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 is allowed as a credit against the Federal estate tax attributable to the other property, the executor must 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.
§ 20.2031–8 Valuation of certain life insurance and annuity contracts; valuation of shares in an open-end investment company.
§ 20.2031–9 Valuation of other property.