

**TECHNICAL EXPLANATION OF THE REVENUE PROVISIONS
CONTAINED IN SENATE AMENDMENT 3310, THE
“HIRING INCENTIVES TO RESTORE EMPLOYMENT ACT,”
UNDER CONSIDERATION BY THE SENATE**

Prepared by the Staff
of the
JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION



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INTRODUCTION

This document,¹ prepared by the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation, provides a technical explanation of the revenue provisions contained in Senate amendment 3310, the “Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act,” under consideration by the Senate. Unless otherwise noted, all section references are to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

¹ This document may be cited as follows: Joint Committee on Taxation, *Technical Explanation of the Revenue Provisions Contained in Senate Amendment 3310, the “Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act,” Under Consideration by the Senate* (JCX-4-10), February 23, 2010. This document can also be found on our website at www.jct.gov.

TITLE I – INCENTIVES FOR HIRING AND RETAINING UNEMPLOYED WORKERS

A. Payroll Tax Forgiveness for Hiring Unemployed Workers (sec. 101 of the bill and new sec. 3111 of the Code)

Present Law

In general

Social security benefits and certain Medicare benefits are financed primarily by payroll taxes on wages.

Federal Insurance Contributions Act (“FICA”) tax

The FICA tax applies to employers based on the amount of covered wages paid to an employee during the year. Generally, covered wages means all remuneration for employment, including the cash value of all remuneration (including benefits) paid in any medium other than cash. Certain exceptions from covered wages are also provided. The tax imposed is composed of two parts: (1) the old age, survivors, and disability insurance (“OASDI”) tax equal to 6.2 percent of covered wages up to the taxable wage base (\$106,800 in 2010); and (2) the Medicare hospital insurance (“HI”) tax amount equal to 1.45 percent of covered wages. In addition to the tax on employers, each employee is subject to FICA taxes equal to the amount of tax imposed on the employer (the “employee portion”). The employee portion generally must be withheld and remitted to the Federal government by the employer.

Self-Employment Contributions Act (“SECA”) tax

As a parallel to FICA taxes, the SECA tax applies to the net income from self employment of self-employed individuals. The rate of the OASDI portion of SECA taxes is equal to the combined employee and employer OASDI FICA tax rates and applies to self-employment income up to the FICA taxable wage base. Similarly, the rate of the HI portion is the same as the combined employer and employee HI rates and there is no cap on the amount of self-employment income to which the rate applies.²

² For purposes of computing net earnings from self employment, taxpayers are permitted a deduction equal to the product of the taxpayer’s earnings (determined without regard to this deduction) and one-half of the sum of the rates for OASDI tax (12.4 percent) and HI tax (2.9 percent), i.e., 7.65 percent of net earnings. This deduction reflects the fact that the FICA rates apply to an employee’s wages, which do not include FICA taxes paid by the employer, whereas the self-employed individual’s net earnings are economically equivalent to an employee’s wages plus the employer share of FICA taxes.

Explanation of Provision

In general

The bill provides relief from the employer share of OASDI taxes on wages paid by a qualified employer with respect to certain employment. The provision applies to wages paid beginning on the day after enactment and ending on December 31, 2010. Covered employment is limited to service performed by a qualified individual: (1) in a trade or business of a qualified employer; or (2) in furtherance of the activities related to the purpose or function constituting the basis of the employer's exemption under sec. 501 (in the case of a qualified employer that is exempt from tax under sec. 501(a)).

Qualified employer

A qualified employer is any employer other than the United States, any State, any local government, or any instrumentality of the foregoing. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a qualified employer includes any employer that is a public higher education institution (as defined in sec. 101(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965).

Qualified individual

A qualified individual is any individual who: (1) begins work for a qualified employer after February 3, 2010 and before January 1, 2011; (2) certifies by signed affidavit (under penalties of perjury) that he or she was employed for a total of 40 hours or less during the 60-day period ending on the date such employment begins; (3) is not employed to replace another employee of the employer unless such employee separated from employment voluntarily or for cause;³ and (4) is not a related party (as defined under rules similar to sec. 51(i)) of the employer).

Employer election

A qualified employer may elect to not have payroll tax forgiveness apply. The election is made in the manner required by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Coordination with work opportunity tax credit

Under the provision, a qualified employer may not receive the work opportunity tax credit on any wages paid to a qualified individual during the one-year period beginning on the

³ It is intended that an employer may qualify for the credit when it hires an otherwise qualified individual to replace an individual whose employment was terminated, for cause or due to other facts and circumstances. For example, an employer may qualify for the credit with respect to wages paid pursuant to the reopening of a factory which had been previously closed due to lack of demand for the product being produced (i.e., the employer may qualify by rehiring qualified individuals who had in the past worked for the employer but were terminated when the factory was closed or by hiring qualified individuals who had not previously worked for the employer). In contrast, an employer who terminates the employment of an individual not for cause, but rather to claim the credit with respect to the hiring of the same or another individual is not eligible for the credit under this rule.

hiring date of such individual, if those wages qualify the employer for payroll tax forgiveness under this provision unless the employer makes an election not to have payroll tax forgiveness apply with respect to that individual.

Social Security trust funds

The Federal Old-Age and Survivors Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund will receive transfers from the General Fund of the United States Treasury equal to any reduction in payroll taxes attributable to the payroll tax forgiveness provided under the provision. The amounts will be transferred from the General Fund at such times and in such a manner as to replicate to the extent possible the transfers which would have occurred to the Trust Funds had the provision not been enacted.

Effective Date

The provision applies to wages paid after the date of enactment.

**B. Business Credit for Retention of Certain Newly Hired Individuals in 2010
(sec. 102 of the bill and sec. 38(b) of the Code)**

Present Law

Present law does not provide a tax credit specifically for the retention of new employees.

However, present law provides for a general business credit consisting of various business tax credits.⁴ The general business credit, to the extent it exceeds the relevant tax liability for the taxable year, may be carried back one year (but, in the case of a new credit, not to a taxable year before that credit is first allowable) and carried forward 20 years.⁵

Explanation of Provision

Under the provision an employer's general business credit is increased by \$1,000 for each retained worker that satisfies a minimum employment period. Generally, a retained worker is an individual who is a qualified individual as defined under the payroll tax forgiveness provision, above (new Code sec. 3111(d)). However, the credit is available only with respect to such an individual, if the individual: (1) is employed by the employer on any date during the taxable year; (2) continues to be employed by the employer for a period of not less than 52 consecutive weeks; and (3) receives wages for such employment during the last 26 weeks of such period that are least 80-percent of such wages during the first 26 weeks of such period.

The portion of the general business credit attributable to the retention credit may not be carried back to a taxable year that begins prior to the date of enactment of this provision.

Effective Date

The provision is effective for taxable years ending after the date of enactment.

⁴ Sec. 38.

⁵ Sec. 39.

TITLE II – EXPENSING

A. Increase in Expensing of Certain Depreciable Business Assets (sec. 201 of the bill and sec. 179 of the Code)

Present Law

A taxpayer that satisfies limitations on annual investment may elect under section 179 to deduct (or “expense”) the cost of qualifying property, rather than to recover such costs through depreciation deductions.⁶ For taxable years beginning in 2009, the maximum amount that a taxpayer may expense is \$250,000 of the cost of qualifying property placed in service for the taxable year. The \$250,000 amount is reduced (but not below zero) by the amount by which the cost of qualifying property placed in service during the taxable year exceeds \$800,000.⁷ For taxable years beginning in 2010, the maximum amount that a taxpayer may expense is \$125,000 of the cost of qualifying property placed in service for the taxable year. The \$125,000 amount is reduced (but not below zero) by the amount by which the cost of qualifying property placed in service during the taxable year exceeds \$500,000. The \$125,000 and \$500,000 amounts are indexed for inflation. In general, qualifying property is defined as depreciable tangible personal property that is purchased for use in the active conduct of a trade or business. Off-the-shelf computer software placed in service in taxable years beginning before 2011 is treated as qualifying property.

The amount eligible to be expensed for a taxable year may not exceed the taxable income for a taxable year that is derived from the active conduct of a trade or business (determined without regard to this provision). Any amount that is not allowed as a deduction because of the taxable income limitation may be carried forward to succeeding taxable years (subject to similar limitations). No general business credit under section 38 is allowed with respect to any amount for which a deduction is allowed under section 179. An expensing election is made under rules prescribed by the Secretary.⁸ An election under section 179 generally is revocable only with prior consent of the Secretary.⁹

⁶ Additional section 179 incentives are provided with respect to qualified property meeting applicable requirements that is used by a business in an empowerment zone (sec. 1397A), a renewal community (sec. 1400J), or the Gulf Opportunity Zone (sec. 1400N(e)).

⁷ The temporary \$250,000 and \$800,000 amounts were enacted in the Economic Stimulus Act of 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-185, and extended for taxable years beginning in 2009 by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Pub. L. No. 111-5.

⁸ Sec. 179(c)(1). Under Treas. Reg. sec. 1.179-5, applicable to property placed in service in taxable years beginning after 2002 and before 2008, a taxpayer is permitted to make or revoke an election under section 179 without the consent of the Commissioner on an amended Federal tax return for that taxable year. This amended return must be filed within the time prescribed by law for filing an amended return for the taxable year. T.D. 9209, July 12, 2005.

⁹ Section 179(c)(2) provides that with respect to any taxable year beginning after 2002 and before 2011, a taxpayer may revoke its section 179 election with respect to any property, and such revocation, once made is irrevocable.

For taxable years beginning in 2011 and thereafter, a taxpayer with a sufficiently small amount of annual investment may elect to deduct up to \$25,000 of the cost of qualifying property placed in service for the taxable year. The \$25,000 amount is reduced (but not below zero) by the amount by which the cost of qualifying property placed in service during the taxable year exceeds \$200,000. The \$25,000 and \$200,000 amounts are not indexed. In general, qualifying property is defined as depreciable tangible personal property that is purchased for use in the active conduct of a trade or business (not including off-the-shelf computer software).

Explanation of Provision

The provision increases for one year the amount a taxpayer may deduct under section 179. The provision provides that the maximum amount a taxpayer may expense, for taxable years beginning after 2009 and before 2011, is \$250,000 of the cost of qualifying property placed in service for the taxable year. The \$250,000 amount is reduced (but not below zero) by the amount by which the cost of qualifying property placed in service during the taxable year exceeds \$800,000.

Effective Date

The provision is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2009.

TITLE III – QUALIFIED TAX CREDIT BONDS

A. Refundable Credit for Certain Qualified Tax Credit Bonds (sec. 301 of the bill and secs. 54F and 6431 of the Code)

Present Law

Build America Bonds

Section 54AA, added to the Code by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (“ARRA”),¹⁰ permits an issuer to elect to have an otherwise tax-exempt bond, issued prior to January 1, 2011, treated as a “build America bond.”¹¹ In general, build America bonds are taxable governmental bonds, the interest on which is subsidized by the Federal government by means of a tax credit to the holder (“tax-credit build America bonds”) or, in the case of certain qualified bonds, a direct payment to the issuer (“direct-pay build America bonds”).

Definition and general requirements

A build America bond is any obligation (other than a private activity bond) if the interest on such obligation would be (but for section 54AA) excludable from gross income under section 103, and the issuer makes an irrevocable election to have the rules in section 54AA apply.¹² In determining if an obligation would be tax-exempt under section 103, the credit (or the payment discussed below for direct-pay build America bonds) is not treated as a Federal guarantee.¹³ Further, for purposes of the restrictions on arbitrage in section 148, the yield on a tax-credit build America bond is determined without regard to the credit;¹⁴ the yield on a direct-pay build America bond is reduced by the payment made pursuant to section 6431.¹⁵ A build America bond does not include any bond if the issue price has more than a de minimis amount of premium over the stated principal amount of the bond.¹⁶

¹⁰ Pub. L. No. 111-5.

¹¹ Sec. 54AA.

¹² Sec. 54AA(d). Subject to updated IRS reporting forms or procedures, an issuer of build America bonds makes the election required by 54AA on its books and records on or before the issue date of such bonds. Notice 2009-26, 2009-16 I.R.B. 833.

¹³ Sec. 54AA(d)(2)(A). Section 149(b) provides that section 103(a) shall not apply to any State or local bond if such bond is federally guaranteed.

¹⁴ Sec. 54AA(d)(2)(B).

¹⁵ Sec. 6431(c).

¹⁶ Sec. 54AA(d)(2)(C).

Treatment of holders of tax-credit build America bonds

The holder of a tax-credit build America bond accrues a tax credit in the amount of 35 percent of the interest paid on the interest payment dates of the bond during the calendar year.¹⁷ The interest payment date is any date on which the holder of record of the build America bond is entitled to a payment of interest under such bond.¹⁸ The sum of the accrued credits is allowed against regular and alternative minimum tax; unused credit may be carried forward to succeeding taxable years.¹⁹ The credit, as well as the interest paid by the issuer, is included in gross income, and the credit may be stripped under rules similar to those provided in section 54A regarding qualified tax credit bonds.²⁰ Rules similar to those that apply for S corporations, partnerships and regulated investment companies with respect to qualified tax credit bonds also apply to the credit.²¹

Special rules for direct-pay build America bonds

Under the special rule for qualified bonds, in lieu of the tax credit to the holder, the issuer is allowed a credit equal to 35 percent of each interest payment made under such bond.²² A “qualified bond,” that is, a direct-pay build America bond, is any build America bond issued as part of an issue if 100 percent of the excess of available project proceeds of such issue over the amounts in a reasonably required reserve with respect to such issue are to be used for capital expenditures.²³ Direct-pay build America bonds also must be issued before January 1, 2011. The issuer must make an irrevocable election to have the special rule for qualified bonds apply.²⁴

¹⁷ Sec. 54AA(a) and (b). Original issue discount (“OID”) is not treated as a payment of interest for purposes of determining the credit under the provision. OID is the excess of an obligation’s stated redemption price at maturity over the obligation’s issue price (sec. 1273(a)).

¹⁸ Sec. 54AA(e).

¹⁹ Sec. 54AA(c).

²⁰ Sec. 54AA(f).

²¹ Ibid.

²² Sec. 54AA(g)(1). OID is not treated as a payment of interest for purposes of calculating the refundable credit under the provision.

²³ Sec. 54AA(g). Under Treas. Reg. sec. 150-1(b), capital expenditure means any cost of a type that is properly chargeable to capital account (or would be so chargeable with a proper election or with the application of the definition of placed in service under Treas. Reg. sec. 1.150-2(c)) under general Federal income tax principles. For purposes of applying the “general Federal income tax principles” standard, an issuer should generally be treated as if it were a corporation subject to taxation under subchapter C of chapter 1 of the Code. An example of a capital expenditure would include expenditures made for the purchase of fiber-optic cable to provide municipal broadband service.

²⁴ Sec. 54AA(g)(2)(B). Subject to updated IRS reporting forms or procedures, an issuer of direct-pay build America bonds makes the election required by 54AA(g)(2)(B) on its books and records on or before the issue date of such bonds. Notice 2009-26, 2009-16 I.R.B. 833.

The payment by the Secretary is to be made contemporaneously with the interest payment made by the issuer, and may be made either in advance or as reimbursement.²⁵ In lieu of payment to the issuer, the payment may be made to a person making interest payments on behalf of the issuer.²⁶

Qualified Tax Credit Bonds

Qualified tax credit bonds include qualified forestry conservation bonds, new clean renewable energy bonds (“New CREBs”), qualified energy conservation bonds (“QECs”), qualified zone academy bonds issued after the date of enactment of the Tax Extenders and Alternative Minimum Tax Relief Act of 2008 (“QZABs”), and qualified school construction bonds (“QSCBs”).²⁷ Qualified tax credit bonds generally are not interest-bearing obligations. Rather, the taxpayer holding a qualified tax credit bond on a credit allowance date is entitled to a tax credit.²⁸ The annual amount of the credit is determined by multiplying the bond’s applicable credit rate by the outstanding face amount of the bond.²⁹ The credit rate for an issue of qualified tax credit bonds is determined by the Secretary and is estimated to be a rate that permits issuance of the qualified tax credit bonds without discount and interest cost to the qualified issuer.³⁰ The Secretary determines credit rates for tax credit bonds based on general assumptions about credit quality of the class of potential eligible issuers and such other factors as the Secretary deems appropriate. The Secretary may determine credit rates based on general credit market yield indices and credit ratings.³¹ The credit accrues quarterly,³² is includible in gross income (as if it were an interest payment on the bond),³³ and can be claimed against regular income tax liability and alternative minimum tax liability.³⁴ Unused credits may be carried forward to succeeding

²⁵ Sec. 6431.

²⁶ Sec. 6431(b).

²⁷ Sec. 54A(d).

²⁸ Sec 54A(a).

²⁹ Sec. 54A(b)(2).

³⁰ Sec. 54A(b)(3). However, for New CREBs and QECs, the applicable credit rate is 70 percent of the otherwise applicable rate.

³¹ See Internal Revenue Service, Notice 2009-15, *Credit Rates on Tax Credit Bonds*, 2009-6 I.R.B. 1 (January 22, 2009). Given the differences in credit quality and other characteristics of individual issuers, the Secretary cannot set credit rates in a manner that will allow each issuer to issue tax credit bonds at par.

³² Sec. 54A(b)(1).

³³ Sec. 54A(f).

³⁴ Sec. 54A(c).

taxable years.³⁵ In addition, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, credits may be stripped.³⁶

Qualified tax credit bonds are subject to a maximum maturity limitation. The maximum maturity is the term which the Secretary estimates will result in the present value of the obligation to repay the principal on a qualified tax credit bond being equal to 50 percent of the face amount of such bond.³⁷ The discount rate used to determine the present value amount is the average annual interest rate of tax-exempt obligations having a term of 10 years or more which are issued during the month the qualified tax credit bonds are issued.

For qualified tax credit bonds, 100 percent of the available project proceeds must be used within the three-year period that begins on the date of issuance.³⁸ Available project proceeds are the sum of (1) the excess of the proceeds from the sale of the bond issue over issuance costs (not to exceed two percent) and (2) any investment earnings on such sale proceeds.³⁹ To the extent less than 100 percent of the available project proceeds are used to finance qualified projects during the three-year spending period, bonds will continue to qualify as qualified tax credit bonds if unspent proceeds are used within 90 days from the end of such three-year period to redeem bonds. The three-year spending period may be extended by the Secretary upon the qualified issuer's request demonstrating that the failure to satisfy the three-year requirement is due to reasonable cause and the projects will continue to proceed with due diligence.

Qualified tax credit bonds also are subject to the arbitrage requirements of section 148 that apply to traditional tax-exempt bonds.⁴⁰ Principles under section 148 and the regulations thereunder apply for purposes of determining the yield restriction and arbitrage rebate requirements applicable to qualified tax credit bonds. However, available project proceeds invested during the three-year spending period are not subject to the arbitrage restrictions (i.e., yield restriction and rebate requirements). In addition, amounts invested in a reserve fund are not subject to the arbitrage restrictions to the extent: (1) such fund is funded at a rate not more rapid than equal annual installments; (2) such fund is funded in a manner reasonably expected to result in an amount not greater than an amount necessary to repay the issue; and (3) the yield on such fund is not greater than the average annual interest rate of tax-exempt obligations having a term of 10 years or more that are issued during the month the qualified tax credit bonds are issued.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Sec. 54A(i).

³⁷ Sec. 54A(d)(5).

³⁸ Sec. 54A(d)(2).

³⁹ Sec. 54A(e)(4).

⁴⁰ Sec. 54A(d)(4).

Issuers of qualified tax credit bonds are required to report issuance to the IRS in a manner similar to the information returns required for tax-exempt bonds.⁴¹ In addition, issuers of qualified tax credit bonds are required to certify that applicable State and local law requirements governing conflicts of interest are satisfied with respect to an issue, and if the Secretary prescribes additional conflicts of interest rules governing the appropriate Members of Congress, Federal, State, and local officials, and their spouses, the issuer must certify compliance with such additional rules with respect to an issue.⁴²

New CREBs

A New CREB is any bond issued as part of an issue if: (1) 100 percent of the available project proceeds of such issue are to be used for capital expenditures incurred by governmental bodies, public power providers, or cooperative electric companies for one or more qualified renewable energy facilities; (2) the bond is issued by a qualified issuer; and (3) the issuer designates such bond as a New CREB.⁴³ Qualified renewable energy facilities are facilities that: (1) qualify for the tax credit under section 45 (other than Indian coal and refined coal production facilities), without regard to the placed-in-service date requirements of that section; and (2) are owned by a public power provider, governmental body, or cooperative electric company.⁴⁴

The term “qualified issuers” includes: (1) public power providers; (2) a governmental body; (3) cooperative electric companies; (4) a not-for-profit electric utility that has received a loan or guarantee under the Rural Electrification Act;⁴⁵ and (5) clean renewable energy bond lenders.⁴⁶ The term “public power provider” means a State utility with a service obligation, as such terms are defined in section 217 of the Federal Power Act⁴⁷ (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this paragraph).⁴⁸ A “governmental body” means any State or Indian tribal government, or any political subdivision thereof.⁴⁹ The term “cooperative electric company” means a mutual or cooperative electric company (described in section 501(c)(12) or section 1381(a)(2)(C)).⁵⁰ A clean renewable energy bond lender means a cooperative that is owned by,

⁴¹ Sec. 54A(d)(3).

⁴² Sec. 54A(d)(6).

⁴³ Sec. 54C(a).

⁴⁴ Sec. 54C(d)(1).

⁴⁵ Pub. L. No. 74-605.

⁴⁶ Sec. 54C(d)(6).

⁴⁷ 16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.

⁴⁸ Sec. 54C(d)(2).

⁴⁹ Sec. 54C(d)(3).

⁵⁰ Sec. 54C(d)(4). A mutual or cooperative electric company can be tax exempt under section 501(c)(12) only if 85 percent or more of its income consists of amounts collected from members for the sole purpose of meeting

or has outstanding loans to, 100 or more cooperative electric companies and is in existence on February 1, 2002 (including any affiliated entity which is controlled by such lender).⁵¹

There is a national limitation for New CREBs of \$2.4 billion.⁵² No more than one third of the national limit may be allocated to projects of public power providers, governmental bodies, or cooperative electric companies.⁵³ Allocations to governmental bodies and cooperative electric companies may be made in the manner the Secretary determines appropriate. Allocations to projects of public power providers shall be made, to the extent practicable, in such manner that the amount allocated to each such project bears the same ratio to the cost of such project as the maximum allocation limitation to projects of public power providers bears to the cost of all such projects.⁵⁴

As with other qualified tax credit bonds, a taxpayer holding New CREBs on a credit allowance date is entitled to a tax credit. However, the credit rate on New CREBs is set by the Secretary at a rate that is 70 percent of the rate that would permit issuance of such bonds without discount and interest cost to the issuer.⁵⁵

QECs

A QEC is any bond issued as part of an issue if: (1) 100 percent of the available project proceeds of such issue are to be used for one or more qualified conservation purposes; (2) the bond is issued by a State or local government, and (3) the issuer designates such bond as a QEC.⁵⁶

The term “qualified conservation purpose” means:

1. Capital expenditures incurred for purposes of reducing energy consumption in publicly owned buildings by at least 20 percent; implementing green community programs (including the use of loans, grants, or other repayment mechanisms to implement such programs);⁵⁷ rural development involving the production of electricity

losses and expenses (the “85-percent income test”). Certain types of income, e.g., income from qualified pole rentals, are not taken into account for purposes of the 85-percent income test. Sec. 501(c)(12)(C).

⁵¹ Sec. 54C(d)(5).

⁵² Section 54C(c)(4) increases the original \$800 million allocation by \$1.6 billion for a total of \$2.4 billion.

⁵³ Secs. 54C(c)(2) and (c)(4).

⁵⁴ Sec. 54C(c)(3).

⁵⁵ Sec. 54C(b).

⁵⁶ Sec. 54D(a).

⁵⁷ For example, States may issue QECs to finance retrofits of existing private buildings through loans and/or grants to individual homeowners or businesses, or through other repayment mechanisms. Other repayment mechanisms can include periodic fees assessed on a government bill or utility bill that approximates the energy

from renewable energy resources; or any facility eligible for the production tax credit under section 45 (other than Indian coal and refined coal production facilities);⁵⁸

2. Expenditures with respect to facilities or grants that support research in: (a) development of cellulosic ethanol or other nonfossil fuels; (b) technologies for the capture and sequestration of carbon dioxide produced through the use of fossil fuels; (c) increasing the efficiency of existing technologies for producing nonfossil fuels; (d) automobile battery technologies and other technologies to reduce fossil fuel consumption in transportation; or (e) technologies to reduce energy use in buildings;⁵⁹
3. Mass commuting facilities and related facilities that reduce the consumption of energy, including expenditures to reduce pollution from vehicles used for mass commuting;⁶⁰
4. Demonstration projects designed to promote the commercialization of: (a) green building technology; (b) conversion of agricultural waste for use in the production of fuel or otherwise; (c) advanced battery manufacturing technologies; (d) technologies to reduce peak use of electricity; or (e) technologies for the capture and sequestration of carbon dioxide emitted from combusting fossil fuels in order to produce electricity;⁶¹ and
5. Public education campaigns to promote energy efficiency (other than movies, concerts, and other events held primarily for entertainment purposes).⁶²

There is a national limitation on QECs of \$3.2 billion.⁶³ Allocations of QECs are made to the States with sub-allocations to large local governments.⁶⁴ Allocations are made to the States according to their respective populations, reduced by any sub-allocations to large local governments (defined below) within the States. Sub-allocations to large local governments shall be an amount of the national QEC limitation that bears the same ratio to the amount of such limitation that otherwise would be allocated to the State in which such large local government is located as the population of such large local government bears to the population of such State. The term “large local government” means any municipality or county if such municipality or

savings of energy efficiency or conservation retrofits. Retrofits can include heating, cooling, lighting, water-saving, storm water-reducing, or other efficiency measures.

⁵⁸ Sec. 54D(f)(1)(A).

⁵⁹ Sec. 54D(f)(1)(B).

⁶⁰ Sec. 54D(f)(1)(C).

⁶¹ Sec. 54D(f)(1)(D).

⁶² Sec. 54D(f)(1)(E).

⁶³ Sec. 54D(d).

⁶⁴ Sec. 54D(e).

county has a population of 100,000 or more. Indian tribal governments also are treated as large local governments for these purposes (without regard to population).

Each State or large local government receiving an allocation of QECs may further allocate issuance authority to issuers within such State or large local government. However, any allocations to issuers within the State or large local government shall be made in a manner that results in not less than 70 percent of the allocation of QECs to such State or large local government being used to designate bonds that are not private activity bonds (i.e., the bond cannot meet the private business tests or the private loan test of section 141).⁶⁵

As with other qualified tax credit bonds, the taxpayer holding QECs on a credit allowance date is entitled to a tax credit. However, the credit rate on the bonds is set by the Secretary at a rate that is 70 percent of the rate that would permit issuance of such bonds without discount and interest cost to the issuer.⁶⁶

QZABs

A QZAB is any bond issued as part of an issue if: (1) 100 percent of the available project proceeds of such issue are to be used for a qualified purpose with respect to a qualified zone academy established by an eligible local education agency; (2) the bond is issued by a State or local government within the jurisdiction of which such academy is located; (3) the issuer designates such bond as a QZAB and certifies that (a) the private business contribution requirement will be met and (b) it has the written approval of the eligible local education agency for such bond issuance.⁶⁷

A “qualified purpose” is: (1) rehabilitating or repairing the public school facility in which the qualified zone academy is established; (2) providing equipment for use at such academy; (3) developing course materials for education to be provided at such academy; and (4) training teachers and other school personnel in such academy.⁶⁸

A public school (or academic program within a public school) is a “qualified zone academy” if: (1) the public school or program provides education and training below the college level; (2) the public school or program is designed in cooperation with business to enhance the academic curriculum, increase graduation and employment rates, and better prepare students for the rigors of college and the workforce; (3) students in such public school or program will be subject to the same academic standards and assessments as other students educated by the eligible local education agency; (4) the comprehensive education plan of such public school or

⁶⁵ Sec. 54D(e)(3). In the case of any bond used for the purpose of providing grants, loans or other repayment mechanisms for capital expenditures to implement green community programs, such bond shall not be treated as a private activity bond for purposes of determining whether this requirement is met. Sec. 54D(e)(4).

⁶⁶ Sec. 54D(b).

⁶⁷ Sec. 54E(a).

⁶⁸ Sec. 54E(d)(3).

program is approved by the eligible local education agency; and (5) either (a) the public school is located in an empowerment zone or enterprise community designated under the Code, or (b) it is reasonably expected that at least 35 percent of the students at the school will be eligible for free or reduced-cost lunches under the school lunch program established under the National School Lunch Act.⁶⁹

In general, the private business contribution requirement is met where private entities have promised to contribute to the qualified zone academy certain equipment, technical assistance or training, employee services, or other property or services with a present value (as of the date of the issue) equal to at least 10 percent of the bond proceeds.⁷⁰

There is a national QZAB limitation for each calendar year. For 2009 and 2010, the limitation is \$1.4 billion.⁷¹ The limitation is allocated by the Secretary among the States on the basis of their respective populations of individuals below the poverty line; each State education agency then make an allocation of its shares of the national limitation to qualified zone academies in the State.⁷² Unused limitation may be carried only to the first two years following the unused limitation year.⁷³ For this purpose, a limitation amount shall be treated as used on a first-in first-out basis.

QSCBs

In general

QSCBs must meet three requirements: (1) 100 percent of the available project proceeds of the bond issue must be used for the construction, rehabilitation, or repair of a public school facility or for the acquisition of land on which such a bond-financed facility is to be constructed; (2) the bond must be issued by a State or local government within the jurisdiction of which such school is located; and (3) the issuer must designate such bonds as a QSCB.⁷⁴

National limitation

There is a national limitation on qualified school construction bonds of \$11 billion for calendar years 2009 and 2010, respectively.⁷⁵

⁶⁹ Sec. 54E(d)(1); Pub. L. No. 79-396.

⁷⁰ Sec. 54E(b).

⁷¹ Sec. 54E(c)(1).

⁷² Sec. 54E(c)(2).

⁷³ Sec. 54E(c)(4).

⁷⁴ Sec. 54F(a).

⁷⁵ Sec. 54F(c).

Allocation to the States

The national limitation is tentatively allocated among the States in proportion to respective amounts each such State is eligible to receive under section 1124 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965⁷⁶ for the most recent fiscal year ending before such calendar year. Forty percent of the limitation is then allocated among the largest school districts, and the amount each State is allocated under the tentative allocation formula is then reduced by the amount received by any local large educational agency within the State.⁷⁷ The limitation amount allocated to a State is allocated by the State to issuers within such State.

For allocation purposes, a “State” includes the District of Columbia and any possession of the United States. The provision provides a special rule for allocation for possessions of the United States other than Puerto Rico under the national limitation for States.⁷⁸ Under this special rule, an allocation to a possession other than Puerto Rico is made on the basis of the respective populations of individuals below the poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget) rather than respective populations of children aged five through seventeen. This special allocation reduces the State allocation share of the national limitation otherwise available for allocation among the States. Under another special rule, the Secretary of the Interior may allocate \$200 million of school construction bonds for 2009 and 2010, respectively, to Indian schools.⁷⁹ This special allocation for Indian schools is to be used for purposes of the construction, rehabilitation, and repair of schools funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. For purposes of such allocations Indian tribal governments are qualified issuers. The special allocation for Indian schools does not reduce the State allocation share of the national limitation otherwise available for allocation among the States.

If an amount allocated under this allocation to the States is unused for a calendar year it may be carried forward by the State to the next calendar year.⁸⁰

Allocation to large school districts

Forty percent of the national limitation is allocated among large local educational agencies in proportion to the respective amounts each agency received under section 1124 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 for the most recent fiscal year ending before such calendar year.⁸¹ With respect to a calendar year, the term large local educational agency means any local educational agency if such agency is: (1) among the 100 local educational agencies with the largest numbers of children aged five through 17 from families living below

⁷⁶ Pub. L. No. 89-10.

⁷⁷ Sec. 54F(d).

⁷⁸ Sec. 54F(d)(3).

⁷⁹ Sec. 54F(d)(4).

⁸⁰ Sec. 54F(e).

⁸¹ Sec. 54F(d)(2).

the poverty level, or (2) one of not more than 25 local educational agencies (other than in (1), immediately above) that the Secretary of Education determines are in particular need of assistance, based on a low level of resources for school construction, a high level of enrollment growth, or other such factors as the Secretary of Education deems appropriate. If any amount allocated to large local educational agency is unused for a calendar year the agency may reallocate such amount to the State in which the agency is located.

Explanation of Provision

For bonds originally issued after the date of enactment, the provision allows an issuer of New CREBS, QECs, QZABs, or QSCBs to make an irrevocable election on or before the issue date of such bonds to receive a payment under section 6431 in lieu of providing a tax credit to the holder of the bonds.⁸² The payment to the issuer on each payment date is equal to (1) in the case of a bond issued by a qualified small issuer, 65 percent of the amount of interest payable on such bond by such issuer with respect to such date, and (2) in the case of a bond issued by any other person, 45 percent of the amount of interest payable on such bond by such issuer with respect to such date. Thus, the amount of the payment to the issuer is a function of the market-determined interest rate on the bond and not a rate set by the Secretary. For purposes of the provision, a “qualified small issuer” means, with respect to any calendar year, any issuer that is not reasonably expected to issue tax-exempt bonds (other than private activity bonds), New CREBS, QECs, QZABs, and QSCBs during such calendar year that have an aggregate face amount exceeding \$30 million.⁸³ Bonds for which the election is made count against the national limitation in the same way that they would if no election were made.

Interest paid to the holder of the bond is includible in the holder's gross income. The payment made to the issuer under section 6431 is not includible in the issuer's income, and the issuer's deduction for interest paid on the bond is reduced by the amount paid to the issuer under section 6431.

The provision also adds a technical correction relating to QSCBs. The technical correction provides first that the limitation amount allocated to a State is to be allocated to issuers within such State by the State education agency (or such other agency as is authorized under State law to make such allocation). In addition, the technical correction provides that the rule in section 54F(e), permitting the carryover of unused QSCB limitation by a State or Indian tribal government, shall also apply to the 40 percent of QSCB limitation that is allocated among the largest school districts.

⁸² It is anticipated that the election procedure will be similar to the procedure for making the election required under sec. 54AA(g) for a direct-pay build America bond. See Notice 2009-26, 2009-16 I.R.B. 833.

⁸³ It is anticipated that rules similar to section 265(b)(3)(E) will apply in determining whether the \$30 million limitation is satisfied. It is further anticipated that in the case of any composite, pooled or other conduit financing issue, the proceeds of which are used directly or indirectly to make or finance loans to one or more ultimate borrowers, the \$30 million limitation will be applied at the borrower level. Cf. sec. 265(b)(3)(G).

Effective Date

The provision is effective for bonds issued after the date of enactment. The technical correction is effective as if it were included in section 1521 of ARRA.

TITLE IV – EXTENSION OF CURRENT SURFACE TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS

A. Revenue Provisions Relating to the Highway Trust Fund (sec. 441-445 of the bill and secs. 9503 and 9504 of the Code)

Present Law

Extension of expenditure authority

The Highway Trust Fund was established in 1956. It is divided into two accounts, a Highway Account and a Mass Transit Account, each of which is the funding source for specific transportation programs. The Highway Trust Fund is funded by taxes on motor fuels (gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel, and certain alternative fuels), a tax on heavy vehicle tires, a retail sales tax on certain trucks, trailers and tractors, and an annual use tax for heavy highway vehicles. The current expenditure authority for the Highway Trust Fund generally expires on March 1, 2010.⁸⁴

The Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund is the funding source for certain coastal wetlands preservation, recreational boating safety, sport fish restoration and other programs. The current expenditure authority for the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund generally expires on March 1, 2010.

Crediting of interest

With respect to trust funds established by the Code, the Code requires that the Secretary invest the balances not needed to meet current withdrawals in interest-bearing obligations of the United States. The interest is credited to the respective Trust Fund.⁸⁵ However, as of September 30, 1998, the ability of the Highway Trust Fund to earn interest on its unexpended balances was terminated.⁸⁶

Transfers from the Highway Trust Fund to the General Fund for certain payments and credits

Under present law, revenues from the highway excise taxes generally are dedicated to the Highway Trust Fund. However, under section 9503(c)(2) of the Code, certain transfers are made from the Highway Trust Fund into the General Fund, relating to amounts paid in respect of gasoline used on farms, amounts paid in respect of gasoline used for certain nonhighway purposes or by local transit systems, amounts relating to fuels not used for taxable purposes, and income tax credits for certain uses of fuels.

⁸⁴ Pub. L. No. 111-118, Division B, sec. 1008 (2009).

⁸⁵ Sec. 9602(b).

⁸⁶ Sec. 9503(f)(2).

Explanation of Provision

Extension of expenditure authority

The provision extends expenditure authority for the Highway Trust Fund through December 31, 2010. It also extends the expenditure authority for the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund through December 31, 2010.

Crediting of interest

Restoration of forgone interest

The provision transfers \$19.5 billion to the Highway Trust Fund, of that amount \$14.7 billion is appropriated to the Highway Account of the Highway Trust Fund and \$4.8 billion is appropriated to the Mass Transit Account. The amounts appropriated pursuant to this provision remain available without fiscal year limitation.

Repeal of provision prohibiting the crediting of interest

The provision repeals the requirement that obligations held by the Highway Trust Fund not be interest-bearing. The provision permits amounts in the Trust Fund to be invested in interest-bearing obligations of the United States and have the interest be credited to, and form a part of, the Highway Trust Fund. Thus, the Highway Trust Fund will accrue interest under the provision.

Termination of transfers from the Highway Trust Fund for certain repayments and credits

The provision repeals section 9503(c)(2), eliminating the requirement that the Highway Trust Fund reimburse the General Fund for credits and payments related to nontaxable uses.

Effective Date

The provisions are generally effective on the date of enactment. The expenditure authority provisions are effective September 30, 2009. The provision terminating transfers from the Highway Trust Fund is effective for transfers relating to amounts paid and credits allowed after the date of enactment.

TITLE V – OFFSET PROVISIONS

A. Foreign Account Tax Compliance

1. Reporting on certain foreign accounts (sec. 501 of the bill and new secs. 1471, 1472, 1473, and 1474 of the Code, and sec. 6611 of the Code)

Present Law

Withholding on payments to foreign persons

Payments of U.S.-source fixed or determinable annual or periodical (“FDAP”) income, including interest, dividends, and similar types of investment income, that are made to foreign persons are subject to U.S. withholding tax at a 30-percent rate, unless the withholding agent can establish that the beneficial owner of the amount is eligible for an exemption from withholding or a reduced rate of withholding under an income tax treaty.⁸⁷ The term “FDAP income” includes all items of gross income,⁸⁸ except gains on sales of property (including market discount on bonds and option premiums).⁸⁹

Interest is derived from U.S. sources if it is paid by the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof, a State or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia. Interest is also from U.S. sources if it is paid by a resident or a domestic corporation on a bond, note, or other interest-bearing obligation.⁹⁰ Dividend income is sourced by reference to the payor’s place of incorporation.⁹¹ Thus, dividends paid by a domestic corporation are generally treated as entirely U.S.-source income. Similarly, dividends paid by a foreign corporation are generally treated as entirely foreign-source income. Rental income is sourced by reference to the location or place of use of the leased property.⁹² The nationality or the country of residence of the lessor or lessee does not affect the source of rental income. Rental income from property located or used in the United States (or from any interest in such property) is U.S.-source

⁸⁷ Secs. 871, 881, 1441, 1442; Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1441-1(b). For purposes of the withholding tax rules applicable to payments to nonresident alien individuals and foreign corporations, a withholding agent is defined broadly to include any U.S. or foreign person that has the control, receipt, custody, disposal, or payment of an item of income of a foreign person subject to withholding. Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1441-7(a).

⁸⁸ Although technically insurance premiums paid to a foreign insurer or reinsurer are FDAP income, they are exempt from withholding under Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1441-2(a)(7) if the insurance contract is subject to the excise tax under section 4371.

⁸⁹ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1441-2(b)(1)(i), -2(b)(2). However, gain on a sale or exchange of section 306 stock of a domestic corporation is FDAP income to the extent section 306(a) treats the gain as ordinary income. Treas. Reg. sec. 1.306-3(h).

⁹⁰ Sec. 861(a)(1); Treas. Reg. sec. 1.861-2(a)(1). Interest paid by the U.S. branch of a foreign corporation is also treated as U.S.-source interest under section 884(f)(1).

⁹¹ Secs. 861(a)(2), 862(a)(2).

⁹² Sec. 861(a)(4).

income, regardless of whether the property is real or personal, intangible or tangible. Royalties are sourced in the place of use (or the privilege of use) of the property for which the royalties are paid.⁹³ This source rule applies to royalties for the use of either tangible or intangible property, including patents, copyrights, secret processes, formulas, goodwill, trademarks, trade names, and franchises.

The principal statutory exemptions from the 30-percent withholding tax apply to interest on bank deposits, portfolio interest, and gains derived from the sale of property. Since 1984, the United States has not imposed withholding tax on portfolio interest received by a nonresident individual or foreign corporation from sources within the United States.⁹⁴ Portfolio interest includes, generally, any interest (including original issue discount) other than interest received by a 10-percent shareholder,⁹⁵ certain contingent interest,⁹⁶ interest received by a controlled foreign corporation from a related person,⁹⁷ and interest received by a bank on an extension of credit made pursuant to a loan agreement entered into in the ordinary course of its trade or business.⁹⁸

In the case of interest paid on a debt obligation that is in registered form,⁹⁹ the portfolio interest exemption is available only to the extent that the U.S. person otherwise required to

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ Secs. 871(h), 881(c). Congress believed that the imposition of a withholding tax on portfolio interest paid on debt obligations issued by U.S. persons might impair the ability of domestic corporations to raise capital in the Eurobond market (i.e., the global market for U.S. dollar-denominated debt obligations). Congress also anticipated that repeal of the withholding tax on portfolio interest would allow the Treasury Department direct access to the Eurobond market. See Joint Committee on Taxation, *General Explanation of the Revenue Provisions of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984* (JCS-41-84), December 31, 1984, pp. 391-92.

⁹⁵ Sec. 871(h)(3). A 10-percent shareholder includes any person who owns 10 percent or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of the corporation (in the case of a corporate obligor), or 10 percent or more of the capital or profits interest of the partnership (in the case of a partnership obligor). The attribution rules of section 318 apply for this purpose, with certain modifications.

⁹⁶ Sec. 871(h)(4). Contingent interest generally includes any interest if the amount of such interest is determined by reference to any receipts, sales, or other cash flow of the debtor or a related person; any income or profits of the debtor or a related person; any change in value of any property of the debtor or a related person; any dividend, partnership distributions, or similar payments made by the debtor or a related person; and any other type of contingent interest identified by Treasury regulation. Certain exceptions also apply.

⁹⁷ Sec. 881(c)(3)(C). A related person includes, among other things, an individual owning more than 50 percent of the stock of the corporation by value, a corporation that is a member of the same controlled group (defined using a 50-percent common ownership test), a partnership if the same persons own more than 50 percent in value of the stock of the corporation and more than 50 percent of the capital interests in the partnership, any U.S. shareholder (as defined in section 951(b) and generally including any U.S. person who owns 10 percent or more of the voting stock of the corporation), and certain persons related to such a U.S. shareholder.

⁹⁸ Sec. 881(c)(3)(A).

⁹⁹ An obligation is treated as in registered form if: (1) it is registered as to both principal and interest with the issuer (or its agent) and transfer of the obligation may be effected only by surrender of the old instrument and either the reissuance by the issuer of the old instrument to the new holder or the issuance by the issuer of a new instrument to the new holder; (2) the right to principal and stated interest on the obligation may be transferred only

withhold tax (the “withholding agent”) has received a statement made by the beneficial owner of the obligation (or a securities clearing organization, bank, or other financial institution that holds customers’ securities in the ordinary course of its trade or business) that the beneficial owner is not a U.S. person.¹⁰⁰

Interest on deposits with foreign branches of domestic banks and domestic savings and loan associations is not treated as U.S.-source income and is thus exempt from U.S. withholding tax (regardless of whether the recipient is a U.S. or foreign person).¹⁰¹ In addition, interest on bank deposits, deposits with domestic savings and loan associations, and certain amounts held by insurance companies are not subject to the U.S. withholding tax when paid to a foreign person, unless the interest is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the recipient.¹⁰² Similarly, interest and original issue discount on certain short-term obligations is also exempt from U.S. withholding tax when paid to a foreign person.¹⁰³ Additionally, there is no information reporting with respect to payments of such amounts.¹⁰⁴

Gains derived from the sale of property by a nonresident alien individual or foreign corporation generally are exempt from U.S. tax, unless they are or are treated as effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business. Gains derived by a nonresident alien individual generally are subject to U.S. taxation only if the individual is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year.¹⁰⁵ Foreign corporations are subject to tax with respect to certain gains on disposal of timber, coal, or domestic iron ore and certain gains

through a book entry system maintained by the issuer or its agent; or (3) the obligation is registered as to both principal and interest with the issuer or its agent and may be transferred through both of the foregoing methods. Treas. Reg. sec. 5f.103-1(c).

¹⁰⁰ Sec. 871(h)(2)(B), (5); Treas. Reg. sec. 1.871-14(e). This certification of non-U.S. ownership most commonly is made on an IRS Form W-8. This certification is not valid if the Secretary determines that statements from the person making the certification do not meet certain requirements.

¹⁰¹ Sec. 861(a)(1)(B); Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1441-1(b)(4)(iii).

¹⁰² Secs. 871(i)(2)(A), 881(d); Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1441-1(b)(4)(ii). If the bank deposit interest is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, it is subject to regular U.S. income tax rather than withholding tax.

¹⁰³ Secs. 871(g)(1)(B), 881(a)(3); Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1441-1(b)(4)(iv).

¹⁰⁴ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1461-1(c)(2)(ii)(A), (B). However, Treasury regulations require a bank to report interest if the recipient is a resident of Canada and the deposit is maintained at an office in the United States. Treas. Reg. secs. 1.6049-4(b)(5), 1.6049-8. This reporting is required to comply with the obligations of the United States under the U.S.-Canada income tax treaty. T.D. 8664, 1996-1 C.B. 292. In 2001, the IRS and the Treasury Department issued proposed regulations that would require annual reporting to the IRS of U.S. bank deposit interest paid to any foreign individual. 66 Fed. Reg. 3925 (Jan. 17, 2001). The 2001 proposed regulations were withdrawn in 2002 and replaced with proposed regulations that would require reporting with respect to payments made only to residents of certain specified countries (Australia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom). 67 Fed. Reg. 50,386 (Aug. 2, 2002). The proposed regulations have not been finalized.

¹⁰⁵ Sec. 871(a)(2). In most cases, however, an individual satisfying this presence test will be treated as a U.S. resident under section 7701(b)(3), and thus will be subject to full residence-based U.S. income taxation.

from contingent payments made in connection with sales or exchanges of patents, copyrights, goodwill, trademarks, and similar intangible property.¹⁰⁶ Gain from the disposition of certain U.S. real property interests (which include interests in U.S. real property holding corporations) are treated as effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.¹⁰⁷ Special rules apply in the case of interests in real estate investment trusts or interests in regulated investment companies that are or which would be, if not for certain exceptions, U.S. real property holding corporations.¹⁰⁸ Most gains realized by foreign investors on the sale of portfolio investment securities thus are exempt from U.S. taxation.

The 30-percent withholding tax may be reduced or eliminated by a tax treaty between the United States and the country in which the recipient of income otherwise subject to withholding is resident. Most U.S. income tax treaties provide a zero rate of withholding tax on interest payments (other than certain interest the amount of which is determined by reference to certain income items or other amounts of the debtor or a related person). Most U.S. income tax treaties also reduce the rate of withholding on dividends to 15 percent (in the case of portfolio dividends) and to five percent (in the case of “direct investment” dividends paid to a 10 percent-or-greater shareholder).¹⁰⁹ For royalties, the U.S. withholding rate is typically reduced to five percent or to zero. In each case, the reduced withholding rate is available only to a beneficial owner who is treated as a resident of the treaty country within the meaning of the treaty and satisfies all other treaty requirements including any applicable limitation on benefits provisions of the treaty.

Refund or credits of taxes withheld from foreign persons

A withholding agent that makes payments of U.S.-source amounts to a foreign person is required to report those payments, including any amounts of U.S. tax withheld, to the IRS on IRS Forms 1042 and 1042-S by March 15 of the calendar year following the year in which the payment is made.¹¹⁰ To the extent that the withholding agent deducts and withholds an amount, the withheld tax is credited to the recipient of the income.¹¹¹ If the agent withholds more than is required, and results in an overpayment of tax, the excess may be refunded to the recipient of the income upon filing of a timely claim for refund.

¹⁰⁶ Secs. 881(a), 631(b), (c).

¹⁰⁷ Sec. 897. Section 1445 imposes withholding requirements with respect to such dispositions.

¹⁰⁸ See Sec. 897(h).

¹⁰⁹ A number of recent U.S. income tax treaties eliminate withholding tax on dividends paid to a majority (typically 80-percent or greater) shareholder, including the present treaties with Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

¹¹⁰ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1461-1(b), (c). IRS Form 1042, “Annual Withholding Tax Return for U.S. Source Income of Foreign Persons,” is the IRS form on which a withholding agent reports a summary of the total U.S.-source income paid and withholding tax withheld on foreign persons for the year. IRS Form 1042-S, “Foreign Person’s U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding,” is the IRS form on which a withholding agent reports, to the foreign person and the IRS, a foreign person’s U.S.-source income that is subject to reporting.

¹¹¹ Sec. 1462.

Payment of tax

The date an amount is paid is relevant for determining the limitations period in which to claim a refund, the amount of refund available,¹¹² and the period for which interest may accrue on any overpayment.¹¹³ An amount that is withheld, paid or credited as an estimate or deposit of tax generally does not count as the payment of tax until applied to a specific tax liability. To the extent that amounts previously withheld, paid or credited as an estimate or deposit of tax are applied to the tax liability for a year, they are deemed to have been paid as of the last day prescribed for payment of the tax, for both the recipient of the income¹¹⁴ and the withholding agent.¹¹⁵ Amounts that are refunded, credited to other periods, or offset against other liabilities are not considered as paid for this purpose.¹¹⁶ Any amount that was previously paid but has been credited to a later year is considered credited on the last day prescribed for the payment of tax.¹¹⁷

Interest on overpayments

The IRS is generally required to pay interest to a taxpayer whenever there is an overpayment of tax.¹¹⁸ An overpayment of tax exists whenever more than the correct amount of tax is paid as of the last date prescribed for the payment of the tax. The last date prescribed for the payment of the income tax is the original due date of the return.¹¹⁹ However, no interest is required to be paid by the IRS if it refunds or credits the amount due within 45 days of the filing of the return.¹²⁰ Notwithstanding these general rules, if a required return on which the payment should have been reported is either not filed, or is filed late, no interest on the overpayment accrues for any period prior to the filing of the return.¹²¹

Different interest rates are provided for the payment of interest depending upon the type of taxpayer, whether the interest relates to an underpayment or overpayment, and the size of the underpayment or overpayment. Interest on both underpayments and overpayments is

¹¹² See secs. 6511(a) (prescribing the period within which a claim must be filed) and 6511(b)(2) (limiting the amount that can be recovered if a claim is not filed within three years of filing a return). If a return is not filed, a claim for refund of any tax paid must be filed within two years of payment.

¹¹³ Secs. 6611(b)(2), (d).

¹¹⁴ Sec. 6513(b)(3).

¹¹⁵ Sec. 6513(c)(2).

¹¹⁶ Sec. 6513(d).

¹¹⁷ Sec. 6513(d).

¹¹⁸ Sec. 6611.

¹¹⁹ Sec. 6601(b).

¹²⁰ Sec. 6611(e).

¹²¹ Sec. 6611(b)(3).

compounded daily.¹²² A special net interest rate of zero applies in situations where interest is both payable and allowable on offsetting amounts of overpayment and underpayment.¹²³ For individuals, interest on both underpayments and overpayments accrues at a rate equal to the short term applicable Federal rate (“AFR”) plus three percentage points.¹²⁴ Interest on corporate overpayments generally accrues at a rate equal to the short term AFR plus two percentage points, unless the overpayment exceeds \$10,000 in which case interest accrues at a rate equal to the short term AFR plus one-half percentage point.

Period of overpayment

If the overpayment is to be refunded to the taxpayer, interest accrues on the overpayment from the later of the due date of the return or the date the payment is made until a date that is not more than 30 days before the date of the refund check.¹²⁵ If the overpayment is to be credited or offset against some other liability, interest will accrue until the date it is so credited or offset.

A payment is not considered made by the taxpayer earlier than the time the taxpayer files a return showing the liability. However, in *MNOPF Trustees, Ltd. v. United States*,¹²⁶ the Federal Circuit held that overpayment interest accrued on the taxes unnecessarily withheld from the date that the withholdings were paid to the Service, because MNOPF was a tax-exempt organization, and, therefore, was not required to file tax returns. As a result, the court rejected arguments by the government that interest commenced no earlier than the filing of the refund claims. The court reasoned that sections 6611(d) and 6513(b)(3) did not apply because those sections only relate to taxable income and the taxpayer was exempt from Federal taxation. Instead, the court held that the organization's overpayment was deemed paid, pursuant to section 6611(b)(2), on the date the withholding agent filed the returns reporting the withheld taxes.

No interest accrues on an overpayment if the IRS makes the refund within 45 days of the later of the filing or the due date of the return showing the refund. If the IRS fails to make the refund within such 45-day period, interest is required to be paid for the entire period of the overpayment. For example, an individual taxpayer files his return on April 15, properly showing a refund due of \$10,000. If the IRS pays the refund within 45 days, no interest on the overpayment will be required. However, if the IRS does not pay the refund until the 46th day, interest will be required from April 15.

¹²² Sec. 6622.

¹²³ Sec. 6621(d).

¹²⁴ Sec. 6621.

¹²⁵ Sec. 6611(b)(2).

¹²⁶ 123 F.3d 1460, 1465 (Fed. Cir. 1997).

Certification of foreign status and reporting by U.S. withholding agents

The U.S. withholding tax rules are administered through a system of self-certification. Thus, a nonresident investor seeking to obtain withholding tax relief for U.S.-source investment income typically must provide a certification, on IRS Form W-8 to the withholding agent to establish foreign status and eligibility for an exemption or reduced rate. Provision of the IRS Form W-8 also establishes an exemption from the rules that apply to many U.S. persons governing information reporting on IRS Form 1099 and backup withholding (discussed below).¹²⁷

There are four relevant types of IRS Forms W-8.¹²⁸ Three of these forms are designed to be provided to the withholding agent by the beneficial owner of a payment of U.S.-source income:¹²⁹ (1) the IRS Form W-8BEN, which is provided by a beneficial owner of U.S.-source non-effectively-connected income; (2) the IRS Form W-8ECI, which is provided by a beneficial owner of U.S.-source effectively-connected income;¹³⁰ and (3) the IRS Form W-8EXP, which is provided by a beneficial owner of U.S.-source income that is an exempt organization or foreign government.¹³¹ Each of these forms requires that the beneficial owner provide its name and address and certify that the beneficial owner is not a U.S. person. The IRS Form W-8BEN also includes a certification of eligibility for treaty benefits (for completion where applicable). All certifications on IRS Forms W-8 are made under penalties of perjury.

The fourth type of IRS Form W-8 is the IRS Form W-8IMY, which is provided by a payee that receives a payment of U.S.-source income as an intermediary for the beneficial owner of that income. The intermediary's IRS Form W-8IMY must be accompanied by an IRS Form W-8BEN, W-8EXP, or W-8ECI, as applicable,¹³² furnished by the beneficial owner, unless the intermediary is a qualified intermediary ("QI"), a withholding foreign partnership, or a

¹²⁷ See Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1441-1(b)(5).

¹²⁸ A fifth type of IRS Form W-8, the W-8CE, is filed to provide the payor with notice of a taxpayer's expatriation.

¹²⁹ The United States imposes tax on the beneficial owner of income, not its formal recipient. For example, if a U.S. citizen owns securities that are held in "street" name at a brokerage firm, that U.S. citizen (and not the brokerage firm nominee) is treated as the beneficial owner of the securities. A corporation (and not its shareholders) ordinarily is treated as the beneficial owner of the corporation's income. Similarly, a foreign complex trust ordinarily is treated as the beneficial owner of income that it receives, and a U.S. beneficiary or grantor is not subject to tax on that income unless and until he receives a distribution.

¹³⁰ The IRS Form W-8ECI requires that the beneficial owner specify the items of income to which the form is intended to apply and certify that those amounts are effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States and includible in the beneficial owner's gross income for the taxable year.

¹³¹ The IRS Form W-8EXP requires that the beneficial owner certify as to its qualification as a foreign government, an international organization, a foreign central bank of issue or a foreign tax-exempt organization, in each case meeting certain requirements.

¹³² In limited cases, the intermediary may furnish documentary evidence, other than the IRS Form W-8, of the status of the beneficial owner.

withholding foreign trust. The rules applicable to qualified intermediaries are discussed below. A withholding foreign partnership or trust is a foreign partnership or trust that has entered into an agreement with the IRS to collect appropriate IRS Forms W-8 from its partners or beneficiaries and act as a U.S. withholding agent with respect to those persons.¹³³

Information reporting and backup withholding with respect to U.S. persons

Every person engaged in a trade or business must file with the IRS an information return on IRS Form 1099 (or, for wages or other compensation, on IRS Form W-2) for payments of certain amounts totaling at least \$600 that it makes to another person in the course of its trade or business.¹³⁴ Detailed rules are provided for the reporting of various types of investment income, including interest, dividends, and gross proceeds from brokered transactions (such as a sale of stock).¹³⁵ In general, the requirement to file IRS Form 1099 applies with respect to amounts paid to U.S. persons and is linked to the backup withholding rules of section 3406. Thus, to avoid backup withholding, a U.S. payee (other than exempt recipients, including corporations and financial institutions) of interest, dividends, or gross proceeds generally must furnish to the payor an IRS Form W-9 providing that person's name and taxpayer identification number.¹³⁶ That information is then used to complete the IRS Form 1099.

If an IRS Form W-9 is not provided by a U.S. payee (other than payees exempt from reporting), the payor is required to impose a backup withholding tax of 28 percent of the gross amount of the payment.¹³⁷ The backup withholding tax may be credited by the payee against regular income tax liability.¹³⁸ This combination of reporting and backup withholding is designed to ensure that U.S. persons not exempt from reporting pay tax with respect to investment income, either by providing the IRS with the information that it needs to audit payment of the tax or, in the absence of such information, requiring collection of the tax on payment.

As described above, amounts paid to foreign persons are generally exempt from information reporting on IRS Form 1099. Foreign persons are subject to a separate information reporting requirement linked to the nonresident withholding provisions of chapter 3 of the Code.

¹³³ Rev. Proc. 2003-64, 2003-32 I.R.B. 306 (July 10, 2003), provides procedures for qualification as a withholding foreign partnership or withholding foreign trust in addition to providing model withholding agreements.

¹³⁴ Sec. 6041; Treas. Reg. secs. 1.6041-1, 1.6041-2.

¹³⁵ See secs. 6042 (dividends), 6045 (broker reporting), 6049 (interest), and the corresponding Treasury regulations.

¹³⁶ See Treas. Reg. secs. 31.3406(d)-1, 31.3406(h)-3.

¹³⁷ Sec. 3406(a)(1).

¹³⁸ Sec. 3406(h)(10).

In the case of U.S. source investment income, the information reporting, backup withholding and nonresident withholding rules apply broadly to any financial institution or other payor, including foreign financial institutions.¹³⁹ As a practical matter, however, these reporting and withholding requirements are difficult to enforce with respect to foreign financial institutions, unless these institutions have some connection to the United States, e.g., the institution is a foreign subsidiary of a U.S. financial institution, or the foreign financial institution is doing business in the United States. Moreover, to the extent that these rules apply to foreign financial institutions, the rules may also be modified by QI agreements between the institutions and the IRS, as described below.

The qualified intermediary program

A QI is defined as a foreign financial institution or a foreign clearing organization, other than a U.S. branch or U.S. office of such institution or organization, or a foreign branch of a U.S. financial institution that has entered into a withholding and reporting agreement (a “QI agreement”) with the IRS.¹⁴⁰

A foreign financial institution that becomes a QI is not required to forward beneficial ownership information with respect to its customers to a U.S. financial institution or other withholding agent of U.S.-source investment-type income to establish the customer’s eligibility for an exemption from, or reduced rate of, U.S. withholding tax.¹⁴¹ Instead, the QI is permitted to establish for itself the eligibility of its customers for an exemption or reduced rate, based on an IRS Form W-8 or W-9, or other specified documentary evidence, and information as to residence obtained under the know-your-customer rules to which the QI is subject in its home jurisdiction as approved by the IRS or as specified in the QI agreement.¹⁴² The QI certifies as to eligibility on behalf of its customers, and provides withholding rate pool information to the U.S.

¹³⁹ See Treas. Reg. secs. 1.1441-7(a) (definition of withholding agent includes foreign persons), 31.3406(a)-2 (payor for backup withholding purposes means the person (the payor) required to file information returns for payments of interest, dividends, and gross proceeds (and other amounts)), 1.6049-4(a)(2) (definition of payor for interest reporting purposes does not exclude foreign persons), 1.6042-3(b)(2) (payor for dividend reporting purposes has the same meaning as for interest reporting purposes), 1.6045-1(a)(1) (brokers required to report include foreign persons). But see Treas. Reg. secs. 1.6049-5(b) (exception for interest from sources outside the U.S. paid outside the U.S. by a non-U.S. payor or a non-U.S. middleman), 1.6045-1(g)(1)(i) (exception for sales effected at an office outside the U.S. by a non-U.S. payor or a non-U.S. middleman), 1.6042-3(b)(1)(iv) (exceptions for distributions from sources outside the U.S. by a non-U.S. payor or a non-U.S. middleman).

¹⁴⁰ The definition also includes: a foreign branch or office of a U.S. financial institution or U.S. clearing organization; a foreign corporation for purposes of presenting income tax treaty claims on behalf of its shareholders; and any other person acceptable to the IRS, in each case that such person has entered into a withholding agreement with the IRS. Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1441-1(e)(5)(ii).

¹⁴¹ U.S. withholding agents are allowed to rely on a QI’s IRS Form W-8IMY without any underlying beneficial owner documentation. By contrast, nonqualified intermediaries are required both to provide an IRS Form W-8IMY to a U.S. withholding agent and to forward with that document IRS Forms W-8 or W-9 or other specified documentation for each beneficial owner.

¹⁴² See Rev. Proc. 2000-12, 2000-1 C.B. 387, QI agreement secs. 2.12, 5.03, 6.01.

withholding agent as to the portion of each payment that qualifies for an exemption or reduced rate of withholding.

The IRS has published a model QI agreement for foreign financial institutions.¹⁴³ A prospective QI must submit an application to the IRS providing specified information, and any additional information and documentation requested by the IRS. The application must establish to the IRS's satisfaction that the applicant has adequate resources and procedures to comply with the terms of the QI agreement.

Before entering into a QI agreement that provides for the use of documentary evidence obtained under a country's know-your-customer rules, the IRS must receive (1) that country's know-your-customer practices and procedures for opening accounts and (2) responses to 18 related items.¹⁴⁴ If the IRS has already received this information, a particular prospective QI need not submit it again. The IRS has received such information and has approved know-your-customer rules in 59 countries.

A foreign financial institution or other eligible person becomes a QI by entering into an agreement with the IRS. Under the agreement, the financial institution acts as a QI only for accounts that the financial institution has designated as QI accounts. A QI is not required to act as a QI for all of its accounts; however, if a QI designates an account as one for which it will act as a QI, it must act as a QI for all payments made to that account.

The model QI agreement describes in detail the QI's withholding and reporting obligations. Certain key aspects of the model agreement are described below.¹⁴⁵

Withholding and reporting responsibilities

As a technical matter, all QIs are withholding agents for purposes of the nonresident withholding and reporting rules, and payors (who are required to withhold and report) for purposes of the backup withholding and IRS Form 1099 information reporting rules. However, under the QI agreement, a QI may choose not to assume primary responsibility for nonresident withholding. In that case, the QI is not required to withhold on payments made to non-U.S. customers, or to report those payments on IRS Form 1042-S. Instead, the QI must provide a U.S. withholding agent with an IRS Form W-8IMY that certifies as to the status of its (unnamed) non-U.S. account holders and withholding rate pool information.

¹⁴³ Rev. Proc. 2000-12, 2000-1 C.B. 387, *supplemented by* Announcement 2000-50, 2000-1 C.B. 998, and *modified by* Rev. Proc. 2003-64, 2003-2 C.B. 306, and Rev. Proc. 2005-77, 2005-2 C.B. 1176. The QI agreement applies only to foreign financial institutions, foreign clearing organizations, and foreign branches or offices of U.S. financial institutions or U.S. clearing organizations. However, the principles of the QI agreement may be used to conclude agreements with other persons defined as QIs.

¹⁴⁴ See Rev. Proc. 2000-12, 2000-1 C.B. 387, sec. 3.02.

¹⁴⁵ Additional detail can be found in Joint Committee on Taxation, *Selected Issues Relating to Tax Compliance with Respect to Offshore Accounts and Entities* (JCX-65-08), July 23, 2008.

Similarly, a QI may choose not to assume primary responsibility for IRS Form 1099 reporting and backup withholding. In that case, the QI is not required to backup withhold on payments made to U.S. customers or to file IRS Forms 1099. Instead, the QI must provide a U.S. payor with an IRS Form W-9 for each of its U.S. non-exempt recipient account holders (i.e., account holders that are U.S. persons not generally exempt from IRS Form 1099 reporting and backup withholding).¹⁴⁶

A QI may elect to assume primary nonresident withholding and reporting responsibility, primary backup withholding and IRS Form 1099 reporting responsibility, or both.¹⁴⁷ A QI that assumes such responsibility is subject to all of the related obligations imposed by the Code on U.S. withholding agents or payors. The QI must also provide the U.S. withholding agent (or U.S. payor) additional information about the withholding rates to enable the withholding agent to appropriately withhold and report on payments made through the QI. These rates can be supplied with respect to withholding rate pools that aggregate payments of a single type of income (e.g., interest or dividends) that is subject to a single rate of withholding.

If a U.S. non-exempt recipient has not provided an IRS Form W-9, the QI must disclose the name, address, and taxpayer identification number (“TIN”) (if available) to the withholding agent (and the withholding agent must apply backup withholding). However, no such disclosure is necessary if the QI is, under local law, prohibited from making the disclosure and the QI has followed certain procedural requirements (including providing for backup withholding, as described further below).

Documentation of account holders

A QI agrees to use its best efforts to obtain documentation regarding the status of their account holders in accordance with the terms of its QI agreement.¹⁴⁸ A QI must apply presumption rules¹⁴⁹ unless a payment can be reliably associated with valid documentation from

¹⁴⁶ Regardless of whether a QI assumes primary Form 1099 reporting and backup withholding responsibility, the QI is responsible for IRS Form 1099 reporting and backup withholding on certain reportable payments that are not reportable amounts. See Rev. Proc. 2000-12, 2001-1 C.B. 387, QI agreement secs. 2.43 (defining reportable amount), 2.44 (defining reportable payment), 3.05, 8.04. The reporting responsibility differs depending on whether the QI is a U.S. payor or a non-U.S. payor. Examples of payments for which the QI assumes primary IRS Form 1099 reporting and backup withholding responsibility include certain broker proceeds from the sale of certain assets owned by a U.S. non-exempt recipient and payments of certain foreign-source income to a U.S. non-exempt recipient if such income is paid in the United States or to an account maintained in the United States.

¹⁴⁷ To the extent that a QI assumes primary responsibility for an account, it must do so for all payments made by the withholding agent to that account. See Rev. Proc. 2000-12, QI agreement sec. 3.

¹⁴⁸ See Rev. Proc. 2000-12, QI agreement sec. 5.

¹⁴⁹ The QI agreement contains its own presumption rules. See Rev. Proc. 2000-12, QI agreement sec. 5.13(C). An amount subject to withholding that is paid outside the United States to an account maintained outside the United States is presumed made to an undocumented foreign account holder (i.e., subject to 30-percent withholding). Payments of U.S. source deposit interest and certain other U.S. source interest and original issue discount paid outside of the United States to an offshore account is presumed made to an undocumented U.S. non-exempt account holder (i.e., subject to backup withholding). For payments of foreign source income, broker

the account holder. The QI agrees to adhere to the know-your-customer rules set forth in the QI agreement with respect to the account holder from whom the evidence is obtained.

A QI may treat an account holder as a foreign beneficial owner of an amount if the account holder provides a valid IRS Form W-8 (other than an IRS Form W-8IMY) or valid documentary evidence that supports the account holder's status as a foreign person.¹⁵⁰ With such documentation, a QI generally may treat an account holder as entitled to a reduced rate of withholding if all the requirements for the reduced rate are met and the documentation supports entitlement to a reduced rate. A QI may not reduce the rate of withholding if the QI knows that the account holder is not the beneficial owner of a payment to the account.

If a foreign account holder is the beneficial owner of a payment, then a QI may shield the account holder's identity from U.S. custodians and the IRS. If a foreign account holder is not the beneficial owner of a payment (for example, because the account holder is a nominee), the account holder must provide the QI with an IRS Form W-8IMY for itself along with specific information about each beneficial owner to which the payment relates. A QI that receives this information may shield the account holder's identity from a U.S. custodian, but not from the IRS.¹⁵¹

In general, if an account holder is a U.S. person, the account holder must provide the QI with an IRS Form W-9 or appropriate documentary evidence that supports the account holder's status as a U.S. person. However, if a QI does not have sufficient documentation to determine whether an account holder is a U.S. or foreign person, the QI must apply certain presumption rules detailed in the QI agreement. These presumption rules may not be used to grant a reduced rate of nonresident withholding; instead they merely determine whether a payment should be subject to full nonresident withholding (at a 30-percent rate), subject to backup withholding (at a 28-percent rate), or treated as exempt from backup withholding.

In general, under the QI agreement presumptions, U.S.-source investment income that is paid outside the United States to an offshore account is presumed to be paid to an undocumented foreign account holder. A QI must treat such a payment as subject to withholding at a 30-percent rate and report the payment to an unknown account holder on IRS Form 1042-S. However, most U.S.-source deposit interest and interest or original issue discount on short-term obligations that is paid outside the United States to an offshore account is presumed made to an undocumented U.S. non-exempt recipient account holder and thus is subject to backup withholding at a 28-

proceeds and certain other amounts, the QI can assume such payments are made to an exempt recipient if the amounts are paid outside the United States to an account maintained outside the United States.

¹⁵⁰ Documentary evidence is any documentation obtained under know-your-customer rules per the QI agreement, evidence sufficient to establish a reduced rate of withholding under Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1441-6, and evidence sufficient to establish status for purposes of chapter 61 under Treas. Reg. 1.6049-5(c). See Rev. Proc. 2000-12, QI agreement sec. 2.12.

¹⁵¹ This rule restricts one of the principal benefits of the QI regime, nondisclosure of account holders, to financial institutions that have assumed the documentation and other obligations associated with QI status.

percent rate.¹⁵² Importantly, both foreign-source income and broker proceeds are presumed to be paid to a U.S. exempt recipient (and thus are exempt from both nonresident and backup withholding) when such amounts are paid outside the United States to an offshore account.

QI information return requirements

A QI must file IRS Form 1042 by March 15 of the year following any calendar year in which the QI acts as a QI. A QI is not required to file IRS Forms 1042-S for amounts paid to each separate account holder, but instead files a separate IRS Form 1042-S for each type of reporting pool.¹⁵³ A QI must file separate IRS Forms 1042-S for amounts paid to certain types of account holders, including: (1) other QIs which receive amounts subject to foreign withholding; (2) each foreign account holder of a nonqualified intermediary or other flow-through entity to the extent that the QI can reliably associate such amounts with valid documentation; and (3) unknown recipients of amounts subject to withholding paid through a nonqualified intermediary or other flow-through entity to the extent the QI cannot reliably associate such amounts with valid documentation. The IRS Form 1042 must also include an attachment setting forth the aggregate amounts of reportable payments paid to U.S. non-exempt recipient account holders, and the number of such account holders, whose identity is prohibited by foreign law (including by contract) from disclosure.¹⁵⁴

A QI has specified IRS Form 1099¹⁵⁵ filing requirements including: (1) filing an aggregate IRS Form 1099 for each type of reportable amount paid to U.S. non-exempt recipient account holders whose identities are prohibited by law from being disclosed; (2) filing an aggregate IRS Form 1099 for reportable payments other than reportable amounts¹⁵⁶ paid to U.S. non-exempt recipient account holders whose identities are prohibited by law from being disclosed; (3) filing separate IRS Forms 1099 for reportable amounts paid to U.S. non-exempt recipient account holders for whom the QI has not provided an IRS Form W-9 or identifying information to a withholding agent; (4) filing separate IRS Forms 1099 for reportable payments other than reportable amounts paid to U.S. non-exempt recipient account holders; (5) filing separate IRS Forms 1099 for reportable amounts paid to U.S. non-exempt recipient account

¹⁵² These amounts are statutorily exempt from nonresident withholding when paid to non-U.S. persons.

¹⁵³ A reporting pool consists of income that falls within a particular withholding rate and within a particular income code, exemption code, and recipient code as determined on IRS Form 1042-S.

¹⁵⁴ For undisclosed accounts, QIs must separately report each type of reportable payment (determined by reference to the types of income reported on IRS Forms 1099) and the number of undisclosed account holders receiving such payments.

¹⁵⁵ If the QI is required to file IRS Forms 1099, it must file the appropriate form for the type of income paid (e.g., IRS Form 1099-DIV for dividends, IRS Form 1099-INT for interest, and IRS Form 1099-B for broker proceeds).

¹⁵⁶ The term reportable amount generally includes those amounts that would be reported on IRS Form 1042-S if the amount were paid to a foreign account holder. The term reportable payment generally refers to amounts subject to backup withholding, but it has a different meaning depending upon the status of the QI as a U.S. or non-U.S. payor.

holders for which the QI has assumed primary IRS Form 1099 reporting and backup withholding responsibility; and (6) filing separate IRS Forms 1099 for reportable payments to an account holder that is a U.S. person if the QI has applied backup withholding and the amount was not otherwise reported on an IRS Form 1099.

Foreign law prohibition of disclosure

The QI agreement includes procedures to address situations in which foreign law (including by contract) prohibits the QI from disclosing the identities of U.S. non-exempt recipients (such as individuals). Separate procedures are provided for accounts established with a QI prior to January 1, 2001, and for accounts established on or after January 1, 2001.

Accounts established prior to January 1, 2001.—For accounts established prior to January 1, 2001, if the QI knows that the account holder is a U.S. non-exempt recipient, the QI must (1) request from the account holder the authority to disclose its name, address, TIN (if available), and reportable payments; (2) request from the account holder the authority to sell any assets that generate, or could generate, reportable payments; or (3) request that the account holder disclose itself by mandating the QI to provide an IRS Form W-9 completed by the account holder. The QI must make these requests at least two times during each calendar year and in a manner consistent with the QI's normal communications with the account holder (or at the time and in the manner that the QI is authorized to communicate with the account holder). Until the QI receives a waiver on all prohibitions against disclosure, authorization to sell all assets that generate, or could generate, reportable payments, or a mandate from the account holder to provide an IRS Form W-9, the QI must backup withhold on all reportable payments paid to the account holder and report those payments on IRS Form 1099 or, in certain cases, provide another withholding agent with all of the information required for that withholding agent to backup withhold and report the payments on IRS Form 1099.

Accounts established on or after January 1, 2001.—For any account established by a U.S. non-exempt recipient on or after January 1, 2001, the QI must (1) request from the account holder the authority to disclose its name, address, TIN (if available), and reportable payments; (2) request from the account holder, prior to opening the account, the authority to exclude from the account holder's account any assets that generate, or could generate, reportable payments; or (3) request that the account holder disclose itself by mandating the QI to transfer an IRS Form W-9 completed by the account holder.

If a QI is authorized to disclose the account holder's name, address, TIN, and reportable amounts, it must obtain a valid IRS Form W-9 from the account holder, and, to the extent the QI does not have primary IRS Form 1099 and backup withholding responsibility, provide the IRS Form W-9 to the appropriate withholding agent promptly after obtaining the form. If an IRS Form W-9 is not obtained, the QI must provide the account holder's name, address, and TIN (if available) to the withholding agents from whom the QI receives reportable amounts on behalf of the account holder, together with the withholding rate applicable to the account holder. If a QI is not authorized to disclose an account holder's name, address, TIN (if available), and reportable amounts, but is authorized to exclude from the account holder's account any assets that generate, or could generate, reportable payments, the QI must follow procedures designed to ensure that it

will not hold any assets that generate, or could generate, reportable payments in the account holder's account.¹⁵⁷

External audit procedures

The IRS generally does not audit a QI with respect to withholding and reporting obligations covered by a QI agreement if an approved external auditor conducts an audit of the QI. An external audit must be performed in the second and fifth full calendar years in which the QI agreement is in effect. In general, the IRS must receive the external auditor's report by June 30 of the year following the year being audited.

Requirements for the external audit are provided in the QI agreement. In general, the QI must permit the external auditor to have access to all relevant records of the QI, including information regarding specific account holders. In addition, the QI must permit the IRS to communicate directly with the external auditor, review the audit procedures followed by the external auditor, and examine the external auditor's work papers and reports.

In addition to the external audit requirements set forth in the QI agreement, the IRS has issued further guidance (the "QI audit guidance") for an external auditor engaged by a QI to verify the QI's compliance with the QI agreement.¹⁵⁸ An external auditor must conduct its audit in accordance with the procedures described in the QI agreement. However, the QI audit guidance is intended to assist the external auditor in understanding and applying those procedures. The QI audit guidance does not amend, modify, or interpret the QI agreement.

Term of a QI agreement

A QI agreement expires on December 31 of the fifth full calendar year after the year in which the QI agreement first takes effect, although it may be renewed. Either the IRS or the QI may terminate the QI agreement prior to its expiration by delivering a notice of termination to the other party. However, the IRS generally does not terminate a QI agreement unless there is a significant change in circumstances or an event of default occurs, and the IRS determines that the change in circumstance or event of default warrants termination. In the event that an event of default occurs, a QI is given an opportunity to cure it within a specified time.

¹⁵⁷ Under both of these procedures, if the QI is a non-U.S. payor, a U.S. non-exempt recipient may effectively avoid disclosure and backup withholding by investing in assets that generate solely non-reportable payments such as foreign source income (such as bonds issued by a foreign government) paid outside of the United States.

¹⁵⁸ Rev. Proc. 2002-55, 2002-2 C.B. 435.

Know-your-customer due diligence requirements

United States

The U.S. know-your-customer rules¹⁵⁹ require financial institutions¹⁶⁰ to develop and maintain a written customer identification program and anti-money laundering policies and procedures. Additionally, financial institutions must perform customer due diligence. The due diligence requirements are enhanced where the account or the financial institution has a higher risk profile.¹⁶¹

A customer identification program at a minimum requires the financial institution to collect the name, date of birth (for individuals), address,¹⁶² and identification number¹⁶³ for new customers. In fulfilling their customer due diligence requirements, financial institutions are required to verify enough customer information to enable the financial institution to form a “reasonable belief that it knows the true identity of each customer.”¹⁶⁴

In many cases the know-your-customer rules do not require financial institutions to look through an entity to determine its ultimate ownership.¹⁶⁵ However, based on the financial institution’s risk assessment, the financial institution may need to obtain information about individuals with authority or control over such an account in order to verify the identity of the customer.¹⁶⁶ A financial institution’s customer due diligence must include gathering sufficient

¹⁵⁹ The U.S. know-your-customer rules are primarily found in the Bank Secrecy Act of 1970 and in Title III, The International Money Laundering Abatement and Anti-Terrorist Financing Act of 2001 of the USA PATRIOT Act.

¹⁶⁰ The term financial institution is broadly defined under 31 U.S.C. sec. 5312(a)(2) or (c)(1) and includes U.S. banks and agencies or branches of foreign banks doing business in the United States, insurance companies, credit unions, brokers and dealers in securities or commodities, money services businesses, and certain casinos.

¹⁶¹ Relevant risks include the types of accounts held at the financial institution, the methods available for opening accounts, the types of customer identification information available, and the size, location, and customer base of the financial institution. 31 C.F.R. sec. 103.121(b)(2).

¹⁶² For a person other than an individual the address is the principal place of business, local office, or other physical location. 31 C.F.R. sec. 103.121(b)(2)(i)(3)(iii).

¹⁶³ For a U.S. person the identification number is the TIN. For a non-U.S. person the identification number could be a TIN, passport number, alien identification number, or number and country of issuance of any other government-issued document evidencing nationality or residence and bearing a photograph or similar safeguard. 31 C.F.R. sec. 103.121(b)(2)(i)(4).

¹⁶⁴ See 31 C.F.R. sec. 103.121(b)(2).

¹⁶⁵ For example, a financial institution is not “required to look through trust, escrow, or similar accounts to verify the identities of beneficiaries and instead will only be required to verify the identity of the named accountholder.” See 68 Fed. Reg. 25,090, 25,094 (May 9, 2003).

¹⁶⁶ See 31 C.F.R. sec. 103.121(b)(2)(ii)(C).

information on a business entity and its owners for the financial institution to understand and assess the risks of the account relationship.¹⁶⁷

Enhanced due diligence is required if customers are deemed to be of higher risk, and is mandated for certain types of accounts including foreign correspondent accounts, private banking accounts, and accounts for politically exposed persons. Private banking accounts are considered to be of significant risk and enhanced due diligence requires identification of nominal and beneficial owners for these accounts.¹⁶⁸

Financial institutions must maintain records for a minimum of five years after the account is closed or becomes dormant. They are required to monitor accounts including the frequency, size and ultimate destinations of transfers and must update customer due diligence and enhanced due diligence when there are significant changes to the customer's profile (for example, volume of transaction activity, risk level, or account type).

European Union Third Money Laundering Directive

The European Union ("EU") Third Money Laundering Directive¹⁶⁹ is also applicable to a broad range of persons including credit institutions and financial institutions as well as to persons acting in the exercise of certain professional activities.¹⁷⁰ It requires systems, adequate policies and procedures for customer due diligence, reporting, record keeping, internal controls, risk assessment, risk management, compliance management, and communication. Required customer due diligence measures go further than the know-your-customer rules in the United States in requiring identification and verification of the beneficial owner and an understanding of the ownership and control structure of the customer in addition to the basic customer identification program and customer due diligence requirements.

A beneficial owner is defined as the natural person who ultimately owns or controls the customer and/or the natural person on whose behalf a transaction or activity is being conducted. For corporations, beneficial owner includes: (1) the natural person or persons who ultimately owns or controls a legal entity through direct or indirect ownership or control over a sufficient percentage (25 percent plus one share) of the shares or voting rights in that legal entity; and 2)

¹⁶⁷ In order to assess the risk of the account relationship, a financial institution may need to ascertain the type of business, the purpose of the account, the source of the account funds, and the source of the wealth of the owner or beneficial owner of the entity.

¹⁶⁸ 31 C.F.R. sec. 103.178. A private banking account is an account that (1) requires a minimum deposit of not less than 1 million dollars; (2) is established for the benefit of one or more non-U.S. persons who are direct or beneficial owners of the account; and (3) is administered or managed by an officer, employee or agent of the financial institution. Beneficial owner for these purposes is defined as an individual who has a level of control over, or entitlement to the funds or assets in the account. 31 C.F.R. secs. 103.175(b), 103.175(o).

¹⁶⁹ Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, October 26, 2005 ("EU Third Money Laundering Directive").

¹⁷⁰ The directive applies to auditors, accountants, tax advisors, notaries, legal professionals, real estate agents, certain persons trading in goods (cash transactions in excess of EUR 15,000), and casinos.

the natural person or persons who otherwise exercises control over the management of the legal entity.¹⁷¹ For foundations, trusts, and like entities that administer and distribute funds, beneficial owner includes: (1) in cases in which future beneficiaries are determined, a natural person who is the beneficiary of 25 percent or more of the property; (2) in cases in which future beneficiaries have yet to be determined, the class of person in whose main interest the legal arrangement is set up or operates; and (3) natural person who exercises control over 25 percent or more of the property.¹⁷² Under the EU Third Money Laundering Directive, EU member states generally must require identification of the customer and any beneficial owners before the establishment of a business relationship.¹⁷³

The EU Third Money Laundering Directive requires ongoing account monitoring including scrutiny of transactions throughout the course of relationship to ensure that the transactions conducted are consistent with the customer and the business risk profile. It requires documents and other information to be updated and requires performance of customer due diligence procedures at appropriate times (such as a change in account signatories or change in the use of an account) for existing customers on a risk sensitive basis. Records must be maintained for up to five years after the customer relationship has ended.

Explanation of Provision

The provision adds a new chapter 4 to the Code that provides for withholding taxes to enforce new reporting requirements on specified foreign accounts owned by specified United States persons or by United States owned foreign entities. The provision establishes rules for withholdable payments to foreign financial institutions and for withholdable payments to other foreign entities.

Withholdable payments to foreign financial institutions

The provision requires a withholding agent to deduct and withhold a tax equal to 30 percent on any withholdable payment made to a foreign financial institution if the foreign financial institution does not meet certain requirements. Specifically, withholding is generally not required if an agreement is in effect between the foreign financial institution and the Secretary of the Treasury (the “Secretary”) under which the institution agrees to:

1. Obtain information regarding each holder of each account maintained by the institution as is necessary to determine which accounts are United States accounts;
2. Comply with verification and due diligence procedures as the Secretary requires with respect to the identification of United States accounts;

¹⁷¹ EU Third Money Laundering Directive Art. 3(6)(a). Inquiries into beneficial ownership generally may stop at the level of any owner that is a company listed on a regulated market.

¹⁷² EU Third Money Laundering Directive Art. 3(6)(b).

¹⁷³ EU Third Money Laundering Directive Art. 9.

3. Report annually certain information with respect to any United States account maintained by such institution;
4. Deduct and withhold 30 percent from any passthru payment that is made to a (1) recalcitrant account holder or another financial institution that does not enter into an agreement with the Secretary, or (2) foreign financial institution that has elected to be withheld upon rather than to withhold with respect to the portion of the payment that is allocable to recalcitrant account holders or to foreign financial institutions that do not have an agreement with the Secretary.
5. Comply with requests by the Secretary for additional information with respect to any United States account maintained by such institution; and
6. Attempt to obtain a waiver in any case in which any foreign law would (but for a waiver) prevent the reporting of information required by the provision with respect to any United States account maintained by such institution, and if a waiver is not obtained from each account holder within a reasonable period of time, to close the account.

If the Secretary determines that the foreign financial institution is out of compliance with the agreement, the agreement may be terminated by the Secretary. The provision applies with respect to United States accounts maintained by the foreign financial institution and, except as provided by the Secretary, to United States accounts maintained by each other financial institution that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group (other than any foreign financial institution that also enters into an agreement with the Secretary).

It is expected that in complying with the requirements of this provision, the foreign financial institution and the other members of the same expanded affiliated group comply with know-your-customer, anti-money laundering, anti-corruption, or other similar rules to which they are subject, as well as with such procedures and rules as the Secretary may prescribe, both with respect to due diligence by the foreign financial institution and verification by or on behalf of the IRS to ensure the accuracy of the information, documentation, or certification obtained to determine if the account is a United States account. The Secretary may use existing know-your-customer, anti-money laundering, anti-corruption, and other regulatory requirements as a basis in crafting due diligence and verification procedures in jurisdictions where those requirements provide reasonable assurance that the foreign financial institution is in compliance with the requirements of this provision.

The provision allowing for withholding on payments made to an account holder that fails to provide the information required under this provision is not intended to create an alternative to information reporting. It is anticipated that the Secretary may require, under the terms of the agreement, that the foreign financial institution achieve certain levels of reporting and make reasonable attempts to acquire the information necessary to comply with the requirements of this section or to close accounts where necessary to meet the purposes of this provision. It is anticipated that the Secretary may also require, under the terms of the agreement that, in the case of new accounts, the foreign financial institution may not withhold as an alternative to collecting the required information.

A foreign financial institution may be deemed, by the Secretary, to meet the requirements of this provision if: (1) the institution complies with procedures prescribed by the Secretary to ensure that the institution does not maintain United States accounts, and meets other requirements as the Secretary may prescribe with respect to accounts of other foreign financial institutions, or (2) the institution is a member of a class of institutions for which the Secretary has determined that the requirements are not necessary to carry out the purposes of this provision. For instance, it is anticipated that the Secretary may provide rules that would permit certain classes of widely held collective investment vehicles, and to the limited extent necessary to implement these rules, the entities providing administration, distribution and payment services on behalf of those vehicles, to be deemed to meet the requirements of this provision. It is anticipated that a foreign financial institution that has an agreement with the Secretary may meet the requirements under this provision with respect to certain members of its expanded affiliated group if the affiliated foreign financial institution complies with procedures prescribed by the Secretary and does not maintain United States accounts. Additionally, the Secretary may identify classes of institutions that are deemed to meet the requirements of this provision if such institutions are subject to similar due diligence and reporting requirements under other provisions in the Code. Such institutions may include certain controlled foreign corporations owned by U.S. financial institutions and certain U.S. branches of foreign financial institutions that are treated as U.S. payors under present law.

Under the provision, a foreign financial institution may elect to have a U.S. withholding agent or a foreign financial institution that has entered into an agreement with the Secretary withhold on payments made to the electing foreign financial institution rather than acting as a withholding agent for the payments it makes to other foreign financial institutions that either do not enter into agreements with the Secretary or that themselves have elected not to act as a withholding agent, or for payments it makes to account holders that fail to provide required information. If the election under this provision is made, the withholding tax will apply with respect to any payment made to the electing foreign financial institution to the extent the payment is allocable to accounts held by foreign financial institutions that do not enter into an agreement with the Secretary or to payments made to recalcitrant account holders.

A payment may be allocable to accounts held by a recalcitrant account holder or a foreign financial institution that does not meet the requirements of this section either as a result of such person holding an account directly with the electing foreign financial institution, or in relation to an indirect account held through other foreign financial institutions that either do not enter into an agreement with the Secretary or are themselves electing foreign financial institutions.

The electing foreign financial institution must notify the withholding agent of its election and must provide information necessary for the withholding agent to determine the appropriate amount of withholding. The information may include information regarding the amount of any payment that is attributable to a withholdable payment and information regarding the amount of any payment that is allocable to recalcitrant account holders or to foreign financial institutions that have not entered into agreements with the Secretary. Additionally, the electing foreign financial institution must waive any right under a treaty with respect to an amount deducted and withheld pursuant to the election. To the extent provided by the Secretary, the election may be made with respect to certain classes or types of accounts.

A foreign financial institution meets the annual information reporting requirements under the provision by reporting the following information:

1. The name, address, and TIN of each account holder that is a specified United States person;
2. The name, address, and TIN of each substantial United States owner of any account holder that is a United States owned foreign entity;
3. The account number;
4. The account balance or value (determined at such time and in such manner as the Secretary provides); and
5. Except to the extent provided by the Secretary, the gross receipts and gross withdrawals or payments from the account (determined for such period and in such manner as the Secretary may provide).

This information is required with respect to each United States account maintained by the foreign financial institution and, except as provided by the Secretary, each United States account maintained by each other foreign financial institution that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group (other than any foreign financial institution that also enters into an agreement with the Secretary).

Alternatively, a foreign financial institution may make an election and report under sections 6041 (information at source), 6042 (returns regarding payments of dividends and corporate earnings and profits), 6045 (returns of brokers), and 6049 (returns regarding payments of interest), as if such foreign financial institution were a U.S. person (i.e., elect to provide full IRS Form 1099 reporting under these sections). Under this election, the foreign financial institution reports on each account holder that is a specified United States person or United States owned foreign entity as if the holder of the account were a natural person and citizen of the United States. As a result, both U.S.- and foreign-source amounts (including gross proceeds) are subject to reporting under this election regardless of whether the amounts are paid inside or outside the United States. If a foreign financial institution makes this election, the institution is also required to report the following information with respect to each United States account maintained by the institution: (1) the name, address, and TIN of each account holder that is a specified United States person; (2) the name, address, and TIN of each substantial United States owner of any account holder that is a United States owned foreign entity; and (3) the account number. This election can be made by a foreign financial institution even if other members of its expanded affiliated group do not make the election. The Secretary has authority to specify the time and manner of the election and to provide other conditions for meeting the reporting requirements of the election.

Foreign financial institutions that have entered into QI or similar agreements with the Secretary, under section 1441 and the regulations thereunder, are required to meet the requirements of this provision in addition to any other requirements imposed under the QI or similar agreement.

Under the provision, a United States account is any financial account held by one or more specified United States persons or United States owned foreign entities. Depository accounts are not treated as United States accounts for these purposes if (1) each holder of the account is a natural person and (2) the aggregate value of all depository accounts held (in whole or in part) by each holder of the account maintained by the financial institution does not exceed \$50,000. A foreign financial institution may, however, elect to include all depository accounts held by U.S. individuals as United States accounts. To the extent provided by the Secretary, financial institutions that are members of the same expanded affiliated group may be treated as a single financial institution for purposes of determining the aggregate value of depository accounts maintained at the financial institution.

In addition, a financial account is not a United States account if the account is held by a foreign financial institution that has entered into an agreement with the Secretary or is otherwise subject to information reporting requirements that the Secretary determines would make the reporting duplicative. It is anticipated that the Secretary may exclude certain financial accounts held by bona fide residents of any possession of the United States maintained by a financial institution organized under the laws of the possession if the Secretary determines that such reporting is not necessary to carry out the purposes of this provision.

Except as otherwise provided by the Secretary, a financial account is any depository or custodial account maintained by a foreign financial institution and, any equity or debt interest in a foreign financial institution (other than interests that are regularly traded on an established securities market). Any equity or debt interest that is treated as a financial account with respect to any financial institution is treated for purposes of this provision as maintained by the financial institution. It is anticipated that the Secretary may determine that certain short-term obligations, or short-term deposits, pose a low risk of U.S. tax evasion and thus, may not treat such obligations or deposits as financial accounts for purposes of this provision.

A United States owned foreign entity is any foreign entity that has one or more substantial United States owners. A foreign entity is any entity that is not a U.S. person.

A foreign financial institution is any financial institution that is a foreign entity, and except as provided by the Secretary, does not include a financial institution organized under the laws of any possession of the United States. The Secretary may exercise its authority to issue guidance that it deems necessary to prevent financial institutions organized under the laws of U.S. possessions from being used as intermediaries in arrangements under which U.S. tax avoidance or evasion is facilitated.

Except as otherwise provided by the Secretary, a financial institution for purposes of this provision is any entity that (1) accepts deposits in the ordinary course of a banking or similar business; (2) as a substantial portion of its business, holds financial assets for the account of others; or (3) is engaged (or holding itself out as being engaged) primarily in the business of investing, reinvesting, or trading in securities,¹⁷⁴ interests in partnerships, commodities,¹⁷⁵ or any

¹⁷⁴ As defined in section 475(c)(2), without regard to the last sentence thereof.

¹⁷⁵ As defined in section 475(e)(2).

interest (including a futures or forward contract or option) in such securities, partnership interests, or commodities. Accordingly, the term financial institution may include among other entities, investment vehicles such as hedge funds and private equity funds. Additionally, the Secretary may provide exceptions for certain classes of institutions. Such exceptions may include entities such as certain holding companies, research and development subsidiaries, or financing subsidiaries within an affiliated group of non-financial operating companies. It is anticipated that the Secretary may prescribe special rules addressing the circumstances in which certain categories of companies, such as certain insurance companies, are financial institutions, or the circumstances in which certain contracts or policies, for example annuity contracts or cash value life insurance contracts, are financial accounts or United States accounts for these purposes.

For purposes of this provision, a recalcitrant account holder is any account holder that (1) fails to comply with reasonable requests for information necessary to determine if the account is a United States account; (2) fails to provide the name, address, and TIN of each specified United States person and each substantial United States owner of a United States owned foreign entity; or (3) fails to provide a waiver of any foreign law that would prevent the foreign financial institution from reporting any information required under this provision.

A passthru payment is any withholdable payment or other payment to the extent it is attributable to a withholdable payment.

The reporting requirements apply with respect to United States accounts maintained by a foreign financial institution and, except as otherwise provided by the Secretary, with respect to United States accounts maintained by each other foreign financial institution that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group as such foreign financial institution. An expanded affiliated group for these purposes is an affiliated group as defined in section 1504(a) except that “more than 50 percent” is substituted for “at least 80 percent” each place it appears in that section, and is determined without regard to paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 1504(b). A partnership or any other entity that is not a corporation is treated as a member of an expanded affiliated group if such entity is controlled by members of such group.¹⁷⁶

This provision does not apply with respect to a payment to the extent that the beneficial owner of such payment is (1) a foreign government, a political subdivision of a foreign government, or a wholly owned agency of any foreign government or political subdivision; (2) an international organization or any wholly owned agency or instrumentality thereof; (3) a foreign central bank of issue; or (4) any other class of persons identified by the Secretary as posing a low risk of U.S. tax evasion.

Under the provision, a withholding agent includes any person, in whatever capacity, having the control, receipt, custody, disposal, or payment of any withholdable payment.

Except as provided by the Secretary, a withholdable payment is any payment of interest (including any original issue discount), dividends, rents, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities,

¹⁷⁶ Control for these purposes has the same meaning as control for purposes of section 954(d)(3).

compensations, remunerations, emoluments, and other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits, and income from sources within the United States. The term also includes any gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of any property that could produce interest or dividends from sources within the United States, including dividend equivalent payments treated as dividends from sources in the United States pursuant to section 541 of the Act. Any item of income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States that is taken into account under sections 871(b)(1) or 882(a)(2) is not treated as a withholdable payment for purposes of the provision. In determining the source of a payment, section 861(a)(1)(B) (the rule for sourcing interest paid by foreign branches of domestic financial institutions) does not apply. The Secretary may determine that certain payments made with respect to short-term debt or short-term deposits, including gross proceeds paid pose little risk of United States tax evasion and may be excluded from withholdable payments for purposes of this provision.

A substantial United States owner is: (1) with respect to any corporation, any specified U.S. person that directly or indirectly owns more than 10 percent of the stock (by vote or value) of such corporation; (2) with respect to any partnership, a specified United States person that directly or indirectly owns more than 10 percent of the profits or capital interests of such partnership; and (3) with respect to any trust, any specified United States person treated as an owner of any portion of such trust under the grantor trust rules,¹⁷⁷ or to the extent provided by the Secretary, any specified United States person that holds, directly or indirectly, more than 10 percent of the beneficial interests of the trust. To the extent the foreign entity is a corporation or partnership engaged (or holding itself out as being engaged) primarily in the business of investing, reinvesting, or trading in securities, interests in partnerships, commodities, or any interest (including a futures or forward contract or option) in such securities, interests or commodities, the 10-percent threshold is reduced to zero percent. In determining whether an entity is a United States owned foreign entity (and whether any person is a substantial United States owner of such entity), only specified United States persons are considered.

Except as otherwise provided by the Secretary, a specified United States person is any U.S. person other than (1) a publicly traded corporation or a member of the same expanded affiliated group as a publicly traded corporation, (2) any tax-exempt organization or individual retirement plan, (3) the United States or a wholly owned agency or instrumentality of the United States, (4) a State, the District of Columbia, any possession of the United States, or a political subdivision or wholly owned agency of a State, the District of Columbia, or a possession of the United States, (5) a bank,¹⁷⁸ (6) a real estate investment trust,¹⁷⁹ (7) a regulated investment company,¹⁸⁰ (8) a common trust fund,¹⁸¹ and (9) a trust that is exempt from tax under section 664(c)¹⁸² or is described in section 4947(a)(1).¹⁸³

¹⁷⁷ Subpart E of Part I of subchapter J of chapter 1.

¹⁷⁸ As defined in section 581.

¹⁷⁹ As defined in section 856.

¹⁸⁰ As defined in section 851.

Withholdable payments to other foreign entities

The provision requires a withholding agent to deduct and withhold a tax equal to 30 percent of any withholdable payment made to a non-financial foreign entity if the beneficial owner of such payment is a non-financial foreign entity that does not meet specified requirements.

A non-financial foreign entity is any foreign entity that is not a financial institution under the provision. A non-financial foreign entity meets the requirements of the provision (i.e., payments made to such entity will not be subject to the imposition of 30-percent withholding tax) if the payee or the beneficial owner of the payment provides the withholding agent with either a certification that the foreign entity does not have a substantial United States owner, or provides the withholding agent with the name, address, and TIN of each substantial United States owner. Additionally, the withholding agent must not know or have reason to know that the certification or information provided regarding substantial United States owners is incorrect, and the withholding agent must report the name, address, and TIN of each substantial United States owner to the Secretary.

The provision does not apply to any payment beneficially owned by a publicly traded corporation or a member of an expanded affiliated group of a publicly traded corporation (defined as above but without the inclusion of partnerships or other non-corporate entities). Publicly traded corporations (and their affiliates) receiving payments directly from U.S. withholding agents may present a lower risk of U.S. tax evasion than other non-financial foreign entities. The provision also does not apply to any payment beneficially owned by any: (1) entity that is organized under the laws of a possession of the United States and that is wholly owned by one or more bona fide residents of the possession; (2) foreign government, political subdivision of a foreign government, or wholly owned agency or instrumentality of any foreign government or political subdivision of a foreign government; (3) international organization or any wholly owned agency or instrumentality of an international organization; (4) foreign central bank of issue; (5) any other class of persons identified by the Secretary for purposes of the provision; or (6) class of payments identified by the Secretary as posing a low risk of U.S. tax evasion. It is anticipated that the Secretary may exclude certain payments made for goods, services, or the use of property if the payment is made pursuant to an arm's length transaction in the ordinary course of the payor's trade or business.

It is expected that the Secretary will provide coordinating rules for application of the withholding provisions applicable to foreign financial institutions and to foreign entities that are non-financial foreign entities under this provision.

¹⁸¹ As defined in section 584(a).

¹⁸² This includes charitable remainder annuity trusts and charitable remainder unitrusts.

¹⁸³ This includes certain charitable trusts not exempt under section 501(a).

Credits and refunds

In general, the determination of whether an overpayment of tax deducted and withheld under the provision results in an overpayment by the beneficial owner of the payment is made in the same manner as if the tax had been deducted and withheld under subchapter A of chapter 3 (withholding tax on nonresident aliens and foreign corporations). An amount of tax required to be withheld by a foreign financial institution under its agreement with the Secretary is treated the same as if it were required to be withheld on a withholdable payment made to a foreign financial institution that does not enter into an agreement with the Secretary. Under the provision, if a beneficial owner of a payment is entitled under an income tax treaty to a reduced rate of withholding tax on the payment, that beneficial owner may be eligible for a credit or refund of the excess of the amount withheld under the provision over the amount permitted to be withheld under the treaty. Similarly, if a payment is of an amount not otherwise subject to U.S. tax (because, for instance, the payment represents gross proceeds from the sale of stock or is interest eligible for the portfolio interest exemption), the beneficial owner of the payment generally is eligible for a credit or refund of the full amount of the tax withheld.

The Secretary has the authority to administer credit and refund procedures which may include requirements for taxpayers claiming credits or refunds of amounts withheld from payments to which the provision applies to supply appropriate documentation establishing that they are the beneficial owners of the payments from which tax was withheld, and that, in circumstances in which treaty benefits are being claimed, they are eligible for treaty benefits. No credit or refund is allowed with respect to tax properly deducted and withheld unless the beneficial owner of the payment provides the Secretary with such information as the Secretary may require to determine whether the beneficial owner of the payment is a United States owned foreign entity and the identity of any substantial United States owners of such entity. It is intended that any such guidance provided by the Secretary under this provision, including documentation and requirements to provide information, be consistent with existing income tax treaties.

If tax is withheld under the provision, this credit and refund mechanism ensures that the provisions are consistent with U.S. obligations under existing income tax treaties. U.S. income tax treaties do not require the United States and its treaty partners to follow a specific procedure for providing treaty benefits.¹⁸⁴ For example, in cases in which proof of entitlement to treaty

¹⁸⁴ See, for example, the Commentaries on the OECD Model Tax Convention on Income and on Capital, which make clear that individual countries are free to establish procedures for providing any reduced tax rates agreed to by treaty partners. These procedures can include both relief at source and/or full withholding at domestic rates, followed by a refund. See, e.g., Commentary 26.2 to Article 1.

A number of Articles of the Convention limit the right of a State to tax income derived from its territory. As noted in paragraph 19 of the Commentary on Article 10 as concerns the taxation of dividends, the Convention does not settle procedural questions and each State is free to use the procedure provided in its domestic law in order to apply the limits provided by the Convention. A State can therefore automatically limit the tax that it levies in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, subject to possible prior verification of treaty entitlement, or it can impose the tax provided for under its domestic

benefits is demonstrated in advance of payment, the United States may permit reduced withholding or exemption at the time of payment. Alternatively, the United States may require withholding at the relevant statutory rate at the time of payment and allow treaty country residents to obtain treaty benefits through a refund process. The credit and refund mechanism ensures that residents of treaty partners continue to obtain treaty benefits in the event tax is withheld under the provision.

A special rule applies with respect to any tax properly deducted and withheld from a specified financial institution payment, which is defined as any payment with respect to which a foreign financial institution is the beneficial owner. Credits and refunds with respect to specified financial institution payments generally are not allowed. However, refunds and credits are allowed if, with respect to the payment, the foreign financial institution is entitled to an exemption or a reduced rate of tax by reason of any treaty obligation of the United States. In such a case, the foreign financial institution is entitled to an exemption or a reduced rate of tax only to the extent provided under the treaty. In no event will interest be allowed or paid with respect to any credit or refund of tax properly withheld on a specified financial institution payment.

Under the provision, the grace period for which the government is not required to pay interest on an overpayment is increased from 45 days to 180 days for overpayments resulting from excess amounts deducted and withheld under chapters 3 or 4 of the Code. The increased grace period applies to refunds of withheld taxes with respect to (1) returns due after the date of enactment, (2) claims for refund filed after date of enactment and (3) IRS-initiated adjustments if the refunds are paid after the date of enactment. It is anticipated that the Secretary may specify the proper form and information required for a claim for refund under section 6611(e)(2) and may provide that a purported claim that does not include such information is not considered filed.

General provisions

Every person required to deduct and withhold any tax under the provision is liable for such tax and is indemnified against claims and demands of any person for the amount of payments made in accordance with the provision.

No person may use information under the provision except for the purpose of meeting any requirements under the provision or for purposes permitted under section 6103. However, the identity of foreign financial institutions that have entered into an agreement with the Secretary is not treated as return information for purposes of section 6103.

law and subsequently refund the part of that tax that exceeds the amount that it can levy under the provisions of the Convention.

Ibid. While Commentary 26.2 notes that a refund mechanism is not the preferred approach, the bill establishes such a mechanism for beneficial owners in certain circumstances. This approach serves to address, in part, observed difficulties in identifying U.S. persons who inappropriately seek treaty benefits to which they are not entitled.

The Secretary is expected to provide for the coordination of withholding under this provision with other withholding provisions of the Code, including providing for the proper crediting of amounts deducted and withheld under this provision against amounts required to be deducted and withheld under other provisions of the Code. The Secretary may provide further coordinating rules to prevent double withholding, including in situations involving tiered U.S. withholding agents.

The provision makes several conforming amendments to other provisions in the Code. The provision grants authority to the Secretary to prescribe regulations necessary and appropriate to carry out the purposes of the provision, and to prevent the avoidance of this provision.

Effective Date

The provision generally applies to payments made after December 31, 2012. The provision, however, does not require any amount to be deducted or withheld from any payment under any obligation outstanding on the date that is two years after the date of enactment, or from the gross proceeds from any disposition of such an obligation. It is anticipated that the Secretary may provide guidance as to the application of the material modification rules under section 1001 in determining whether an obligation is considered to be outstanding on the date that is two years after the date of enactment.

The interest provisions increasing the grace period for which the government is not required to pay interest on an overpayment from 45 to 180 days apply to: (1) returns with due dates after the date of enactment; (2) claims for credit or refund of overpayment filed after the date of enactment; and (3) refunds paid on adjustments initiated by the Secretary paid after the date of enactment.

2. Repeal of certain foreign exceptions to registered bond requirements (sec. 502 of the bill and secs. 149, 163, 165, 871, 881, 1287, and 4701 of the Code and 31 U.S.C. sec. 3121)

Present Law

Registration-required obligations and treatment of bonds not issued in registered form

In general, a taxpayer may deduct all interest paid or accrued within the taxable year on indebtedness.¹⁸⁵ For registration-required obligations, a deduction for interest is allowed only if the obligation is in registered form. Generally, an obligation is treated as issued in registered form if the issuer or its agent maintains a registration of the identity of the owner of the obligation and the obligation can be transferred only through this registration system.¹⁸⁶ A

¹⁸⁵ Sec. 163(a).

¹⁸⁶ An obligation is treated as in registered form if (1) it is registered as to both principal and interest with the issuer (or its agent) and transfer of the obligation may be effected only by surrender of the old instrument and either the reissuance by the issuer of the old instrument to the new holder or the issuance by the issuer of a new instrument to the new holder, (2) the right to principal and stated interest on the obligation may be transferred only through a book entry system maintained by the issuer or its agent, or (3) the obligation is registered as to both

registration-required obligation is any obligation other than one that: (1) is made by a natural person; (2) matures in one year or less; (3) is not of a type offered to the public; or (4) is a foreign targeted obligation.¹⁸⁷

In applying this requirement, the IRS has adopted a flexible approach that recognizes that a debt obligation that is formally in bearer (i.e., not in registered) form is nonetheless “in registered form” for these purposes where there are arrangements that preclude individual investors from obtaining definitive bearer securities or that permit such securities to be issued only upon the occurrence of an extraordinary event.¹⁸⁸

A foreign targeted obligation (to which the registration requirement does not apply) is any obligation satisfying the following requirements: (1) there are arrangements reasonably designed to ensure that such obligation will be sold (or resold in connection with the original issue) only to a person who is not a United States person; (2) interest is payable only outside the United States and its possessions; and (3) the face of the obligation contains a statement that any United States person who holds this obligation will be subject to limitations under the U.S. income tax laws.¹⁸⁹

In addition to the denial of an interest deduction, interest on a State or local bond that is a registration-required obligation will not qualify for the applicable tax exemption if the bond is not in registered form.¹⁹⁰ Also, an excise tax is imposed on the issuer of any registration-required obligation that is not in registered form.¹⁹¹ The excise tax is equal to one percent of the principal amount of the obligation multiplied by the number of calendar years (or portions thereof) during the period beginning on the date of issuance of the obligation and ending on the date of maturity.

principal and interest with the issuer or its agent and may be transferred through both of the foregoing methods. Treas. Reg. sec. 5f.103-1(c).

¹⁸⁷ Sec. 163(f)(2)(A). The registration requirement is intended to preserve liquidity while reducing opportunities for noncompliant taxpayers to conceal income and property from the reach of the income, estate and gift taxes. See Joint Committee on Taxation, *General Explanation of the Revenue Provisions of the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982* (JCS-38-82), December 31, 1982, p. 190.

¹⁸⁸ Priv. Ltr. Rul. 1993-43-018 (1993); Priv. Ltr. Rul. 1993-43-019 (1993); Priv. Ltr. Rul. 1996-13-002 (1996). The IRS held that the registration requirement may be satisfied by “dematerialized book-entry systems” developed in some foreign countries, even if, under such a system, a holder is entitled to receive a physical certificate, tradable as a bearer instrument, in the event the clearing organization maintaining the system goes out of existence, because “cessation of operation of the book-entry system would be an extraordinary event.” Notice 2006-99, 2006-2 C.B. 907.

¹⁸⁹ Sec. 163(f)(2)(B).

¹⁹⁰ Sec. 103(b)(3). For the purposes of this section, registration-required obligation is any obligation other than one that: (1) is not of a type offered to the public; (2) matures in one year or less; or (3) is a foreign targeted obligation.

¹⁹¹ Sec. 4701.

Moreover, any gain realized by the beneficial owner of a registration-required obligation that is not in registered form on the sale or other disposition of the obligation is treated as ordinary income (rather than capital gain), unless the issuer of the obligation was subject to the excise tax described above.¹⁹² Finally, deductions for losses realized by beneficial owners of registration-required obligations that are not in a registered form are disallowed.¹⁹³ For the purposes of ordinary income treatment and denial of deduction for losses, a registration-required obligation is any obligation other than one that: (1) is made by a natural person; (2) matures in one year or less; or (3) is not of a type offered to the public.

Treatment as portfolio interest

Payments of U.S.-source “fixed or determinable annual or periodical” income, including interest, dividends, and similar types of investment income, that are made to foreign persons are subject to U.S. withholding tax at a 30-percent rate, unless the withholding agent can establish that the beneficial owner of the amount is eligible for an exemption from withholding or a reduced rate of withholding under an income tax treaty.¹⁹⁴ In 1984, the Congress repealed the 30-percent tax on portfolio interest received by a nonresident individual or foreign corporation from sources within the United States.¹⁹⁵

The term “portfolio interest” means any interest (including original issue discount) that is (1) paid on an obligation that is in registered form and for which the beneficial owner has provided to the U.S. withholding agent a statement certifying that the beneficial owner is not a U.S. person, or (2) paid on an obligation that is not in registered form and that meets the foreign targeting requirements of section 163(f)(2)(B).¹⁹⁶ Portfolio interest, however, does not include

¹⁹² Sec. 1287.

¹⁹³ Sec. 165(j).

¹⁹⁴ Secs. 871, 881; Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1441-1(b). Generally, the determination by a withholding agent of the U.S. or foreign status of a payee and of its other relevant characteristics (e.g., as a beneficial owner or intermediary, or as an individual, corporation, or flow-through entity) is made on the basis of a withholding certificate that is a Form W-8 or a Form 8233 (indicating foreign status of the payee or beneficial owner) or a Form W-9 (indicating U.S. status of the payee).

¹⁹⁵ Secs. 871(h) and 881(c). Congress believed that the imposition of a withholding tax on portfolio interest paid on debt obligations issued by U.S. persons might impair the ability of U.S. corporations to raise capital in the Eurobond market (i.e., the global market for U.S. dollar-denominated debt obligations). Congress also anticipated that repeal of the withholding tax on portfolio interest would allow the U.S. Treasury Department direct access to the Eurobond market. See Joint Committee on Taxation, *General Explanation of the Revenue Provisions of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984* (JCS-41-84), December 31, 1984, pp. 391-92.

¹⁹⁶ In repealing the 30-percent tax on portfolio interest, under the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984, Congress expressed concern about potential compliance problems in connection with obligations issued in bearer form. Given the foreign targeted exception to the registration requirement under section 163(f)(2)(A), U.S. persons intent on evading U.S. tax on interest income might attempt to buy U.S. bearer obligations overseas, claiming to be foreign persons. These persons might then claim the statutory exemption from withholding tax for the interest paid on the obligations and fail to declare the interest income on their U.S. tax returns, without concern that their ownership of the obligations would come to the attention of the IRS. Because of these concerns, Congress expanded the Treasury’s authority to require registration of obligations designed to be sold to foreign persons. See Joint

interest received by a 10-percent shareholder,¹⁹⁷ certain contingent interest,¹⁹⁸ interest received by a controlled foreign corporation from a related person,¹⁹⁹ or interest received by a bank on an extension of credit made pursuant to a loan agreement entered into in the ordinary course of its trade or business.²⁰⁰

Requirement that U.S. Treasury obligations be in registered form

Under title 31 of the United States Code, every “registration-required obligation” of the U.S. Treasury must be in registered form.²⁰¹ For this purpose, a foreign targeted obligation is excluded from the definition of a registration-required obligation.²⁰² Thus, a foreign targeted obligation of the Treasury can be in bearer (rather than registered) form.

Explanation of Provision

Repeal of the foreign targeted obligation exception to the registration requirement

The provision repeals the foreign targeted obligation exception to the denial of a deduction for interest on bonds not issued in registered form. Thus, under the provision, a deduction for interest is disallowed with respect to any obligation not issued in registered form, unless that obligation (1) is issued by a natural person, (2) matures in one year or less, or (3) is not of a type offered to the public.

Also, the provision repeals the foreign targeted obligation exception to the denial of the tax exemption on interest on State and local bonds not issued in registered form. Therefore, under the provision, interest paid on State and local bonds not issued in registered form will not qualify for tax exemption unless that obligation (1) is not of a type offered to the public, or (2) matures in one year or less.

The bill preserves the ordinary income treatment under present law of any gain realized by the beneficial owner from the sale or other disposition of a registration-required obligation that is not in registered form. Similarly, the bill does not change the present law rule disallowing

Committee on Taxation, *General Explanation of the Revenue Provisions of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984* (JCS-41-84), December 31, 1984, p. 393.

¹⁹⁷ Sec. 871(h)(3).

¹⁹⁸ Sec. 871(h)(4).

¹⁹⁹ Sec. 881(c)(3)(C).

²⁰⁰ Sec. 881(c)(3)(A).

²⁰¹ 31 U.S.C. sec. 3121(g)(3). For purposes of title 31 of the United States Code, registration-required obligation is defined as any obligation except: (1) an obligation not of a type offered to the public; (2) an obligation having a maturity (at issue) of not more than one year; or (3) a foreign targeted obligation.

²⁰² 31 U.S.C. sec. 3121(g)(2).

deductions for losses realized by a beneficial owner of a registration-required obligation that is not in a registered form.

Preservation of exception to the registration requirement for excise tax purposes

Under the provision, the foreign targeted obligation exception is available with respect to the excise tax applicable to issuers of registration-required obligations that are not in registered form. Thus, the excise tax applies with respect to any obligation that is not in registered form unless the obligation (1) is issued by a natural person, (2) matures in one year or less, (3) is not of a type offered to the public, or (4) is a foreign targeted obligation.

Repeal of treatment as portfolio interest

The provision repeals the treatment as portfolio interest of interest paid on bonds that are not issued in registered form but meet the foreign targeting requirements of section 163(f)(2)(B). Under the provision, interest qualifies as portfolio interest only if it is paid on an obligation that is issued in registered form and either (1) the beneficial owner has provided the withholding agent with a statement certifying that the beneficial owner is not a United States person (on IRS Form W-8), or (2) the Secretary has determined that such statement is not required in order to carry out the purposes of the subsection. It is anticipated that the Secretary may exercise its authority under this rule to waive the requirement of collecting Forms W-8 in circumstances in which the Secretary has determined there is a low risk of tax evasion and there are adequate documentation standards within the country of tax residency of the beneficial owner of the obligations in question. Generally, however, as a result of the provision, interest paid to a foreign person on an obligation that is not issued in registered form is subject to U.S. withholding tax at a 30-percent rate, unless the withholding agent can establish that the beneficial owner of the amount is eligible for an exemption from withholding other than the portfolio interest exemption or for a reduced rate of withholding under an income tax treaty.

Dematerialized book-entry systems treated as registered form

The provision provides that a debt obligation held through a dematerialized book entry system, or other book entry system specified by the Secretary, is treated, for purposes of section 163(f), as held through a book entry system for the purpose of treating the obligation as in registered form.²⁰³ A debt obligation that is formally in bearer form is treated, for the purposes of section 163(f), as held in a book-entry system as long as the debt obligation may be transferred only through a dematerialized book entry system or other book entry system specified by the Secretary.

²⁰³ By reason of cross references, this rule will also apply to sections 165(j), 312(m), 871(h), 881(c), 1287 and 4701.

Repeal of exception to requirement that Treasury obligations be in registered form

The provision includes a conforming change to title 31 of the United States Code that repeals the foreign targeted exception to the definition of a registration-required obligation. Thus, a foreign targeted obligation of the Treasury must be in registered form.

Effective Date

The provision applies to debt obligations issued after the date which is two years after the date of enactment.

3. Disclosure of information with respect to foreign financial assets (sec. 511 of the bill and new sec. 6038D of the Code)

Present Law

U.S. persons who transfer assets to, and hold interests in, foreign bank accounts or foreign entities may be subject to self-reporting requirements under both Title 26 (the Internal Revenue Code) and Title 31 (the Bank Secrecy Act) of the United States Code.

Since its enactment, the Bank Secrecy Act has been expanded beyond its original focus on large currency transactions, while retaining its broad purpose of obtaining self-reporting of information with “a high degree of usefulness in criminal, tax, or regulatory investigations or proceedings.”²⁰⁴ As the reporting regime has expanded,²⁰⁵ reporting obligations have been imposed on both financial institutions and account holders. With respect to account holders, a U.S. citizen, resident, or person doing business in the United States is required to keep records and file reports, as specified by the Secretary, when that person enters into a transaction or maintains an account with a foreign financial agency.²⁰⁶ Regulations promulgated pursuant to broad regulatory authority granted to the Secretary in the Bank Secrecy Act²⁰⁷ provide additional guidance regarding the disclosure obligation with respect to foreign accounts. The Bank Secrecy Act specifies only that such disclosure contain the following information “in the way and to the extent the Secretary prescribes”: (1) the identity and address of participants in a transaction or

²⁰⁴ 31 U.S.C. sec. 5311.

²⁰⁵ See e.g., Title III of the USA PATRIOT Act, Pub. L. No. 107-56 (October 26, 2001) (sections 351 through 366 amended the Bank Secrecy Act as part of a series of reforms directed at international financing of terrorism).

²⁰⁶ 31 U.S.C. sec. 5314. The term “agency” in the Bank Secrecy Act includes financial institutions.

²⁰⁷ 31 U.S.C. sec. 5314(a) provides: “Considering the need to avoid impeding or controlling the export or import of monetary instruments and the need to avoid burdening unreasonably a person making a transaction with a foreign financial agency, the Secretary of the Treasury shall require a resident or citizen of the United States or a person in, and doing business in, the United States, to keep records, file reports, or keep records and file reports, when the resident, citizen, or person makes a transaction or maintains a relation for any person with a foreign financial agency.”

relationship; (2) the legal capacity in which a participant is acting; (3) the identity of real parties in interest; and (4) a description of the transaction.

Treasury Department Form TD F 90-22.1, “Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts,” (the “FBAR”) must be filed by June 30 of the year following the year in which the \$10,000 filing threshold is met.²⁰⁸ The FBAR is filed with the Treasury Department at the IRS Detroit Computing Center. Failure to file the FBAR is subject to both criminal²⁰⁹ and civil penalties.²¹⁰ Since 2004, the civil sanctions have included penalties not to exceed (1) \$10,000 for failures that are not willful and (2) the greater of \$100,000 or 50 percent of the balance in the account for willful failures. Although the FBAR is received and processed by the IRS, it is neither part of the income tax return filed with the IRS nor filed in the same office as that return. As a result, for purposes of Title 26, the FBAR is not considered “return information,” and its distribution to other law enforcement agencies is not limited by the nondisclosure rules of Title 26.²¹¹

Although the obligation to file an FBAR arises under Title 31, individual taxpayers subject to the FBAR reporting requirements are alerted to this requirement in the preparation of annual Federal income tax returns. Part III (“Foreign Accounts and Trusts”) of Schedule B of the 2008 IRS Form 1040 includes the question, “At any time during 2008, did you have an interest in or signatory or any other authority over a financial account in a foreign country, such as a bank account, securities account, or other financial account?” and directs taxpayers to “See page B-2 for exceptions and filing requirements for Form TD F 90-22.1.” The Form 1040 instructions advise individuals who answer “yes” to this question to identify the foreign country or countries in which such accounts are located.²¹² Responding to this question does not discharge one’s obligations under Title 31 and constitutes “return information” protected from routine disclosure to those charged with enforcing Title 31. In addition, the Form 1040 instructions identify certain types of accounts that are not subject to disclosure, including those instances in which the combined value of all accounts held by the taxpayer did not exceed \$10,000 at any point during the relevant tax year.

The FBAR requires disclosure of any account in which the filer has a financial interest or as to which the filer has signature or other authority (in which case the filer must identify the owner of the account). The Treasury Department and the IRS revised the FBAR and its accompanying instructions in October, 2008, to clarify the filing requirements for U.S. persons

²⁰⁸ 31 C.F.R. sec. 103.27(c). The \$10,000 threshold is the aggregate value of all foreign financial accounts in which a U.S. person has a financial interest or over which the U.S. person has signature or other authority.

²⁰⁹ 31 U.S.C. sec. 5322 (failure to file is punishable by a fine up to \$250,000 and imprisonment for five years, which may double if the violation occurs in conjunction with certain other violations).

²¹⁰ 31 U.S.C. sec. 5321(a)(5).

²¹¹ Section 6103 bars disclosure of return information, unless permitted by an exception.

²¹² 31 C.F.R. sec. 103.24.

holding interests in foreign bank accounts.²¹³ For example, the terminology has been updated to reflect new types of financial transactions. For example, “financial account” now specifies that debit or prepaid credit cards are financial accounts,²¹⁴ and the definition of “signature or other authority” now encompasses the ability to indirectly exercise this authority, even in the absence of written instructions.²¹⁵ The revised instructions also provide that foreign individuals doing business in the United States may be required to file an FBAR.²¹⁶ In August, 2009, the IRS

²¹³ Treasury Department Form TD F 90-22.1, Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts, and its instructions states:

A financial interest in a bank, securities, or other financial account in a foreign country means an interest described in one of the following three paragraphs: 1. A United States person has a financial interest in each account for which such person is the owner of record or has legal title, whether the account is maintained for his or her own benefit or for the benefit of others including non-United States persons. 2. A United States person has a financial interest in each bank, securities, or other financial account in a foreign country for which the owner of record or holder of legal title is: (a) a person acting as an agent, nominee, attorney, or in some other capacity on behalf of the U.S. person; (b) a corporation in which the United States person owns directly or indirectly more than 50 percent of the total value of shares of stock or more than 50 percent of the voting power for all shares of stock; (c) a partnership in which the United States person owns an interest in more than 50 percent of the profits (distributive share of income, taking into account any special allocation agreement) or more than 50 percent of the capital of the partnership; or (d) a trust in which the United States person either has a present beneficial interest, either directly or indirectly, in more than 50 percent of the assets or from which such person receives more than 50 percent of the current income. 3. A United States person has a financial interest in each bank, securities, or other financial account in a foreign country for which the owner of record or holder of legal title is a trust, or a person acting on behalf of a trust, that was established by such United States person and for which a trust protector has been appointed. A trust protector is a person who is responsible for monitoring the activities of a trustee, with the authority to influence the decisions of the trustee or to replace, or recommend the replacement of, the trustee. Correspondent or “nostro” accounts (international interbank transfer accounts) maintained by banks that are used solely for the purpose of bank-to-bank settlement need not be reported on this form, but are subject to other Bank Secrecy Act filing requirements. This exception is intended to encompass those accounts utilized for bank-to-bank settlement purposes only.

²¹⁴ See Chief Counsel Advice 200603026 (January 20, 2006) for a discussion of whether payment card accounts constitute financial accounts.

²¹⁵ According to the instructions to the FBAR, a person has “signature authority” over an account “if such person can control the disposition of money or other property in it by delivery of a document containing his or her signature (or his or her signature and that of one or more other persons) to the bank or other person with whom the account is maintained.” “Other authority” exists in a person “who can exercise comparable power over an account by communication to the bank or other person with whom the account is maintained, either directly or through an agent, nominee, attorney, or in some other capacity on behalf of the US person, either orally or by some other means.”

²¹⁶ Although the revised instructions currently track the language of the statute in stating that a person in or doing business in the United States is within its purview, and thus merely clarify what has long been required, the IRS announced that pending publication of guidance on the scope of the statute, people could rely on the earlier, unrevised instructions to determine whether they are required to file a FBAR. Announcement 2009-51, 2009-25 I.R.B. 1105. Subsequently, the IRS announced that persons with only signature authority over a foreign financial account as well as for signatories or owners of financial interest in a foreign commingled fund have until June 30,

requested public comments to help determine the scope and nature of future additional guidance.²¹⁷

The revised instructions explain the basis for reporting other information in more detail, and provide that (1) all foreign persons with an interest in the account must be identified (including foreign identification numbers for each), (2) the highest value held in the account at any point in the year must be disclosed, (3) corporate employees with signature authority but no financial interest are generally required to disclose the signature authority, unless the corporate Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”) (or in the case of an employee of a subsidiary, the parent company’s CFO) certifies that the account will be reported on the corporate filing and (4) any amended or delinquent filing should be identified as such, and accompanied by an explanatory statement.

In addition to the FBAR requirements under Title 31, there are additional reports required by the Code to be filed with the IRS by U.S. persons engaged in foreign activities, directly or indirectly, through a foreign business entity. Upon the formation, acquisition or ongoing ownership of certain foreign corporations, U.S. persons that are officers, directors, or shareholders must file a Form 5471, “Information Return of U.S. Persons with Respect to Certain Foreign Corporations.”²¹⁸ Similarly, an IRS Form 8865, “Return of U.S. Persons with Respect to Certain Foreign Partnerships,” must be filed with respect to certain interests in a controlled foreign partnership; an IRS Form 3520, “Annual Return to Report Transactions with Foreign Trusts and Receipt of Certain Foreign Gifts,” must be filed with respect to certain foreign trusts; and an IRS Form 8858, “Information Return of U.S. Persons With Respect To Foreign Disregarded Entities” must be filed with respect to a foreign disregarded entity.²¹⁹ To the extent that the U.S. person engages in such foreign activities indirectly through a foreign business entity, other self-reporting requirements may apply. In addition, a U.S. person that capitalizes a foreign entity generally is required to file an IRS Form 926, “Return by a U.S. Transferor of Property to a Foreign Corporation.”²²⁰

2010 to file an FBAR for the 2008 and earlier calendar years with respect to those accounts. Notice 2009-62, 2009-35 I.R.B. 260.

²¹⁷ Notice 2009-62, 2009-35 I.R.B. 260, specifically requested comments concerning: (1) when a person having only signature authority or having an interest in a commingled fund should be relieved of filing an FBAR; (2) the circumstances under which the FBAR filing exceptions for officers and employees of banks and some publicly traded domestic corporations should be expanded; (3) when an interest in a foreign entity should be subject to FBAR reporting; and (4) whether the passive asset and passive income thresholds are appropriate and should apply conjunctively.

²¹⁸ Secs. 6038, 6046.

²¹⁹ Form 8858 is used to satisfy reporting requirements of sections 6011, 6012, 6031, 6038, and related regulations.

²²⁰ Sec. 6038B. The filing of this form may also be required upon future contributions to the foreign corporation.

With the exception of the questions included on Form 1040, Schedule B, there is no requirement to disclose the information includible on FBAR on an individual tax return.

FBAR enforcement responsibility

Until 2003, the Financial Crimes and Enforcement Network (“FinCEN”), an agency of the Department of the Treasury, had responsibility for civil penalty enforcement of FBAR.²²¹ As a result, persons who were more than 180 days delinquent in paying any FBAR penalties were referred for collection action to the Financial Management Service of the Treasury Department, which is responsible for such non-tax collections.²²² Continued nonpayment resulted in a referral to the Department of Justice for institution of court proceedings against the delinquent person. In 2003, the Secretary delegated civil enforcement to the IRS.²²³ This change reflected the fact that a major purpose of the FBAR was to identify potential tax evasion, and therefore was not closely aligned with FinCEN’s core mission.²²⁴ The authority delegated to the IRS in 2003 included the authority to determine and enforce civil penalties,²²⁵ as well as to revise the form and instructions. However, the collection and enforcement powers available to enforce the Internal Revenue Code under Title 26 are not available to the IRS in the enforcement of FBAR civil penalties, which remain collectible only in accord with the procedures for non-tax collections described above.

In general, information reported on an FBAR is available to the IRS and other law enforcement agencies. In contrast, information on income tax returns—including the Schedule B information regarding foreign bank accounts—is not readily available to those within the IRS who are charged with administering FBAR compliance, despite the fact that Federal returns and return information may be the best source of information for this purpose.

The nondisclosure constraints on IRS personnel who examine income tax liability (i.e., Form 1040 reporting) generally preclude the sharing of tax return information with any other IRS

²²¹ Treas. Directive 15-14 (December 1, 1992), in which the Secretary delegated to the IRS authority to investigate violations of the Bank Secrecy Act. If the IRS Criminal Investigation Division declines to pursue a possible criminal case, it is to refer the matter to FinCEN for civil enforcement.

²²² 31 U.S.C. sec. 3711(g).

²²³ 31 C.F.R. sec. 103.56(g). Memorandum of Agreement and Delegation of Authority for Enforcement of FBAR Requirements (April 2, 2003); News Release, Internal Revenue Service, IR-2003-48 (April 10, 2003).

²²⁴ Secretary of the Treasury, “A Report to Congress in Accordance with sec. 361(b) of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (USA Patriot Act)” (April 24, 2003).

²²⁵ A penalty may be assessed before the end of the six-year period beginning on the date of the transaction with respect to which the penalty is assessed. 31 U.S.C. sec. 5321(b)(1). A civil action for collection may be commenced within two years of the later of the date of assessment and the date a judgment becomes final in any a related criminal action. 31 U.S.C. sec. 5321(b)(2).

personnel or Treasury officials, except for tax administration purposes.²²⁶ Tax administration is defined as “the administration, management, conduct, direction, and supervision of the execution and application of the internal revenue laws or related statutes” and does not necessarily include administration of Title 31.²²⁷ Because Title 31 includes enforcement of non-tax provisions of the Bank Secrecy Act, Title 31 is not, per se, a “related statute,” for purposes of finding that a disclosure of such information would be for tax administration purposes. As a result, IRS personnel charged with investigating and enforcing the civil penalties under Title 31 are not routinely permitted access to Form 1040 information that would support or shed light on the existence of an FBAR violation. Instead, there must be a determination, in writing, that the FBAR violation was in furtherance of a Title 26 violation in order to support a finding that the statutes are “related statutes” for purposes of authorizing the disclosure. The effect of this prerequisite is to subsume the bank account information reported on Form 1040 under the scope of “return information” and therefore, the protection from disclosure provided under Title 26.²²⁸

Penalties

Failure to comply with the FBAR filing requirements is subject to penalties imposed under Title 31 of the United States Code, and may be both civil and criminal. Since the initial enactment of the Bank Secrecy Act, a willful failure to comply with the FBAR reporting requirement has been subject to a civil penalty. In 2004, the available penalties were expanded to include a reduced penalty for a non-willful failure to file.²²⁹ Willful failure to file an FBAR may be subject to penalties in amounts not to exceed the greater of \$100,000 or 50 percent of the amount in the account at the time of the violation.²³⁰ A non-willful, but negligent, failure to file is subject to a penalty of \$10,000 for each negligent violation.²³¹ The penalty may be waived if (1) there is reasonable cause for the failure to report and (2) the amount of the transaction or balance in the account was properly reported. In addition, serious violations are subject to criminal prosecution, potentially resulting in both monetary penalties and imprisonment. Civil and criminal sanctions are not mutually exclusive.

Failure to comply with information returns required by the Internal Revenue Code is subject to a variety of sanctions, including (1) suspension of the applicable statute of limitations,²³² (2) disallowance of otherwise permitted tax attributes, deductions or credits,²³³ and

²²⁶ Sec. 6103(h)(1). In essence, section 6103(h)(1) authorizes officers and employees of both the Treasury Department and IRS to have access to return information on the basis of a “need to know” in order to perform a tax administration function.

²²⁷ Sec. 6103(b)(4).

²²⁸ Internal Revenue Manual, paragraphs 4.26.14.2 and 4.26.14.2.1.

²²⁹ American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, Pub. L. No. 108-357, sec. 821(b), 118 Stat. 1418. This provision is codified in 31 U.S.C. sec. 5321(a)(5).

²³⁰ 31 U.S.C. sec. 5321(a)(5)(C).

²³¹ 31 U.S.C. sec. 5321(a)(5)(B)(i), (ii).

²³² Sec. 6501(c)(8).

(3) imposition of penalties. For most information returns, the failure to file penalty is \$50 per return, up to a maximum of \$250,000 per taxpayer.²³⁴ Failures to disclose control of any foreign business entity,²³⁵ foreign parties with 25-percent ownership interest in a domestic company,²³⁶ domestic officers and 10-percent owners of a foreign corporation,²³⁷ or change in ownership of a foreign partnership²³⁸ are subject to penalties of \$10,000, plus \$10,000 for every 30 days the failure to file persists longer than 90 days after the taxpayer is informed of the failure. A failure to report a transfer to a foreign corporation is subject to a penalty equal to 10 percent of the value of the transfer, but is capped at \$10,000 if the failure is not willful.²³⁹ Failure to report the creation of a foreign trust is subject to a 35 percent penalty on the reportable amount (or five percent for a Form 3520-A report), plus \$10,000 for every 30 days the failure to file persists after 90 days from the date on which the taxpayer is informed of the failure to file. The penalty is capped at the gross reportable amount.²⁴⁰

Explanation of Provision

The provision requires individual taxpayers with an interest in a “specified foreign financial asset” during the taxable year to attach a disclosure statement to their income tax return for any year in which the aggregate value of all such assets is greater than \$50,000. Although the nature of the information required is similar to the information disclosed on an FBAR, it is not identical. For example, a beneficiary of a foreign trust who is not within the scope of the FBAR reporting requirements because his interest in the trust is less than 50 percent may nonetheless be required to disclose the interest in the trust with his tax return under this provision if the value of his interest in the trust together with the value of other specified foreign financial assets exceeds the aggregate value threshold. Nothing in this provision is intended as a substitute for compliance with the FBAR reporting requirements, which are unchanged by this provision.

“Specified foreign financial assets” are depository or custodial accounts at foreign financial institutions and, to the extent not held in an account at a financial institution, (1) stocks or securities issued by foreign persons, (2) any other financial instrument or contract held for investment that is issued by or has a counterparty that is not a U.S. person, and (3) any interest in a foreign entity. The information to be included on the statement includes identifying information for each asset and its maximum value during the taxable year. For an account, the

²³³ Secs. 1295, 6038.

²³⁴ Sec. 6721.

²³⁵ Sec. 6038.

²³⁶ Sec. 6038A.

²³⁷ Sec. 6046.

²³⁸ Sec. 6046A.

²³⁹ Sec. 6038B.

²⁴⁰ Sec. 6048.

name and address of the institution at which the account is maintained and the account number are required. For a stock or security, the name and address of the issuer, and any other information necessary to identify the stock or security and terms of its issuance must be provided. For all other instruments or contracts, or interests in foreign entities, the information necessary to identify the nature of the instrument, contract or interest must be provided, along with the names and addresses of all foreign issuers and counterparties. An individual is not required under this provision to disclose interests that are held in a custodial account with a U.S. financial institution nor is an individual required to identify separately any stock, security instrument, contract, or interest in a foreign financial account disclosed under the provision. In addition, the provision permits the Secretary to issue regulations that would apply the reporting obligations to a domestic entity in the same manner as if such entity were an individual if that domestic entity is formed or availed of to hold such interests, directly or indirectly.

Individuals who fail to make the required disclosures are subject to a penalty of \$10,000 for the taxable year. An additional penalty may apply if the Secretary notifies an individual by mail of the failure to disclose and the failure to disclose continues. If the failure continues beyond 90 days following the mailing, the penalty increases by \$10,000 for each 30 day period (or a fraction thereof), up to a maximum penalty of \$50,000 for one taxable period. The computation of the penalty is similar to that applicable to failures to file reports with respect to certain foreign corporations under section 6038. Thus, an individual who is notified of his failure to disclose with respect to a single taxable year under this provision and who takes remedial action on the 95th day after such notice is mailed incurs a penalty of \$20,000 comprising the base amount of \$10,000, plus \$10,000 for the fraction (i.e., the five days) of a 30-day period following the lapse of 90 days after the notice of noncompliance was mailed. An individual who postpones remedial action until the 181st day is subject to the maximum penalty of \$50,000: the base amount of \$10,000, plus \$30,000 for the three 30-day periods, plus \$10,000 for the one fraction (i.e., the single day) of a 30-day period following the lapse of 90 days after the notice of noncompliance was mailed.

No penalty is imposed under the provision against an individual who can establish that the failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect. Foreign law prohibitions against disclosure of the required information cannot be relied upon to establish reasonable cause.

To the extent the Secretary determines that the individual has an interest in one or more foreign financial assets but the individual does not provide enough information to enable the Secretary to determine the aggregate value thereof, the aggregate value of such identified foreign financial assets will be presumed to have exceeded \$50,000 for purposes of assessing the penalty.

The provision also grants authority to promulgate regulations necessary to carry out the intent. Such regulations may include exceptions for nonresident aliens and classes of assets identified by the Secretary, including those assets which the Secretary determines are subject to reporting requirements under other provisions of the Code. In particular, regulatory exceptions to avoid duplicative reporting requirements are anticipated.

Effective Date

The provision is effective for taxable years beginning after the date of enactment.

4. Penalties for underpayments attributable to undisclosed foreign financial assets (sec. 512 of the bill and sec. 6662 of the Code)

Present Law

The Code imposes penalties equal to 20 percent of the portion of any underpayments that are attributable to any of the following five grounds: (1) negligence or disregard of rules or regulations; (2) any substantial understatement²⁴¹ of income tax; (3) any substantial valuation misstatement; (4) any substantial overstatement of pension liabilities; and (5) any substantial estate or gift tax valuation understatement. With the exception of a penalty based on negligence or disregard of rules or regulations, these penalties are commonly referred to as accuracy-related penalties, because the imposition of the penalty does not require an inquiry into the culpability of the taxpayer. If the penalty is asserted, a taxpayer may defend against the penalty by demonstrating that (1) there was “reasonable cause” for the underpayment and (2) the taxpayer acted in good faith.²⁴² Regulations provide that reasonable cause exists in cases in which the taxpayer “reasonably relies in good faith on the opinion of a professional tax advisor, if the opinion is based on the tax advisor’s analysis of the pertinent facts and authorities . . . and unambiguously states that the tax advisor concludes that there is a greater than 50-percent likelihood that the tax treatment of the item will be upheld if challenged” by the IRS.²⁴³

A penalty for a substantial understatement may be reduced to the extent of the portion of the understatement attributable to an item on the return for which the challenged tax treatment (1) is supported by substantial authority or (2) is adequately disclosed on the return and there was a reasonable basis for such treatment. The tax treatment is considered to have been adequately disclosed only if all relevant facts are disclosed with the return. Regardless of whether an item would otherwise meet either of these tests, this defense is not available with respect to penalties imposed on understatements arising from tax shelters.²⁴⁴ The Secretary may prescribe a list of positions which the Secretary believes do not meet the requirements for substantial authority under this provision.

Under present law, failure to comply with the various information reporting requirements generally does not, in itself, determine the amount of the penalty imposed on an underpayment of

²⁴¹ If the correct income tax liability exceeds that reported by the taxpayer by the greater of 10 percent of the correct tax or \$5,000 (or, in the case of corporations, by the lesser of (1) 10 percent of the correct tax (or, if greater, \$10,000) or (2) \$10 million), then a substantial understatement exists.

²⁴² Sec. 6664(c).

²⁴³ Treas. Reg. secs. 1.6662-4(g)(4)(i)(B), 1.6664-4(c).

²⁴⁴ A tax shelter is defined for this purpose as a partnership or other entity, an investment plan or arrangement, or any other plan or arrangement if a significant purpose of such partnership, other entity, plan, or arrangement is the avoidance or evasion of Federal income tax. Sec. 6662(d)(2)(C).

tax. However, such failure to comply may be relevant to (1) establishing negligence under section 6662 or fraudulent intent,²⁴⁵ (2) determining whether penalties based on culpability are applicable or (3) determining whether certain defenses are available.

In the context of transactions that are subject to the “reportable transaction” disclosure regime,²⁴⁶ a separate accuracy-related penalty may apply.²⁴⁷ That penalty applies to “listed transactions” and other “reportable transactions” that have a significant tax avoidance purpose (a “reportable avoidance transaction”). The penalty rate and defenses available to avoid the section 6662A penalty vary, based on the adequacy of disclosure. In general, a 20-percent accuracy-related penalty is imposed on any understatement attributable to an adequately disclosed listed transaction or reportable avoidance transaction.²⁴⁸ An exception is available if the taxpayer satisfies a higher standard under the reasonable cause and good faith exception. This higher standard requires the taxpayer to demonstrate that there was (1) adequate disclosure of the relevant facts affecting the treatment on the taxpayer’s return, (2) substantial authority for the treatment on the taxpayer’s return, and (3) a reasonable belief that the treatment on the taxpayer’s return was more likely than not the proper treatment.²⁴⁹ If the transaction is not adequately disclosed, the reasonable cause exception is not available and the taxpayer is subject to a penalty equal to 30 percent of the understatement.²⁵⁰

Explanation of Provision

The provision adds a new accuracy related penalty to section 6662. The new provision, which is subject to the same defenses as are otherwise available under section 6662, imposes a 40-percent penalty on any understatement attributable to an undisclosed foreign financial asset. The term “undisclosed foreign financial asset” includes all assets subject to certain information reporting requirements²⁵¹ for which the required information was not provided by the taxpayer as required under the applicable reporting provisions. An understatement is attributable to an undisclosed foreign financial asset if it is attributable to any transaction involving such asset. Thus, a U.S. person who fails to comply with the various self-reporting requirements for a

²⁴⁵ Section 6663 imposes a penalty of 75 percent on that portion of the understatement attributable to fraud. If the government proves that such understatement was attributable to fraud, there is a rebuttable presumption that any other understatement is attributable to fraud.

²⁴⁶ Secs. 6011 through 6112 require taxpayers and their advisers to disclose certain transactions determined to have the potential for tax avoidance. All such transactions are referred to as “reportable transactions,” and include within that class of transactions, those that are “listed,” that is, the subject of published guidance in which the Secretary announces his intent to challenge such transactions.

²⁴⁷ Sec. 6662A.

²⁴⁸ Sec. 6662A(a).

²⁴⁹ Sec. 6664(d).

²⁵⁰ Sec. 6662A(c).

²⁵¹ The information reporting requirements identified include sections 6038, 6038A, new 6038D, 6046A, and 6048.

foreign financial asset and engages in a transaction with respect to that asset incurs a penalty on any resulting underpayment that is double the otherwise applicable penalty for substantial understatements or negligence. For example, if a taxpayer fails to disclose amounts held in a foreign financial account, any underpayment of tax related to the transaction that gave rise to the income would be subject to the penalty provision, as would any underpayment related to interest, dividends or other returns accrued on such undisclosed amounts.

Effective Date

The provision is effective for taxable years beginning after the date of enactment.

5. Modification of statute of limitations for significant omission of income in connection with foreign assets (sec. 513 of the bill and secs. 6229 and 6501 of the Code)

Present Law

Taxes are generally required to be assessed within three years after a taxpayer's return was filed, whether or not it was timely filed.²⁵² Of the exceptions to this general rule, only section 6501(c)(8) is specifically targeted at the identification of, and collection of information about, cross-border transactions. Under this exception, the limitation period for assessment of any tax imposed under the Code with respect to any event or period to which information about certain cross-border transactions required to be reported relates does not expire any earlier than three years after the required information is actually provided to the Secretary by the person required to file the return.²⁵³ In general, such information reporting is due with the taxpayer's return; thus, the three-year limitation period commences when a timely and complete (including all information reporting) return is filed. Without the inclusion of the information reporting with the return, the limitation period does not commence until such time as the information reports are subsequently provided to the Secretary, even though the return has been filed.

In the case of a false or fraudulent return filed with the intent to evade tax, or if the taxpayer fails to file a required return, the tax may be assessed, or a proceeding in court for collection of such tax may be begun without assessment, at any time.²⁵⁴ The limitation period also may be extended by taxpayer consent.²⁵⁵ If a taxpayer engages in a listed transaction but fails to include any of the information required under section 6011 on any return or statement for a taxable year, the limitation period with respect to such transaction will not expire before the date which is one year after the earlier of (1) the date on which the Secretary is provided the

²⁵² Sec. 6501(a). Returns that are filed before the date they are due are deemed filed on the due date. See sec. 6501(b)(1) and (2).

²⁵³ Required information reporting subject to this three-year rule is reporting under sections 6038 (certain foreign corporations and partnerships), 6038A (certain foreign-owned corporations), 6038B (certain transfers to foreign persons), 6046 (organizations, reorganizations, and acquisitions of stock of foreign corporations), 6046A (interests in foreign partnerships), and 6048 (certain foreign trusts).

²⁵⁴ Sec. 6501(c).

²⁵⁵ Sec. 6501(c)(4).

information so required, or (2) the date that a “material advisor” (as defined in section 6111) makes its section 6112(a) list available for inspection pursuant to a request by the Secretary under section 6112(b)(1)(A).²⁵⁶

A special rule is provided where there is a substantial omission of income. If a taxpayer omits substantial income on a return, any tax with respect to that return may be assessed and collected within six years of the date on which the return was filed. In the case of income taxes, “substantial” means at least 25 percent of the amount that was properly includible in gross income; for estate and gift taxes, it means 25 percent of a gross estate or total gifts. For this purpose, the gross income of a trade or business means gross receipts, without reduction for the cost of sales or services.²⁵⁷ An amount is not considered to have been omitted if the item properly includible in income is disclosed on the return.²⁵⁸

In addition to the exceptions described, there are also circumstances under which the three-year limitation period is suspended. For example, service of an administrative summons triggers the suspension either (1) beginning six months after service (in the case of John Doe summonses)²⁵⁹ or (2) when a proceeding to quash a summons is initiated by a taxpayer named in a summons to a third-party record-keeper. Judicial proceedings initiated by the government to enforce a summons generally do not suspend the limitation period.

Explanation of Provision

The provision authorizes a new six-year limitations period for assessment of tax on understatements of income attributable to foreign financial assets. The present exception that provides a six-year period for substantial omission of an amount equal to 25 percent of the gross income reported on the return is not changed.

The new exception applies if there is an omission of gross income in excess of \$5,000 and the omitted gross income is attributable to an asset with respect to which information reports are required under section 6038D, as applied without regard to the dollar threshold, the statutory exception for nonresident aliens and any exceptions provided by regulation. If a domestic entity is formed or availed of to hold foreign financial assets and is subject to the reporting requirements of section 6038D in the same manner as an individual, the six-year limitations period may also apply to that entity. The Secretary is permitted to assess the resulting deficiency at any time within six years of the filing of the income tax return.

²⁵⁶ Sec. 6501(c)(10).

²⁵⁷ Sec. 6501(e)(1)(A)(i).

²⁵⁸ Sec. 6501(e)(1)(A)(ii) provides that, in determining whether an amount was omitted, any amounts that are disclosed in the return or in a statement attached to the return in a manner adequate to apprise the Secretary of the nature and amount of such item are not taken into account.

²⁵⁹ Sec. 7609(e)(2).

In providing that the applicability of section 6038D information reporting requirements is to be determined without regard to the statutory or regulatory exceptions, the statute ensures that the longer limitation period applies to omissions of income with respect to transactions involving foreign assets owned by individuals. Thus, a regulatory provision that alleviates duplicative reporting obligations by providing that a report that complies with another provision of the Code may satisfy one's obligations under new section 6038D does not change the nature of the asset subject to reporting. The asset remains one that is subject to the requirements of section 6038D for purposes of determining whether the exception to the three-year statute of limitations applies.

The provision also suspends the limitations period for assessment if a taxpayer fails to provide timely information returns required with respect to passive foreign investment corporations²⁶⁰ and the new self-reporting of foreign financial assets. The limitations period will not begin to run until the information required by those provisions has been furnished to the Secretary. The provision also clarifies that the extension is not limited to adjustments to income related to the information required to be reported by one of the enumerated sections.

Effective Date

The provision applies to returns filed after the date of enactment as well as for any other return for which the assessment period specified in section 6501 has not yet expired as of the date of enactment.

6. Reporting of activities with respect to passive foreign investment companies (sec. 521 of the bill and sec. 1298 of the Code)

Present Law

In general, active foreign business income derived by a foreign corporation with U.S. owners is not subject to current U.S. taxation until the corporation makes a dividend distribution to those owners. Certain rules, however, restrict the benefit of deferral of U.S. tax on income derived through foreign corporations. One such regime applies to U.S. persons who own stock of passive foreign investment companies ("PFICs"). A PFIC generally is defined as any foreign corporation if 75 percent or more of its gross income for the taxable year consists of passive income, or 50 percent or more of its assets consist of assets that produce, or are held for the production of, passive income.²⁶¹ Various sets of income inclusion rules apply to U.S. persons that are shareholders in a PFIC, regardless of their percentage ownership in the company. One set of rules applies to PFICs under which U.S. shareholders pay tax on certain income or gain realized through the companies, plus an interest charge intended to eliminate the benefit of deferral.²⁶² A second set of rules applies to PFICs that are "qualified electing funds" ("QEF"), under which electing U.S. shareholders currently include in gross income their respective shares

²⁶⁰ Sec. 1295(b), (f).

²⁶¹ Sec. 1297.

²⁶² Sec. 1291.

of the company's earnings, with a separate election to defer payment of tax, subject to an interest charge, on income not currently received.²⁶³ A third set of rules applies to marketable PFIC stock, under which electing U.S. shareholders currently take into account as income (or loss) the difference between the fair market value of the stock as of the close of the taxable year and their adjusted basis in such stock (subject to certain limitations), often referred to as "marking to market."²⁶⁴

In general, a U.S. person that is a direct or indirect shareholder of a PFIC must file IRS Form 8621, "Return by a Shareholder of a Passive Foreign Investment Company or Qualifying Electing Fund" for each tax year in which that U.S. person (1) recognizes gain on a direct or indirect disposition of PFIC stock, (2) receives certain direct or indirect distributions from a PFIC, or (3) is making a reportable election.²⁶⁵ The Code includes a general reporting requirement for certain PFIC shareholders which is contingent upon the issuance of regulations.²⁶⁶ Although Treasury issued proposed regulations in 1992 requiring U.S. persons to file annually Form 8621 for each PFIC of which the person is a shareholder during the taxable year, such regulations have not been finalized and current IRS Form 8621 requires reporting only based on one of the triggering events described above.²⁶⁷

Explanation of Provision

The provision requires that, unless otherwise provided by the Secretary, each U.S. person who is a shareholder of a PFIC must file an annual information return containing such information as the Secretary may require. A person that meets the reporting requirements of this provision may, however, also meet the reporting requirements of section 511 of the bill and new section 6038D of the Code requiring disclosure of information with respect to foreign financial assets. It is anticipated that the Secretary will exercise regulatory authority under this provision or new section 6038D to avoid duplicative reporting.

²⁶³ Secs. 1293-1295.

²⁶⁴ Sec. 1296.

²⁶⁵ See Instructions to IRS Form 8621. According to the form, reportable elections include the following: (i) an election to treat the PFIC as a QEF; (ii) an election to recognize gain on the deemed sale of a PFIC interest on the first day of the PFIC's tax year as a QEF; (iii) an election to treat an amount equal to the shareholder's post-1986 earnings and profits of a CFC as an excess distribution on the first day of a PFIC's tax year as a QEF that is also a controlled foreign corporation under section 957(a); (iv) an election to extend the time for payment of the shareholder's tax on the undistributed earnings and profits of a QEF; (v) an election to treat as an excess distribution the gain recognized on the deemed sale of the shareholder's interest in the PFIC, or to treat such shareholder's share of the PFIC's post-1986 earnings and profits as an excess distribution, on the last day of its last tax year as a PFIC under section 1297(a) if eligible; or (vi) an election to mark-to-market the PFIC stock that is marketable within the meaning of section 1296(e).

²⁶⁶ Sec. 1291(e) by reference to sec. 1246(f).

²⁶⁷ Prop. Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1291-1(i).

Effective Date

The provision is effective on the date of enactment.

7. Secretary permitted to require financial institutions to file certain returns related to withholding on foreign transfers electronically (sec. 522 of the bill and sec. 6011 of the Code).

Present Law

Withholding responsibility

A withholding agent is any person required to withhold U.S. income tax under sections 1441, 1442, 1443, or 1461. For purposes of these sections, a withholding agent is any person, whether a U.S. or a foreign person, that has the control, receipt, custody, disposal, or payment of an item of income of a foreign person subject to withholding.²⁶⁸ A withholding agent is personally liable for the tax required to be withheld.²⁶⁹

Reporting liability of a withholding agent

Every withholding agent must file an annual return with the IRS on Form 1042, “Annual Withholding Tax Return for U.S. Source Income of Foreign Persons,” reporting all taxes withheld during the preceding year and remitting any taxes still owing for such preceding year.²⁷⁰ IRS Form 1042 must be filed on or before March 15 of the year following the year of the payment. The form must be filled even though no tax has been withheld from income paid during the year.²⁷¹ A withholding agent must also file an information return, IRS Form 1042-S, which is entitled “Foreign Person’s U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding,” on or before March 15 of the year succeeding the year of payment. IRS Form 1042-S requires the withholding agent to provide all items of income specified in section 1441(b) paid during the previous year to foreign persons.²⁷² IRS Form 1042-S must be filed for each foreign recipient to whom payments were made during the preceding year,²⁷³ even if no tax was required to have been withheld. A copy of IRS Form 1042-S must be sent to the payee.

²⁶⁸ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1441-7(a)(1).

²⁶⁹ Sec. 1461.

²⁷⁰ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1461-1(b)(1).

²⁷¹ Ibid.

²⁷² Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1461-1(c)(1). IRS Form 1042-S filings provide information important for the Secretary’s purposes in properly effecting refund claims and in meeting IRS’s obligations under exchange of information agreements with various treaty partners. Also, the IRS has the ability to validate electronically filed Form 1042-S upon such filing, thereby serving to better ensure the reliability of information included in such filings.

²⁷³ Ibid. If payments are made to a nominee or representative of a foreign payee, Form 1042-S must also be sent to the beneficial owner of such payments, if known to the withholding agent.

IRS's authority to require electronic filing

The Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (“RRA 1998”)²⁷⁴ states that it is a congressional policy to promote the paperless filing of Federal tax returns. Section 2001(a) of RRA 1998 set a goal for the IRS to have at least 80 percent of all Federal tax and information returns filed electronically by 2007. Section 2001(b) of RRA 1998 requires the IRS to establish a 10-year strategic plan to eliminate barriers to electronic filing.

The Secretary has limited authority to issue regulations specifying which returns must be filed electronically. First, in general, such regulations can only apply to persons required to file at least 250 returns during the year.²⁷⁵ Second, the Secretary is prohibited from requiring that income tax returns of individuals, estates, and trusts be submitted in any format other than paper (although these returns may be filed electronically by choice). Third, the Secretary, in determining which returns must be filed on magnetic media, must take into account relevant factors, including the ability of a taxpayer to comply with magnetic media filing at reasonable cost.²⁷⁶ Finally, a failure to comply with the regulations mandating electronic filing cannot in itself support a penalty for failure to file an information return, with certain exceptions for corporations and partnerships.²⁷⁷

Accordingly, the Secretary requires corporations and tax-exempt organizations that have assets of \$10 million or more and file at least 250 returns during a calendar year, including income tax, information, excise tax, and employment tax returns, to file electronically their Form IRS 1120/1120-S income tax returns and IRS Form 990 information returns for tax years ending on or after December 31, 2006. Private foundations and charitable trusts that file at least 250 returns during a calendar year are required to file electronically their IRS Form 990-PF information returns for tax years ending on or after December 31, 2006, regardless of their asset size. Taxpayers can request waivers of the electronic filing requirement if they cannot meet that requirement due to technological constraints, or if compliance with the requirement would result in undue financial burden.

Explanation of Provision

The provision provides an exception to the general annual 250 returns threshold and permits the Secretary to issue regulations to require filing on magnetic media for any return filed

²⁷⁴ Pub. L. No. 105-206 (1998).

²⁷⁵ Partnerships with more than 100 partners are required to file electronically. Sec. 6011(e)(2). For returns filed after 12/31/2010, under the recently enacted Worker, Homeownership, and Business Act of 2009, any individual tax return, including any return of the tax imposed by subtitle A on individuals, estates, or trusts, prepared by a tax return preparer, is required to be filed electronically unless the tax return preparer reasonably expects to file ten or fewer tax returns during such calendar year. Sec. 6011(e)(3).

²⁷⁶ Sec. 6011(e).

²⁷⁷ Sec. 6724(c). If a corporation fails to comply with the electronic filing requirements for more than 250 returns that it is required to file, it may be subject to the penalty for failure to file information returns under section 6721. For partnerships, the penalty may only be imposed if the failure extends to more than 100 returns.

by a “financial institution”²⁷⁸ with respect to any taxes withheld by the “financial institution” for which it is personally liable.²⁷⁹ Under the provision, the Secretary is authorized to require a financial institution to electronically file returns with respect to any taxes withheld by the financial institution even though such financial institution would be required to file less than 250 returns during the year.

The provision also makes a conforming amendment to section 6724, permitting assertion of a failure to file penalty under section 6721 against a financial institution that fails to comply with the electronic filing requirements.

Effective Date

The provision applies to returns the due date for which (determined without regard to extensions) is after the date of enactment.

8. Clarifications with respect to foreign trusts which are treated as having a United States beneficiary (sec. 531 of the bill and sec. 679 of the Code)

Present Law

Under the grantor trust rules, a U.S. person that directly or indirectly transfers property to a foreign trust²⁸⁰ is generally treated as the owner of the portion of the trust comprising the transferred property for any taxable year in which there is a U.S. beneficiary of any portion of the trust.²⁸¹ This treatment generally does not apply to transfers by reason of death, or to transfers of property to the trust in exchange for at least the fair market value of the transferred property.²⁸² A trust is treated as having a U.S. beneficiary for the taxable year unless (1) under the terms of the trust, no part of the income or corpus of the trust may be paid or accumulated during the taxable year to or for the benefit of a U.S. person, and (2) if the trust were terminated at any time during the taxable year, no part of the income or corpus of the trust could be paid to or for the benefit of a U.S. person.²⁸³

Regulations under section 679 employ a broad approach in determining whether a foreign trust is treated as having a U.S. beneficiary. The determination of whether the trust has a U.S.

²⁷⁸ See section 1471(d)(5) in section 101 of the bill.

²⁷⁹ The “financial institution” is personally liable for any tax withheld in accordance with section 1461 and the proposed section 1474(a) under section 101 of the bill.

²⁸⁰ A trust is a foreign trust if it is not a U.S. person. Sec. 7701(a)(31)(B). A trust is a U.S. person if (1) a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust, and (2) one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust. Sec. 7701(a)(30)(E).

²⁸¹ Sec. 679(a)(1). This rule does not apply to transfers to trusts established to fund certain deferred compensation plan trusts or to trusts exempt from tax under section 501(c)(3).

²⁸² Sec. 679(a)(2).

²⁸³ Sec. 679(c)(1).

beneficiary is made for each taxable year of the transferor. The default rule under the statute and regulations is that a trust has a U.S. beneficiary unless during the U.S. transferor's taxable year the trust meets the two requirements as stated above. Income or corpus may be paid or accumulated to or for the benefit of a U.S. person if, directly or indirectly, income may be distributed to or accumulated for the benefit of a U.S. person, or corpus of the trust may be distributed to or held for the future benefit of a U.S. person.²⁸⁴ The determination is made without regard to whether income or corpus is actually distributed, and without regard to whether a U.S. person's interest in the trust income or corpus is contingent on a future event. A person who is not a named beneficiary and is not a member of a class of beneficiaries will not be taken into account if the transferor can show that the person's contingent interest in the trust is so remote as to be negligible.²⁸⁵ In considering whether a foreign trust has a U.S. beneficiary under the terms of the trust, the trust instrument must be read together with other relevant factors including (1) all written and oral agreements and understandings related to the trust, (2) memoranda or letters of wishes, (3) all records that relate to the actual distribution of income and corpus, and (4) all other documents that relate to the trust, whether or not of any purported legal effect.²⁸⁶ Other factors taken into account in determining whether a foreign trust is deemed to have a U.S. beneficiary include whether (1) the terms of the trust allow the trust to be amended to benefit a U.S. person, (2) the trust instrument does not allow such an amendment, but the law applicable to the foreign trust may require payments or accumulations of income or corpus to a U.S. person, or (3) the parties to the trust ignore the terms of the trust, or it reasonably expected that they will do so to benefit a U.S. person.²⁸⁷

If a foreign trust that was not treated as a grantor trust acquires a U.S. beneficiary and is treated as a grantor trust under section 679 for the taxable year, the transferor is taxable on the trust's undistributed net income²⁸⁸ computed at the end of the preceding taxable year.²⁸⁹ Any additional amount included in the transferor's gross income as a result of this provision is subject to the interest charge rules of section 668.²⁹⁰

Explanation of Provision

In determining whether, under section 679, a foreign trust has a U.S. beneficiary, the provision clarifies that an amount is treated as accumulated for the benefit of a U.S. person even if the U.S. person's interest in the trust is contingent on a future event. Under the provision, if any person has the discretion (by authority given in the trust agreement, by power of

²⁸⁴ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.679-2(a)(2)(i).

²⁸⁵ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.679-2(a)(2)(ii).

²⁸⁶ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.679-2(a)(4)(i).

²⁸⁷ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.679-2(a)(4)(ii).

²⁸⁸ Undistributed net income is defined in section 665(a).

²⁸⁹ Sec. 679(b).

²⁹⁰ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.679-2(c)(1).

appointment, or otherwise) to make a distribution from the trust to, or for the benefit of, any person, the trust is treated as having a U.S. beneficiary unless (1) the terms of the trust specifically identify the class of persons to whom such distributions may be made, and (2) none of those persons is a U.S. person during the taxable year. The provision is meant to be consistent with existing regulations under section 679.

The provision clarifies that if any U.S. person who directly or indirectly transfers property to the trust is directly or indirectly involved in any agreement or understanding (whether written, oral, or otherwise) that may result in the income or corpus of the trust being paid or accumulated to or for the benefit of a U.S. person, such agreement or understanding is treated as a term of the trust. It is assumed for these purposes that a transferor of property to the trust is generally directly or indirectly involved with agreements regarding the accumulation or disposition of the income and corpus of the trust.

Effective Date

The provision is effective on the date of enactment.

9. Presumption that foreign trust has United States beneficiary (sec. 532 of the bill and sec. 679 of the Code)

Present Law

Under the grantor trust rules, a U.S. person that directly or indirectly transfers property to a foreign trust²⁹¹ is generally treated as the owner of the portion of the trust comprising that property for any taxable year in which there is a U.S. beneficiary of any portion of the trust.²⁹² This treatment generally does not apply to transfers by reason of death, or to transfers of property to the trust in exchange for at least the fair market value of the transferred property.²⁹³ A trust is treated as having a U.S. beneficiary for the taxable year unless (1) under the terms of the trust, no part of the income or corpus of the trust may be paid or accumulated during the taxable year to or for the benefit of a U.S. person, and (2) if the trust were terminated at any time during the taxable year, no part of the income or corpus of the trust could be paid to or for the benefit of a U.S. person.²⁹⁴

Section 6048 imposes various reporting obligations on foreign trusts and persons creating, making transfers to, or receiving distributions from such trusts. Within 90 days after a

²⁹¹ A trust is a foreign trust if it is not a U.S. person. Sec. 7701(a)(31)(B). A trust is a U.S. person if (1) a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and (2) one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust. Sec. 7701(a)(30)(E).

²⁹² Sec. 679(a)(1). This rule does not apply to transfers to trusts established to fund certain deferred compensation plan trusts or to trusts exempt from tax under section 501(c)(3).

²⁹³ Sec. 679(a)(2).

²⁹⁴ Sec. 679(c)(1).

U.S. person transfers property to a foreign trust, the transferor must provide written notice of the transfer to the Secretary.²⁹⁵

Explanation of Provision

Under the provision, if a U.S. person directly or indirectly transfers property to a foreign trust,²⁹⁶ the Secretary may treat the trust as having a U.S. beneficiary for purposes of section 679 unless such U.S. person submits information as required by the Secretary and demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that (1) under the terms of the trust, no part of the income or corpus of the trust may be paid or accumulated during the taxable year to or for the benefit of a U.S. person, and (2) if the trust were terminated during the taxable year, no part of the income or corpus of the trust could be paid to or for the benefit of a U.S. person.

Effective Date

The provision applies to transfers of property after the date of enactment.

10. Uncompensated use of trust property (sec. 533 of the bill and secs. 643 and 679 of the Code)

Present Law

Under section 643(i), a loan of cash or marketable securities made by a foreign trust to any U.S. grantor, U.S. beneficiary, or any other U.S. person who is related to a U.S. grantor or U.S. beneficiary generally is treated as a distribution by the foreign trust to such grantor or beneficiary. This rule applies for purposes of determining if the foreign trust is a simple or complex trust, computing the distribution deduction for the trust, determining the amount of gross income of the beneficiaries, and computing any accumulation distribution. Loans to tax-exempt entities are excluded from this rule.²⁹⁷ A trust treated under this rule as making a distribution is not treated as a simple trust for the year of the distribution.²⁹⁸ This rule does not apply for purposes of determining if a trust has a U.S. beneficiary under section 679.

A subsequent repayment, satisfaction, or cancellation of a loan treated as a distribution under section 643(i) is disregarded for tax purposes.²⁹⁹ This section applies a broad set of related party rules that treat a loan of cash or marketable securities to a spouse, sibling, ancestor, descendant of the grantor or beneficiary, other trusts in which the grantor or beneficiary has an

²⁹⁵ Sec. 6048(a).

²⁹⁶ A foreign trust for this purpose does not include deferred compensation and charitable trusts described in section 6048(a)(3)(B)(ii).

²⁹⁷ Sec. 643(i)(2)(C).

²⁹⁸ Sec. 643(i)(2)(D).

²⁹⁹ Sec. 643(i)(3).

interest, and corporations or partnerships controlled by the beneficiary or grantor or by family members of the beneficiary or grantor, as a distribution to the related grantor or beneficiary.³⁰⁰

Explanation of Provision

The provision expands section 643(i) to provide that any use of trust property by the U.S. grantor, U.S. beneficiary or any U.S. person related to a U.S. grantor or U.S. beneficiary is treated as a distribution of the fair market value of the use of the property to the U.S. grantor or U.S. beneficiary. The use of property is not treated as a distribution to the extent that the trust is paid the fair market value for the use of the property within a reasonable period of time. A subsequent return of property treated as a distribution under section 643(i) is disregarded for tax purposes.

For purposes of determining whether a foreign trust has a U.S. beneficiary under section 679, a loan of cash or marketable securities or the use of any other trust property by a U.S. person is treated as a payment from the trust to the U.S. person in the amount of the loan or the fair market value of the use of the property. A loan or use of property is not treated as a payment to the extent that the U.S. person repays the loan at a market rate of interest or pays the fair market value for the use of the trust property within a reasonable period of time.

Effective Date

The provision applies to loans made and uses of property after the date of enactment.

11. Reporting requirement of United States owners of foreign trusts (sec. 534 of the bill and sec. 6048 of the Code)

Present Law

Section 6048 imposes various reporting obligations on foreign trusts and persons creating, making transfers to, or receiving distributions from such trusts. If a U.S. person is treated as the owner of any portion of a foreign trust under the rules of subpart E of part I of subchapter J of chapter 1 (grantor trust provisions), the U.S. person is responsible for ensuring that the trust files an information return for the year and that the trust provides other information as the Secretary may require to each U.S. person who (1) is treated as the owner of any portion of the trust, or (2) receives (directly or indirectly) any distribution from the trust.³⁰¹

Explanation of Provision

The provision requires a U.S. person that is treated as an owner of any portion of a foreign trust under the rules of subpart E of part I of subchapter J of chapter 1 (grantor trust

³⁰⁰ Section 643(i)(2)(B) treats a person as a related person if the relationship between such person would result in a disallowance of losses under sections 267 or 707(b), broadened to include the spouses of members of the family described in such sections.

³⁰¹ Sec. 6048(b)(1).

provisions) to provide information as the Secretary may require with respect to the trust, in addition to ensuring that the trust complies with its reporting obligations.

Effective Date

The provision applies to taxable years beginning after the date of enactment.

12. Minimum penalty with respect to failure to report on certain foreign trusts (sec. 535 of the bill and sec. 6677 of the Code)

Present Law

Minimum penalty with respect to failure to report on certain foreign trusts

Section 6048 imposes various reporting obligations on foreign trusts and persons creating, making transfers to, or receiving distributions from such trusts. Generally, a trust is a foreign trust unless a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the trust's administration and a U.S. trustee has authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.³⁰² If a U.S. person creates or transfers property to a foreign trust, the U.S. person generally must report this event and certain other information by the due date for the U.S. person's tax return, including extensions, for the tax year in which the creation of the trust or the transfer occurs.³⁰³ Similar rules apply in the case of the death of a U.S. citizen or resident if the decedent was treated as the owner of any portion of a foreign trust under the grantor trust rules or if any portion of a foreign trust was included in the decedent's gross estate. If a U.S. person directly or indirectly receives a distribution from a foreign trust, the U.S. person generally must report the distribution by the due date for the U.S. person's tax return, including extensions, for the tax year during which the distribution is received.³⁰⁴ If a U.S. person is the owner of any portion of a foreign grantor trust at any time during the year, the person is responsible for causing an information return to be filed for the trust, which must, among other things, give the name of a U.S. agent for the trust.³⁰⁵

If a notice or return required under the rules just described is not filed when due or is filed without all required information, the person required to file is generally subject to a penalty based on the "gross reportable amount."³⁰⁶ The gross reportable amount is (1) the value of the property transferred to the foreign trust if the delinquency is failure to file notice of the creation of or a transfer to a foreign trust; (2) the value (on the last day of the year) of the portion of a grantor trust owned by a U.S. person who fails to cause an annual return to be filed for the trust;

³⁰² Sec. 7701(a)(30)(E), (31)(B). In addition, for purposes of section 6048, the IRS can classify a trust as foreign if it "has substantial activities, or holds substantial property, outside the United States." Sec. 6048(d)(2).

³⁰³ Sec. 6048(a).

³⁰⁴ Sec. 6048(c).

³⁰⁵ Sec. 6048(b).

³⁰⁶ Sec. 6677(a).

and (3) the amount distributed to a distributee who fails to report distributions.³⁰⁷ The initial penalty is 35 percent of the gross reportable amount in cases (1) and (3) and five percent in case (2).³⁰⁸ If the return is more than 90 days late, additional penalties are imposed of \$10,000 for every 30 days the delinquency continues, except that the aggregate of the penalties may not exceed the gross reportable amount.³⁰⁹

Maximum penalty with respect to failure to report on certain foreign trusts

In no event may the penalties imposed with respect to any failure to report under section 6048 exceed the gross reportable amount.³¹⁰

Explanation of Provision

Increase of the minimum penalty with respect to failure to report on certain foreign trusts

Under the provision, the initial penalty for failing to report under section 6048 is the greater of \$10,000 or 35 percent of the gross reportable amount in cases (1) and (3) and the greater of \$10,000 or five percent of the gross reportable amount in case (2). Thus, an initial penalty of \$10,000 may be imposed even where the Secretary has insufficient information to determine the gross reportable amount. The additional \$10,000 penalty for every additional 30 days of delinquency continues to apply.

Amendment to the maximum penalty with respect to failure to report on certain foreign trusts

The provision provides that the penalties with respect to failure to report on certain foreign trusts may exceed the gross reportable amount. However, to the extent that a taxpayer provides sufficient information for the Secretary to determine that the aggregate amount of the penalties exceeds the gross reportable amount, the Secretary is required to refund such excess to the taxpayer.

Effective Date

The provision applies to notices and returns required to be filed after December 31, 2009.

³⁰⁷ Sec. 6677(c).

³⁰⁸ Sec. 6677(b).

³⁰⁹ Sec. 6677(a).

³¹⁰ Ibid.

13. Substitute dividends and dividend equivalent payments received by foreign persons treated as dividends (sec. 541 of the bill and sec. 871 of the Code)

Present Law

Payments of U.S.-source “fixed or determinable annual or periodical” income, including interest, dividends, and similar types of investment income, made to foreign persons are generally subject to U.S. tax, collected by withholding, at a 30-percent rate, unless the withholding agent can establish that the beneficial owner of the amount is eligible for an exemption from withholding or a reduced rate of withholding under an income tax treaty.³¹¹ Dividends paid by a domestic corporation are generally U.S.-source³¹² and therefore potentially subject to withholding tax when paid to foreign persons.

The source of notional principal contract income generally is determined by reference to the residence of the recipient of the income.³¹³ Consequently, a foreign person’s income related to a notional principal contract that references stock of a domestic corporation, including any amount attributable to, or calculated by reference to, dividends paid on the stock, generally is foreign source and is therefore not subject to U.S. withholding tax.

In contrast, a substitute dividend payment made to the transferor of stock in a securities lending transaction or a sale-repurchase transaction is sourced in the same manner as actual dividends paid on the transferred stock.³¹⁴ Accordingly, because dividends paid with respect to the stock of a U.S. company are generally U.S. source, if a foreign person lends stock of a U.S. company to another person (or sells the stock to the other person and later repurchases the stock in a transaction treated as a loan for U.S. federal income tax purposes) and receives substitute dividend payments from that other person, the substitute dividend payments are U.S. source and are generally subject to U.S. withholding tax.³¹⁵ In 1997, the Treasury and IRS issued Notice 97-

³¹¹ Secs. 871, 881, 1441, 1442; Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1441-1(b). For purposes of the withholding tax rules applicable to payments to nonresident alien individuals and foreign corporations, a withholding agent is defined broadly to include any U.S. or foreign person that has the control, receipt, custody, disposal, or payment of an item of income of a foreign person subject to withholding. Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1441-7(a).

³¹² Sec. 861(a)(2).

³¹³ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.863-7(b)(1). A notional principal contract is a financial instrument that provides for the payment of amounts by one party to another at specified intervals calculated by reference to a specified index upon a notional principal amount in exchange for specified consideration or a promise to pay similar amounts. Treas. Reg. sec. 1.446-3(c)(1).

³¹⁴ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.861-3(a)(6). This regulation defines a substitute dividend payment as a payment, made to the transferor of a security in a securities lending transaction or a sale-repurchase transaction, of an amount equivalent to a dividend distribution which the owner of the transferred security is entitled to receive during the term of the transaction.

³¹⁵ For purposes of the imposition of the 30-percent withholding tax, substitute dividend payments (and substitute interest payments) received by a foreign person under a securities lending or sale-repurchase transaction have the same character as dividend (and interest) income received in respect of the transferred security. Treas. Reg. secs. 1.871-7(b)(2), 1.881-2(b)(2).

66 to address concerns that the sourcing rule just described (and the accompanying character rule) could cause the total U.S. withholding tax imposed in a series of securities lending or sale-repurchase transactions to be excessive.³¹⁶ In that Notice, the Treasury and IRS also stated that they intended to propose new regulations to provide detailed guidance on how substitute dividend payments made by one foreign person to another foreign person were to be treated. To date, no regulations have been proposed.³¹⁷

Explanation of Provision

The provision treats a dividend equivalent as a dividend from U.S. sources for certain purposes, including the U.S. withholding tax rules applicable to foreign persons.

A dividend equivalent is any substitute dividend made pursuant to a securities lending or a sale-repurchase transaction that (directly or indirectly) is contingent upon, or determined by reference to, the payment of a dividend from sources within the United States or any payment made under a specified notional principal contract that directly or indirectly is contingent upon, or determined by reference to, the payment of a dividend from sources within the United States. A dividend equivalent also includes any other payment that the Secretary determines is substantially similar to a payment described in the immediately preceding sentence. Under this rule, for example, the Secretary may conclude that payments under certain forward contracts or other financial contracts that reference stock of U.S. corporations are dividend equivalents.

A specified notional principal contract is any notional principal contract that has any one of the following five characteristics: (1) in connection with entering into the contract, any long party to the contract transfers the underlying security to any short party to the contract; (2) in connection with the termination of the contract, any short party to the contract transfers the underlying security to any long party to the contract; (3) the underlying security is not readily tradable on an established securities market; (4) in connection with entering into the contract, any short party to the contract posts the underlying security as collateral with any long party to the contract; or (5) the Secretary identifies the contract as a specified notional principal contract.³¹⁸ For purposes of these characteristics, for any underlying security of any notional principal contract (1) a long party is any party to the contract that is entitled to receive any payment under the contract that is contingent upon or determined by reference to the payment of a U.S.-source dividend on the underlying security, and (2) a short party is any party to the

³¹⁶ Notice 97-66, 1997-2 C.B. 328 (December 1, 1997).

³¹⁷ There is evidence that some taxpayers have taken the position that Notice 97-66 sanctions the elimination of withholding tax in certain situations. See United States Senate, Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, *Dividend Tax Abuse: How Offshore Entities Dodge Taxes on U.S. Stock Dividends*, Staff Report, September 11, 2008, pp. 18-20, 22-23, 40, 47, 52. In the Obama administration's fiscal year 2010 budget, the Treasury Department has announced that, to address the avoidance of U.S. withholding tax through the use of securities lending transactions, it plans to revoke Notice 97-66 and issue guidance that eliminates the benefits of those transactions but minimizes over-withholding. Department of the Treasury, General Explanations of the Administration's Fiscal Year 2010 Revenue Proposals, May 2009, p. 37.

³¹⁸ Any notional principal contract identified by the Secretary as a specified notional principal contract will be subject to the provision's general effective date described below.

contract that is not a long party in respect of the underlying security. An underlying security in a notional principal contract is the security with respect to which the dividend equivalent is paid. For these purposes, any index or fixed basket of securities is treated as a single security. In applying this rule, it is intended that such a security will be deemed to be regularly traded on an established securities market if every component of such index or fixed basket is a security that is readily tradable on an established securities market.

For payments made more than two years after the provision's date of enactment, a specified notional principal contract also includes any notional principal contract unless the Secretary determines that the contract is of a type that does not have the potential for tax avoidance.

No inference is intended as to whether the definition of specified notional principal contract, or any determination under this provision that a transaction does not have the potential for the avoidance of taxes on U.S.-source dividends (or, in the case of a debt instrument, U.S.-source interest), is relevant in determining whether an agency relationship exists under general tax principles or whether a foreign party to a contract should be treated as having beneficial tax ownership of the stock giving rise to U.S.-source dividends.

The payments that are treated as U.S.-source dividends under the provision are the gross amounts that are used in computing any net amounts transferred to or from the taxpayer. The example of a “total return swap” referencing stock of a domestic corporation (an example of a notional principal contract to which the provision generally applies), illustrates the consequences of this rule. Under a typical total return swap, a foreign investor enters into an agreement with a counterparty under which amounts due to each party are based on the returns generated by a notional investment in a specified dollar amount of the stock underlying the swap. The investor agrees for a specified period to pay to the counterparty (1) an amount calculated by reference to a market interest rate (such as the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”)) on the notional amount of the underlying stock and (2) any depreciation in the value of the stock. In return, the counterparty agrees for the specified period to pay the investor (1) any dividends paid on the stock and (2) any appreciation in the value of the stock. Amounts owed by each party under this swap typically are netted so that only one party makes an actual payment. The provision treats any dividend-based amount under the swap as a payment even though any actual payment under the swap is a net amount determined in part by other amounts (for example, the interest amount and the amount of any appreciation or depreciation in value of the referenced stock). Accordingly, a counterparty to a total return swap may be obligated to withhold and remit tax on the gross amount of a dividend equivalent even though, as a result of a netting of payments due under the swap, the counterparty is not required to make an actual payment to the foreign investor.

If there is a chain of dividend equivalents (under, for example, transactions similar to those described in Notice 97-66), and one or more of the dividend equivalents is subject to tax under the provision or under section 881, the Secretary may reduce that tax, but only to the extent that the taxpayer either establishes that the tax has been paid on another dividend equivalent in the chain, or that such tax is not otherwise due, or as the Secretary determines is appropriate to address the role of financial intermediaries in such chain. An actual dividend is treated as a dividend equivalent for purposes of this rule.

For purposes of chapter 3 (withholding of tax on nonresident aliens and foreign corporations) and chapter 4 (taxes to enforce reporting on certain foreign accounts), each person that is a party to a contract or other arrangement that provides for the payment of a dividend equivalent is treated as having control of the payment. Accordingly, Treasury may provide guidance requiring either party to withhold tax on dividend equivalents.

The rule treating dividend equivalents as U.S.-source dividends is not intended to limit the authority of the Secretary (1) to determine the appropriate source of income from financial arrangements (including notional principal contracts) under present law section 863 or 865 or (2) to provide additional guidance addressing the source and characterization of substitute payments made in securities lending and similar transactions.

Effective Date

The provision applies to payments made on or after the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment.

**B. Delay in Application of Worldwide Allocation of Interest
(sec. 551 of the bill and sec. 864(f) of the Code)**

Present Law

In general

To compute the foreign tax credit limitation, a taxpayer must determine the amount of its taxable income from foreign sources. Thus, the taxpayer must allocate and apportion deductions between items of U.S.-source gross income, on the one hand, and items of foreign-source gross income, on the other.

In the case of interest expense, the rules generally are based on the approach that money is fungible and that interest expense is properly attributable to all business activities and property of a taxpayer, regardless of any specific purpose for incurring an obligation on which interest is paid.³¹⁹ For interest allocation purposes, all members of an affiliated group of corporations generally are treated as a single corporation (the so-called “one-taxpayer rule”) and allocation must be made on the basis of assets rather than gross income. The term “affiliated group” in this context generally is defined by reference to the rules for determining whether corporations are eligible to file consolidated returns.

For consolidation purposes, the term “affiliated group” means one or more chains of includible corporations connected through stock ownership with a common parent corporation that is an includible corporation, but only if: (1) the common parent owns directly stock possessing at least 80 percent of the total voting power and at least 80 percent of the total value of at least one other includible corporation; and (2) stock meeting the same voting power and value standards with respect to each includible corporation (excluding the common parent) is directly owned by one or more other includible corporations.

Generally, the term “includible corporation” means any domestic corporation except certain corporations exempt from tax under section 501 (for example, corporations organized and operated exclusively for charitable or educational purposes), certain life insurance companies, corporations electing application of the possession tax credit, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, and domestic international sales corporations. A foreign corporation generally is not an includible corporation.

Subject to exceptions, the consolidated return and interest allocation definitions of affiliation generally are consistent with each other.³²⁰ For example, both definitions generally exclude all foreign corporations from the affiliated group. Thus, while debt generally is

³¹⁹ However, exceptions to the fungibility principle are provided in particular cases, some of which are described below.

³²⁰ One such exception is that the affiliated group for interest allocation purposes includes section 936 corporations (certain electing domestic corporations that have income from the active conduct of a trade or business in Puerto Rico or another U.S. possession) that are excluded from the consolidated group.

considered fungible among the assets of a group of domestic affiliated corporations, the same rules do not apply as between the domestic and foreign members of a group with the same degree of common control as the domestic affiliated group.

Banks, savings institutions, and other financial affiliates

The affiliated group for interest allocation purposes generally excludes what are referred to in the Treasury regulations as “financial corporations.”³²¹ A financial corporation includes any corporation, otherwise a member of the affiliated group for consolidation purposes, that is a financial institution (described in section 581 or section 591), the business of which is predominantly with persons other than related persons or their customers, and which is required by State or Federal law to be operated separately from any other entity that is not a financial institution.³²² The category of financial corporations also includes, to the extent provided in regulations, bank holding companies (including financial holding companies), subsidiaries of banks and bank holding companies (including financial holding companies), and savings institutions predominantly engaged in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business.³²³

A financial corporation is not treated as a member of the regular affiliated group for purposes of applying the one-taxpayer rule to other non-financial members of that group. Instead, all such financial corporations that would be so affiliated are treated as a separate single corporation for interest allocation purposes.

Worldwide interest allocation

In general

The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 (“AJCA”)³²⁴ modified the interest expense allocation rules described above (which generally apply for purposes of computing the foreign tax credit limitation) by providing a one-time election (the “worldwide affiliated group election”) under which the taxable income of the domestic members of an affiliated group from sources outside the United States generally is determined by allocating and apportioning interest expense of the domestic members of a worldwide affiliated group on a worldwide-group basis (i.e., as if all members of the worldwide group were a single corporation). If a group makes this election, the taxable income of the domestic members of a worldwide affiliated group from sources outside the United States is determined by allocating and apportioning the third-party interest expense of those domestic members to foreign-source income in an amount equal to the excess (if any) of (1) the worldwide affiliated group’s worldwide third-party interest expense multiplied

³²¹ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.861-11T(d)(4).

³²² Sec. 864(e)(5)(C).

³²³ Sec. 864(e)(5)(D).

³²⁴ Pub. L. No. 108-357, sec. 401.

by the ratio that the foreign assets of the worldwide affiliated group bears to the total assets of the worldwide affiliated group,³²⁵ over (2) the third-party interest expense incurred by foreign members of the group to the extent such interest would be allocated to foreign sources if the principles of worldwide interest allocation were applied separately to the foreign members of the group.³²⁶

For purposes of the new elective rules based on worldwide fungibility, the worldwide affiliated group means all corporations in an affiliated group as well as all controlled foreign corporations that, in the aggregate, either directly or indirectly,³²⁷ would be members of such an affiliated group if section 1504(b)(3) did not apply (i.e., in which at least 80 percent of the vote and value of the stock of such corporations is owned by one or more other corporations included in the affiliated group). Thus, if an affiliated group makes this election, the taxable income from sources outside the United States of domestic group members generally is determined by allocating and apportioning interest expense of the domestic members of the worldwide affiliated group as if all of the interest expense and assets of 80-percent or greater owned domestic corporations (i.e., corporations that are part of the affiliated group, as modified to include insurance companies) and certain controlled foreign corporations were attributable to a single corporation.

Financial institution group election

Taxpayers are allowed to apply the bank group rules to exclude certain financial institutions from the affiliated group for interest allocation purposes under the worldwide fungibility approach. The rules also provide a one-time “financial institution group” election that expands the bank group. At the election of the common parent of the pre-election worldwide affiliated group, the interest expense allocation rules are applied separately to a subgroup of the worldwide affiliated group that consists of (1) all corporations that are part of the bank group, and (2) all “financial corporations.” For this purpose, a corporation is a financial corporation if at least 80 percent of its gross income is financial services income (as described in section 904(d)(2)(C)(i) and the regulations thereunder) that is derived from transactions with unrelated persons.³²⁸ For these purposes, items of income or gain from a transaction or series of transactions are disregarded if a principal purpose for the transaction or transactions is to qualify any corporation as a financial corporation.

³²⁵ For purposes of determining the assets of the worldwide affiliated group, neither stock in corporations within the group nor indebtedness (including receivables) between members of the group is taken into account.

³²⁶ Although the interest expense of a foreign subsidiary is taken into account for purposes of allocating the interest expense of the domestic members of the electing worldwide affiliated group for foreign tax credit limitation purposes, the interest expense incurred by a foreign subsidiary is not deductible on a U.S. return.

³²⁷ Indirect ownership is determined under the rules of section 958(a)(2) or through applying rules similar to those of section 958(a)(2) to stock owned directly or indirectly by domestic partnerships, trusts, or estates.

³²⁸ See Treas. Reg. sec. 1.904-4(e)(2).

In addition, anti-abuse rules are provided under which certain transfers from one member of a financial institution group to a member of the worldwide affiliated group outside of the financial institution group are treated as reducing the amount of indebtedness of the separate financial institution group. Regulatory authority is provided with respect to the election to provide for the direct allocation of interest expense in circumstances in which such allocation is appropriate to carry out the purposes of these rules, to prevent assets or interest expense from being taken into account more than once, or to address changes in members of any group (through acquisitions or otherwise) treated as affiliated under these rules.

Effective date of worldwide interest allocation

The common parent of the domestic affiliated group must make the worldwide affiliated group election. It must be made for the first taxable year beginning after December 31, 2017, in which a worldwide affiliated group exists that includes at least one foreign corporation that meets the requirements for inclusion in a worldwide affiliated group.³²⁹ The common parent of the pre-election worldwide affiliated group must make the election for the first taxable year beginning after December 31, 2017, in which a worldwide affiliated group includes a financial corporation. Once either election is made, it applies to the common parent and all other members of the worldwide affiliated group or to all members of the financial institution group, as applicable, for the taxable year for which the election is made and all subsequent taxable years, unless revoked with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Explanation of Provision

The provision delays the effective date of the worldwide interest allocation rules for two years, until taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019. The required dates for making the worldwide affiliated group election and the financial institution group election are changed accordingly.

Effective Date

The provision is effective on the date of enactment.

³²⁹ As originally enacted under AJCA, the worldwide interest allocation rules were effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2008. However, the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 delayed the implementation of the worldwide interest allocation rules for two years, until taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010. Pub. L. No. 110-289, sec. 3093. The implementation of the worldwide interest allocation rules was further delayed by seven years, until taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, by the Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009. Pub. L. No. 111-92, sec. 15.