$100,000) (factor B of the ratio stated at § 20.2014-2(a)) = \$50,000.00

SECOND LIMITATION, § 28.2014-3(A)

\$100,000 (factor G of the ratio stated at § 20.2014-3(a)) (as limited by section 2014(f)) + \$1,200,000 - \$423,082.12 (factor H of the ratio stated at § 20.2014 3(a) × \$172,621.26 - \$15,476.72) (factor F of the ratio stated at § 20.2014-3(a)) = \$20,226.66Z

[T.D. 6600, 27 FR 4984, May 27, 1962]

§ 20.2015-1 Credit for death taxes on remainders.

(a) If the executor of an estate elects under section 6163(a) to postpone the time for payment of any portion of the Federal estate tax attributable to a reversionary or remainder interest in property, credit is allowed under sections 2011 and 2014 against that portion of the Federal estate tax for State death taxes and foreign death taxes attributable to the reversionary or remainder interest if the State death taxes or foreign death taxes are paid and if credit therefor is claimed either—

(1) Within the time provided for in sections 2011 and 2014, or

(2) Within the time for payment of the tax imposed by section 2001 or 2101 as postponed under section 6163(a) and as extended under section 6163(b) (on account of undue hardship) or, if the precedent interest terminated before July 5, 1958, within 60 days after the termination of the preceding interest or interests in the property.

The allowance of credit, however, is subject to the other limitations contained in sections 2011 and 2014 and, in the case of the estate of a decedent who was a nonresident not a citizen of the United States, in section 2102(b).

(b) In applying the rule stated in paragraph (a) of this section, credit for State death taxes or foreign death taxes paid within the time provided in sections 2011 and 2014 is applied first to the portion of the Federal estate tax payment of which is not postponed, and any excess is applied to the balance of the Federal estate tax. However, credit for State death taxes or foreign death taxes not paid within the time provided in section 2011 and 2014 is allowable only against the portion of the Federal estate tax attributable to the rever-

sionary or remainder interest, and only for State or foreign death taxes attributable to that interest. If a State death tax or a foreign death tax is imposed upon both a reversionary or remainder interest and upon other property, without a definite apportionment of the tax, the amount of the tax deemed attributable to the reversionary or remainder interest is an amount which bears the same ratio to the total tax as the value of the reversionary or remainder interest bears to the value of the entire property with respect to which the tax was imposed. In applying this ratio, adjustments consistent with those required under paragraph (c) of § 20.6163-1 must be made.

(c) The application of this section may be illustrated by the following examples:

Example (1). One-third of the Federal estate tax was attributable to a remainder interest in real property located in State Y, and two-thirds of the Federal estate tax was attributable to other property located in State X. The payment of the tax attributable to the remainder interest was postponed under the provisions of section 6163(a). The maximum credit allowable for State death taxes under the provisions of section 2011 is \$12,000. Therefore, of the maximum credit allowable, \$4,000 is attributable to the remainder interest and \$8,000 is attributable to the other property. Within the 4-year period provided for in section 2011, inheritance tax in the amount of \$9,000 was paid to State X in connection with the other property. With respect to this \$9,000, \$8,000 (the maximum amount allowable) is allowed as a credit against the Federal estate tax attributable to the other property, and \$1,000 is allowed as a credit against the postponed tax. The life estate or other precedent interest expired after July 4, 1958. After the expiration of the 4-year period but before the expiration of the period of postponement elected under section 6163(a) and of the period of extension granted under section 6163(b) for payment of the tax, inheritance tax in the amount of \$5,000 was paid to State Y in connection with the remainder interest. As the maximum credit allowable with respect to the remainder interest is \$4,000 and \$1,000 has already been allowed as a credit, an additional \$3,000 will be credited against the Federal estate tax attributable to the remainder interest. It should be noted that if the life estate or other precedent interest had expired after the expiration of the 4-year period but before July 5, 1958, the same result would be reached only if the inheritance tax had been paid to State Y before the expiration of 60

days after the termination of the life estate or other precedent interest.

Example (2). The facts are the same as in example (1), except that within the 4-year period inheritance tax in the amount of \$2,500 was paid to State Y with respect to the remainder interest and inheritance tax in the amount of \$7,500 was paid to State X with respect to the other property. The amount of \$8,000 is allowed as a credit against the Federal estate tax attributable to the other property and the amount of \$2,000 is allowed as a credit against the postponed tax. The life estate or other precedent interest expired after July 4, 1958. After the expiration of the 4-year period but before the expiration of the period of postponement elected under section 6163(a) and of the period of extension granted under section 6163(b) for payment of the tax, inheritance tax in the amount of \$5,000 was paid to State Y in connection with the remainder interest. As the maximum credit allowable with respect to the remainder interest is \$4,000 and \$2,000 already has been allowed as a credit, an additional \$2,000 will be credited against the Federal estate tax attributable to the remainder interest. It should be noted that if the life estate or other precedent interest had expired after the expiration of the 4-year period but before July 5, 1958, the same result would be reached only if the inheritance tax had been paid to State Y before the expiration of 60 days after the termination of the life estate or other precedent interest.

Example (3). The facts are the same as in example (2), except that no payment was made to State Y within the 4-year period. The amount of \$7,500 is allowed as a credit against the Federal estate tax attributable to the other property. After termination of the life interest additional credit will be allowed in the amount of \$4,000 against the Federal estate tax attributable to the remainder interest. Since the payment of \$5,000 was made to State Y following the expiration of the 4-year period, no part of the payment may be allowed as a credit against the Federal estate tax attributable to the other property.

[T.D. 6296, 23 FR 4529, June 24, 1958, as amended by T.D. 6526, 26 FR 415, Jan. 19, 1961; T.D. 7296, 38 FR 34194, Dec. 12, 1973]

§ 20.2016-1 Recovery of death taxes claimed as credit.

In accordance with the provisions of section 2016, the executor (or any other person) receiving a refund of any State death taxes or foreign death taxes claimed as a credit under section 2011 or section 2014 shall notify the district director of the refund within 30 days of its receipt. The notice shall contain the following information:

- (a) The name of the decedent;
- (b) The date of the decedent's death;
- (c) The property with respect to which the refund was made;
- (d) The amount of the refund, exclusive of interest;
- (e) The date of the refund; and
- (f) The name and address of the person receiving the refund.

If the refund was in connection with foreign death taxes claimed as a credit under section 2014, the notice shall also contain a statement showing the amount of interest, if any, paid by the foreign country on the refund. Finally, the person filing the notice shall furnish the district director such additional information as he may request. Any Federal estate tax found to be due by reason of the refund is payable by the person or persons receiving it, upon notice and demand, even though the refund is received after the expiration of the period of limitations set forth in section 6501 (see section 6501(c)(5)). If the tax found to be due results from a refund of foreign death tax claimed as a credit under section 2014, such tax shall not bear interest for any period before the receipt of the refund, except to the extent that interest was paid by the foreign country on the refund.

GROSS ESTATE

§ 20.2031-0 Table of contents.

This section lists the section headings and undesignated center headings that appear in the regulations under section 2031.

- § 20.2031-1 Definition of gross estate; valuation of property.
- § 20.2031-2 Valuation of stocks and bonds.
- § 20.2031-3 Valuation of interests in businesses.
- § 20.2031-4 Valuation of notes.
- § 20.2031-5 Valuation of cash on hand or on deposit.
- § 20.2031-6 Valuation of household and personal effects.
- § 20.2031-7 Valuation of annuities, interests for life or term of years, and remainder or reversionary interests.
- § 20.2031-7T Valuation of annuities, interests for life or term of years, and remainder or reversionary interests (temporary).
- § 20.2031-8 Valuation of certain life insurance and annuity contracts; valuation of shares in an open-end investment company.