

§ 1.6039-2

26 CFR Ch. I (4-1-02 Edition)

any of the Internal Revenue Service Centers.

(2) If a return is made by the authorized "transfer agent" of the corporation, as described in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, it shall be filed with the district director for the district where the income tax return of the principal corporation is filed after the close of the calendar year for which the return is required, but on or before February 28th of the following calendar year.

(3) For provisions relating to the extension of time for filing the returns required by this section, see §1.6081-1.

(4) For provisions relating to the time for performance of an act when the last day prescribed for performance falls on Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday, see §301.7503-1 of this chapter (Regulations on Procedure and Administration).

(d) *Stock to which this section applies.* The rules of this section shall apply to any full share of stock acquired pursuant to the exercise of any qualified or restricted stock option, or any option granted under an employee stock purchase plan, irrespective of whether the transfer of stock pursuant to such exercise qualified for the special tax treatment of section 421 and the regulations thereunder. In addition, the rules of paragraph (b) of this section shall apply to any full shares of stock received in respect of stock which was originally acquired pursuant to the exercise of an option described in the preceding sentence. See section 425(b). For definitions of the terms "exercise" and "transfer" see paragraphs (f) and (g) of §1.421-7. A return is required under paragraph (b) of this section irrespective of whether the transfer of the title constitutes a disposition of such stock as defined by section 425(c).

[T.D. 6887, 31 FR 8813, June 24, 1966]

§ 1.6039-2 Statements to persons with respect to whom information is furnished.

(a) *Requirement and form of statement.* Every corporation required to make a return on Form 3921 or 3922 under section 6039(a) and §1.6039-1 shall furnish to each person whose identifying number is (or should be) shown on such return a written statement containing the information required to be shown

on such return. This requirement may be met by furnishing a copy of the appropriate return to such person. A statement shall be considered to be furnished to a person within the meaning of this section if it is mailed to such person at his last known address.

(b) *Time for furnishing statements—(1) In general.* Each statement required by this section to be furnished to any person for a calendar year shall be furnished to such person on or before January 31, of the year following the year for which the statement is required.

(2) *Extension of time.* For good cause shown upon written application of the corporation required to furnish statements under this section, the district director may grant an extension of time not exceeding 30 days in which to furnish such statements. The application shall be addressed to the district director with whom the income tax returns of the applicant-corporation are filed and shall contain a full recital of the reasons for requesting the extension to aid the district director in determining the period of the extension, if any, which will be granted. Such a request in the form of a letter to the district director signed by the applicant (or its agent) will suffice as an application. The application shall be filed on or before the date prescribed in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph for furnishing the statements required by this section.

(3) *Last day for furnishing statement.* For provisions relating to the time for performance of an act when the last day prescribed for performance falls on Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday, see §301.7503-1 of this chapter (Regulations on Procedure and Administration).

(c) *Penalty.* For provisions relating to the penalty provided for failure to furnish a statement under this section, see §301.6678-1 of this chapter (Regulations on Procedure and Administration).

[T.D. 6887, 31 FR 8814, June 24, 1966]

§ 1.6041-1 Return of information as to payments of \$600 or more.

(a) *General rule.* (1) *Information returns required—(i) Payments required to be reported.* Except as otherwise provided in

§§ 1.6041-3 and 1.6041-4, every person engaged in a trade or business shall make an information return for each calendar year with respect to payments it makes during the calendar year in the course of its trade or business to another person of fixed or determinable income described in paragraph (a)(1)(i) (A) or (B) of this section. For purposes of the regulations under this section, the person described in this paragraph (a)(1)(i) is a payor.

(A) Salaries, wages, commissions, fees, and other forms of compensation for services rendered aggregating \$600 or more.

(B) Interest (including original issue discount), rents, royalties, annuities, pensions, and other gains, profits, and income aggregating \$600 or more.

(ii) *Information returns required under other provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.* The payments described in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) (A) and (B) of this section shall not include any payments of amounts with respect to which an information return is required by, or may be required under authority of, section 6042(a) (relating to dividends), section 6043(a)(2) (relating to distributions in liquidation), section 6044(a) (relating to patronage dividends), section 6045 (relating to brokers' transactions with customers), sections 6049(a) (1) and (2) (relating to interest), section 6050N(a) (relating to royalties), or section 6050P (a) or (b) (relating to cancellation of indebtedness). In addition, the payments described in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) (A) and (B) of this section shall not include amounts excepted from the definition of dividends under section 6042(b)(2) and § 1.6042-3(b)(1), amounts described in section 6044(b), amounts excepted from reporting under § 1.6045-1(g), amounts excepted from the definition of interest under section 6049(b)(2) (C) or (D), § 1.6049-4(c), or 1.6049-5(b)(6) through (15). Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, interest with respect to a notional principal contract excluded from the definition of interest under § 1.6049-5(b)(15) is reportable under this section. The term *interest* as used in this paragraph (a)(1)(ii) otherwise includes all interest, other than interest coming within the definition of interest provided in § 1.6049-5(a). For example, a

closely held corporation borrows money from one of its officers on a promissory note not in registered form bearing annual stated interest of \$300. The corporation also pays royalties to the officer amounting to \$400 a year. An information return is required under this paragraph (a)(1) to report the payments to the officer because the interest does not come within the definition of interest in § 1.6049-5(a) and the aggregate of interest and royalties exceeds \$600.

(2) *Prescribed form.* The return required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall be made on Forms 1096 and 1099 except that (i) the return with respect to distributions to beneficiaries of a trust or of an estate shall be made on Form 1041, and (ii) the return with respect to certain payments of compensation to an employee by his employer shall be made on Forms W-3 and W-2 under the provisions of § 1.6041-2 (relating to return of information as to payments to employees). Where Form 1099 is required to be filed under this section, a separate Form 1099 shall be furnished for each person to whom payments described in subdivision (i), (ii), or (iii) of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph are made. For time and place for filing Forms 1096 and 1099, see § 1.6041-6. For the requirement to submit the information required by Form 1099 on magnetic media for payments after December 31, 1983, see section 6011(e) and § 301.6011-2 of this chapter (Procedure and Administration Regulations).

(b) *Persons engaged in trade or business—(1) In general.* The term "all persons engaged in a trade or business", as used in section 6041(a), includes not only those so engaged for gain or profit, but also organizations the activities of which are not for the purpose of gain or profit. Thus, the term includes the organizations referred to in section 401(a), 501(c), 501(d) and 521 and in paragraph (g) of this section. On the other hand, section 6041(a) applies only to payments in the course of trade or business; hence it does not apply to an amount paid by the proprietor of a business to a physician for medical services rendered by the physician to the proprietor's child.

(2) *Special rule for REMICs.* For purposes of chapter 1 subtitle F, chapter

61A, part IIIB, the terms “all persons engaged in a trade or business” and “any service-recipient engaged in a trade or business” includes a real estate mortgage investment conduit or REMIC (as defined in section 860D).

(c) *Fixed or determinable income.* Income is fixed when it is to be paid in amounts definitely predetermined. Income is determinable whenever there is a basis of calculation by which the amount to be paid may be ascertained. The income need not be paid annually or at regular intervals. The fact that the payments may be increased or decreased in accordance with the happening of an event does not for purposes of this section make the payments any the less determinable. A salesman working by the month for a commission on sales which is paid or credited monthly receives determinable income.

(d) *Payments specifically included—(1) In general.* Amounts paid in respect of life insurance, endowment, or annuity contracts are required to be reported in returns of information under this section—

(i) Unless the payment is made in respect of a life insurance or endowment contract by reason of the death of the insured and is not required to be reported by paragraph (b) of § 1.6041-2,

(ii) Unless the payment is made by reason of the surrender prior to maturity or lapse of a policy, other than a policy which was purchased (a) by a trust described in section 401(a) which is exempt from tax under section 501(a), (b) as part of a plan described in section 403(a), or (c) by an employer described in section 403(b) (1) (A),

(iii) Unless the payment is interest as defined in § 1.6049-2 and is made after December 31, 1962,

(iv) Unless the payment is a payment with respect to which a return is required by § 1.6047-1, relating to employee retirement plans covering owner-employees,

(v) Unless the payment is payment with respect to which a return is required by § 1.6052-1, relating to payment of wages in the form of group-term life insurance.

(2) *Professional fees.* Fees for professional services paid to attorneys, physicians, and members of other profes-

sions are required to be reported in returns of information if paid by persons engaged in a trade or business and paid in the course of such trade or business.

(3) *Prizes and awards.* Amounts paid as prizes and awards that are required to be included in gross income under section 74 and § 1.74-1 when paid in the course of a trade or business are required to be reported in returns of information under this section.

(4) *Disability payments.* Amounts paid as disability payments under section 105(d) are required to be reported in returns of information under this section.

(5) *Notional principal contracts.* Except as provided in paragraphs (b)(5)(i) and (ii) of this section, amounts paid after December 31, 2000, with respect to notional principal contracts referred to in § 1.863-7 or 1.988-2(e) to persons who are not described in § 1.6049-4(c)(1)(ii) are required to be reported in returns of information under this section. The amount required to be reported under this paragraph (d)(5) is limited to the amount of cash paid from the notional principal contract as described in § 1.446-3(d). A non-periodic payment is reportable for the year in which an actual payment is made. Any amount of interest determined under the provisions of § 1.446-3(g)(4) (dealing with interest in the case of a significant non-periodic payment) is reportable under this paragraph (d)(5) and not under section 6049 (see § 1.6049-5(b)(15)). See § 1.6041-4(a)(4) for reporting exceptions regarding payments to foreign persons. See, however, § 1.1461-1(c)(1) for reporting amounts described under this paragraph (d)(5) that are paid to foreign persons. The provisions of § 1.6049-5(d) shall apply for determining whether a payment with respect to a notional principal contract is made to a foreign person. See § 1.6049-4(a) for a definition of payor. For purposes of this paragraph (d)(5), a payor includes a middleman defined in § 1.6049-4(f)(4).

(i) An amount paid with respect to a notional principal contract is not required to be reported if the payment is made outside the United States (as defined in § 1.6049-5(e)) by a non-U.S. payor or a non-U.S. middleman.

(ii) An amount paid with respect to a notional principal contract is not required to be reported if the payment is made outside the United States (as defined in §1.6049-5(e)) by a payor that has no actual knowledge that the payee is a U.S. person, and the payor is—

(A) A U.S. payor or U.S. middleman that is not a U.S. person (such as a controlled foreign corporation defined in section 957(a) or certain foreign corporations or foreign partnerships engaged in a U.S. trade or business); or

(B) A foreign branch of a U.S. bank. See §1.6049-5(c)(5) for a definition of a U.S. payor, a U.S. middleman, a non-U.S. payor, and a non-U.S. middleman.

(e) *Payment made in medium other than cash.* If any payment required to be reported on Form 1099 is made in property other than money, the fair market value of the property at the time of payment is the amount to be included on such form.

(f) *When payment deemed made.* For purposes of a return of information, an amount is deemed to have been paid when it is credited or set apart to a person without any substantial limitation or restriction as to the time or manner of payment or condition upon which payment is to be made, and is made available to him so that it may be drawn at any time, and its receipt brought within his own control and disposition.

(g) *Payments made by the United States or a State.* Information returns on:

(1) Forms 1096 and 1099 and

(2) Forms W-3 and W-2 (when made under the provisions of §1.6041-2)

of payments made by the United States or a State, or political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, or any agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing, shall be made by the officer or employee of the United States, or of such State, or political subdivision, or of the District of Columbia, or of such agency or instrumentality, as the case may be, having control of such payments or by the of-

ficer or employee appropriately designated to make such returns.

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§ 1.6041-2 Return of information as to payments to employees.

(a)(1) *In general.* Wages, as defined in section 3401, paid to an employee are required to be reported on Form W-2. See section 6011 and the Employment Tax Regulations thereunder. All other payments of compensation, including the cash value of payments made in any medium other than cash, to an employee by his employer in the course of the trade or business of the employer must also be reported on Form W-2 if the total of such payments and the amount of the employee's wages (as defined in section 3401), if any, required to be reported on Form W-2 aggregates \$600 or more in a calendar year. For example, if a payment of \$700 was made to an employee and \$400 thereof represents wages subject to withholding under section 3402 and the remaining \$300 represents compensation not subject to withholding, such wages and compensation must both be reported on Form W-2. A separate Form W-2 shall be furnished for each employee for whom a return must be made. At the election of the employer, components of amounts required to be reported on Form W-2 pursuant to the provisions of this subparagraph may be reported on more than one Form W-2.

(2) *Transmittal form.* The transmittal form for a return on Form W-2 made pursuant to the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall be Form W-3. In a case where an employer must file a Form W-3 under this paragraph and also under §31.6011(a)-4 or §31.6011(a)-5 of this chapter (Employment Tax Regulations), the Form W-3 filed under such §31.6011(a)-4 or §31.6011(a)-5 shall also be used as the transmittal form for a return on Form