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(11) A is entitled to the section 34 credit with respect to the portion of the October 4, 1954, dividends which is distributed to him even though the determination of whether the dividends were distributed to him is includible in his gross income is made under the Internal Revenue Code of 1939. The credit allowable to the trust is reduced proportionately to the extent A is deemed to have received the October 4 dividends. A is not entitled to a credit with respect to the dividends received by the trust on December 3, 1953, and January 4, April 3, and July 5, 1954, because, although he receives after July 31, 1954, the distribution resulting from the trust’s receipt of dividends, he is deemed to have received the dividends ratably with the trust on dates prior to July 31, 1954. In determining the exclusion under section 116 to which he is entitled, all the dividends received by the trust in 1954 and distributed to him are aggregated with any other dividends received by him in 1954, since he is deemed to have received such dividends in 1954 and therefore within a taxable year ending after July 31, 1954. He is not, however, entitled to the exclusion for the dividends received by the trust in December 1953.

Example 2. (i) A simple trust reports on the basis of a fiscal year ending July 31. It receives dividends on October 3, 1953, and January 4, April 3, and July 5, 1954. It distributes the dividends to A, its sole beneficiary, on September 1, 1954. Neither the trust nor A is entitled to a credit under section 34 or an exclusion under section 116.


§ 1.683–3 Application of the 65-day rule of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939.

If an amount is paid, credited, or to be distributed in the first 65 days of the first taxable year of an estate or trust (heretofore subject to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939) to which the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 applies and the amount would be treated, if the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 were applicable, as if paid, credited, or to be distributed on the last day of the preceding taxable year, sections 641 through 682 do not apply to the amount. The amount so paid, credited, or to be distributed is taken into account as provided in the Internal Revenue Code of 1939. See 26 CFR (1939) 39.162–2 (c) and (d) (Regulations 118).

§ 1.684–1 Recognition of gain on transfers to certain foreign trusts and estates.

(a) Immediate recognition of gain—(1) In general. Any U.S. person who transfers property to a foreign trust or foreign estate shall be required to recognize gain at the time of the transfer equal to the excess of the fair market value of the property transferred over the adjusted basis (for purposes of determining gain) of such property in the hands of the U.S. transferor unless an exception applies under the provisions of §1.684–3. The amount of gain recognized is determined on an asset-by-asset basis.

(2) No recognition of loss. Under this section a U.S. person may not recognize loss on the transfer of an asset to a foreign trust or foreign estate. A U.S. person may not offset gain realized on the transfer of an appreciated asset to a foreign trust or foreign estate by a loss realized on the transfer of a depreciated asset to the foreign trust or foreign estate.

(b) Definitions. The following definitions apply for purposes of this section:

(1) U.S. person. The term U.S. person means a United States person as defined in section 7701(a)(30), and includes
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(a) In general. A transfer means a direct, indirect, or constructive transfer.

(b) Indirect transfers—(1) In general. Section 1.679–3(c) shall apply to determine if a transfer to a foreign trust or foreign estate, by any person, is treated as an indirect transfer by a U.S. person to the foreign trust or foreign estate.

(2) Examples. The following examples illustrate the rules of this paragraph.

Example 1. Principal purpose of tax avoidance. A creates and funds FT for the benefit of A’s cousin, who is a nonresident alien. FT has no U.S. beneficiary within the meaning of §1.679–2, and no person is treated as owning any portion of FT. A is required to recognize gain equal to 900X immediately upon transfer of the property to the trust. This result applies even though A might otherwise have been allowed to defer recognition of gain under another provision of the Internal Revenue Code.

Example 2. Transfer of multiple properties. A transfers property Q, with a fair market value of 1000X to FT. A’s adjusted basis in the property is 600X. FT has no U.S. beneficiary within the meaning of §1.679–2, and no person is treated as owning any portion of FT. Under paragraph (a)(1) of this section, A recognizes gain at the time of the transfer equal to 400X.

Example 3. Transfer for less than fair market value. A transfers property that has a fair market value of 1000X to FT in exchange for 800X of cash. A’s adjusted basis in the property is 200X. FT has no U.S. beneficiary within the meaning of §1.679–2, and no person is treated as owning any portion of FT. Under paragraph (a)(1) of this section, A recognizes gain at the time of the transfer equal to 800X.

Example 4. Exchange of property for private annuity. A transfers property that has a fair market value of 1000X to FT in exchange for FT’s obligation to pay A 50X per year for the rest of A’s life. A’s adjusted basis in the property is 100X. FT has no U.S. beneficiary within the meaning of §1.679–2, and no person is treated as owning any portion of FT. A is required to recognize gain equal to 900X immediately upon transfer of the property to the trust. This result applies even though A might otherwise have been allowed to defer recognition of gain under another provision of the Internal Revenue Code.

Example 5. Transfer of property to related foreign trust in exchange for qualified obligation. A transfers property that has a fair market value of 1000X to FT in exchange for FT’s obligation to make payments to A during the next four years. FT is related to A as defined in §1.679–1(c)(5). The obligation is treated as a qualified obligation within the meaning of §1.679–4(d), and no person is treated as owning any portion of FT. A’s adjusted basis in the property is 100X. A is required to recognize gain equal to 900X immediately upon transfer of the property to the trust. This result applies even though A might otherwise have been allowed to defer recognition of gain under another provision of the Internal Revenue Code.

Example 6. Transfer of property to foreign trust in exchange for qualified obligation. A transfers property to a foreign trust that has a fair market value of 1000X to FT in exchange for FT’s obligation to make payments to A. FT is a foreign trust and I is A’s uncle, who is a nonresident alien. The examples are as follows:

Example 1. Transfer to foreign trust. A transfers property that has a fair market value of 1000X to FT. A’s adjusted basis in the property is 400X. FT has no U.S. beneficiary within the meaning of §1.679–2, and no person is treated as owning any portion of FT. Under paragraph (a)(1) of this section, A recognizes gain at the time of the transfer equal to 600X.

Example 2. Transfer of multiple properties. A transfers property Q, with a fair market value of 1000X, and property R, with a fair market value of 2000X, to FT. At the time of the transfer, A’s adjusted basis in property Q is 700X, and A’s adjusted basis in property R is 2200X. FT has no U.S. beneficiary within the meaning of §1.679–2, and no person is treated as owning any portion of FT. Under paragraph (a)(1) of this section, A recognizes the 300X of gain attributable to property Q. Under paragraph (a)(2) of this section, A does not recognize the 200X of loss attributable to property R, and may not offset that loss against the gain attributable to property Q.

Example 3. Transfer for less than fair market value. A transfers property that has a fair market value of 1000X to FT in exchange for 800X of cash. A’s adjusted basis in the property is 200X. FT has no U.S. beneficiary within the meaning of §1.679–2, and no person is treated as owning any portion of FT. Under paragraph (a)(1) of this section, A recognizes gain at the time of the transfer equal to 800X.

Example 4. Exchange of property for private annuity. A transfers property that has a fair market value of 1000X to FT in exchange for FT’s obligation to pay A 50X per year for the rest of A’s life. A’s adjusted basis in the property is 100X. FT has no U.S. beneficiary within the meaning of §1.679–2, and no person is treated as owning any portion of FT. A is required to recognize gain equal to 900X immediately upon transfer of the property to the trust. This result applies even though A might otherwise have been allowed to defer recognition of gain under another provision of the Internal Revenue Code.

Example 5. Foreign trust. Section 7701(a)(31)(B) defines foreign trust. See also §301.7701–7 of this chapter.

Example 6. Foreign estate. Section 7701(a)(31)(A) defines foreign trust. See also §301.7701–7 of this chapter.

(a) In general. A transfer means a direct, indirect, or constructive transfer.

(b) Indirect transfers—(1) In general. Section 1.679–3(c) shall apply to determine if a transfer to a foreign trust or foreign estate, by any person, is treated as an indirect transfer by a U.S. person to the foreign trust or foreign estate.

(2) Examples. The following examples illustrate the rules of this paragraph.

Example 1. Transfer to foreign trust. A transfers property that has a fair market value of 1000X to FT. A’s adjusted basis in the property is 400X. FT has no U.S. beneficiary within the meaning of §1.679–2, and no person is treated as owning any portion of FT. Under paragraph (a)(1) of this section, A recognizes gain at the time of the transfer equal to 600X.

Example 2. Transfer of multiple properties. A transfers property Q, with a fair market value of 1000X, and property R, with a fair market value of 2000X, to FT. At the time of the transfer, A’s adjusted basis in property Q is 700X, and A’s adjusted basis in property R is 2200X. FT has no U.S. beneficiary within the meaning of §1.679–2, and no person is treated as owning any portion of FT. Under paragraph (a)(1) of this section, A recognizes the 300X of gain attributable to property Q. Under paragraph (a)(2) of this section, A does not recognize the 200X of loss attributable to property R, and may not offset that loss against the gain attributable to property Q.

Example 3. Transfer for less than fair market value. A transfers property that has a fair market value of 1000X to FT in exchange for 800X of cash. A’s adjusted basis in the property is 200X. FT has no U.S. beneficiary within the meaning of §1.679–2, and no person is treated as owning any portion of FT. Under paragraph (a)(1) of this section, A recognizes gain at the time of the transfer equal to 800X.

Example 4. Exchange of property for private annuity. A transfers property that has a fair market value of 1000X to FT in exchange for FT’s obligation to pay A 50X per year for the rest of A’s life. A’s adjusted basis in the property is 100X. FT has no U.S. beneficiary within the meaning of §1.679–2, and no person is treated as owning any portion of FT. A is required to recognize gain equal to 900X immediately upon transfer of the property to the trust. This result applies even though A might otherwise have been allowed to defer recognition of gain under another provision of the Internal Revenue Code.

Example 5. Foreign trust. Section 7701(a)(31)(B) defines foreign trust. See also §301.7701–7 of this chapter.

Example 6. Foreign estate. Section 7701(a)(31)(A) defines foreign trust. See also §301.7701–7 of this chapter.