

France, or is a French corporation or other entity, and (ii) has no permanent establishment in the United States.

(5) Form 1001A-F shall be filed with the withholding agent for each successive three-calendar-year period during which such interest is paid. For this purpose, the first such period shall commence with the beginning of the calendar year in which such income is first paid on or after January 1, 1957. Each such form filed with any withholding agent shall be filed not later than 20 days preceding the date of the first payment within each successive period, or, if that is not possible because of special circumstances, as soon as possible after such first payment. Once such a form has been filed in respect of any three-calendar-year period, no additional Form 1001A-F need be filed in respect thereto unless the Commissioner of Internal Revenue notifies the withholding agent that another such form shall be filed by the taxpayer. If, after filing such form, the taxpayer ceases to be eligible for the reduced rate of United States tax granted by Article 6A of the convention in respect to such interest, he shall promptly notify the withholding agent by letter in duplicate. When any change occurs in the ownership of the interest as recorded on the books of the payer, the reduction in rate of withholding of United States tax shall no longer apply unless the new owner of record is entitled to and does properly file a Form 1001A-F with the withholding agent.

(6) The duplicate of each Form 1001A-F shall be immediately forwarded by the withholding agent to the Director, International Operations Division, Internal Revenue Service, Washington 25, D. C.

§514.5 Patent and copyright royalties and film rentals.

(a) *Exemption from tax.* Royalties for the right to use copyrights, patents, designs, secret processes and formulae, trademarks, and other analogous property, and royalties and rentals in respect of motion picture films or for the use of industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment, which are derived from sources within the United States on or after January 1, 1945, by a non-

resident alien individual who is a resident of France, or by a French corporation, are exempt from United States tax under the provisions of Article 7 of the convention signed July 25, 1939, as modified by Article 7(b) of the convention signed October 18, 1946, if such alien or corporation at no time during the taxable year in which such income is derived has engaged in trade or business within the United States through a permanent establishment situated therein.

(b) *Exemption from withholding of United States tax.* To avoid withholding of United States tax at source in the case of items of income to which this section applies, the nonresident alien who is a resident of France, or the French corporation, shall file Form 1001A-F, in duplicate, with the withholding agent in the United States.

(c) *Manner of filing.* The provisions of §514.4 relating to the execution, filing, effective period, and disposition of Form 1001A-F, are equally applicable with respect to the income falling within the scope of this section.

(d) *Revocation of 26 CFR (1939) 7.418 (Treasury Decision 5499).* Effective January 1, 1957, the provisions of 26 CFR 7.418 (Rev. 1953, Parts 1-79, and Supps.) (Treasury Decision 5499, 11 F.R. 2158), approved February 27, 1946, are hereby made inapplicable, and the provisions of this section are hereby substituted therefor with respect to payments of royalties and film rentals made on or after January 1, 1957.

§514.6 Private pensions and life annuities.

(a) *Exemption from tax.* Private pensions and life annuities as defined in paragraph (d) of this section, derived from sources within the United States on or after January 1, 1945, and paid to a nonresident alien who is a resident of France are exempt from United States tax under the provisions of Article 8 of the convention of July 25, 1939.

(b) *Exemption from withholding of United States tax—Form to use.* To secure exemption from withholding of United States tax at the source in the case of private pensions and life annuities, the nonresident alien who is a resident of France shall file Form

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1001A-F, in duplicate, with the withholding agent in the United States.

(c) *Manner of filing.* The provisions of §514.4 relating to the execution, filing, effective period, and disposal of Form 1001A-F are equally applicable with respect to the income falling within the scope of this section.

(d) *Definition.* As used in this section, the term “pensions” means periodic payments made in consideration for services rendered or by way of compensation for injuries received, and the term “life annuities” means a stated sum payable periodically at stated times during life, or during a specified number of years, under an obligation to make the payments in return for adequate and full consideration in money or money’s worth. Neither term includes retired pay or pensions paid by the United States or by any State or Territory of the United States.

§514.7 Beneficiaries of a domestic estate or trust.

(a) *Entitled to benefits of convention.* If he otherwise satisfies the requirements of the respective articles concerned, a nonresident alien individual who is a resident of France and who is a beneficiary of a domestic estate or trust shall be entitled to the reduction in the rate of, or exemption from, United States tax granted by Articles 6A and 7 of the convention with respect to dividends, interest, and patent royalties and other like amounts to the extent that (1) any amount paid, credited, or required to be distributed by such estate or trust to such beneficiary is deemed to consist of such items, and (2) such items would, without regard to the convention, be includible in his gross income.

(b) *Withholding of United States tax.* In order to be entitled, because of the application of paragraph (a) of this section, to the reduction in rate of, or exemption from, withholding of United States tax the beneficiary must otherwise satisfy the requirements of the respective articles concerned, and shall, where applicable, execute and submit to the fiduciary of the estate or trust in the United States the appropriate form or forms prescribed in §§514.4(b) and 514.6(b).

(c) *Amounts otherwise includible in gross income of beneficiary.* For the determination of amounts which, without regard to the convention, are includible in the gross income of the beneficiary, see subchapter J of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and the regulations thereunder.

§514.8 Release of excess tax withheld at source.

(a) *Amounts to be released—(1) Dividends derived from domestic corporation.* If United States tax has been withheld at the statutory rate on or after January 1, 1957, from dividends described in §514.2(a) and derived from a domestic corporation by a nonresident alien (including a nonresident alien individual, fiduciary, and partnership) or by a foreign corporation, whose address at the time of payment was in France, the withholding agent shall release and pay over to the person from whom the tax was withheld an amount which is equal to the difference between the tax so withheld and the tax required to be withheld pursuant to §514.2(c).

(2) *Coupon bond interest—(i) Substitute form.* In the case of every taxpayer who furnishes to the withholding agent Form 1001-F clearly marked “Substitute” and executed in accordance with §514.4(b)(1), where United States tax has been withheld at the statutory rate on or after January 1, 1957, from coupon bond interest, the withholding agent shall release and pay over to the person from whom the tax was withheld an amount which is equal to the difference between the tax so withheld and the tax required to be withheld pursuant to §514.4(b)(1) if the taxpayer also attaches to such form a letter in duplicate, signed by the owner, trustee, or agent and containing the following:

(a) The name and address of the obligor;

(b) The name and address of the owner from which the excess tax was withheld;

(c) A statement that, at the time when the interest was derived from which the excess tax was withheld, the owner was neither a citizen nor a resident of the United States but was a resident of France, or, in the case of a corporation, the owner was a French corporation; and