

§ 20.2056A-11 Filing requirements and payment of the section 2056A estate tax.

(a) *Distributions during surviving spouse's life.* Section 2056A(b)(5)(A) provides the due date for payment of the section 2056A estate tax imposed on distributions during the spouse's lifetime. An extension of not more than 6 months may be obtained for the filing of Form 706-QDT under section 6081(a) if the conditions specified therein are satisfied. See also § 20.2056A-5(c)(1) regarding the requirements for filing a Form 706-QDT in the case of a distribution to the surviving spouse on account of hardship, and § 20.2056A-2T(d)(3) regarding the requirements for filing Form 706-QDT in the case of the required annual statement.

(b) *Tax at death of surviving spouse.* Section 2056A(b)(5)(B) provides the due date for payment of the section 2056A estate tax imposed on the death of the spouse under section 2056A(b)(1)(B). An extension of not more than 6 months may be obtained for the filing of the Form 706-QDT under section 6081(a), if the conditions specified therein are satisfied. The obtaining of an extension of time to file under section 6081(a) does not extend the time to pay the section 2056A estate tax as prescribed under section 2056A(b)(5)(B).

(c) *Extension of time for paying section 2056A estate tax—(1) Extension of time for paying tax under section 6161(a)(2).* Pursuant to sections 2056A(b)(10)(C) and 6161(a)(2), upon a showing of reasonable cause, an extension of time for a reasonable period beyond the due date may be granted to pay any part of the estate tax that is imposed upon the surviving spouse's death under section 2056A(b)(1)(B) and shown on the final Form 706-QDT, or any part of any installments of such tax payable under section 6166 (including any part of a deficiency prorated to any installment under such section). The extension may not exceed 10 years from the date prescribed for payment of the tax (or in the case of an installment or part of a deficiency prorated to an installment, if later, not beyond the date that is 12 months after the due date for the last installment). Such extension may be granted by the district director or the

director of the service center where the Form 706-QDT is filed.

(2) *Extension of time for paying tax under section 6161(a)(1).* An extension of time beyond the due date to pay any part of the estate tax imposed on lifetime distributions under section 2056A(b)(1)(A), or imposed at the death of the surviving spouse under section 2056A(b)(1)(B), may be granted for a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 6 months (12 months in the case of the estate tax imposed under section 2056A(b)(1)(B) at the surviving spouse's death), by the district director or the director of the service center where the Form 706-QDT is filed.

(d) *Liability for tax.* Under section 2056A(b)(6), each trustee (and not solely the U.S. Trustee(s)) of a QDOT is personally liable for the amount of the estate tax imposed in the case of any taxable event under section 2056A(b)(1). In the case of multiple QDOTs with respect to the same decedent, each trustee of a QDOT is personally liable for the amount of the section 2056A estate tax imposed on any taxable event with respect to that trustee's QDOT, but is not personally liable for tax imposed with respect to taxable events involving QDOTs of which that person is not a trustee. However, the assets of any QDOT are subject to collection by the Internal Revenue Service for any tax resulting from a taxable event with respect to any other QDOT established with respect to the same decedent. The trustee may also be personally liable as a withholding agent under section 1461 or other applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

[T.D. 8612, 60 FR 43551, Aug. 22, 1995]

§ 20.2056A-12 Increased basis for section 2056A estate tax paid with respect to distribution from a QDOT.

Under section 2056A(b)(13), in the case of any distribution from a QDOT on which an estate tax is imposed under section 2056A(b)(1)(A), the distribution is treated as a transfer by gift for purposes of section 1015, and any estate tax paid under section 2056A(b)(1)(A) is treated as a gift tax. See § 1.1015-5(c)(4) and (5) of this chapter for rules for determining the

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amount by which the basis of the distributed property is increased.

[T.D. 8612, 60 FR 43551, Aug. 22, 1995]

§ 20.2056A-13 Effective date.

The provisions of §§ 20.2056A-1 through 20.2056A-12 are effective with respect to estates of decedents dying after August 22, 1995.

[T.D. 8612, 60 FR 43551, Aug. 22, 1995]

ESTATES OF NONRESIDENTS NOT CITIZENS

§ 20.2101-1 Estates of nonresidents not citizens; tax imposed.

(a) *Imposition of tax.* Section 2101 imposes a tax on the transfer of the taxable estate of a nonresident who is not a citizen of the United States at the time of death. In the case of estates of decedents dying after November 10, 1988, the tax is computed at the same rates as the tax that is imposed on the transfer of the taxable estate of a citizen or resident of the United States in

accordance with the provisions of sections 2101(b) and (c). For the meaning of the terms *resident*, *nonresident*, and *United States*, as applied to a decedent for purposes of the estate tax, see § 20.0-1(b)(1) and (2). For the liability of the executor for the payment of the tax, see section 2002. For special rules as to the phaseout of the graduated rates and unified credit, see sections 2001(c)(2) and 2101(b).

(b) *Special rates in the case of certain decedents.* In the case of an estate of a nonresident who was not a citizen of the United States and who died after December 31, 1976, and on or before November 10, 1988, the tax on the nonresident's taxable estate is computed using the formula provided under section 2101(b), except that the rate schedule in paragraph (c) of this section is to be used in lieu of the rate schedule in section 2001(c).

(c) *Rate schedule for decedents dying after December 31, 1976 and on or before November 10, 1988.*

If the amount for which the tentative tax to be computed is:

Not over \$100,000	6% of such amount.
Over \$100,000 but not over \$500,000	\$6,000, plus 12% of excess over \$100,000.
Over \$500,000 but not over \$1,000,000	\$54,000, plus 18% of excess over \$500,000.
Over \$1,000,000 but not over \$2,000,000 ..	\$144,000, plus 24% of excess over \$1,000,000.
Over \$2,000,000	\$384,000, plus 30% of excess over \$2,000,000.

The tentative tax is:

6% of such amount.
\$6,000, plus 12% of excess over \$100,000.
\$54,000, plus 18% of excess over \$500,000.
\$144,000, plus 24% of excess over \$1,000,000.
\$384,000, plus 30% of excess over \$2,000,000.

[T.D. 8612, 60 FR 43551, Aug. 22, 1995]

§ 20.2102-1 Estates of nonresidents not citizens; credits against tax.

(a) *In general.* In arriving at the net estate tax payable with respect to the transfer of an estate of a nonresident who was not a citizen of the United States at the time of his death, the following credits are subtracted from the tax imposed by section 2101:

- (1) The State death tax credit under section 2011, to the extent permitted by section 2102(b) and paragraph (b) of this section;
- (2) The gift tax credit under section 2012; and
- (3) The credit under section 2013 for tax on prior transfers.

Except as provided in section 2102(b) and paragraph (b) of this section (relating to a special limitation on the amount of the credit for State death

taxes), the amount of each of these credits is determined in the same manner as that prescribed for its determination in the case of estates of citizens or residents of the United States. See §§ 20.2011-1 through 20.2013-6. Subject to the additional special limitation contained in section 2102(b) in the case of section 2015, the provisions of sections 2015 and 2016, relating respectively to the credit for death taxes on remainders and the recovery of taxes claimed as a credit, are applicable with respect to the credit for State death taxes in the case of the estates of nonresidents not citizens. However, no credit is allowed under section 2014 for foreign death taxes.

(b) *Special limitation—(1) In general.* In the case of estates of decedents dying on or after November 14, 1966, other than estates the estate tax treatment of which is subject to a Presidential