on the increase in his tax for 1965 attributable to such distribution.

(4) Fourth, add the additional taxes resulting from the application of subparagraph (3) of this paragraph for the taxable year and the 2 taxable years (or the 1 taxable year, where applicable) immediately preceding the year in which the accumulation distribution is paid, credited, or required to be distributed and then divide this amount by three (or two, where applicable). The resulting amount is then multiplied by the number of preceding taxable years of the trust on the last day of which an amount is deemed under section 666(a) to have been distributed (previously determined under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph). The resulting amount is the tax, under the short-cut throwback method provided in section 669(a)(1)(B), which is attributable to the amounts treated under section 668(a) as having been received by the beneficiary from a foreign trust created by a U.S. person on the last day of the preceding taxable year.

(5) Fifth, add the amount determined under subparagraph (4) of this paragraph to the beneficiary’s tax for the taxable year in which the accumulation distribution was paid, credited, or required to be distributed to him, computed without inclusion of the accumulation distribution in gross income for that year. The total is the beneficiary’s income tax for such year.

(b) Credit for tax paid by trust. The income taxes deemed distributed to a beneficiary in the manner described in paragraphs (c) and (d) of §1.669(a)-2 are included in the beneficiary’s gross income for purposes of the computations required by this section. To the extent provided in §1.669(a)-2, credits for such taxes are allowable to the beneficiary. In the computations under the short-cut throwback method provided in section 669(a)(1)(B), the rules set forth in section 662(b) and §1.662(b)-1 shall be applied in determining the character, in the hands of the beneficiary, of the amounts, including taxes includible in the distribution or deemed distributed, treated as received by a beneficiary in prior taxable years. For example, if one-fifth of such amounts represents tax-free income, then one-fifth of the amount determined under paragraph (a)(2) of this section shall be treated as tax-free income.

[T.D. 6889, 34 FR 739, Jan. 17, 1969]

§ 1.669(b)-1 Information requirements.

(a) The gross income of the trust: The gross income should be separated to show the amount of each type of income received by the trust and to identify its source. For example, the beneficiary should list separately, by type (dividends, rents, capital gains, taxable interest, exempt interest, etc.) and source (name and country of payor), each item of income included in the gross income of the trust. For this purpose, the gross income of the trust includes gross income from U.S. sources which is exempt from taxation under section 894.

(b) The amount of tax withheld under section 1441 by the United States on income from sources within the United States.

(c) The amount of the tax paid to each foreign country by the trust.

(d) The expenses of the trust attributable to each type of income disclosed in paragraph (b) of this section, and the general expenses of the trust.

(e) The distributions, if any, made by the trust to the beneficiaries (including those who are not U.S. persons). These distributions should be separated into amounts of income required to be distributed currently within the meaning of section 661(a)(1), and any other amounts properly paid, credited, or required to be distributed within the meaning of section 661(a)(2).
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(h) Any other information which is necessary for the computation of tax on the accumulation distribution as provided in section 669(a).

(g) If the foreign trust created by a U.S. person is less than the entire foreign trust, the information listed in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section shall also be furnished with respect to that portion of the entire foreign trust which is not a foreign trust created by a U.S. person.


§ 1.669(b)–2 Manner of exercising election.

(a) By whom election is to be made. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, a taxpayer whose tax liability is affected by the election shall make the election provided in section 669(a). In the case of a partnership, or a corporation electing under the provisions of subchapter S, chapter 1 of the Code, the election shall be exercised by the partnership or such corporation.

(b) Time and manner of making election. The election under section 669(a) may be made, or revoked, at any time before the expiration of the period provided in section 6501 for assessment of the tax. If an election is revoked, a new election may be made at any time before the expiration of such period. The election (or a revocation of an election) may be made in a letter addressed to the district director of internal revenue for the district in which the taxpayer files his tax return (or the Director of International Operations where appropriate) or may be made in a statement attached to the return. In any case where all the information described in §1.669(b)–1 is not furnished at or before the time the beneficiary signifies his intention of making an election and by reason thereof an election has not been made, and subsequent thereto, but before the expiration of the period provided in section 6501 for the assessment of the tax, there is furnished the required information not previously furnished, the election will be considered as made at the time such additional information is furnished.