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**CFCs, PFICs and Specified Foreign Corporations after
Tax Reform:
What Every Estate Planner Needs to Know**

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March 26, 2019

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I. Introduction.¹

This outline discusses those changes made by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (“TCJA”)² estate planners should know about if they represent U.S. taxpayers who have foreign investments and nonresident aliens who have U.S. investments and estate plans that involve the transfer of assets owned by a nonresident alien or a foreign trust to U.S. beneficiaries. We also discuss some planning strategies to consider to mitigate some of the adverse tax consequences of the TCJA.

A major issue in representing foreign persons and U.S. persons with foreign investments is the treatment of investments in foreign corporations that are classified either as “controlled foreign corporations” (“CFCs”) or passive foreign investment companies (“PFICs”). The tax rules applicable to CFCs and PFICs were designed to avoid the tax law making investments in foreign corporations more attractive to U.S. investors than investments in comparable domestic corporations. However, the rules go beyond “leveling the playing field” and may produce punishing tax treatment. For example, to prevent deferral of U.S. tax through ownership of a CFC or a PFIC, these rules sometimes tax U.S. owners on undistributed income of foreign

¹ The authors would like to express their gratitude for the multiple helpful edits prepared by Carlyn S. McCaffrey, Kevin M. Hall, Steve Hadjiligiou, and Daniel Bell of McDermott, Will & Emery, LLP.

² P.L. No. 115-97, 131 Stat. 2054, 115th Cong. 1st. Sess. (Dec. 22, 2017). The Senate parliamentarian removed the short title “Tax Cuts and Jobs Act” as extraneous. Hereinafter, P.L. No. 115-97 will nonetheless be referred to as the “Tax Cuts and Jobs Act” or “TCJA.”

corporations and treat as taxable certain dispositions of shares of foreign corporations that would otherwise be nontaxable transfers (such as gifts or trust distributions to beneficiaries). The undistributed income is a deemed dividend that is not a qualified dividend and therefore is taxable at a higher rate than would be applicable to a dividend from a U.S. corporation. In addition, rules that attribute ownership of stock in a CFC or PFIC owned by a trust to its beneficiaries (including stock deemed to be owned indirectly by a trust through an entity owned by the trust) may expose U.S. persons to tax on income that they have not received, have no right to receive and may never receive, with respect to stock which they are not able to sell. These rules were expanded by the TCJA as explained below.

II. The Corporate Anti-Deferral Tax Regimes.

A. Controlled Foreign Corporation (“CFC”) Regime.

1. What is a CFC?

A CFC is a foreign corporation that meets an ownership test – more than 50% of the stock must be owned by “U.S. Shareholders.”³ A person is not a “U.S. Shareholder” unless he, she or it meets an ownership threshold of 10% of the stock.⁴ If both of these factors exist, the corporation is a CFC, and if either of the factors do not exist, then the corporation is not a CFC. For example, if 11 unrelated U.S. persons own shares of a foreign corporation equally, the corporation is not a CFC because none of the U.S. owners owns 10% of the stock. Both ownership thresholds are tested after taking into consideration not only direct ownership but also indirect and constructive ownership. For

³ IRC §957.

⁴ IRC §951(b). “U.S. Shareholder” means, with respect to any foreign corporation, a United States person (as defined in [section 957\(c\)](#)) who owns (within the meaning of [section 958\(a\)](#)), or is considered as owning by applying the rules of ownership of [section 958\(b\)](#), 10 percent or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote of such foreign corporation, or 10 percent or more of the total value of shares of all classes of stock of such foreign corporation.

example, if I own 9% of the stock of a foreign corporation and my daughter owns 1%, both of us meet the 10% threshold, although each of us is treated as owning and taxed only on the income allocable to the shares we own directly or indirectly and not constructively.⁵

2. How U.S. Shareholders of CFCs are taxed.

The CFC tax rules are designed to avoid deferral of certain types of income (referred to as “subpart F income,” which includes passive income as well as some other types of income) accruing to “U.S. Shareholders” through the ownership of foreign corporations.⁶ This goal is achieved by requiring that this income be taxed as if it were distributed by the CFC to the U.S. Shareholder in the year the income was earned by the foreign corporation,⁷ and by requiring gains on sale of shares of a CFC to be characterized as dividend income to the extent the corporation had earnings and profits (“E&P”) attributable to the years the U.S. Shareholder owned the shares.⁸

If a foreign corporation is a CFC at any time during a taxable year, every U.S. Shareholder who owns, directly or indirectly, stock in the corporation on the last day in the taxable year in which it is a CFC must include in gross income (whether or not the CFC makes a distribution) for the taxable year in which or with which such taxable year of the corporation ends his, her or its pro rata share of the corporation's subpart F income

⁵ IRC §951(a)(1) taxes U.S. Shareholders on stock that they own or are treated as owning under IRC §958(a). IRC §958(a) defines indirect ownership. Subsection (b) of that section defines “constructive ownership.”

⁶ Section 956 also requires U.S. Shareholders to include in income an amount equal to investments made by the CFCs in certain U.S. property.

⁷ IRC §951. Amounts included under this section are taxable as ordinary income even if an actual dividend might qualify as a “qualified dividend” taxable at capital gain rates. IRC §1(h)(11). Dividends paid by “qualified foreign corporations” are qualified dividends. Qualified foreign corporations are (1) those eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the U.S. that includes exchange of information provisions, (2) corporations organized in certain U.S. possession, and (3) foreign corporations whose stock is traded on a U.S. stock exchange. A passive foreign investment company may not be a qualified foreign corporation, however.

⁸ IRC §1248.

for the year. Subpart F income and GILTI, as discussed later in these materials, which is taxed as subpart F income is effectively taxed as dividend income that does not qualify for the preferential rate on qualified dividends. A U.S. Shareholder will only have subpart F income if the corporation has E&P in the relevant tax years, computed using U.S. principles. The pro rata share is the amount which would have been distributed with respect to the stock which the U.S. Shareholder owns directly or indirectly in the corporation if, on the last day in its taxable year in which the corporation is a CFC, the corporation had distributed pro rata to its shareholders an amount (i) which bears the same ratio to its subpart F income for the taxable year, as (ii) the part of the year during which the corporation is a CFC bears to the entire year, reduced by certain dividend distributions received by any other person during such year with respect to the stock.⁹

U.S. Shareholders include persons who own shares indirectly through one or more foreign entities. In the case of a foreign estate or trust, beneficiaries are deemed to own shares in proportion to their beneficial interests.¹⁰ The proportional interests of beneficiaries is determined based on all the facts and circumstances and taking into account the purposes for which the attribution of ownership rules are being applied. For example, if the rules are being applied to determine who is taxable on the subpart F income, generally the indirect owners will be the persons who are entitled to receive income.¹¹ However, it is not clear how proportional interests of beneficiaries are determined in the case of a discretionary trust.¹²

⁹ IRC §951(a)(2).

¹⁰ IRC §958(a).

¹¹ Treas. Reg. §1.958-1(c)(2); FSA 199952014.

¹² Treas. Reg. §1.958-1(d) Example (3) illustrated the application of indirect ownership rules by reference to a trust that had three beneficiaries who had fixed and equal shares of trust income and principal, but most foreign trusts are wholly discretionary. The IRS has not published any guidance on how to apply the facts and circumstances test of §958(a)(2) to determine proportionate ownership of beneficiaries of discretionary trusts. But see, TAM 200733024

U.S. Shareholders may exclude from income amounts distributed to them from a CFC that are attributable to amounts previously taxed to them under §951.¹³ U.S. Shareholders, may increase their basis in the CFC by the amounts previously taxed to them, and must reduce their basis as previously taxed income is distributed.¹⁴ The U.S. Shareholder's successors in interest can enjoy the same benefits.¹⁵ The basis adjustment reduces gain on a sale of shares of a CFC before the previously taxed amounts were distributed in order to avoid double inclusion. However, when CFC shares are indirectly owned by a beneficiary of a trust, the basis adjustment rules do not function properly because the basis adjustment that is allowed is an adjustment to the beneficiary's basis in the trust, not a basis adjustment in the shares of the CFC.¹⁶ A basis adjustment to a trust interest does not enter into the calculation of a beneficiary's income from a trust.

3. Changes made by the TCJA.

The TCJA made four important changes to the CFC regime: (i) the definition of U.S. Shareholder; (ii) attribution from certain foreign persons; (iii) the elimination of the requirement that a corporation be a CFC for a minimum of 30 days before subpart F income would be taxable to U.S. Shareholders and (iv) creating a new category of income taxable as subpart F income – “GILTI” - discussed at III. D *infra*).¹⁷

a. Definition of U.S. Shareholder.

(discussing how a facts and circumstances test would apply to a beneficiary of a foreign nongrantor trust who indirectly owned shares in a PFIC) discussed later in the text of these materials.

¹³ IRC §959. In the case of a U.S. Shareholder who makes a §962 election, the exclusion is the amount of tax paid, rather than the amount included in gross income.

¹⁴ IRC §961. In the case of a U.S. Shareholder who makes a §962 election, the adjustment to basis is limited to the tax paid rather than the amount included in gross income.

¹⁵ Treas. Reg. §1.959-1(d).

¹⁶ Treas. Reg. §1.961-1(a) and (b)(1)(iii).

¹⁷ Hereinafter, subpart F income is treated as including GILTI.

Prior to the TCJA, the definition of “U.S. Shareholder” was based solely on the ownership of 10% of the *voting* stock. The TCJA changed the definition. A U.S. Shareholder is now any U.S. person who directly, indirectly or constructively owns 10% of the voting stock or stock the value of which is 10% or more of the value of all stock of the corporation.

b. Attribution from Foreign Persons.

The TCJA also changed constructive ownership attribution rules for determining whether the ownership threshold is met for a person to be a U.S. Shareholder.

Section 958(b) provides that the constructive ownership rules of §318(a) apply to the extent the effect of the application is, *inter alia*, to treat a U.S. person as a “U.S. Shareholder” and to treat a corporation as a CFC with some modifications. One important modification is that stock owned by a nonresident alien individual (other than a trust or estate) is not considered owned by a citizen or resident individual for purposes of applying the family attribution rules.¹⁸ For example, if two spouses each own 50% of a foreign corporation and one spouse is a nonresident alien and one is a U.S. citizen, the corporation is not a CFC because shares owned by the nonresident alien spouse cannot be attributed to the U.S. citizen spouse. This rule is not changed.

Prior to the TCJA, shares owned by a foreign partner, beneficiary, owner or shareholder were not attributed to a U.S. partnership, trust, estate or corporation. The TCJA repealed this exception. For example, suppose that a foreign parent corporation owns 95% of a foreign subsidiary and 100% of a domestic subsidiary. The domestic subsidiary owns the other 5% of the foreign subsidiary. As a result of the repeal of

¹⁸ IRC §318(a)(1).

§958(b)(4) by the TCJA, the shares owned by the foreign parent are attributed to the domestic subsidiary, which causes the foreign subsidiary to be a CFC and the domestic subsidiary to be a “U.S. Shareholder.” This means that the U.S. subsidiary is taxable on 5% of the subpart F income of the foreign subsidiary (related to the direct ownership by the U.S. subsidiary). If the U.S. subsidiary did not directly own stock in the foreign subsidiary, the foreign subsidiary would still be considered a CFC but in that case no subpart F income would be taxable to the U.S. subsidiary because it would not own, directly or indirectly (only constructively) shares of the foreign subsidiary.

In the above example, if the foreign parent owned less than 50% of the stock of the domestic corporation, the foreign subsidiary would not be a CFC for purposes of the transition tax because none of the foreign parent’s shares would be treated as constructively owned by the U.S. corporation. Attribution to a corporation (the domestic subsidiary in the above example) requires that the parent corporation own at least 50% of the stock of the domestic corporation.¹⁹ In the case of trusts, attribution requires that either (i) the value of the beneficiary’s interest, assuming the maximum exercise of discretion in her favor, has an actuarial value of at least 5% of the value of the trust or (ii) the beneficiary is the owner of the trust under the grantor trust rules.²⁰ There is no similar de minimis ownership rule for attribution to partnerships and estates.²¹

Regulations under §965 limit attribution for purposes of the transition tax, discussed later in these materials, to only attribute ownership from a foreign partner, beneficiary or owner to a U.S. partnership or trust that owns at least 10% of the U.S.

¹⁹ IRC §318(a)(3)(C).

²⁰ IRC §318(a)(3)(B).

²¹ IRC §318(a)(3)(A).

entity (the “de minimis rule”).²² However, the de minimis rule does not apply for other purposes.

c. The 30-day Rule.

Prior to the TCJA, U.S. Shareholders were not subject to tax on the undistributed income of a CFC unless the corporation qualified as a CFC for an uninterrupted period of 30 days or more during the year.

The TCJA eliminated the 30-day requirement. Therefore, after the TCJA, if a U.S. person inherits shares of a foreign corporation from a nonresident alien decedent, and the ownership thresholds are met, the U.S. person will be taxed on her pro rata share of the corporation’s subpart F income. For example, if a U.S. person acquires 100% of the shares of a foreign corporation from a decedent, the corporation would be a CFC and a fraction of the corporation’s subpart F income earned in that year would be taxable to the U.S. person. If the U.S. person retained the stock until the end of the year, the numerator of the fraction would be the number of days in the year that the U.S. person owned the stock and the denominator of which would be the number of days in the corporation’s taxable year.

Prior to the TCJA, a U.S. person who inherited shares from a foreign person could make a check the box (“CTB”) election retroactive to within 29 days of the death of the foreign person and avoid tax under the CFC rules. If the election was a deemed liquidation, this allowed a tax-free basis adjustment for the assets owned by the CFC.²³ As a result of the TCJA, a U.S. Shareholder of a CFC will be taxed if she owns shares at any time during the year on a portion of the CFC’s subpart F income. Subpart F income

²² Treas. Reg. §1.965-1(f)(45)(ii).

²³ IRC §§331, 334.

would include any gain realized on a deemed liquidation thus eliminating the tax free basis step up for the CFC's assets. Tax can be avoided only if the CTB election is effective before death. In this case the corporation would never become a CFC. However, a CTB election with a pre-death effective date also would eliminate the estate tax shield of holding assets through a foreign corporation.

Not all foreign corporations qualify for a CTB election.²⁴ If a CTB election is made, the entity becomes either disregarded (if there is only one shareholder) or a partnership (if there is more than one owner). If the classification of the entity was relevant for U.S. tax purposes before the election was made, the election by the corporation to be a disregarded entity or a partnership is a deemed liquidation.²⁵ The CTB election may have an effective date up to 75 days before the election is filed.²⁶ Thus, the CTB election gives the U.S. person who inherits the shares more time to accomplish a timely liquidation.

Because a U.S. person is deemed to indirectly own shares owned by a foreign estate or trust in proportion to her beneficial interest in the estate or trust, the change of

²⁴ Treas. Reg. §301.7701-2 contains a list of foreign entities classified as “per se corporations” for which a CTB election is not allowed.

²⁵ Treas. Reg. §301.7701-3(g)(1). Classification is relevant if it affects the liability of any person for federal tax or information purposes. Classification is relevant if it affects the determination of the amount of tax to be withheld by a withholding agent, the type of tax or information return to file or how the return must be prepared. Treas. Reg. §§301.7701-3(b)(ii) and -3(d)(i). If the classification was not relevant for U.S. tax purposes, the CTB may be treated as an initial classification and not a deemed liquidation. Treas. Reg. §301.7701-3(d)(2). Relevance is defined in §301.7701-3(d)(1)(i) by reference to whether it affects the income tax liability or information reporting of a U.S. taxpayer. The regulation states that there is relevance if classification of the entity “might affect the documentation that the withholding agent must receive from the entity, the type of tax or information return to file or how the return must be prepared.” There is no gain if there is no deemed liquidation, but the treatment of the entity as a disregarded entity or a partnership from inception means that there is no shield from U.S. estate tax if the entity owns U.S. situs assets (unless you believe, as some do, that a single member LLC or a partnership also is an effective estate tax shield). The tax consequences of a deemed liquidation are the same as the tax consequences of an actual liquidation – the corporation recognizes gain on the distribution of appreciated assets, which gain is subpart F income, and all assets acquire a new basis in the hands of the shareholders. IRC §§336(a), 334(a).

²⁶ Treas. Reg. §301.7701-3(c)((1)(iii). Form 8832 is used for this purpose.

ownership may occur on date of death even if the U.S. person does not acquire direct ownership. For example, if the shares are held in a foreign grantor trust, the foreign grantor will be deemed the owner of the shares during her lifetime.²⁷ Upon her death, the beneficiaries will be deemed to own the shares held by a foreign nongrantor trust in proportion to their beneficial interests.²⁸

CTB planning is still important after the TCJA because it allows a U.S. Shareholder more control over the timing of the deemed liquidation and therefore the amount of subpart F income on which she will be taxable. As mentioned above, the pro rata share of subpart F income of a CFC that is taxable to the U.S. Shareholder is based on the number of days in the taxable year that the U.S. person was a U.S. Shareholder of the CFC. For example, if the U.S. Shareholder acquired the shares on June 1 and the deemed liquidation as a result of the CTB election occurred on June 2, the pro rata share of subpart F income taxable to the U.S. Shareholder would be 1/181 because there would be only 181 days in the final tax year of the CFC – January 1 to June 2.²⁹ If the U.S. Shareholder acquired the shares on January 1 and the deemed liquidation occurred on January 2, then one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the subpart F income would be taxable to the U.S. person. If the NRA died in December and the corporation is on a calendar year, a retroactive CTB election effective after death but in the prior year would produce a very small fraction. The amount of subpart F income that will be taxable to a U.S. Shareholder is reduced when the numerator of the fraction is as small as possible and the denominator is as large as possible. As the previous examples illustrate, this is easier to accomplish if

²⁷ Treas. Reg. §1.958-1(b).

²⁸ IRC §958(a)(5); Treas. Reg. §1.958-1(b).

²⁹ For purposes of §§951-964, the holding period of the shares does not include the date of acquisition but includes the date of disposition. Treas. Reg. §1.951-1(f).

the shares are inherited later in the taxable year. Minimizing the numerator is made simpler if the foreign corporation is eligible to make a CTB election.

Owning U.S. situs assets through a foreign corporation may avoid U.S. estate tax because stock of a foreign corporation is foreign situs for U.S. estate tax purposes.³⁰ However, a nonresident alien investor does not need to invest through a foreign corporation to shield non-U.S. securities from U.S. estate tax. Therefore, such non-U.S. investments should either not be made through a foreign corporation or should be made through a different foreign corporation than the one that invests in U.S. securities. It is also important to use a foreign corporation that is eligible for a CTB election.³¹ This permits the CTB election for the corporation that is not needed for an estate tax shield to be made effective before the death of the nonresident alien owner.

U.S. real estate should be owned in a separate structure because the deemed liquidation of the foreign corporation would be taxable under FIRPTA.³²

B. The Passive Foreign Investment Company (“PFIC”) Regime.

1. What is a PFIC?

A PFIC is a foreign corporation that has mostly passive income or passive income producing assets. Unlike the CFC rules, the PFIC rules apply without regard to any threshold ownership by U.S. persons. A foreign corporation is a PFIC if 75% or more of its gross income is passive or the average percentage of assets held which produce

³⁰ IRC §2104(a). Some treaties classify shares of a U.S. corporation as non U.S. situs unless associated with a permanent establishment. *E.g.* Estate tax treaties with the U.K., France, Germany, The Netherlands and Austria do not allow the U.S. to impose estate tax on intangibles unless associated with a permanent establishment in the United States. In such cases, a retroactive CTB election to cause a deemed liquidation to occur on the day before death would re-base the investment portfolio to date of death values without exposure to the CFC regime.

³¹ Entities classified as corporations under Treas. Reg. §301.7701-2(b)(1), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) and (8) are not eligible for a CTC election. Treas. Reg. §301.7701-3(a).

³² IRC §897.

passive income is at least 50%.³³ The 50% test is based on value for publicly traded securities and based on adjusted basis if the shares are not publicly traded and the corporation either is a CFC or elects to value assets at their adjusted basis.³⁴ Subject to certain limited exceptions,³⁵ passive income is foreign personal holding company income as defined in §954(c) (a category of income included in the definition of foreign base company income, which is considered subpart F income) which includes dividends, interest, royalties not derived from an active trade or business, rents not derived in the conduct of an active trade or business, annuities, gains from property transactions (excluding business property or inventory), commodities transactions, foreign currency gains, and income equivalent to interest. A typical PFIC would be a foreign mutual fund or other pooled investment vehicle that is structured as a corporation or treated under U.S. entity classification rules as an association taxable as a corporation.³⁶

a. Insurance Company Exception.

Insurance companies, by their nature, hold significant liquid investments which produce passive income. If these assets and income were classified as passive for purposes of the PFIC rules, most foreign insurance companies would be PFICs. Recognizing the importance passive investments to an active insurance business, Congress provided an exception from passive income for income derived in the active

³³ IRC §1297(a).

³⁴ IRC §1297(e).

³⁵ Exceptions include income from the active conduct of a banking business or insurance business and interest, dividends, rents and royalties received from a related person as defined in §954(d)(3). A related person is an individual, corporation, partnership, trust or estate who controls or is controlled by the foreign corporation. Control means direct or indirect ownership of more than 50% of the vote or value of the stock (in the case of a corporation) or more than 50% of the beneficial interests in the case of a partnership, trust or estate.

³⁶ See CCA 201003013: Canadian mutual fund structured as a trust under Canadian law was classified as a corporation under U.S. classification rules in Treas. Reg. §301.7701-1 through -4.

conduct of an insurance business (the “active insurance exception”). The TCJA amended the active insurance exception to PFIC classification.

For tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, only income derived by a “qualifying insurance corporation” in the active conduct of an insurance business is eligible for the exception.³⁷ A foreign corporation is a qualifying insurance corporation during a taxable year if (1) it would be subject to tax under subchapter L if it were a domestic insurance corporation and (2) its “applicable insurance liabilities . . . constitute more than 25 percent of its total assets. . . .” Applicable insurance liabilities is narrowly defined. Loss and loss adjustment expenses of a life or property and casualty insurance business are counted. But only limited reserves are considered for purposes of determining applicable insurance liabilities—deficiency, contingency, and unearned premium reserves are specifically excluded. And the amount of the applicable insurance liabilities is limited to the lesser of (1) the amounts reported to the applicable insurance regulator on the insurance company’s financial statements and (2) amounts determined under regulations, if promulgated.

U.S. owners of foreign insurance companies failing the 25 percent applicable insurance liabilities test are granted a limited, and partially-subjective, alternative active insurance exception test. Under this alternative test, a U.S. person may treat a foreign corporation as a qualifying foreign corporation if (1) it’s applicable insurance liabilities constitute at least 10 percent of its total assets, (2) the foreign corporation is, under regulations promulgated by the IRS, predominately engaged in an insurance business, and (3) the failure of the foreign corporation to satisfy the 25 percent applicable insurance

³⁷ IRC §1297(f).

liabilities test is “due solely to runoff-related or rating-related circumstances involving such insurance business.” It is not clear whether the alternative test is self-executing or requires issuance of regulations.

Foreign insurance companies facing PFIC classification because of the narrowed active insurance exception have options. Those on the border should reevaluate operations in order to satisfy the new requirements. Those that will not qualify should consider domesticating or filing §953(d) elections to be taxed as domestic corporations, which would extricate their U.S. owners from the PFIC rules. Alternatively, insurance companies may choose to remain offshore but provide their U.S. owners with notice of PFIC status and comply with the requirements necessary to permit such owners to treat the insurance company as a “qualified electing fund,” thereby avoiding the harsh PFIC anti-deferral regime, described below. In all cases, foreign insurance companies with U.S. owners should analyze the new active foreign insurance exception and evaluate the potential impact on their U.S. owners.

b. “Look Through” Rule.

In determining whether a foreign corporation is passive, a “look through” rule applies if the corporation owns 25% or more of the stock of another corporation.³⁸ For example, if FC #1 owns 25% of the stock of FC #2 and FC #2 is engaged in an active trade or business, 25% of the income of FC #2 and 25% of the assets of FC#2 are attributed to FC #1 in determining whether FC#1 is a PFIC.

³⁸ IRC §1297(c).

c. Exception for Certain U.S. Shareholders of a CFC.

A corporation will not be a PFIC for any year after December 31, 1997, with respect to a shareholder if such shareholder qualifies as a “U.S. Shareholder” and the foreign corporation is a CFC during such year.³⁹ Because such U.S. Shareholder is currently taxable on her share of the CFC’s subpart F income, it is unnecessary to subject her to the PFIC regime. However, if the corporation was previously a PFIC with respect to such shareholder, the corporation remains a PFIC. For example, if a shareholder held PFIC shares in year #1 and in year #2 the entity became a CFC, the PFIC taint from year #1 would carry forward but the PFIC rules for year #2 would be inapplicable.

d. “Once a PFIC, Always a PFIC” Rule.

If a foreign corporation is a PFIC in any year in the shareholder’s holding period, then in any subsequent year it remains subject to the PFIC regime of taxation even if the foreign corporation would not otherwise qualify as a PFIC.⁴⁰ This is referred to as the “once a PFIC always a PFIC rule.” An exception applies to corporations during the start-up year (defined as the first year in which the corporation has gross income) if it is not a PFIC in the following two years and no predecessor of such corporation was a PFIC. A second exception applies to a corporation that would otherwise first become a PFIC due to the sale of a business and the temporary reinvestment of proceeds in passive income producing assets, provided that the corporation does not meet the definition of a PFIC in the following two years.

³⁹ IRC §1297(d). However, this exception will apply if the corporation was a PFIC unless the shareholder makes a “purging” election under §1298(b)(1).

⁴⁰ IRC §1298(b).

There are two additional exceptions to the “once a PFIC, always a PFIC” rule. Under the first exception, the rule does not apply to a U.S. shareholder that makes a timely and valid qualified electing fund (“QEF”) election (as discussed below) for the first taxable year in which the shareholder holds the PFIC shares.⁴¹ The second exception provides that the rule does not apply for any year after the year in which a valid mark to market (“MTM”) election (as discussed below) is in effect with respect to the PFIC shares held by the shareholder.⁴²

2. How Shareholders of a PFIC are Taxed.

a. Distributions.

Unlike the normal rules of U.S. taxation of corporations and shareholders, a PFIC’s E&P are generally not relevant to the taxation of a PFIC distribution. Rather, the taxation of a PFIC distribution depends upon the size of the distribution as compared to distributions in prior years. Distributions fall into two categories, “excess” and “nonexcess” distributions.

An “excess distribution is a distribution to a shareholder that is more than 125% of the average distributions made to the shareholder who owns the shares directly or indirectly for the prior three years (or the years in the shareholder’s holding period if less than three years),⁴³ provided that a distribution that is made in the first year of the shareholder’s holding period is not an excess distribution.⁴⁴ For purposes of calculating 125% of average distributions for the prior years, only prior year nonexcess distributions are counted. A “nonexcess” distribution is the part of a distribution that is not an excess

⁴¹ Treas. Reg. §1.1291-1(b)(2)(ii); Prop. Treas. Reg. §1.1291-1(c)(1). A PFIC to which this exception applies is sometimes referred to as a “pedigreed QEF.”

⁴² See IRC §1296(j) and Treas. Reg. §§1.1291-1(c)(4), 1.1296-1(f); 1.1296-1(h)(2)(ii).

⁴³ IRC §1291(b)(2)(A).

⁴⁴ IRC §1291(b)(2)(B).

distribution. A nonexcess distribution is taxed to the shareholder based on the general rules of U.S. corporate income taxation, which will generally result in dividend treatment.⁴⁵ However, the nonexcess distribution will not be a qualified dividend taxable at capital gains tax rate because a PFIC by definition is not a qualified foreign corporation.⁴⁶

Because shares owned by a foreign shareholder are not PFIC shares,⁴⁷ a U.S. shareholder who inherits stock from a foreign person is not treated as receiving an excess distribution in the first year of her ownership. The distributions in the first year will count in calculating whether future distributions are excess distributions. The holding period begins on the date the shares are inherited from a foreign person.

Excess distributions are subject to a special tax regime. The taxpayer must first allocate the distribution pro rata to each day in the shareholder's holding period for the shares.⁴⁸ Whether the PFIC had E&P in those years is irrelevant. The portion of the excess distribution that is allocated to the current year and the pre-PFIC years is included in the taxpayer's income for the year of receipt as ordinary income.⁴⁹ A pre-PFIC year is a taxable year beginning before December 31, 1986 or years in which the shares were owned by a nonresident alien.⁵⁰ The portion of the excess distribution allocated to other years in the taxpayer's holding period (the prior "PFIC years")⁵¹ is not included in the

⁴⁵ Prop. Treas. Reg. §1.1291-2(e)(1).

⁴⁶ IRC §1(h)(11)(C)(iii).

⁴⁷ Treas. Reg. §1.1291-9(j)(1): A corporation will not be treated as a PFIC with respect to a shareholder for those days included in the shareholder's holding period when the shares, or a person whose holding period is included in the shareholder's holding period, is not a United States person within the meaning of section 7701(a)(3).

⁴⁸ IRC §1291(a)(1)(A).

⁴⁹ IRC §1291(a)(1)(B). As mentioned in the text above, a PFIC is by definition not a qualified foreign corporation.

⁵⁰ IRC §1291(a)(1)(B)(ii); Treas. Reg. §1.1291-9(j)(1).

⁵¹ Prior PFIC years and Pre-PFIC years are different. Pre-PFIC years are taxable years in which the PFIC regime had not yet been enacted, and years in which the corporation was not a PFIC, which includes years in the shareholder's holding period in which the shares were owned by a nonresident alien. Prop. Reg. §1.1291-1(b)(3)

shareholder's income. Rather, it is subject to a "deferred tax" that is added to the tax that is otherwise due.⁵² In calculating the deferred tax, the taxpayer multiplies the distribution allocated to each prior PFIC year by the highest marginal tax rate for such prior PFIC year.⁵³ The aggregate amount of the tax for each year is treated as "unpaid" tax.⁵⁴ The taxpayer must then compute interest on these "unpaid" taxes as if the shareholder had not paid the tax for each prior PFIC year when due using the applicable federal underpayment rate.⁵⁵ The taxpayer includes the deferred tax and interest as separate line items on her individual income tax return.⁵⁶

For example, if A acquired PFIC shares in 1990 but A was a NRA from 1990 to 2000 and a U.S. taxpayer from 2001-2010, an excess distribution received in 2010 would be allocated to all years in A's holding period but the amount allocated to 1990-2000, which are pre-PFIC years, would be included in current year income as ordinary income. Amounts allocated to 2001-2009, which are prior PFIC years, would be subject to the deferred tax and interest charge described above. If A were a trust and not an individual, only the amount allocated to the current year would be included in the calculation of distributable net income because distributable net income is based on the trust's taxable income with certain adjustments.⁵⁷

Prior PFIC years are years in a shareholder's holding period before the current year which are not pre-PFIC years. If a shareholder makes a purging election, years prior to the year of the election are no longer considered to be in the shareholder's holding period. IRC §§1291(d)(2)(C)(ii); 1298(b)(1)Treas. Reg. §§1.1291-9; 1.1291-10; 1.1297-3; and 1.1298-3.

⁵² IRC §1291(c).

⁵³ IRC §1291(c)(1).

⁵⁴ IRC §1291(c)(2).

⁵⁵ IRC §1291(c)(3).

⁵⁶ See IRC §1291(a)(1)(C).

⁵⁷ IRC §643(a).

The deferred tax and interest calculation is similar to the default method for computing tax on an accumulated distribution from a foreign trust.⁵⁸ However, the tax and interest on an excess distribution can exceed the amount the taxpayer receives. There is no “cap” similar to the one in section §668(b) for the throwback tax. If the PFIC shares in the above example were owned by a trust and the default method for determining accumulation distributions had not been elected, a distribution to a beneficiary of the amount the trust received from the PFIC, assuming it is allocated to fiduciary net income, would not be an accumulation distribution because a distribution of an amount that does not exceed fiduciary net income is not an accumulation distribution.⁵⁹ No interest charge would be imposed unless a U.S. beneficiary of trust A is deemed to indirectly own the PFIC shares. This is why the IRS is intent on attributing ownership to beneficiaries. In the authors’ view, this is not the right approach. The better solution would be to amend the rules of subchapter J to preserve the interest charge, such as by treating distributions from the PFIC as creating undistributed income for the trust in the years the income was deemed to have been accumulated in the PFIC. In the above example, the excess distribution allocated to prior PFIC years (2001-2009) would be treated as undistributed net income of the trust for each year. The undistributed net income would be subject to the accumulation distributions rules of subchapter J, including an interest charge, when distributed to a U.S. beneficiary.

b. Dispositions.

⁵⁸ See instructions to Form 3520 for an explanation of the default rule.

⁵⁹ IRC §665(b) provides that a distribution that does not exceed income for the year is not an accumulation distribution. “Income” for this purpose means fiduciary net income. IRC §643(b).

Gains realized on the disposition of PFIC shares are taxed in the same manner as excess distributions.⁶⁰ This means that gains are taxable as ordinary income to the extent allocable to the current year and pre-PFIC years and are subject to the deferred tax regime to the extent allocable to prior PFIC years. The first year exception in §1291(b) does not apply to gains (which are not “excess distributions” but only taxed as excess distributions under §1291(a)(2)), but if a disposition occurs in the first year in the taxpayer’s holding period all of the gain should be allocated to the current year. Unfortunately, it appears that any losses on a disposition would be capital losses. This leads to unreasonable results.

For example, assume that U.S. person A inherits shares of a PFIC from a NRA. The shares are worth \$1 million and acquire a new basis of \$1 million at NRA’s death. The PFIC owns shares in another PFIC. A’s share of the indirectly owned PFIC is worth \$300,000 and A’s share of the basis is \$100,000 (because the basis of the shares the NRA owned indirectly were not adjusted at her death). If A sells the shares of the PFIC for \$1 million shortly after death, there will be little or no gain on the shares A owned directly, but, according to proposed regulations, there will be gain of \$200,000 on the shares that A owned indirectly and ceases to own indirectly after the sale.⁶¹ That gain is taxed as an excess distribution. There are no prior PFIC years in this example, so all of the gain is allocated to the current year and taxed as ordinary income.⁶² A should receive a basis adjustment of \$200,000 to the shares she owned directly for the income she recognized on the sale of shares she owned indirectly.⁶³ However, the basis adjustment is not helpful

⁶⁰ IRC §1291(a)(2).

⁶¹ Prop. Reg. §1.1291-3(e)(4).

⁶² Prop. Reg. 1.1291-3(e)(2).

⁶³ Prop. Reg. §1.1291-3(e)(4)(iii).

because the loss would be a capital loss and therefore would not materially reduce A's tax on the ordinary income of \$200,000. However, if A made a QEF election, discussed below, for the shares she inherited and owns directly and for the shares of any underlying PFICs she owns indirectly, this result should be avoided because any gain would be capital gain and the capital loss would offset the gain.⁶⁴

To the extent provided in regulations, gain is recognized on any transfer of shares in a PFIC even if gain would not otherwise be recognized (*e.g.* a gift).⁶⁵ The amount of gain is the excess of the fair market value of the shares over basis. Only proposed regulations have been issued.⁶⁶ Under these proposed regulations, the following are taxable dispositions: a sale, exchange, gift, transfer at death, an exchange pursuant to a liquidation or §302(a) redemption or a distribution described in §§ 311, 336, 337, 355(c) or 361(c) or the expatriation of a U.S. citizen or resident.⁶⁷ Exceptions to the general rule of recognition apply for a gift to a U.S. person (other than a charitable organization) or to a pass through entity if the transferor continues to own the PFIC shares indirectly. Gain is not recognized to a shareholder on a transfer at death provided that the will does not permit transfer to either a foreign beneficiary or a trust, whether domestic or foreign, that is not a grantor or beneficiary owned trust owned by a U.S. person.⁶⁸ A transfer to a testamentary complex trust would be taxable even if the trust is a domestic trust. Proposed regulations provide that the taxable event is deemed to occur the moment before death and the gain is taxable on the decedent's final return.⁶⁹

⁶⁴ IRC §1293(a).

⁶⁵ IRC §1291(f).

⁶⁶ Prop. Reg. §1.1291-3 and -6.

⁶⁷ Prop. Reg. §§1.1291-3(b); 1.1291-6(b). A pledge is also a disposition under -3(d).

⁶⁸ Prop. Reg. §1.1291-6(c). Gains realized on the disposition of PFIC shares owned by a pooled income fund are not taxed if the gain is permanently set aside for the charitable remainder beneficiary.

⁶⁹ Prop. Reg. §1.1291-6(d)(2).

c. Basis Rules.

PFIC shares are nominally eligible for a “step-up” in basis. However, §1291(e)(1) provides that a succeeding shareholder’s basis in PFIC shares is the fair market value of the shares on date of death reduced by the difference between the new basis under §1014 and the decedent’s adjusted basis immediately before date of death.⁷⁰ Thus, a succeeding shareholder’s basis in PFIC shares received from a decedent is limited to the adjusted basis of the decedent prior to death. However, PFIC shares inherited from a NRA decedent do acquire a new basis.⁷¹

d. Exceptions.

The PFIC regime describe above is avoided if the QEF or MTM elections are made, as discussed below. The PFIC regime also is not applicable to stock that is marked to market under §475 of the Code or other provision of Chapter I: Normal Taxes and Surtaxes.⁷² The regime also does not apply to certain U.S. Shareholders of CFCs, as mentioned above.⁷³

3. PFIC Elections.

a. QEF Elections.

A U.S. person, other than a tax exempt organization,⁷⁴ who directly or indirectly owns the shares of a PFIC can elect to be taxed currently on her pro rata share of the PFIC’s E&P by making a QEF election.⁷⁵ The election is made by the first U.S. person in the chain of title.⁷⁶ The election must be made on a return filed by the due date for the

⁷⁰ IRC §1291(e)(1).

⁷¹ IRC §1291(e)(2).

⁷² IRC §1291(d) (flush language).

⁷³ IRC §1297(d).

⁷⁴ Treas. Reg. §1.1295-1(d)(1) and (d)(6).

⁷⁵ IRC §1295.

⁷⁶ Treas. Reg. §1.1295-1(d)(1).

year of the election.⁷⁷ A retroactive election may be made in the year the shareholder can show that she first knew or had reason to know that the corporation was a PFIC or later if she obtains the Commissioner’s consent.⁷⁸ The election may be made only if the PFIC provides the shareholder with the information the shareholder needs to calculate his, her or its tax liability.⁷⁹

A domestic pass through entity, which includes an estate or trust, may make a QEF election, in which case “shareholders owning stock of a QEF by reason of an interest in a domestic trust or estate take into account the section 1293 inclusions with respect to the QEF shares under the rules applicable to inclusions of income from the trust or estate.”⁸⁰ “Shareholders” do not include domestic partnerships, S corporations and grantor or beneficiary owned trusts except for information reporting purposes; domestic estates and nongrantor trusts are not excluded from this definition.⁸¹ However, beneficiaries of domestic estates and nongrantor trusts may be indirect owners.⁸² Thus, it is uncertain whether a domestic trust that makes a QEF election can report income from the PFIC as a result of the QEF election and pay tax on such income to the extent distributions are not made to beneficiaries (applying the usual rules of subchapter J), or whether the beneficiaries who are deemed to be the indirect owners must report the income whether or not received.

If a QEF election is made for all years in the shareholder’s holding period in which the corporation was a PFIC, the PFIC tax regime is not applicable.⁸³ In this case,

⁷⁷ Treas. Reg. §1.1295-1(e).

⁷⁸ Treas. Reg. §1.1295-3(g).

⁷⁹ IRC §1295(a)(2).

⁸⁰ Treas. Reg. §1.1295-1(d)(2)(iii).

⁸¹ Treas. Reg. §1.1291-1(b)(7).

⁸² Treas. Reg. §1.1291-1(b)(8)(iii)(C).

⁸³ IRC §1291(d)(1).

the PFIC is referred to as a “pedigreed QEF.”⁸⁴ If a QEF election is in effect for only some years, the PFIC regime continues to apply unless a purging election is made.⁸⁵ There are two kinds of purging elections, a deemed sale election and a deemed dividend election.⁸⁶ A deemed sale election is an election to treat the shares as if sold, gain recognized and the shares repurchased.⁸⁷ A deemed dividend election is available only to shareholders of a CFC that is also a PFIC (whether or not the shareholder is a U.S. Shareholder). It is an election to treat all post-1985 E&P as if distributed.⁸⁸ A purging election causes the shareholder to be treated as receiving an “excess distribution.”

If a purging election is not made and the QEF election is not in effect for all years in the shareholder’s holding period during which the corporation was a PFIC, dividends and gains continue to be taxable under the PFIC regime.⁸⁹ However dividends paid from undistributed income that was previously taxed as a result of the QEF election are not again taxed when distributed.⁹⁰ Similarly, if a QEF election is made, the basis in the PFIC shares is increased by the undistributed earnings and profits that are taxed as a result of the QEF election.⁹¹

A shareholder who makes a QEF election also may elect to extend the time for payment of tax imposed on undistributed earnings as a result of a QEF election, although an interest charge is imposed on the deferred tax liability.⁹²

b. MTM Election.

⁸⁴ Treas. Reg. §1.1291-9(j)(2)(ii).

⁸⁵ Prop. Reg. §1.1291-1(c)(2).

⁸⁶ Treas. Reg. §1.1297-3.

⁸⁷ Treas. Reg. §1.1291-10.

⁸⁸ Treas. Reg. §1.1291-9.

⁸⁹ Prop. Reg. §1.1291-1(c)(2).

⁹⁰ IRC §1293(c).

⁹¹ IRC §1293(d).

⁹² IRC §1294.

If the shares of a PFIC qualify as marketable stock,⁹³ a U.S. person who directly or indirectly owns the shares of the PFIC can make a MTM election to pay tax at ordinary income rates on unrealized appreciation in the value of PFIC shares (operating as if the PFIC stock were sold at the end of each year).⁹⁴ If the PFIC shares have declined in value, the loss may be deducted as an ordinary loss but only to the extent of gains previously taxed to the taxpayer. The deferred tax and interest charge regime described above does not apply to any year after the year in which a MTM election is in effect.⁹⁵ For the year of the election, the deferred tax and interest charge can be avoided if the PFIC was previously a pedigreed QEF or if the PFIC is a regulated investment company that makes an election to pay the interest charge that otherwise would have been incurred under §1291(c)(3).⁹⁶ A retroactive MTM election may be made in accordance with Treas. Reg. §301.9100.

To the extent a U.S. person is treated as owning PFIC shares that are subject to a MTM election, any disposition which results in the U.S. person being treated as no longer owning the shares and any disposition of the shares by the person who directly owns the shares, is treated as a disposition by the U.S. owner, but the holding period shall be deemed to begin on the first day of the first taxable year beginning after the last taxable year for which the MTM election was in effect.⁹⁷

The indirect ownership rules under the MTM regime apply only to shares owned through foreign entities, “except as provided in regulations.”⁹⁸ In this case, unlike the

⁹³ Stock that is regularly traded on an established securities exchange generally qualifies as “marketable stock” for this purpose. See IRC §1296(e); Treas. Reg. §1.1296-2.

⁹⁴ IRC §1296.

⁹⁵ IRC §1291(a)(3)(A)(ii).

⁹⁶ IRC §1296(j).

⁹⁷ Treas. Reg. §1.1269-(f) and (g)(1).

⁹⁸ IRC §1296(g).

rules for §1291 attribution, applicable regulations only attribute ownership from foreign entities.⁹⁹ A CFC is treated as a U.S. person in the case of a CFC that owns stock in a PFIC for which a MTM election is in effect, the amount taken into income is subpart F income, and the U.S. Shareholder is not taxed under the PFIC rules.¹⁰⁰ This rule does not apply to a shareholder who is not a U.S. Shareholder for purposes of the CFC rules.

Upon the death of a person who has made a MTM election, the transferee's basis is a carryover basis limited to fair market value on date of death.¹⁰¹ If a foreign person who owns shares in a PFIC becomes a U.S. taxpayer and makes a MTM election, the shareholder's basis is the greater of fair market value on the first day of her taxable year as a U.S. taxpayer and adjusted basis on such date.¹⁰²

4. Indirect Ownership.

Like the CFC rules, U.S. shareholders are taxed on income attributable to PFIC shares that they own directly or indirectly. Under the indirect ownership rules, beneficiaries of an estate or trust may be treated as owning the shares owned directly or indirectly by the estate or trust. The regulations provide limited guidance as to how to determine when a beneficiary will be deemed to indirectly own PFIC shares owned by an estate or trust. The regulations state that beneficiaries own PFIC shares in proportion to their beneficial interests, but there is no guidance as to how to determine beneficial ownership among the beneficiaries of a discretionary trust.

Depending on how indirect ownership is determined, a U.S. beneficiary may be taxable in respect of (i) distributions from a PFIC that are not made to her and that she

⁹⁹ Treas. Reg. §1.1296-1(e).

¹⁰⁰ Treas. Reg. §1.1296-1(g)(2).

¹⁰¹ IRC §1296(i). The decedent's tax basis would have been increased for unrealized gains prior to death.

¹⁰² IRC §1296(l).

has no right to receive and (ii) dispositions of PFIC shares not made by her and which she does not control, including nontaxable dispositions.

IRC §1298(b)(5) provides that:

“Under regulations, in any case in which a United States person is treated as owning stock in a passive foreign investment company by reason of subsection (a) –

- (i) any disposition by the United States person or the person owning such stock which results in the United States person being treated as no longer owning such stock, or
- (ii) any distribution of property in respect of such stock to the person holding such stock,

shall be treated as a disposition by, or distribution to, the United States person with respect to the stock in the passive foreign investment company.” [Emphasis added]

For example, if a trust distributed PFIC shares to a foreign beneficiary and the shares had been treated as indirectly owned by a U.S. beneficiary, the U.S. beneficiary would be deemed to have disposed of her shares for fair market value and realized gain, taxable as an excess distribution, equal to the excess of value over basis. If the trust is a U.S. trust, gain would be recognized by the trust under proposed regulations if shares of a PFIC are distributed to a beneficiary other than a U.S. individual or a domestic corporation (other than an S corporation).¹⁰³

Even though §1298(b)(5) by its terms requires implementing regulations, the IRS is of the view that this rule concerning indirect dispositions can apply without the need for final regulations, which still do not exist.¹⁰⁴ In TAM 200733024, the IRS took the view that the beneficiaries would be deemed to indirectly own PFIC shares owned by a trust based on historic patterns of distributions the trust had been making. The attribution of ownership defeated an

¹⁰³ Prop. Reg. §1.1291-6(a)(2) and (c)(2)(i).

¹⁰⁴ TAM 200733024.

attempted “stripping distribution” – a sale of PFIC shares in year 1 and a distribution in that year to foreign beneficiaries and an equivalent distribution in year 2 to the U.S. beneficiaries.

Although the statute and the regulations make it clear that a beneficiary of an estate or trust will be deemed to indirectly own PFIC shares held directly or indirectly by the estate or trust, *whether the estate or trust is domestic or foreign*,¹⁰⁵ Treasury has given U.S. taxpayers no guidance as to how to determine indirect ownership and only limited guidance as to how the PFIC rules are to apply to estates and trusts and their beneficiaries. There seems little purpose in “looking through” a domestic estate or trust since the domestic estate or trust could pay the same tax on PFIC shares that a beneficiary would pay if the beneficiary were treated as the indirect owner.¹⁰⁶

To date, applicable regulations have “reserved” the issue of how beneficiaries of an estate or trust are to report amounts distributed from PFICs that they are deemed to own indirectly,¹⁰⁷ and deemed dispositions of indirectly owned PFIC shares.¹⁰⁸ Proposed regulations provide that a “disposition” occurs upon the happening of *any* event as a result of which an indirect shareholder’s ownership in the PFIC is reduced or eliminated.¹⁰⁹ Any gain is an excess distribution allocated over the indirect owner’s holding period (not the actual owner’s holding period). The basis of the indirect owner’s interest in the entity directly owned by her is increased by the gain recognized. In the case of a trust beneficiary, her interest in the entity directly owned by her is the trust, and the basis of a trust has no effect on the tax treatment of distributions made from the trust to her under the rules of subchapter J. In addition, the direct owner (here the trust)

¹⁰⁵ IRC §1298(a)(3); Treas. Reg. §1.1291-1(b)(8)(iii)(C).

¹⁰⁶ If the domestic trust is a charitable remainder trust, treating the trust as the owner of the shares would eliminate the risk of attributing ownership to the annuitants.

¹⁰⁷ Prop. Reg. §1.1291-2(f)(2)(i).

¹⁰⁸ Prop. Reg. §1.1291-3(e)(5)(ii).

¹⁰⁹ Prop. Reg. §1.1291-3(e)(4)(iii).

may increase the basis in the shares by the gain recognized by the indirect owner.¹¹⁰ The principles of §§959 and 961 are to apply to distributions from a PFIC that are attributable to previously taxed income.¹¹¹ However, proposed regulations reserve the subject of how to apply these principles to trusts, estates and their beneficiaries.¹¹² Guidance is necessary because the application of these principles to trusts may cause tax to be imposed on one beneficiary (*e.g.* an income beneficiary who is treated as indirectly owning shares of the PFIC) and the exclusions or basis adjustments under §§959 and 961 principles may benefit another beneficiary, *e.g.* a remainder beneficiary, if the distribution of previously taxed income or the sale of shares occurs after the income beneficiary's interest has terminated. In addition, the termination of the income beneficiary's interest in the trust may be a deemed disposition of the beneficiary's indirectly owned PFIC shares so that the beneficiary who received no benefit would be taxed again on the unrealized gain.

Pending further guidance, the preamble to the 1992 proposed regulations advised taxpayers to “apply the PFIC rules and Subchapter J in a reasonable method that preserves the interest charge.”¹¹³ The preamble to temporary regulations issued in 2013 similarly advised taxpayers:

“These temporary regulations also provide special rules for nongrantor trusts and grantor trusts. In particular, Treas. Reg. §1.1291-1T(b)(8)(iii)(D) provides that if a foreign or domestic grantor trust directly or indirectly owns PFIC stock, a person that is treated under sections 671 through 679 as the owner of any portion of the trust that holds an interest in the stock is considered to own an interest in the stock held by that portion of the trust. In addition, Treas. Reg. §1.1291-1T(b)(8)(iii)(C) provides that, in general, if a foreign or domestic estate or nongrantor trust directly or indirectly owns PFIC stock, each beneficiary of the estate or trust is considered to own a proportionate amount of such stock. The cross-referenced notice of proposed rulemaking on this subject in this issue of the Bulletin requests comments on the determination of proportionate ownership by a

¹¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹¹ Prop. Reg. §1.1291-3(e)(4)(iv).

¹¹² Prop. Reg. §1.1291-3(e)(5)(ii).

¹¹³ 1992-1 C. B. 1124,1127.

beneficiary of PFIC stock held by a domestic or foreign estate or nongrantor trust. Until further guidance is provided on estate and trust attribution rules, beneficiaries of estates and nongrantor trusts that hold PFIC stock subject to the section 1291 regime should use a reasonable method to determine their ownership interests in a PFIC held by the estate or nongrantor trust. Moreover, until further guidance is provided, beneficiaries of estates and nongrantor trusts that are subject to the section 1291 regime with respect to PFIC stock held by the estate or nongrantor trust are exempt from section 1298(f) filing requirements for taxable years in which the beneficiary is not treated as receiving an excess distribution (within the meaning of section 1291(b)) or as recognizing gain that is treated as an excess distribution (under section 1291(a)(2)) with respect to the stock of the PFIC that the beneficiary is considered to own through the estate or trust. See, for example, §1.1298-1T(b)(3)(iii).¹¹⁴

However, the final regulations were silent on these critical issues.

III. Specified Foreign Corporations: the Transition Tax, the New “Participation Exemption” System and other Changes made by the TCJA.

A. The §965 Transition Tax.

In general, before the TCJA, U.S. shareholders were not taxed on the active business income of foreign corporations until dividends were paid, or deemed paid as a result of a CFC investing in U.S. property, or shares were sold. This created an incentive to keep profits offshore. Only subpart F income was taxed currently to U.S. Shareholders of CFCs.

One of the most significant changes in the law made by the TCJA is the enactment of §965, a “transition tax” on U.S. Shareholders (as defined for purposes of the CFC rules) of “specified foreign corporations.” A specified foreign corporation is a CFC and any foreign corporation that is not a CFC that has a corporate “U.S. Shareholder”¹¹⁵ (except that a PFIC that is not a CFC is not a specified foreign corporation).¹¹⁶ The tax is referred to as a “transition tax” because it was part of a transition from a deferral tax system to a “participation exemption” tax regime. Under the new participation exemption tax regime, foreign earnings from an active trade

¹¹⁴ See https://www.irs.gov/irb/2014-3_IRB/ar05.html.

¹¹⁵ Prop. Reg. §1.965-1(47) defines “U.S. shareholder” by reference to the definition in §951(b).

¹¹⁶ IRC §965(e); Treas. Reg. §1.965-2(f)(45)(iii).

or business can be distributed free of tax (through a 100% dividends received deduction) to corporate U.S. Shareholders that own at least 10% of the stock.¹¹⁷ This eliminates a disincentive to keeping profits offshore. As part of this “transition,” certain U.S. Shareholders of foreign corporations were required to include as subpart F income the untaxed and undistributed foreign earnings that were accumulated by those corporations since 1986. The U.S. shareholders of those corporations are subject to this transition tax with respect to the shareholders’ pro rata shares of such subpart F income. Unfortunately, the transition tax also applies to individual shareholders who do not get the benefit of the participation exemption tax regime because dividends paid to individual shareholders that represent foreign earnings and profits that have not previously been subject to U.S. tax remain subject to U.S. tax when distributed.

1. Calculation of the Transition Tax.

A person who is a “U.S. Shareholder,” as defined for purposes of the CFC rules, is required to include in gross income her share of all post-1986 previously untaxed accumulated earnings of a specified foreign corporation measured as of November 2, 2017 or December 31, 2017, whichever is greater, that was owned by the U.S. Shareholder in the last taxable year which begins before January 1, 2018 (2017 in the case of a calendar year taxpayer). This amount is taxed as subpart F income. A U.S. Shareholder’s share of deficits of specified foreign corporations offsets the amount includable in income.¹¹⁸ The netting of positive and negative E & P as well as the determination of the cash position is done at the level of a domestic flow through entity and not at the level of the owner of the domestic flow through entity.¹¹⁹

¹¹⁷ IRC §245A. Section 245A(b)(1) defines a “Specified 10-Percent Owned Foreign Corporation” as a foreign corporation that has a domestic corporation that is a “United States shareholder.” There is no cross reference to the definition of “U.S. Shareholder” in IRC §951(b), which includes shares owned directly, indirectly and constructively in determining whether the 10% ownership threshold is met. It is likely that the same definition used in §951(b) will be adopted when regulations are issued.

¹¹⁸ IRC §965(b).

¹¹⁹ Treas. Reg. §1.965-5(d)(3). *See* Part II. F of the preamble to the regulations, at page 8.

Individual U.S. Shareholders (including trusts and estates) are subject to the transition tax but do not benefit from the participation exemption tax regime. As discussed in III. B. below, corporate U.S. Shareholders (but not individuals) who own 10% of the stock of a foreign corporation may deduct the foreign source portion of dividends received from a foreign corporation (other than a PFIC),¹²⁰ provided that a 1-year ownership requirement is met.¹²¹

The transition tax is imposed at a reduced rate.¹²² To the extent the specified foreign corporation's assets consist of assets other than cash and cash equivalents, the maximum tax rate is an "8 percent equivalent percentage"¹²³ and to the extent of the specified foreign corporation's investments consist of cash and cash equivalents, the maximum tax rate is a "15.5 percent equivalent percentage."¹²⁴ The equivalent percentages are achieved by allowing a deduction under §965(c) sufficient to reduce the tax rate to the stated percentages.¹²⁵ However, the deductions are keyed off the tax rates applicable to domestic corporations.¹²⁶ As a result, and because individual rates are higher than corporate rates, the maximum "equivalent percentage" rates for individuals, estates and trusts are 9.05% and 17.5% for calendar year foreign corporations and 14.05% and 27% for fiscal year foreign corporations. If a U.S. taxpayer expatriates, the person must pay a tax equal to 35% of the §965(c) deduction.¹²⁷

The §965(c) deduction is an "above the line" deduction used to compute adjusted gross income and is not an itemized deduction.¹²⁸ Therefore, this deduction is available to individuals.

¹²⁰ IRC §245A(a).

¹²¹ IRC §246(e)(5).

¹²² The reduced rate is not applicable to taxes imposed by §§4940 or 1411. Treas. Reg. §1.965-3(f)(3) and (4).

¹²³ IRC §965(c)(1)(A).

¹²⁴ IRC §965(c)(1)(B).

¹²⁵ IRC §965(c). The deduction is not an itemized deduction. Treas. Reg. §1.965-3(f)(1).

¹²⁶ IRC §965(c)(2)(A). The deduction is based on the highest rate of tax imposed under section 11.

¹²⁷ Treas. Reg. §1.965-3(d)(2).

¹²⁸ Treas. Reg. §1.965-3(f)(1).

However, the §965(c) deduction is not available to offset a shareholder’s net investment income tax (aka the “Medicare tax”)¹²⁹ or the tax imposed by §4940 on tax exempt organizations.¹³⁰

A deemed paid foreign tax credit offsets the transition tax for corporate U.S. Shareholders of a specified foreign corporation and individual U.S. Shareholders of a CFC who make an election under §962 to be taxed at corporate rates.¹³¹ However, the foreign taxes associated with the earnings subject to the transition tax are “haircut” to take into account the deduction allowed by §965(c). The amount disallowed is 77.1% of the foreign taxes on earnings subject to tax at an 8% rate and 55.7.1% of the foreign taxes on the earnings subject to tax at 15.5% rate.¹³²

2. Deferral Elections.

In addition to lower rates, U.S. Shareholders are allowed deferral elections under §965(h) and (i).

a. Who makes the election?

A domestic pass through owner who is subject to the transition tax, and not the domestic pass-through entity, makes the deferral election.¹³³ A domestic pass-through entity includes a partnership, S corporation or any other person other than a corporation to the extent that the income or deductions of the person are included in the income of one or more direct or indirect owners or beneficiaries.¹³⁴ A domestic trust is subject to income tax on a portion of the §965(a)

¹²⁹ IRC §1411.

¹³⁰ Treas. Reg. §965-3(f)(3).

¹³¹ IRC §960 allows U.S. Shareholders of CFCs to credit foreign taxes paid by the foreign corporation. The deemed paid credit is allowed only to corporations and individuals who make a §962 election. For Specified Foreign Corporations that are not CFCs, domestic corporate shareholders and shareholders who make a §962 election generally would be entitled to a deemed paid credit under §902 because §965 requires inclusion in income for the last taxable year of a deferred foreign corporation beginning before January 1, 2018. IRC §960 was amended by the TCJA effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, to apply only to CFCs, but the tax imposed by §965 was for the prior year, when the deemed paid credit (then allowed by §902) was not so limited.

¹³² IRC §965(g).

¹³³ Treas. Reg. §1.965-7(b).

¹³⁴ Treas. Reg. §1.965-1(f)(28).

amount and its beneficiaries or owners are subject to tax on the remaining portion. The domestic trust is treated as a pass-through entity with respect to the portion of the income on which it is not taxable.¹³⁵ Thus, the nongrantor trust can make a deferral election with respect to its share of the transition tax and the beneficiaries may make a elections with respect to their shares of the tax.

The person who is liable to pay the transition tax (*e.g.* the direct owner or the owner of a domestic pass-through entity, such as a grantor of a grantor trust, a partner of a partnership, member of an LLC, or a beneficiary of the portion of a trust taxable to the beneficiary) can elect to pay the transition tax over 8 years.¹³⁶ In the first five years, only 8% of the tax is due. In the sixth year, 15% is due, in the seventh year 20% of the tax is due and in the eighth year 25% of the tax is due. No interest is due on the deferred tax. If the transition tax is later increased, the deficiency can be prorated over the unpaid installments, unless the underpayment was due to negligence, intentional disregard of rules and regulations or fraud.¹³⁷

b. Acceleration Events for Tax Deferred under §965(h).

The tax deferred by a §965(h) election may be due sooner if an “acceleration event” occurs. The tax is due on the date of the acceleration event.¹³⁸

Acceleration events include:¹³⁹

1. Failure to timely pay an installment;

¹³⁵ Treas. Reg. §1.965-2(f)(28). This regulation provides: “For example, if a domestic trust is subject to federal income tax on a portion of its section 965(a) inclusion amount and its domestic pass-through owners are subject to tax on the remaining portion, the domestic trust is treated as a domestic pass-through entity with respect to such remaining portion.”

¹³⁶ IRC §965(h); 1.965-7(b)(1). In the case of a domestic pass through entity, the person who is treated as the owner of the entity makes the election, *e.g.* the grantor of a grantor trust. A subchapter S shareholder may elect to defer all of the tax, as discussed below.

¹³⁷ IRC §965(h)(4).

¹³⁸ Treas. Reg. §1.965-7(b)(3)(i).

¹³⁹ Treas. Reg. §1.965-7(b)(3)(ii).

2. Liquidation, sale, exchange, or other disposition of substantially all of the assets of the person making the installment election, including bankruptcy or death (in the case of an individual);
3. In the case of a person who is not an individual, cessation of business by the person;
4. Any event that results in the person no longer being a U.S. person;
5. Change in membership of a consolidated group; and
6. A determination by the IRS that there was a material misstatement or omission in a transfer agreement.

Death of the person who is liable for the transition tax is an acceleration event and requires immediate payment of any tax deferred under a §965(h) election.¹⁴⁰ In some cases (a “covered” acceleration event), but not in the case of death, which is not a “covered” acceleration event, an acceleration event will not accelerate the time for payment of tax, if within 30 days of the acceleration event, a “transfer agreement” is signed and filed by an eligible transferee. An eligible transferee must agree to assume the deferred tax liability (although the transferor, if the transferor continues to exist, remains jointly and severally liable for the tax) and represent that the eligible transferee is able to pay tax.¹⁴¹ An “eligible transferee” is “a single United States person that is not a domestic pass-through entity... that acquires substantially all of the assets of an eligible section 965(h) transferor.”¹⁴² In the case of acceleration events occurring on or before February 5, 2019, the date of publication of final regulations under §965, a transfer agreement must have been filed by March 7, 2019, in order to maintain deferral. Section 9100 relief is not available.¹⁴³

Note that it is *not* the taxpayer’s transfer of shares of the specified foreign corporation that necessarily is an acceleration event, but rather a disposition of substantially all of the assets

¹⁴⁰ Treas. Reg. §1.965-7(b)(3)(iii)(A)(1)(ii). Death is not a “covered acceleration event” and therefore is not eligible for a continuation of installment payments if the parties file a transfer agreement.

¹⁴¹ Treas. Reg. §1.965-7(b)(3)(iii)(B)(4)(ii) and (vii).

¹⁴² Treas. Reg. 1.965-7(b)(3)(iii)(B).

¹⁴³ Treas. Reg. §1.965-7(b)(iii) (B)(2).

of the taxpayer who owes the transition tax. Therefore, a transfer of shares of a specified foreign corporation by an individual shareholder to a subchapter C corporation would not be an acceleration event if the shares did not represent substantially all of the assets of the individual. On the other hand, a transfer by a nongrantor trust to a subchapter C corporation of substantially all of its assets would be an acceleration event. However, a subchapter C corporation is an “eligible transferee,” so that the acceleration event is a “covered” acceleration event and a transfer agreement may be filed to prevent acceleration of the tax. An eligible transferee is a single U.S. person *who is not a domestic pass-through entity* and who receives substantially all of the assets of the transferor.¹⁴⁴ Therefore, a transfer of all of the assets of a nongrantor trust to a flow-through entity, such as another trust, a subchapter S corporation or a partnership, would be an acceleration event that is not a “covered” acceleration event. Similarly, the conversion of a grantor trust to a nongrantor trust would be an acceleration event that is not a covered acceleration event. A transfer agreement would not be available to avoid acceleration of the tax. A subchapter S election by a C corporation would seem to be an acceleration event (because the tax ownership changes) and because the resulting entity is a domestic pass through entity, the tax would be accelerated and a transfer agreement would not be available to defer tax.

According to the preamble, nonrecognition events may be acceleration events, such as transferring the stock of the specified foreign corporation in a §351 or §721 exchange, inbound F reorganizations, and liquidations of foreign subsidiaries.¹⁴⁵ The regulations do not clarify whether decanting, reformation, modification, merger, severance, or material modification of trusts are acceleration events. If they are acceleration events, and if the transferee is a domestic

¹⁴⁴ Treas. Reg. §1.965-7(b)(3)(iii)(B)(i).

¹⁴⁵ T.D. 9843, Regulations Regarding the Transition Tax Under Section 965 and Related Provisions, 84 Fed. Reg. (2/5/19), Preamble at VII. B. 1.

flow-through entity, the transfer would not be a “covered” acceleration event and tax would be due immediately.

3. Subchapter S Shareholders Making §965(i) Deferral Elections and “Triggering Events.”

In the case of a shareholder of a subchapter S corporation that is a U.S. Shareholder of a specified foreign corporation, all of the transition tax can be deferred in full until a “triggering event” occurs.¹⁴⁶ The treatment of triggering events is much more taxpayer friendly than the treatment of acceleration events.

Because of the more favorable treatment afforded to S corporations, some taxpayers transferred stock of CFCs or specified foreign corporations to subchapter S corporations prior to the last day of the CFC’s last year beginning before January 1, 2018 or made entity classification elections to have LLCs taxed as S corporations. There was concern that such transfers might be disregarded under an anti-abuse rule. However, the final regulations take the position that the anti-abuse rules do not apply to disregard a transfer of stock by a U.S. Shareholder to a domestic corporation, including an S corporation, as long as the taxable amount and the aggregate foreign cash position of the specified foreign corporation is not changed.¹⁴⁷ This rule also applies to entity classification elections made effective on or before November 2, 2017.

Triggering events include:

1. The U.S. Shareholder ceasing to be an S corporation;
2. The liquidation, sale, exchange or other disposition of substantially all of the assets of the S corporation, including bankruptcy, a cessation of the business of the S corporation;
3. A transfer of any shares of the S corporation (including by reason of death or otherwise) that results in a change of ownership for federal income tax purposes; and

¹⁴⁶ IRC §965(i).

¹⁴⁷ Treas. Reg. §1.965-4(e)(3).

4. The IRS determines that there has been a material misrepresentation or omission in a transfer agreement.

If an S corporation shareholder transfers less than all her shares, the transfer will be a triggering event only with respect to the portion of shares transferred.¹⁴⁸ In addition, as long as there is only one transferee as to each portion of the shares transferred, there can be multiple transferees in the case of a §965(i) election. Separate transfer agreements are signed for each portion.

If a triggering event occurs, deferral may continue if: (i) the triggering event is a “covered” triggering event, (ii) there is an eligible transferor and an eligible transferee¹⁴⁹ and (iii) a transfer agreement is timely filed.¹⁵⁰ As in the case of a §965(h) election, death is a triggering event for purposes of the §965(i) election, but unlike the §965(h) election, death is a “covered” triggering event for purposes of §965(i) so that continued deferral of the payment of tax is possible.¹⁵¹ In the case of a triggering event due to death, a transfer agreement is due to be filed on the due date (determined without extensions) for the decedent’s final income tax return. In other cases, the due date for the transfer agreement is 30 days after the date of the triggering event. The transfer agreement must be signed by an eligible transferee. In the case of death, the executor of the decedent’s estate is the eligible transferee unless the identities of the beneficiaries (other than a domestic pass through entity) who are entitled to receive the shares of the S corporation are known as of the due date for filing the transfer agreement, in which case the beneficiaries are the eligible transferees. In the case of a QSST or grantor trust, the eligible transferee is the person who is treated as the owner of the stock. In the case of a testamentary

¹⁴⁸ Treas. Reg. §1.965-7(c)(3)(iii).

¹⁴⁹ An eligible transferee is a single U.S. person other than a domestic pass-through entity. Treas. Reg. §1.965-7(c)(3)(iv) provided that eligible transferee includes a person treated as the owner of the subchapter S shares under Treas. Reg. §1.1362-6(b)(2). In the case of multiple partial transfers, a separate transfer is deemed made to each transferee and a separate transfer agreement is signed for each.

¹⁵⁰ Treas. Reg. §1.965-7(c)(3)(iv).

¹⁵¹ Treas. Reg. §1.965-7(c)(3)(iv): A covered triggering event includes a transfer of shares including by reason of death or otherwise that results in a change of ownership for federal income tax purposes.

trust or a trust that makes a §645 election, the eligible transferee is the executor of the estate.¹⁵² If an executor is the eligible transferee, a second triggering event occurs when the estate transfers shares of the S corporation to the beneficiaries and the executor and the beneficiaries then must sign and file the transfer agreement within 30 days of the transfer of shares. The transferor and the transferee and the S corporation are all jointly and severally liable for the unpaid transition tax.¹⁵³ As is the case with a §965(h) election, the transfer agreement must contain a representation that the transferee is able to pay the transition tax and if the debt leverage ratio of the transferee exceeds 3 to 1, the IRS may not allow continued deferral of the tax.

Following a triggering event, payment of all of the transition tax may continue to be deferred if a transfer agreement is signed. If a transfer agreement is not available or is not timely signed and filed, the transferee can elect to pay the tax in installments over 8 years as described above.¹⁵⁴ However, if the triggering event is the liquidation, sale or disposition of substantially all the assets of the S corporation, bankruptcy or cessation of business, the election to pay the 965(a) tax in installments requires the consent of the IRS.

While the tax is deferred under a §965(i) election, the taxpayer (and any eligible transferee) must file annual reports.¹⁵⁵ Failure to file reports is not a triggering event, but a penalty equal to 5% of the deferred tax applies if the annual report is not timely filed.¹⁵⁶

The statute of limitations begins to run on the collection of the tax deferred under §965(i) when a triggering event occurs.¹⁵⁷

¹⁵² Treas. Reg. §1.965-7(c)(3)(iv).

¹⁵³ Treas. Reg. §1.965-7(c)(3)(iv)(D)(2); -7(c)(4).

¹⁵⁴ Treas. Reg. §1.965-7(c)(3)(v).

¹⁵⁵ Treas. Reg. §1.965-7(c)(6).

¹⁵⁶ Treas. Reg. §1.965-7(c)(6)(ii).

¹⁵⁷ Treas. Reg. §1.965-7(c)(5).

B. Dividends Received Deduction - §245A.

The TCJA enacted §245A of the Code to allow domestic corporations to deduct the foreign portion of a dividend received from a “specified 10% owned foreign corporation.” A specified 10% owned foreign corporation is a corporation with respect to which the domestic corporation is a U.S. Shareholder,¹⁵⁸ but specifically excluding any PFIC.¹⁵⁹ The foreign source portion of the dividend is the fraction of undistributed earnings that is foreign source divided by total undistributed earnings.¹⁶⁰ No foreign tax credit or deduction is allowed for foreign taxes paid with respect to a dividend for which a deduction is allowed. Section 246(c)(5) imposes a 1-year holding period requirement to qualify for the deduction allowed by §245A.

Section 245A allows all future profits from an active trade or business of a foreign corporation that are earned by a corporate U.S. Shareholder and are not subpart F income or “global low-taxed income” to avoid corporate level U.S. tax. Subpart F income will continue to be taxable. However, U.S. Shareholders who are individuals are not able to deduct the foreign portion of dividends received from a specified 10% owned foreign corporation.

When a U.S. Shareholder sells stock in a CFC, the portion of gain realized that is attributable to the seller’s share of untaxed E&P may be taxed as a dividend.¹⁶¹ Due to new §245A, treating some portion of the gain as a dividend may reduce the U.S. tax owed by a seller who is a domestic corporation. However, §1248 did not incorporate the new definition of “U.S. Shareholder” enacted in the TCJA for purposes of §951(b) and still defines “U.S. Shareholder” solely by reference to ownership of voting shares (and not vote or value).

¹⁵⁸ IRC §245A(b)(1). There is no cross reference to the definition of “U.S. Shareholder” in §951(b), although this is the probable intent. Incorporation of this definition may be necessary to allow indirect and constructive ownership to count towards the 10% ownership threshold necessary to take the deduction under §245A.

¹⁵⁹ IRC §245A(b)(2).

¹⁶⁰ IRC §245A(c).

¹⁶¹ IRC §1248.

C. CFC Investment in U.S. Property - §956.

A U.S. Shareholder is deemed to receive a dividend and therefore is subject to U.S. tax on amounts that the CFC invests in U.S. property.¹⁶² Because §245A eliminates tax on the foreign source portion of dividends actually paid by a specified 10% owned foreign corporation to corporate U.S. Shareholders, proposed regulations under §956 (REG-114540-18 released October 31, 2018) provide that an amount otherwise taxable under §956 as a deemed dividend is reduced to the extent that the U.S. Shareholder would be allowed a deduction under §245A if the U.S. Shareholder had received an actual dividend from the CFC. Because §245A does not apply to individuals, individuals will not receive any benefit from the proposed regulations and thus will continue to be taxable on both actual dividends and deemed dividends (under §956).

D. New GILTI Tax - §951A.

The TCJA enacted §951A which requires U.S. Shareholders of a CFC to include in subpart F income their share of the “global intangible low-taxed income” (referred to as “GILTI”) of CFCs. In general, the GILTI provision is designed to impose a minimum residual U.S. tax on each shareholder’s income of a CFC in excess of a 10% return on such shareholder’s pro rata share of the CFC’s “qualified business asset investments” or “QBAI” (tangible depreciable property used in a trade or business),¹⁶³ reduced by certain interest expense and, in the case of corporate shareholders, a partial foreign tax credit. However, unlike subpart F income, GILTI is determined on an aggregate basis at the U.S. Shareholder level. The formula to compute GILTI is:

$$\text{GILTI} = \text{Net Tested Income} - [(10\% \text{ of QBAI}) - \text{qualified interest expense}]$$

¹⁶² IRC §956.

¹⁶³ IRC §951A(d).

Net tested income does not include subpart F income, income that would have been subpart F income but for the high taxed income exception, income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business and certain dividends from related persons. Interest expense is taken into account only to the extent the corresponding interest income is not taken into account in determining net tested income, *e.g.* because it is paid to an unrelated person. The QBAI of a CFC with a tested loss is not taken into account for purposes of calculating net tested income.

As discussed below in III. E., corporate U.S. Shareholders and individual taxpayers who make a §962 election to be taxed at corporate rates may deduct 50% of GILTI and take a foreign tax credit for 80% of foreign income taxes associated with GILTI.¹⁶⁴ If a credit is claimed, all of the foreign income taxes associated with GILTI are added to income, and then a deduction is allowed for 50% of the gross up.¹⁶⁵

Below is an example showing the different tax rates for corporations and individuals. Suppose that a CFC has \$100 of GILTI and pays \$10 of foreign tax. The CFC has \$40 basis in depreciable tangible personal property used in generating the GILTI and no interest expense. A corporate U.S. Shareholder would have tested income of \$90 (\$100-\$10) which would be reduced by \$4 (10% of \$40 of QBAI). The GILTI would be \$86. The corporate U.S. Shareholder would have gross income of \$96 (\$86 + \$10 gross up) and then deduct 50% of that amount or \$48. The tax before credits would be 21% of \$48 = \$10.08. The tax would be reduced by 80% of the foreign tax paid (80% of \$10 = \$8) and the net liability would be \$2.08. If the foreign tax credit exceeds the U.S. tax liability, the excess foreign tax credit or excess deduction may not be credited or deducted in any other year.

¹⁶⁴ IRC §960(d); Prop. Reg. §1.962-1(b)(1)(i)(B)(3).

¹⁶⁵ IRC §78.

In the case of an individual U.S. Shareholder (other than a shareholder who makes a §962 election) the net tax would be \$31.82. The GILTI would be \$86 (\$100-\$10-\$4) and tax at the 37% rate is \$31.82. Plus, an individual may be liable for the 3.8% Medicare tax. There would be no foreign tax credit.

If the individual shareholder made a §962 election to be taxed on the income of the CFC as if the individual were a corporation, the tax calculation would be the same as for a corporate shareholder. Although it was not clear from the statute that the deduction allowed by §250 would be available to individual shareholders who made a §962 election, proposed regulations released March 4, 2019, confirm that the deduction will be allowed.¹⁶⁶ However, if this election is made, a portion of CFC income subject to tax as GILTI will be subject to tax as a dividend when distributed to the individual. The portion of the dividend income treated as excludable is limited to the amount of the tax paid on such income.¹⁶⁷ If a §962 election is not made, all of the GILTI is previously taxed income that may be excluded when later distributed.¹⁶⁸ The basis adjustment allowed by §961 also is limited to the amount of tax paid.¹⁶⁹

Assuming that the income of the CFC would be subject to tax to an individual shareholder at a tax rate of 37% plus the 3.8% medicare tax (an aggregate tax rate of 40.8%, and further assuming that the dividend from the CFC to an individual shareholder who makes a §962 election would be taxable as a “qualified dividend” under §1(h)(11), the combined effective tax rate resulting from a §962 election is lower. Assume \$100 of CFC income which is taxed at 21%

¹⁶⁶ Proposed Regulation §1.962-1(b)(1)(i)(B)(3), REG-104464-18, available online at <https://federalregister.gov/d/2019-03848>. The preamble to the §250 regulations at page 50 recites the legislative history of §962 (S. Rept. 1881, 1962-3 C.B. 784 at 798) in support of this regulation. Section 962 was intended to allow individual shareholders to incur tax burdens “no heavier than they would have been had they invested in an American corporation doing business abroad.”

¹⁶⁷ IRC §962(d).

¹⁶⁸ IRC §959.

¹⁶⁹ IRC §961(a) (last sentence).

at the corporate level, the CFC distributes the after tax amount (\$79) which is taxed at 23.8% (\$18.8). The combined tax is \$39.8. The individual tax without an election would be \$40.8.

E. Deduction for FDII and GILTI - §250.

New §250 allows a domestic corporation a deduction of 50% of the sum of its GILTI and the amount treated as a dividend under §78 that is attributable to GILTI (the GILTI-attributable gross up amount)¹⁷⁰ and 37.5% of foreign derived intangible income (“FDII”). FDII is a domestic corporation’s deemed intangible income multiplied by the ratio of foreign derived deduction eligible income to its total deduction eligible income. Deemed intangible income is deduction eligible income in excess of a 10% return on QBAI (as defined for purposes of GILTI). Deduction eligible income is foreign derived income less expenses.

The formula for FDII can be expressed as follows:

$$\text{FDII} = [\text{Deduction Eligible Income} - (10\% \text{ of QBAI})]$$

Multiplied by the following fraction

$$\frac{\text{Foreign-Derived Deduction Eligible Income}}{\text{Deduction Eligible Income}}$$

Foreign derived deduction eligible income is income earned in connection with property sold to a foreign person for foreign use, services to a foreign person and services with respect to foreign property.¹⁷¹ Deduction eligible income means, with respect to any domestic corporation, the excess (if any) of the gross income of the corporation determined without regard to certain types of income (noted below) over deductions (including taxes) properly allocable to such gross income.¹⁷² Royalty and rental income is deduction eligible if the licensed or leased property is used in connection with providing goods or services to foreign persons. However, subpart F

¹⁷⁰ IRC §250(a)(1).

¹⁷¹ IRC §250(b)(4).

¹⁷² IRC §250(b)(3)(A).

income, §956 investments in U.S. property, GILTI inclusions, dividends from CFCs and foreign branch income are excluded from deduction eligible income.

The effect of the deduction is to tax GILTI at the rate of 10.5% (50% of 21%) less foreign tax credits. The effect of the 37.5% deduction for FDII is to tax income from providing sales and services to foreign persons at an effective tax rate of 13.125%. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2025, the deduction for GILTI is reduced to 37.5% and the deduction for FDII is reduced to 21.875%, producing an effective tax rate of 13.125% for GILTI and 16.406% for FDII.

A foreign tax credit is allowed for 80% of the foreign taxes associated with GILTI. However, §78 requires inclusion in gross income of the full amount of taxes taken as a credit (the GILTI-attributable §78 gross-up amount), and not only 80%.

As with subpart F income, the amount of GILTI included in the income of a U.S. Shareholder (before the 50% deduction) becomes previously taxed income for purposes of §959 and a basis adjustment is allowed under §961.

F. New Partnership Rules — §§864(c)(8) and 1446(f)

A foreign person who is a general or limited partner in a partnership engaged in a U.S. trade or business is deemed to be engaged in that trade or business.¹⁷³ When a limited partnership conducts a business activity in the U.S. through a fixed place of business in the U.S., each limited partner is deemed to have a place of business in the U.S.¹⁷⁴

In Revenue Ruling 91-32, the government held that this rule applied not only to income from the business carried out by the partnership, but also to gain realized on the disposition of

¹⁷³ Code § 875(1); Treas. Reg. § 1.864-2(c)(2)(ii) excepts partnerships that trade in securities for their own accounts unless they are dealers.

¹⁷⁴ Rev. Rul. 85-60, 1985-1 C.B. 187; *Donroy, Ltd. v. United States*, 301 F.2d 200 (9th Cir. 1962).

such partnership interest.¹⁷⁵ In *Grecian Magnesite Mining v. Commissioner*,¹⁷⁶ the Tax Court rejected the conclusion in Revenue Ruling 91-32, holding that gain from the redemption or sale of a partnership interest by a foreign person is a capital transaction, so that if the seller is foreign, the gain is foreign source income except for gain attributable to U.S. real property owned by the partnership and §751 items. An exception applies only if the gain is attributable to a U.S. office or other fixed place of business. However, gain is not attributable to the fixed place of business in the U.S. if that office is not involved in the sale and the sale was not made in the ordinary course of the partnership's business carried on in that office. This rule allowed the purchaser of the partnership interest to acquire a new basis in partnership assets, assuming certain elections were made, without the seller recognizing gain. The parties agreed that the portion of the gain attributable to a U.S. real property interest owned by the partnership was taxable.¹⁷⁷

The TCJA added paragraph (8) to §864(c) to provide that gain or loss on the sale or exchange of a partnership interest is effectively connected income or loss to the extent the transferor would have had effectively connected gain or loss had the partnership sold all of its assets at fair market value as of the date of the sale or exchange. This change resulted in an outcome that was similar to the government's position in Rev. Ru. 91-32. A partner's share of the gain or loss is determined in the same manner as the partner's share of the non-separately stated taxable income or loss of the partnership. To enforce this tax, the TCJA also amended the partnership withholding rules to require a transferee to deduct and withhold a tax equal to 10 percent of the amount realized on the disposition of a partnership interest by a non-U.S. taxpayer.¹⁷⁸ Withholding applies to the entire amount realized and not only the amount

¹⁷⁵ Rev. Rul. 91-32, 1991-1 C.B. 107.

¹⁷⁶ *Grecian Magnesite Mining v. Com'r.*, 149 T.C. No. 3 (7/13/20017).

¹⁷⁷ Code §897(g).

¹⁷⁸ I.R.C. §1446(f).

attributable to the effectively connected income. No withholding is required if the transferor furnishes an affidavit that the transferor is a U.S. person. If the transferee fails to withhold, the partnership has a withholding obligation. In Notice 2018-08, the IRS suspended the withholding obligations for dispositions of interests in certain publicly traded partnerships, and in Notice 2018-29, the IRS provided interim guidance for withholding on sales of interests in non-publicly traded partnerships. Under this interim guidance, withholding is not required if the transferor certifies that there is no gain or that the transfer results in a small amount of effectively connected income. In addition, withholding is not required if the transferor certifies that for each of the past 3 years, the transferor's share of effectively connected income from the partnership was less than 25 percent of the transferor's total income from the partnership, or if the partnership certifies that less than 25 percent of the gain the partnership would have realized had the partnership sold all of its assets would be from assets effectively connected with the partnership's U.S. trade or business.

As a result of this change, a foreign person holding an interest in a partnership engaged in a U.S. trade or business directly rather than through a domestic corporation no longer may be able to provide a basis adjustment to partnership assets to a purchaser without paying U.S. tax on the sale. A foreign person's sale of shares of the domestic corporation that owns the partnership interest will avoid U.S. tax, but the purchaser will not obtain a new basis in partnership assets. Although a sale of the partnership interest by the domestic corporation will be taxable, the sale will avoid the new withholding rules.

IV. Implications for planning.

A. Choice of Entity for Nonresident Aliens Investing in the U.S.

1. Grantor Trust

A grantor trust is a trust that is treated as owned by the grantor. During any period when a trust is a grantor trust, any CFCs or PFICs owned by the trust will be treated as owned indirectly by the grantor.¹⁷⁹ If the grantor is a nonresident alien (“NRA”),¹⁸⁰ none of the CFC or PFIC rules will be applicable. In addition, distributions to U.S. beneficiaries are not taxable income.¹⁸¹ Therefore, classification as a grantor trust usually is desirable. For this reason, a nonresident alien grantor will be treated as the owner of a trust under the grantor trust rules only in limited circumstances. Unless the trust is “grandfathered”¹⁸² or is a compensatory trust, generally a nonresident alien grantor will be treated as the owner of a trust only if the grantor has the right to revest the assets in the trust (such as a revocable trust) or the trust can only benefit the grantor or the grantor’s spouse during the lifetime of the grantor (a “sole benefit trust”).¹⁸³

However, if the trust is a grantor trust, U.S. situs assets owned by the trust may be includable in the grantor’s U.S. gross estate due to the grantor’s retained interests or powers. This is costly due to the mere \$60,000 estate tax exemption allowed to nonresident alien decedents’ estates. Certainly, U.S. situs assets owned in a revocable trust will be includable in the grantor’s gross estate,¹⁸⁴ but it is not necessarily the case that U.S. situs assets owned by a sole benefit trust will be includable in the gross estate of the grantor. Even if the grantor retains only a discretionary beneficial interest, in order to exclude the U.S. situs assets from the

¹⁷⁹ Treas. Reg. §§1.958-1(b); Treas. Reg. §1.1291-1(b)(8)(iii)(D).

¹⁸⁰ For this purpose, NRA means an individual who was not domiciled in the United States, and does not refer to “nonresident” for income tax purposes.

¹⁸¹ Rev. Rul. 69-70, 1969-1 C.B. 182. Note, however, that during the grantor’s lifetime, tax-free gifts to U.S. beneficiaries of nongrantor trusts can be accomplished by making distributions via the grantor, because a grantor is not an intermediary. Distributions to U.S. persons from foreign trusts made by intermediaries are treated as if made directly from the trust to the U.S. recipient. IRC §643(h).

¹⁸² P.L. 104-188, §1904(d)(2) provides an exception for trusts that were grantor trusts under §§676 or 677 (other than subsection (a)(3) thereof) and in existence of September 19, 1995 except with respect to portions of the trust contributed after that date.

¹⁸³ IRC §672(f).

¹⁸⁴ IRC §§2036; 2038. Owning assets through a foreign trust does not change the situs of assets owned by the trust.

grantor's U.S. gross estate, the assets must not be reachable by the grantor's creditors¹⁸⁵ and there must not have been an implied understanding or agreement that the assets will be made available to the grantor upon request.¹⁸⁶ This may be difficult to establish if there is a pattern of distributions to the grantor.

The most commonly used way to shield assets owned by a NRA or her grantor trust from U.S. estate tax is to invest in U.S. situs assets through a foreign corporation. However, following the grantor's death, if the beneficiaries are U.S. persons, to avoid the tax inefficiencies of CFCs and PFICs, it is desirable to dispose of the shares. Possibly a sale of the shares is an option. Only non-U.S. persons are likely to want to acquire the shares. If the trust sells the shares, even if the U.S. beneficiaries are treated as indirectly owning the shares, there may be no gain if the shares acquired a new fair market value basis upon the grantor's death under §1014.¹⁸⁷ However, if the trust indirectly owns shares of a CFC or a PFIC through an upper tier company, such shares would not acquire a new basis; only the top tier company shares would be re-based at death. Thus, it is important when representing nonresident aliens to consider the investment structure of their holdings.

For example, assume that an NRA owns shares of a foreign mutual fund that is classified as a PFIC. If the shares are publicly-traded and a basis step up occurs at death, there will be no gain. This is true even if the mutual fund invests in U.S. equities.¹⁸⁸ However, if the mutual fund owns PFICs, there would be gain on the sale of the mutual fund shares because the indirectly owned shares would not have been re-based at death. A sale of the shares of the top

¹⁸⁵ IRC §2041; *Outwin v. Commissioner*, 76 T.C. 153 (1981) (acq., 1981-2 C.B. 2); *Estate Uhl v. Com'r*, 25 T.C. 22 (1955) rev'd. on other grounds, 241 F.2d 867 (7th Cir. 1957).

¹⁸⁶ IRC §2036; Treas. Reg. §20.2036-1(c)(1): "An interest or right is treated having been retained or reserved if at the time of the transfer there was an understanding, express or implied, that the interest or right would later be conferred."

¹⁸⁷ Rev. Rul. 84-139, 1984-2 C.B. 168; PLRs 8904046; 201245006.

¹⁸⁸ CCA201003013

tier entity would be deemed to be a sale of the shares of a PFIC owned by the upper tier entity, because the beneficiaries would be deemed to indirectly own the shares.¹⁸⁹ The gain on the deemed sale of the lower tier shares will be taxable as ordinary income and the basis of the shares in the top tier entity would be increased, but the resulting loss would be a capital loss. This result would be avoided if the U.S. person who inherits the shares makes a QEF election, as discussed above.

If the trust is a grantor trust, it does not necessarily mean that assets will acquire a new basis on the grantor's death under §1014. For a basis step up to occur, the trust must be revocable or the grantor must have the power to control beneficial enjoyment, either of which would cause any U.S. situs assets owned by the trust to be included in the grantor's gross estate.¹⁹⁰ However, a basis step up may occur by making a taxable liquidation of a holding company owned by the trust if the classification of the entity was relevant for U.S. tax purposes before the liquidation. Any income realized in connection with the liquidation would be taxable solely to the nonresident alien grantor-owner. However, care must be taken that any such liquidation does not expose the assets of the grantor trust to U.S. estate tax upon the grantor's death. For example, the taxable liquidation of a holding company would not be an issue if the assets held by the holding company are foreign situs assets. A basis step up is usually an important part of the planned disposition of CFC and PFIC shares owned by a trust.

2. Nongrantor Trust

A nongrantor trust usually can be structured to avoid any risk of inclusion in the grantor's gross estate, particularly if the grantor retains no interest in the trust and no power over the trust

¹⁸⁹ IRC §1298(a) and (b).

¹⁹⁰ IRC §1014(b)(2) and (3).

assets.¹⁹¹ However, any CFC or PFIC shares owned by a nongrantor trust might be deemed indirectly owned by U.S. beneficiaries of the trust. If there is no risk of U.S. estate tax, however, there is no need to invest through a foreign corporation and in that case, if there is no foreign holding company and no PFICs, the CFC and PFIC rules will not apply. A foreign holding company can still be used if desired for other purposes, but a CTB should be made so that, for U.S. tax purposes, the entity is treated as a pass-through entity.

However, there will not be a basis step up at the death of a grantor or beneficiary unless the decedent had a testamentary general power of appointment.¹⁹² In that case, however, the general power would expose U.S. situs assets of the trust that are subject to the general power of appointment to U.S. estate tax.

Although a CTB election also can be used to step up the basis of the shares owned by the nongrantor trust, this will generate distributable net income for the trust which, unless the income is distributed to nonresident alien beneficiaries, will be taxable to the U.S. beneficiaries when they receive it.

3. Foreign Corporations

A NRA who invests in U.S. situs assets through a foreign corporation faces the same issues relevant to a grantor trust owned by a NRA. A transfer of shares of a foreign corporation will not be subject to U.S. gift or estate tax unless the corporation is disregarded as lacking substance.

4. Domestic Corporations and Tiered Entities

¹⁹¹ A NRA may retain an interest as a creditor (*e.g.* an installment note) or a preferred interest in a partnership in which the nongrantor trust has an interest.

¹⁹² IRC §1014(b)(4) requires exercise of the general power of appointment by will, but if the power is not exercised a basis step up should be allowed under §1014(b)(9) for U.S. situs assets because those assets will be included in the power holder's gross estate.

Unless a treaty applies, shares of a U.S. corporation are U.S. situs for estate tax (but not gift tax) purposes. Investing through a U.S. corporation (except for gifting purposes) usually is desirable only as part of a tiered structure. For example, it is common for a NRA to create a foreign corporation with a domestic subsidiary for purposes of investing in U.S. real estate and U.S. partnerships. This is favored to avoid the NRA having to file U.S. tax returns, suffer FIRPTA or partnership withholding, and incur liability for the branch profits tax that would be imposed if the foreign corporation invested directly in U.S. assets that generate effectively connected income. The reduced corporate tax rate makes use of domestic corporations more attractive.

5. Partnerships

There is a long-standing debate about whether a partnership interest is a U.S. situs asset for gift and estate tax purposes. There are different situs rules for gift and estate tax purposes.

a. Gift Tax

The gift tax statute and regulations do not specifically address the situs of an interest in a partnership or LLC. However, U.S. gift tax is not imposed on gifts of intangible property made by a foreign person.¹⁹³ If a partnership or LLC interest is viewed as an interest in an entity, similar to shares of a corporation, a gift of the interest should not be subject to gift tax because it is an intangible asset. However, if the partnership or LLC is viewed as an aggregation of assets and not an entity, a gift of the interest would be deemed to represent a transfer of a pro rata share of each asset owned by the partnership or LLC. In such case, whether or not gift tax applies depends upon the situs and nature of the assets owned by the entity. If, for example, the

¹⁹³ Code section 2501(a)(2).

partnership owns U.S. real estate, a gift of the partnership interest might be deemed to be a gift of the portion of the partnership's real estate allocable to the gifted partnership interest.

Although it seems intuitive that a gift of a partnership interest is a gift of intangible property, the IRS has refused to rule on this issue.¹⁹⁴ This “no-rulings” policy indicates that there may be some doubt about the answer. In addition, there remains a risk that the partnership would be disregarded in appropriate circumstances. For example, in *De Goldschmidt-Rothschild v. Commissioner*,¹⁹⁵ the court applied the step transaction doctrine to impose tax when a NRA donor converted her U.S. securities to Treasury bonds shortly before making an irrevocable gift in order to qualify for the gift tax exemption then allowed for Treasury bonds but not for other U.S. securities. *See also Bongard v. Commissioner*, in which the court disregarded a family limited partnership because it lacked a significant non-tax purpose, and *Fillman v. Commissioner*, where a foreign corporation was ignored as the true owner of corporate assets because the corporate formalities were not observed.¹⁹⁶ However, in other cases the transfer of an interest in an LLC classified as a disregarded entity was treated as a transfer of an intangible asset and not an interest in the assets owned by the LLC.¹⁹⁷

b. Estate Tax

The estate tax statute and regulations also do not specifically address the situs of an interest in a partnership or LLC. But the estate tax statute and regulations provide even less guidance concerning the situs of partnership and LLC interests owned by a NRA decedent. This

¹⁹⁴ Rev. Proc. 2017-7, §4.01(28). The allowance of discounts in valuing gifts of partnership interests presumes that the interest being transferred is an intangible – an interest in an entity – and not a transfer of a fraction of the assets the entity owns.

¹⁹⁵ 168 F.2d 975 (2nd Cir. 1948).

¹⁹⁶ *Bongard v. Com'r.* 124 T.C. 95 (2005) and *Fillman v. U.S.*, 355 F.2d 632 (Ct. Cl. 1966) (foreign corporation disregarded because shareholder disregarded corporate formalities and dealt with assets as if he were the absolute owner).

¹⁹⁷ *Pierre v. Commissioner*, 133 T. C. 24 (2009).

is because the estate tax, unlike the gift tax, does not exempt all intangible property owned by a NRA decedent from U.S. estate tax.

To date, what little guidance there is appears to favor the view that a partnership interest is an intangible (an interest in an entity) and is not taxed on a look through basis (the aggregate theory).¹⁹⁸ An old case from the 1930's adopted a "look through" approach, but that holding was premised on a finding that the partnership terminated at the decedent's death.¹⁹⁹ The inference drawn from the case is that if the partnership does not terminate at death, a look through rule does not apply. Curiously, some treaties do adopt a look through rule for determining the situs of an interest in an entity. However, this simply means that under the treaty, the U.S. could impose tax using a look through rule. This is insufficient to impose a tax obligation if the U.S. does not enact a statute imposing a tax on that basis.

The Code does not exempt all intangible property owned by NRA decedents from U.S. estate tax. For example, stock of a U.S. corporation and, with important exceptions, debt obligations enforceable against a U.S. person are U.S. situs for estate tax purposes even though they are intangibles.²⁰⁰ Stock of a foreign corporation and debt obligations enforceable against a foreign person are not U.S. situs.²⁰¹ Therefore, simply deciding that the entity approach is

¹⁹⁸ PLR 7737063. See also, *Blodgett v. Silberman*, 277 U.S. 1 (1928) *aff'g Appeal of Silberman* 134 A. 778 (Sup. Ct. Errors Conn. 1926) upholding the right of Connecticut to tax a Connecticut decedent's interest in a partnership that owned New York real property, because the partnership interest was intangible personal property so that Connecticut could impose tax based on the decedent's domicile. This case does not settle the question of what the statutory rule is for determining the situs of a partnership interest owned by a foreign decedent even assuming it is an intangible. It simply concludes that it is constitutional to tax a partnership interest based on the domicile of the deceased partner.

¹⁹⁹ *Sanchez v. Bowers*, 70 F.2d 715 (2d Cir. 1934).

²⁰⁰ Code section 2104.

²⁰¹ Code section 2105. Of course, if the corporation is a sham, the IRS may disregard it and "look through" to the situs of the assets it owns. Historically, this has been viewed as a matter of respecting the corporate formalities. See, *Fillman v. U.S.*, 355 F.2d 632 (Ct. Cl. 1966) (foreign corporation disregarded because shareholder disregarded corporate formalities and dealt with assets as if he were the absolute owner). It is possible, however, that the IRS could take a more aggressive position and argue, based on the case law that has developed for family limited partnerships, that an entity will be ignored if it lacks a significant non tax purpose. *E.g.*, *Bongard v. Com'r.* 124 T.C. 95 (2005).

correct and that a partnership interest should be treated as an intangible does not answer the question of whether it is a U.S. situs intangible for estate tax purposes.

Assuming that a partnership or LLC interest is an intangible, its situs could be based on any one of the following factors: (i) where it is engaged in a trade or business; (ii) where it is legally organized or deemed resident; (iii) where the decedent is domiciled; or (iv) where the partnership's legal records are maintained and transfer of title to the partnership interest occurs.

The estate tax regulations, like the gift tax regulations, do not mention the word “partnership.” However, the estate tax regulations provide limited guidance on the situs of “intangibles.” Treas. Reg. §20.2104-1(a)(4) provides that intangible personal property the written evidence of which is not treated as being the property itself has a U.S. situs **if it is enforceable against a resident of the United States**. The reference to written evidence which is treated as being the property itself seems to refer to bearer obligations. Partnership interests would almost never fall in this category. Most partnerships are transferable only on the books of the partnership. Therefore, the test for the situs of a partnership interest would seem to depend upon whether it is enforceable against a resident of the United States or a resident of another country. This should turn on whether the partnership is a U.S. resident rather than where its partners are resident because any liability owed to a partner under the terms of the partnership agreement would be primarily an obligation of the partnership itself.

Until August 2004, Treasury regulations defined a partnership as a U.S. resident if it was engaged in a U.S. trade or business.²⁰²

A partnership engaged in a trade or business within the United States is referred to in this chapter as a resident partnership, and partnership not engaged in trade or business within the United States, as a nonresident partnership. Whether a partnership is to be regarded

²⁰² Treas. Reg. §301.7701-5.

as resident or nonresident is not determined by the nationality or residence of its members or by the place in which it was created or organized.

Of course, it is not always clear where a partnership is doing business and a partnership could do business in more than one country or in no country (for example, trading in securities may not constitute conducting a trade or business²⁰³). Therefore, this definition did not provide a helpful rule for determining the situs of an interest in a partnership or LLC for estate tax purposes.

This regulation was changed in 2004. Treas. Reg. §301.7701-5 now classifies a partnership as a domestic entity if it is organized under U.S. law or the laws of a state of the United States. Although this regulation does not mention “residence,” this definition could provide a basis for holding an interest in a domestic partnership as U.S. situs and a foreign partnership as foreign situs even if it is doing business in the United States. This is the rule for shares of corporations.

A published ruling from 1955, Rev. Rul. 55-701,²⁰⁴ adopts the rule that the estate tax situs of a partnership interest is based on where the partnership is doing business. The ruling involved an interest in a partnership doing business in New York that was owned by a U.K. resident. Although there was an estate tax treaty in effect at the time, the treaty did not address the situs of a partnership interests. The IRS rejected the idea of treating a partnership interest like a debt obligation which, under the treaty, would have given the U.K. taxing rights. The IRS also rejected applying a look through rule to tax based on the situs of partnership assets on the theory that there was insufficient authority for this position.

The United States has estate tax treaties with Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, South

²⁰³ IRC §864(b)(2).

²⁰⁴ 1955-2 C.B.836.

Africa, Switzerland and the U.K. The treaties define the property that each contracting state may tax. A treaty “overrules” the situs rules in the Code, but, as mentioned above, a treaty does not “enact” a tax that hasn’t been adopted by a Contracting State. That is, the fact that a treaty allows the U.S. to tax an interest does not mean that there is U.S. tax.

Under most treaties, a contracting state in which a decedent is not domiciled may tax real estate (referred to as “immovable property”) located in that state and intangible property forming part of a trade or business that has a permanent establishment in such state. Under most treaties, the right to impose estate and gift tax is reserved to the state of domicile for all other property, including intangible property. If such a treaty is applicable, the U.S. should be able to impose gift or estate tax on a partnership or LLC interest owned by a foreign person who is domiciled in a treaty country only if it is associated with a trade or business having a permanent establishment in the United States. Under some, but not all, treaties, it is not clear whether the right to tax based on situs requires only that the partnership maintain a fixed place of business in the country seeking to tax based on situs or whether the deceased partner must have maintained a fixed place of business with which the partnership interest is associated. Under some treaties, the decedent is considered to have a permanent establishment if the partnership has a permanent establishment, as discussed below.

A few treaties do specifically address the situs of interests in partnerships for gift and estate tax purposes:

Australia. Under Article III (g) of the estate tax treaty and a separate gift tax treaty, a partnership interest is deemed situated where the business of the partnership is carried on but only to the extent of the partnership business at that place.

France. The treaty with France has two articles that are relevant to the situs of a partnership or LLC interest:

(i) Article 5(3) applies a “look through” rule for any entity, including both a corporation and an unincorporated entity, if 50 percent of the assets consist of real estate located in one of the contracting states; shares, participations and other rights in such an entity shall be deemed to be situated in the contracting state in which the real property is located; and

(ii) Article 6(2) provides: “If an individual is a member of a partnership or other pass-through entity which is engaged in industrial or commercial activity through a fixed place of business, he shall be deemed to have been so engaged to the extent of his interest *therein*.”

The fixed place of business refers to the partnership’s fixed place of business, and not the individual’s fixed place of business. However, it is not clear whether “therein” refers to the decedent’s interest in the partnership or to the decedent’s interest in the industrial or commercial activity of the partnership, thereby applying a quasi-aggregate theory, and excluding from the U.S. gross estate the portion of the value of the partnership or LLC interest attributable to assets of the partnership that are not associated with such business activity. As a practical matter, the latter interpretation would be preferable (even though it would present difficult questions of apportionment of value to the business assets) because it would avoid double tax in cases where a partnership or LLC conducts a business in more than one country.

The treaty allows the United States to impose gift and estate tax on a French persons’ interests in entities owning U.S. real property if the law is changed to impose such a tax. However, the United States has not adopted legislation to impose estate tax on U.S. real property

that is owned by a foreign corporation owned by a foreign person. It is unclear what the U.S. position is on the situs of a partnership interest in a partnership that owns U.S. real property.

Germany. Article 8 of the estate and gift tax treaty with Germany provides:

“An interest in a partnership which forms part of the estate of or of a gift made by a person domiciled in a Contracting State, which partnership owns property described in Article 5 [immovable property] or 6 [business property of a permanent establishment], may be taxed by the State in which such property is situated, but only to the extent that the value of such interest is attributable to such property.”

The language of this provision is clearer than the French treaty in applying an aggregate theory and limiting the amount taxable on a situs basis to the portion of the value of the partnership interest that is attributable to real estate (without regard to the 50% limitation in the French treaty) or business property of a permanent establishment. The reference to a place of business refers to the partnership’s place of business.

The Netherlands. Article 7(1) provides:

(1) “[A]ssets ... forming part of the business property of a permanent establishment may be taxed by a State if the permanent establishment is situated in that State.”

(2) ... [T]he term ‘permanent establishment’ means a fixed place of business through which a decedent was engaged in a trade or business. A decedent shall be deemed to have been so engaged as a sole proprietor or through a partnership or other unincorporated association, but in the case of a partnership or association, only to the extent of his interest therein.”

This treaty makes it very clear that the decedent is considered to have a permanent establishment if the partnership has a permanent establishment.

Sweden. Article 7 paragraph 2 provides:

“If the law of a Contracting State treats a partnership right as property described in Article 5 [immovable property] or 6 [business property of a permanent establishment] but the law of the other Contracting State treats the right as an interest in a partnership or trust governed by paragraph 1 [property only taxable based on domicile] the nature of that right shall be determined by the law of the Contracting State in which the transferor was not domiciled.”

Article 7 allows a contracting state to impose tax based on where the partnership is doing business and requires the state of domicile to give first right to tax to the state where the business is conducted, but does not otherwise prevent taxation of a partnership interest based on domicile of the partner.

Austria. The treaty with Austria has a provision similar to Article 7 of the treaty with Sweden but it does not specifically mention partnerships.

For planning purposes, it is risky to rely on a partnership to shield assets from U.S. estate tax. However, if the partnership is encumbered by debt, only the equity value of the partnership interest is subject to U.S. estate tax, even assuming that the partnership is not an effective estate tax shield. Without the partnership, only a fraction of the decedent’s debt can offset U.S. estate tax, based on the ratio of U.S. situs assets to the worldwide estate.²⁰⁵

Consider, for example, a NRA who owns U.S. real estate. If owned directly, it will be exposed to U.S. estate tax on the value, reduced by any nonrecourse debt and a share of recourse debt based on the ratio of U.S. situs assets to the worldwide estate, and a basis adjustment is allowable. If the real estate is owned in a foreign corporation, there would be no estate tax, no

²⁰⁵ IRC §2106(a)(1).

basis adjustment in the real estate and corporate and shareholder level taxes on income and gains. If the real estate is owned by a partnership but the partnership has debt equal to 90% of value, the effective estate tax rate is only 4% (40% of 10%) and a basis adjustment is available. In addition, there is only a single level of tax. In our experience, most NRAs are not attracted to this option because they do not want to have to file a federal estate tax return. In addition, they are concerned whether the debt will be respected if the lender is a related party.

B. Choice of Entity and Elections Following the Death of a Nonresident Alien if Assets Pass to U.S. Beneficiaries

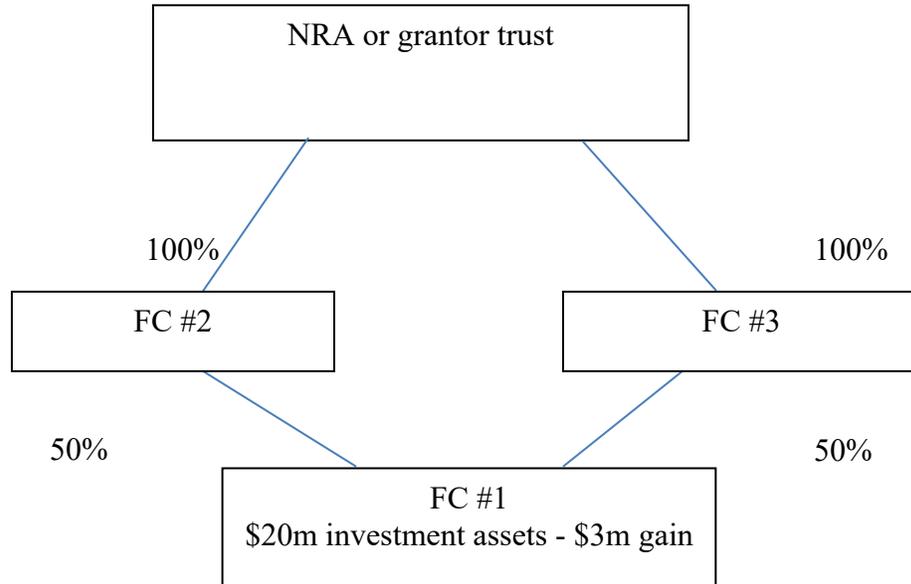
1. Liquidation of PFICs and CFCs

A liquidation of a CFC or a PFIC can be accomplished by making a CTB election or by actually liquidating the corporation. However, a liquidation is likely to attract tax due to the TCJA's repeal of the 30-day rule, discussed above.

The amount of tax imposed on a U.S. Shareholder who liquidates a CFC will be greater if there is a significant amount of unrealized appreciation in the investment portfolio owned by the CFC. If the unrealized appreciation is de minimis, for example because the foreign holding company, prior to becoming a CFC, turns over the investment assets periodically to recognize gains while the NRA owns the shares, the gain on liquidation after death may be quite small. For some owners, a mark to market election under §475(f) may minimize the difference between value and basis. The tax consequences to the NRA shareholder may make this strategy not feasible. Moreover, this strategy will not work effectively if the portfolio includes illiquid assets.

An alternative way to minimize tax on the liquidation of a foreign holding company is by using a technique referred to as the "triple blocker plan."

This plan involves putting only U.S. equities and obligations subject to U.S. estate tax (“investment assets”) in a non-U.S. corporation (FC #1), the shares of which are owned 50% by FC #2 and 50% by FC #3.



The NRA or the NRA’s grantor trust would own 100% of the shares of FC ## 2 and 3. After the NRA’s death, FC #1 would make a retroactive check-the-box election to be deemed liquidated on a date up to a maximum of 75 days prior to NRA’s death (date A). Because neither FC ##2 or 3 would own 80% or more of the stock of FC #1, the deemed liquidation would be a taxable liquidation for U.S. tax purposes even though no U.S. tax would be due.²⁰⁶ This taxable liquidation would cause (i) FC #1 to recognize gain as if all of its assets were sold (assume gain is \$3 million), (ii) FC ##2 and 3 to have gain equal to the excess of their share of the value of FC #1 over their tax basis in FC ##2 and 3 (assume that this is \$1.5 million for each), and (iii) FC ##2 and 3 to acquire a fair market value basis in the investment assets (assume that this is \$20

²⁰⁶ IRC §332(a) should not apply to the liquidation of FC #1 because there is no common parent as described in §1504(a). If §332 is not applicable, then the assets of FC #1 that are deemed to have been received by FC ##2 and 3 are treated as received in exchange for stock of FC #1 and acquire a new basis. FC ##2 and 3 have gain on the liquidation but the gain is foreign source and FC ##2 and 3 are foreign persons.

million, \$10 million for each of FC ##2 and 3). There would be no U.S. or foreign tax consequences to FC #1 from the “deemed liquidation” as a result of the check-the-box election because FC #1 is not a U.S. taxpayer and the election has no effect outside the U.S. Check-the-box elections would be filed for FC ##2 and 3 effective 2 days after death (date B) in order to preserve them as estate tax “blockers”. (The election is made effective two days after death because the liquidation is deemed to occur on the day before the effective date of the election and the company should remain a corporation until the day after the death of the owner.) There would be little or no gain on the deemed liquidation of FC ##2 and 3 because both the investments in FC #1 and the stock of FC ##2 and 3 would have a basis of \$20 million. The investment assets acquired a fair market value as of the date of the deemed liquidation of FC #1 and the stock of FC ##2 and 3 acquire a new fair market value basis upon NRA’s death. There may be some gain due to changes in value between dates A and B.

However, the gain realized by each of FC ##2 and 3 from receiving investment assets having a value in excess of their basis in FC #1 stock is \$1.5 million and \$3 million in total. Because, after his death, NRA’s children will be treated as owning the stock of FC ##2 and 3 (indirectly through the estate or trust), a share of that gain may be taxable to them. With careful timing, the amount of gain and the fraction of gain taxable to the children may be quite small.

The fraction of the gain taxable to the children is determined as follows. The numerator of the fraction is the number of days that the children were U.S. Shareholders of each of FC ##2 and 3 during the corporation’s taxable year. The denominator of the fraction is the total number of days in the relevant taxable year of FC ##2 and 3. The numerator could be as small as one. If a check-the-box election is for FC ## 2 and 3 is made effective two days after the NRA’s death,

the deemed liquidation occurs the day before.²⁰⁷ The liquidation terminates the taxable year of the CFC. The children's holding period does not include the date the shares were acquired but includes the date of disposition.²⁰⁸ If the NRA died late in the taxable year, the denominator would be large and the fraction would be quite small. However, if NRA died early in the taxable year, the denominator of the fraction could be small, leaving a larger fraction of the gain to be taxed to the children. However, because a check-the-box election can be made retroactive to up to 75 days before Form 8832 (the form used to make the election) is filed, if the NRA died in the first 74 days of the year, the deemed liquidation of FC #1 could be made retroactive to an earlier taxable year so that none of the gain realized by FC ## 2 and 3 that is attributable to the deemed liquidation of FC #1 would be earnings in the year the corporation acquired U.S. Shareholders. No earnings from the prior taxable year would be exposed to U.S. tax.

For example, assuming that the corporation's taxable year is the calendar year²⁰⁹ and the NRA died on or before March 15, the effective date of the deemed liquidation resulting from a check the box election for FC #1 could be December 31 of the prior calendar year. In that case, no portion of the income realized by FC ##2 and 3 would be taxable to a U.S. shareholder who acquired shares in a subsequent year.

Assume instead that NRA died on March 16 and the check the box elections for FC ##2 and 3 are made effective March 18, the deemed liquidations occur the day before, on March

²⁰⁷ Treas. Reg. §301.7701-3(g)(3).

²⁰⁸ Treas. Reg. §1.951-1(f).

²⁰⁹ IRC §898(c) adopts a default rule that a CFC has the same tax year as the majority U.S. Shareholder and may elect a year ending one month earlier. We assume that U.S. beneficiaries of a trust or estate will be deemed to be majority U.S. Shareholders and will have a calendar year as their taxable year. If there is no majority U.S. Shareholder, then Treasury Regulations under §441 determine the taxable year of the CFC.

17.²¹⁰ The fraction of the income taxable to NRA's children is 1/76 because the U.S. shareholder's holding period does not include the date he or she acquired the shares (March 16) and includes the date of disposition (March 17, the end of the day before the effective date of the election March 18).²¹¹ There are only 76 days in the taxable year of FC #2 and #3 (January 1 to March 17). There should be little or no further gain on the liquidation of FC ##2 and 3 because the basis of the shares should have been adjusted upon the death of the NRA and that assets that are deemed to be distributed to the children acquired a new basis upon the deemed liquidation of FC #1.

2. Disposition

A much simpler option would be to sell the CFC or PFIC shares to a foreign person who, because she/he/it is foreign, could liquidate the foreign corporation or retain the shares as an investment without concern for the U.S. tax consequences of liquidation or retention. This works, of course, only for the top tier company shares that acquired a stepped up basis. Any shares in lower tier companies would incur gain because the seller would not have acquired a step up in the basis of the indirectly owned lower tier shares. As discussed above at II. B. 2, the gain on the sale of PFIC shares would be taxable as ordinary income and even though a basis adjustment would generate a loss, the loss would be capital and unable to eliminate the tax cost. This result would be avoided if a QEF election were made. In the case of indirectly owned CFCs, the gain is capital gain except to the extent the CFC as E&P that is treated as a dividend.²¹²

²¹⁰ The deemed liquidation is deemed to occur at the end of the day before the effective date of the election. Treas. Reg. §301.7701-3(g)(3)(i). For this reason, the effective date of the election should be two days after death in order to preserve the estate tax shield provided by the foreign corporation.

²¹¹ The date the shares are acquired is not counted in the U.S. Shareholder's holding period but the date of disposition is counted. Treas. Reg. §1.951-1(f).

²¹² IRC §1248.

The purchaser could be a foreign family member, a foreign trust for a foreign family member or a foreign financial institution. There is some risk, however, that the IRS could recharacterize the sale under a step transaction or substance over form doctrine to treat the sale as a deemed liquidation by the sellers if the purchaser liquidates the corporation shortly after the purchase.

3. Domestication of Foreign Corporations

A CFC will cease to be a CFC if it becomes a U.S. corporation. Any untaxed earnings and profits (“E&P”) of the foreign corporation will be taxable at the time of domestication, but only to the extent of the U.S. Shareholder’s pro rata share of E&P accumulated during the U.S. Shareholder’s holding period.²¹³ In this case, we are assuming that the shares were recently inherited so that the U.S. Shareholder’s share of E&P may be zero. However, only the shares of the corporation, and not the assets owned by the corporation, would have acquired a new basis on the death of the nonresident alien decedent. If the domesticated corporation elects to be taxable as a subchapter S corporation, after the 5-year gain recognition period expires,²¹⁴ the assets owned by the corporation could be sold and the corporation liquidated without further gain. The sale of the assets prior to liquidation of the S corporation would increase the shareholder’s basis and the ensuing liquidation would generate an offsetting loss (assuming all the gain realized is capital gain). Any foreign income taxes paid by the S corporation’s foreign business generally will be creditable by the U.S. shareholder. Any further entanglements with the CFC rules will cease to be applicable.

However, there are several obstacles to this plan. First, the S corporation will incur corporate level tax and lose its S election if it has too much passive income and had E&P from

²¹³ IRC §367(b); Treas. Reg. §1.367(b)-2(d).

²¹⁴ IRC §1374.

the time it was a C corporation.²¹⁵ This problem is mitigated by the fact that the E & P that carries over from the foreign corporation upon its liquidation into a domestic corporation is limited to the E&P of the foreign corporation that were attributable to the conduct of a trade or business within the United States; all other E&P does not carry over and is eliminated.²¹⁶ Thus, if there was no U.S. business carried on by the foreign corporation, there is no accumulated E&P. If there is some E&P, the corporation can elect to distribute the E&P as a taxable dividend.²¹⁷

Another disadvantage of this strategy is that the investment portfolio would have to be maintained “as is” during the 5-year gain recognition period. Any investment turnover before then will be exposed to tax at the corporate level.

4. Domestication of Foreign Trust

Foreign trusts with U.S. beneficiaries have to deal with complicated reporting rules and accumulation distribution rules. These obligations can be eliminated or mitigated by domesticating a trust (or a portion of it), either by decanting or migration. A decanting to a U.S. trust generally is taxed like any other distribution to a U.S. beneficiary and could trigger tax. A migration, which could occur due to a change of trustees and governing law, should have no immediate tax consequences, although any accumulated income would remain subject to the accumulation distribution rules when later distributed.²¹⁸

One significant advantage of domesticating a trust that owns a CFC or PFIC, is that only the domestic trust would be (or in the case of PFIC shares, should be) deemed to own the shares

²¹⁵ IRC §§1375 and 1362(d).

²¹⁶ Treas. Reg. §1.367(b)-3(f)(“... earnings and profits of the foreign acquired corporation that are not included as a deemed dividend under section 367(b) regulations...are eligible to carry over from the foreign acquired corporation to the domestic acquiring corporation under section 381(c)(2) only to the extent such earnings and profits...are effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States....All other earnings and profits of the foreign acquired corporation shall not carry over to the domestic acquiring corporation and, as a result, shall be eliminated.”

²¹⁷ IRC §1368(e)(3).

²¹⁸ Rev. Rul. 91-6, 1991-1 C.B. 89.

and be taxable on subpart F or PFIC income, and not the beneficiaries, unless such income is taxable to the beneficiaries under the rules of subchapter J. Attribution of indirect ownership of a CFC stops with the first U.S. Shareholder, which would be the domestic trust.²¹⁹ In the case of a PFIC, except to the extent provided by regulations, attribution also stops with the first U.S. shareholder.²²⁰ Regulations provide that a shareholder of a domestic *corporation* will not be attributed ownership of shares owned directly or indirectly by the domestic corporation.²²¹ Unfortunately, there is no similar provision concerning attribution from a domestic trust to a beneficiary. In fact, regulations provide that that if a foreign *or domestic* estate or nongrantor trust owns shares, directly or indirectly, each beneficiary is considered to own a proportionate amount of the stock. Similar rules apply to treat the partners or shareholders of a domestic partnership or subchapter S corporation as the shareholder. However, only a domestic partnership or S corporation is expressly not treated as a shareholder.²²² A domestic estate and a domestic trust are not expressly precluded from being treated as shareholders. If the domestic estate or trust and not a beneficiary is the owner, the complications of applying the PFIC regime to a class of beneficiaries and the need to coordinate the PFIC and subchapter J regimes would be avoided.

Owners of PFIC shares are required to file Form 8621 annually for each PFIC they own.²²³ In general, only the first U.S. person in the chain of ownership (*e.g.* a U.S. trust) files information returns reporting the PFIC shares unless the top tier owner (*e.g.* the beneficiary) is treated as receiving an “excess distribution” or recognizing gain as a result of a disposition of

²¹⁹ IRC §958(a). Attribution continues for purposes of determining constructive ownership.

²²⁰ IRC §1298(a)(1)(B).

²²¹ Treas. Reg. §1.1291-1(b)(8)(ii)(C)(ii) and Example 1 of (b)(8)(iv) of Treas. Reg. §1.1291-1.

²²² Treas. Reg. §1.1291-1(b)(7).

²²³ IRC §1298(f).

shares or required to include an amount in income as a result of a QEF or MTM election or required to report the status of a §1294 election.²²⁴ Unfortunately, the regulations do not tell us whether the excess distribution or gain attributable to the PFIC shares is taxable to a domestic estate or trust in the chain of ownership if no distribution is made from the domestic estate or trust to any U.S. beneficiary that carries out such income to a beneficiary under the rules of subchapter J. Regulations do provide that if a QEF election is made, a domestic pass through entity (a pass through entity includes a trust or estate), includes the income from the PFIC and the owners of the domestic pass-through entity (*e.g.* beneficiaries) are taxed “according to the general rules applicable to inclusions of income from the domestic pass through entity.”²²⁵ Those rules are the rules of subchapter J. Unless the domestic trust is taxable on PFIC income not actually distributed to a beneficiary, the domestication of the trust would not solve any of the complications of owning PFIC shares through a foreign trust. Only ownership through a domestic C corporation, where the regulations make it clear that only the domestic corporation is taxed on PFIC income, would solve the problem. For example, a domestic (or foreign) trust could transfer the shares to a domestic corporation and avoid attribution to U.S. beneficiaries. The transfer would be a disposition of indirectly owned shares, but there may be no gain if the assets recently acquired a new basis upon the death of the prior NRA owner.

5. PFIC Elections

U.S. persons who inherit shares of a PFIC individually (and not in trust) usually have the option to sell the shares or to make either a QEF or MTM election to avoid the PFIC tax regime. Another option may be to persuade the company to make a CTB election to be taxable as a partnership or a disregarded entity.

²²⁴ Treas. Reg. §1.1298-1(b).

²²⁵ Treas. Reg. §§1.1293-1(c)(1); 1.1295-1(d)(2)(iii).

A U.S. beneficiary of a trust that owns PFIC shares has far fewer options. The beneficiary usually cannot force the trustee to sell the shares. A spendthrift clause may bar a sale of his or her beneficial interest. If the interest is discretionary, it is essentially not marketable because it is incapable of valuation. A beneficiary, by law and without the requirement to obtain anyone's consent, could make a QEF or MTM election if his/her beneficial interest were sufficiently clear to attribute ownership of the PFIC shares to him/her, but this would not be prudent until the IRS clarifies how indirect ownership shall be determined and how beneficiaries who are treated as indirect owners are taxed. In the absence of guidance, a U.S. beneficiary who accepts the designation of indirect owner is at risk of being taxed punitively and may be better off maintaining the position that her interest is insufficient for her to be treated as the indirect owner of the shares.

If a domestic estate or trust owns marketable securities and makes a MTM election, the Code and regulations are clear that the U.S. beneficiaries will not be treated as indirectly owning the shares.²²⁶

C. Structuring a U.S. Individual's Foreign Investments

1. Incorporation

As discussed above, U.S. persons who hold shares of CFCs directly or through an S corporation, partnership or trust are taxed at a higher rate than corporations. The lower corporate rate can be achieved by actually transferring the shares to a domestic corporation, but in that case, there will be a second level of tax on distributions to the individual shareholder of the domestic corporation. A transfer of the individual U.S. Shareholder's shares to a domestic corporation should not accelerate the due date of the transition tax if the individual has elected to

²²⁶ IRC §1296(g); Treas. Reg. §1.1296-(e).

defer payment of the transition tax under §965(h) unless the transfer represents substantially all of the taxpayer's assets. If the shares are held through an S corporation, the transfer would be a triggering event for purposes of §965(i). The domestic corporation could then elect to pay the transition tax in installments under §965(h).

Ownership of foreign corporation shares through a domestic corporation would be very beneficial if the foreign corporation's dividends are not qualified dividends taxable at capital gains rates. The foreign source portion of the dividends paid to the domestic corporation would qualify for the 100% deduction under §245A and the dividends paid by the domestic corporation to the U.S. shareholder would qualify as qualified dividends.

The following example illustrates the benefits of obtaining qualified dividend treatment:

	Passthrough Structure	C Corp Blocker Structure	Electing Section 962 (Treaty Jurisdiction)	Electing Section 962 (Non-Treaty Jurisdiction)
GILTI	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100
(Less 50% Deduction)	\$-	(\$50)	(\$50)	(\$50)
Foreign Tax (10%)	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10
U.S. Tax	\$37 (\$100 x 37%)	\$10.50 (\$50 x 21%)	\$10.50 (\$50 x 21%)	\$10.50 (\$50 x 21%)
Foreign Tax Credit	\$10 (get 100% of FTC)	\$8 (\$10 x 80%)	\$8 (\$10 x 80%)	\$8 (\$10 x 80%)
Tax Upon Distribution	--	\$17.5 (20% x \$87.50)	\$17.50 (\$90-\$2.50) x 20% assuming QDI)	\$32.375 (\$90-\$2.50) x 37% because not QDI)
Effective Tax Rate	37% ETR - \$27 US tax - \$10 foreign tax	12.5% Pre-distribution - \$2.50 US tax - \$10 foreign tax 30.00% ETR - \$17.5 U.S. tax on distribution	12.5% Pre-distribution - \$2.50 GILTI tax - \$10 foreign tax 30.00% ETR - \$17.50 US tax on distribution	12.5% Pre-distribution - \$2.50 GILTI tax - \$10 foreign tax 44.875% ETR - \$32.375 US tax on distribution

2. Section 962 Election

An individual U.S. Shareholder may make a §962 election to enjoy the benefit of lower corporate rates, the §250 deduction and the deemed foreign tax credit under §960. However, there will be a second level of tax when distributions are made from the foreign corporation to the shareholder, as shown in the table above. In addition, distributions from the foreign corporation are excluded from the shareholder's income only to the extent of tax previously paid on such amounts, and the basis adjustment under §961 is limited to the amount of tax actually paid by the individual shareholder (excluding taxes deferred under a §965(h) election).

3. CTB Election

If a foreign corporation makes a CTB election, the foreign corporation will be classified for U.S. tax purposes either as a disregarded entity or a partnership. The CFC and PFIC rules will no longer apply because the entity will no longer be treated as a corporation. If the classification is made for a new entity, there are no tax consequences to the election. If the classification election is made for an existing corporation and the classification of the entity was relevant for U.S. tax purposes, the CTB will be a deemed liquidation of the entity.²²⁷ Tax may be due on the deemed liquidation because corporate level gain will be subpart F income or GILTI that will be taxable to any U.S. Shareholder, as described above. Moreover, the liquidation may result in gain at the shareholder level if the shareholder's basis is less than the value of the assets received in the liquidation. However, if the shareholder is a corporation, the liquidation may be nontaxable under §332. Any foreign income taxes paid by the "checked" entity should be creditable by the U.S. owners of the entity. The income will be subject to the individual rate of tax, but only one level of tax.

4. Partnership/S Corporation

Conducting foreign business through a flow through entity will also avoid the CFC and PFIC rules. Instead, the partner or shareholder will be taxed currently on all of the partner or shareholder's share of the flow-through entity's income.

V. Conclusion

The foreign tax provisions of the TCJA create some new challenges for estate planners. In particular, the repeal of the 30-day rule for purposes of taxing "U.S. Shareholders" of CFCs makes it more difficult to efficiently liquidate CFCs inherited by U.S. persons following the

²²⁷ Treas. Reg. §§301.7701-3(d) and (g).

death of a nonresident alien decedent. This outline suggests some ways to solve this problem including the “triple blocker plan,” the sale of CFC shares to a foreign person, QEF and MTM elections, domestication of trusts, domestication of a foreign corporation followed by an S election, use of foreign partnerships as estate tax blockers (but partnerships as blockers should be used only for those with high risk tolerance) and transfers of PFIC shares to domestic corporations to block ownership attribution and have dividends treated as qualified dividends taxable at capital gains rates. For some nonresident aliens, accessing the U.S. equity market via a publicly traded PFIC that invests in U.S. equities seems to be the most practical solution. As long as the foreign entity is classified as a corporation for U.S. tax purposes (even if not so classified for foreign law purposes), it should be an effective estate tax shield and, if the shares are publicly traded, it should not be difficult to promptly sell the shares when the NRA dies.

Estate planners must be mindful of the acceleration events and triggering events that may accelerate the due date for payment of tax deferred under §965(h) and (i) and should plan for the acceleration of tax deferred under §965(h) on the death of a shareholder. If such events occur, sometimes deferral may continue if a transfer agreement is filed. Except in the case of the death of a subchapter S shareholder who has made a §965(i) election, the transfer agreement is due a mere 30 days after the event that accelerates the tax and no §9100 relief is available if the deadline is missed.

U.S. persons who have investments in foreign corporations may consider making a §962 election (particularly if the foreign corporation is subject to GILTI and is in a treaty jurisdiction) or transferring foreign shares to a domestic corporation.