



# Instructions for Form 706GS(D)

(Rev. November 1992)

## Generation-Skipping Transfer Tax Return for Distributions

*(Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.)*

**Paperwork Reduction Act Notice.**—We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to give us the information. We need it to ensure that you are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

The time needed to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated average time is:

Recordkeeping	Learning about the law or the form	Preparing the form	Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS
7 min.	12 min.	24 min.	19 min.

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making this form more simple, we would be happy to hear from you. You can write to both the **Internal Revenue Service**, Washington, DC 20224, Attention: IRS Reports Clearance Officer, T:FP; and the **Office of Management and Budget**, Paperwork Reduction Project (1545-1144), Washington, DC 20503. **DO NOT** send the tax form to either of these offices. Instead, see **Where To File** below.

### Item You Should Note

You might be able to deduct on your Form 1040 the generation-skipping transfer tax you pay with this form. See the instructions for Part III, line 11, on page 2 for details.

## General Instructions

### Purpose of Form

Form 706GS(D) is used by a skip person distributee to calculate and report the tax due on distributions from a trust that are subject to the generation-skipping transfer (GST) tax.

### Who Must File

In general, anyone who receives a taxable distribution from a trust made after October 22, 1986, must file Form 706GS(D). Under certain circumstances, the tax also applies to distributions made after September 25, 1985. Trustees are required to report taxable distributions to skip person distributees on **Form 706GS(D-1)**, Notification of Distribution From a Generation-Skipping Trust.

Even if you receive a Form 706GS(D-1), however, you do not need to file Form 706GS(D) if the inclusion ratio found in column d, line 3, Part II of Form 706GS(D-1) is zero for **all** distributions reported to you. If you are required to file Form 706GS(D), you do not have to

include any distributions that have an inclusion ratio of zero.

### When To File

The generation-skipping transfer tax on distributions is computed and filed on a calendar year basis, regardless of your income tax accounting period. You must file Form 706GS(D) on or after January 1 but not later than April 15 of the year following the calendar year when the distributions were made.

If you are not able to file the return by the due date, you may request an extension of time to file by filing **Form 2758**, Application for Extension of Time To File Certain Excise, Income, Information, and Other Returns. This does not provide for an automatic extension, so be sure to file Form 2758 in adequate time to allow the IRS to consider the application and to reply before the return's regular due date.

### Where To File

File Form 706GS(D) at the Internal Revenue Service Center specified on your copy of Form 706GS(D-1).

### Penalties and Interest

Section 6651 provides penalties for both late filing and late payment unless there is reasonable cause for the delay. The law also provides penalties for willful attempts to evade payment of tax.

The late filing penalty will not be imposed if the taxpayer can show that the failure to file a timely return is due to reasonable cause. Taxpayers filing late (after the due date, including extensions) should attach an explanation to the return to show reasonable cause.

Section 6662 provides a penalty for underpayment of GST taxes of \$5,000 or more that is attributable to valuation understatements. A valuation understatement occurs when the reported value of property listed on Form 706GS(D) is 50% or less of the actual value of the property.

Interest will be charged on taxes not paid by their due date, even if an extension of time to file is granted. Interest is also charged on any additions to tax imposed by section 6651 from the due date of the return (including any extensions) until the addition to tax is paid.

### Signature

Form 706GS(D) must be signed by the distributee or by an authorized representative.

If you fill in your own return, the Paid Preparer's space should remain blank. If someone prepares your return and does not charge you, that person should not sign the return. Generally, anyone who is paid to prepare your return must sign it and fill in the other blanks in the Paid Preparer's Use Only area of the return.

## Specific Instructions

### Part I

#### Line 1a

If the skip person distributee is a trust, enter the name of the trust here.

#### Line 1b

For skip person distributees who are individuals, enter the distributee's social security number (SSN) here and leave line 1c blank. If the skip person distributee is a trust, see the instructions for line 1c. **DO NOT** enter a number on both line 1b and line 1c.

#### Line 1c

If the skip person distributee is a trust, enter the trust's employer identification number (EIN) and leave line 1b blank. **DO NOT** enter a number on both line 1b and line 1c.

#### Line 2a

If the skip person distributee is a trust, enter the trustee's name here. If the skip person distributee is a minor or is under some disability that precludes the individual from filing the return, enter the name of the person who is legally responsible for conducting the affairs of the distributee, such as a parent or guardian. Also, include the title or relationship to the distributee.

#### Line 2b

Enter the address at which you wish to receive correspondence from the IRS

regarding this return. If there is an entry on line 2a, the address entered here will normally be that of the person listed on line 2a, rather than the individual or trust listed on line 1a.

## Part II

Report all of the taxable distributions with inclusion ratios greater than zero that you received during the year. The trustee will report these distributions to you on Form 706GS(D-1). Attach to this return a copy of each Form 706GS(D-1) you received during the year. You should also keep a copy for your records.

If you will need more space than is provided in Part II, attach an additional sheet of the same size and use the same format that is used in Part II. Make sure that the total tentative transfers from the continuation sheet are included on line 3 of Part II.

### Column b

In column b, use the same item number that was used for the corresponding distribution on Form 706GS(D-1). If you have more than one trust, you may need to repeat item numbers.

### Column c

There may be instances when the trustee has either not completed columns e (value) and f (tentative transfer) of Form 706GS(D-1) or when you disagree with the amounts the trustee entered. If this occurs, attach a statement to this return showing what you think are the correct amounts and how you computed the amounts.

To compute the tentative transfer (col. c of this form), multiply the applicable inclusion ratio from col. d, Part II, of Form 706GS(D-1) by the value of the distribution. Use the following guidelines to determine the value of the distribution. Get **Pub. 448**, Federal Estate and Gift Taxes, for more information.

You must determine the value of the property distributed as of the date of the distribution. The date of distribution is listed in column c, Part II, of Form 706GS(D-1).

The value of a distribution is its fair market value on the date of distribution. Fair market value is the price at which the property would change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, when neither is forced to buy or to sell, and both have reasonable knowledge of all the relevant facts. Fair market value may not be determined by a forced sale price, nor by the sale price of the item in a market other than that in which the item is most commonly sold to the public. The location of the item must be taken into account whenever appropriate.

Reduce the value of any property being reported in Part II by the amount of any consideration provided by the distributee.

Stock of close corporations or inactive stock must be valued on the basis of net worth, earnings, earning and dividend capacity, and other relevant factors. For such stock, attach balance sheets, particularly the one nearest the date of the

distribution, and statements of net earnings or operating results and dividends paid for each of the 5 preceding years.

Reduce the reported value of real estate by the amount of any outstanding lien against the property on the date of distribution. Attach copies of any such liens. Explain how the reported values were determined and attach copies of any appraisals.

## Part III

### Line 4

You may deduct from the amount of the distribution received by you any adjusted allowable expenses incurred in connection with the preparation of this Form 706GS(D) or any other expenses incurred in connection with the determination, collection, or refund of the GST tax reported or which should have been reported on this return.

Adjusted allowable expenses are equal to the total allowable expenses multiplied by the inclusion ratio. If you have more than one inclusion ratio in column d, Part II, of Form 706GS(D-1), prorate the total expense among the inclusion ratios based on the relative value of each distribution made at the various inclusion ratios.

You may deduct an expense even though it has not been paid at the time the return is filed as long as the amount of the expense is clearly ascertainable at that time. If an additional allowable expense is incurred after the return is filed, file **Form 843**, Claim for Refund and Request for Abatement, to claim a refund.

**Example.**—The rules above are illustrated by the following example:

You listed three distributions in Part II of Form 706GS(D). The value of the first distribution is \$10,000 and has an inclusion ratio of .25. The value of the second distribution is \$20,000 and has an inclusion ratio of .33. The value of the third distribution is \$30,000 and has an inclusion ratio of .50. You received the completed return from the preparer along with the bill for the preparer's fee on April 14 and filed the return on April 15. You paid the preparer's \$200 fee on April 20. The adjusted allowable expense you should report on line 4 of Part III is \$80, calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\$10,000}{\$60,000} \times 200 = 33.33 \times .25 = 8 \text{ (rounded)}$$

$$\frac{\$20,000}{\$60,000} \times 200 = 66.67 \times .33 = 22 \text{ (rounded)}$$

$$\frac{\$30,000}{\$60,000} \times 200 = 100 \times .50 = 50$$

$$\text{Adjusted allowable expense} = 80$$

### Line 6

Enter the maximum Federal estate tax rate in effect at the time the generation-skipping distribution occurred.

**Note:** At the time this form went to print, the maximum Federal estate tax rate was scheduled to decrease to 50% for transfers occurring after December 31, 1992.

### Line 8

You can only claim a credit for state GST tax if the taxable distribution occurred at the same time as, and as a result of, the death of an individual, and the distribution is also reported on this form. Enter on line 8 the state GST tax, if any, which meets these requirements.

### Line 9

The credit for state GST taxes cannot exceed 5% of the gross GST tax.

### Line 11

The generation-skipping transfer tax you pay on income distributions qualifies as a deductible tax for the purpose of Federal income tax. The tax is deductible on Schedule A (Form 1040) filed for the year in which the GST tax was paid. For example, you would deduct on your 1992 Schedule A (filed in 1993) the GST tax paid in 1992 on distributions made in 1991.

You can only deduct the taxes you paid on distributions that were both reported on Form 706GS(D) and included in your income on Form 1040. These distributions will be reported to you by the trustee on **Schedule K-1 (Form 1041)**, Beneficiary's Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, Etc.

To compute the deduction, first look at column d, Part II, of all Forms 706GS(D-1) that you received for the year. If the inclusion ratio is the same for all items, compute a fraction, the numerator of which is the total of all income items from your Schedules K-1 (Form 1041) whose values are included in column e of Form 706GS(D-1). The denominator is the total of all the fair market values in column e. Multiply the amount on line 11, Form 706GS(D), by this fraction. Enter the result on the applicable line of Schedule A (Form 1040) (or the applicable line of Form 1041 if the distribution was made to a trust).

If the distributions, whether from the same or from different trusts, have different inclusion ratios, the GST tax attributable to income distributions from each different inclusion ratio must be computed separately in the following manner.

**Step 1.** Compute the portion of the total GST tax that is attributable to distributions having the same inclusion ratio. To do this, multiply the total GST tax shown on line 11, Form 706GS(D), by a fraction. The numerator of the fraction is the amount in column c, Part II, Form 706GS(D), for all distributions that have the same inclusion ratio. The denominator is line 3 of Form 706GS(D). Calculate this amount for each different inclusion ratio.

**Step 2.** Multiply the amount determined in Step 1 above by a different fraction. The numerator of this fraction is the income shown on Schedule K-1 (Form 1041) from distributions that both have the same inclusion ratios and are also included in column e of Form 706GS(D-1). The denominator is the total amount shown in column e of Form 706GS(D-1) for those same distributions.