

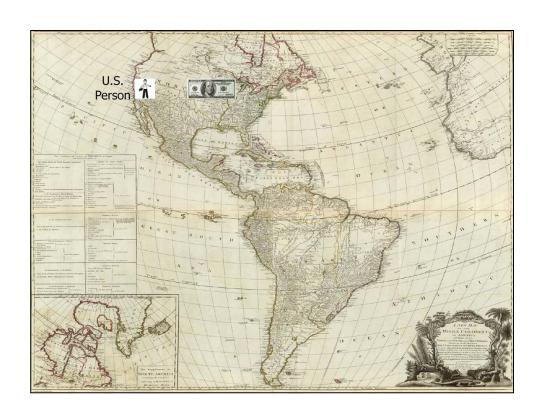
U.S. Persons are taxed on their worldwide income and non-U.S. persons are only taxed on income from U.S. sources.

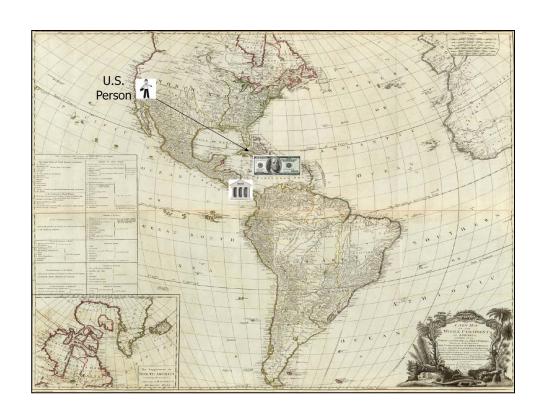
In this context, "U.S. Persons" are defined to include:

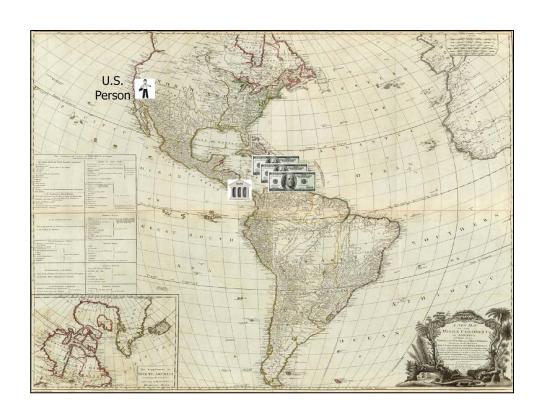
- Citizens and residents of the United States
- Domestic corporations and trusts

Treasury Regulations, § 1.1-1(b) Income tax on individuals Treasury Regulations, § 1.1-1(a) Tax on corporations

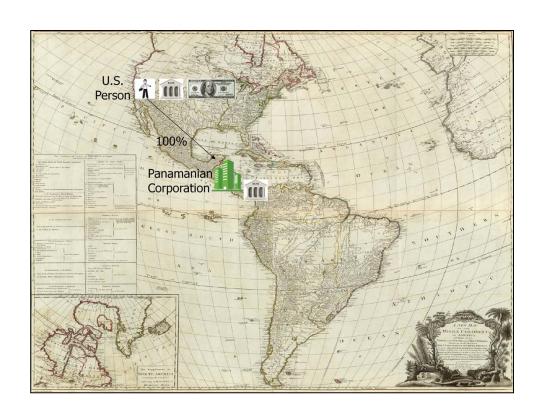
IRC § 871(a) – Tax On Nonresident Alien Individuals

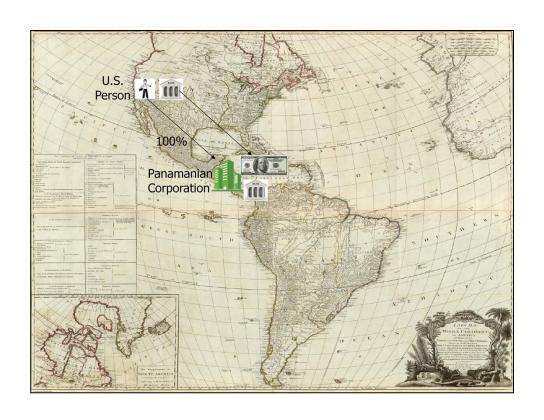




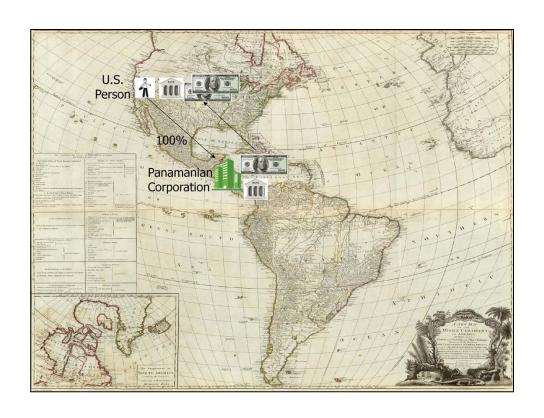












Subpart -F Rules IRC §§ 951-964

Prior to the enactment of the Subpart F provisions of the Code, U.S. taxpayers were able to build up sizeable earnings in foreign corporations without paying U.S. taxes, or in many instances, even foreign income taxes. This made foreign corporations a viable vehicle for those wishing to defer tax on their earnings and also for those wishing to evade tax altogether.

Subpart F provisions only apply to Controlled Foreign Corporations (CFC's) and are primarily directed at two types of income:

- Passive investment income
- Income derived from dealings with related corporations, shifting income away from related parties located in high tax jurisdictions.

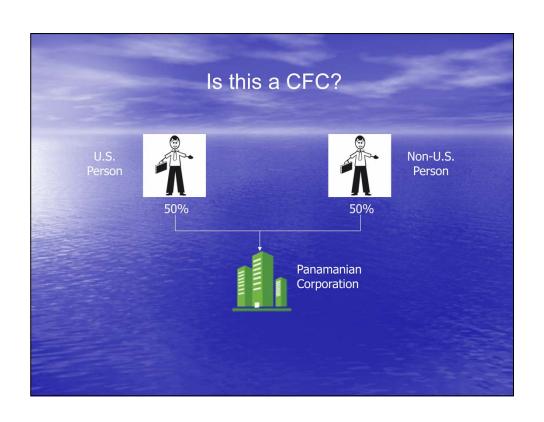
What is a "CFC"

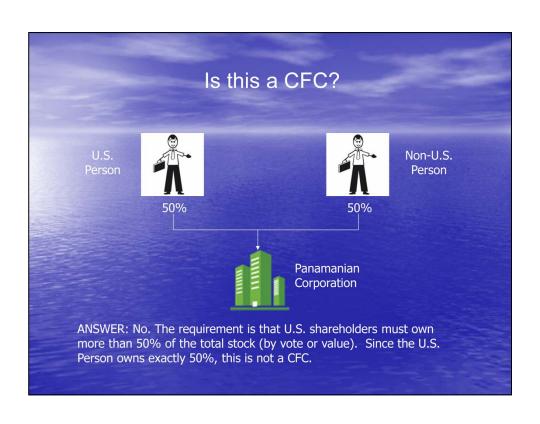
A CFC is a:

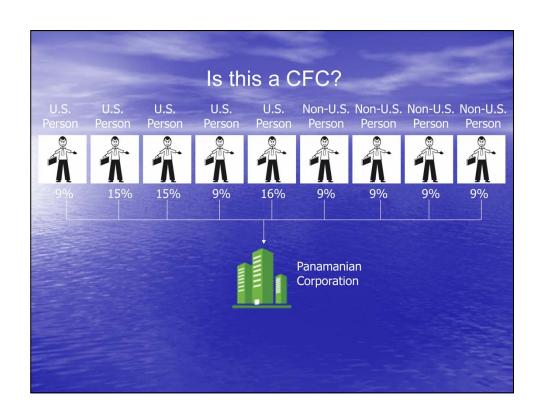
- Foreign Corporation,
- Of which more than 50% of the total stock (by vote or value) is owned by U.S. shareholders on any day during the taxable year of the foreign corporation.

A U.S. shareholder is defined as:

• U.S. person, as defined under IRC § 7701(a)(30), that owns, or is treated as owning, 10% or more of the total voting power of the foreign corporation's voting stock.

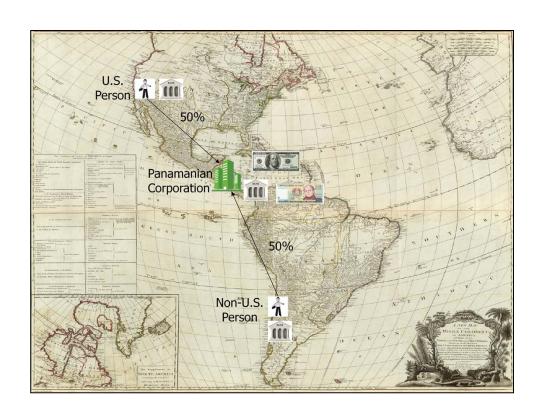


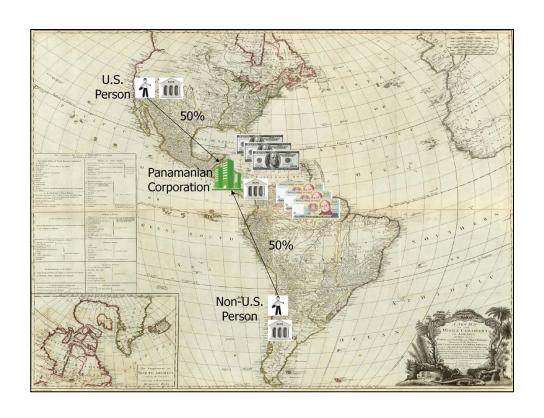






If the Offshore Corporation does not qualify as a CFC, then have they successfully deferred the tax?





If it is not a CFC, then have they successfully deferred the tax?

Internal Revenue Code § § 1291 – 1297 are also antideferral sections. These code sections relate to Passive Foreign Investment Companies (PFICs).

What is a "PFIC"

IRC Section 1297(a) defines a PFIC as:

- a. Any foreign Corporation in which
 - i. 75 Percent or more of its gross income for the taxable year consists of passive income

Or

- ii. 50 percent or more of the average value (generally based on the fair market value) of its assets during the taxable year consist of assets that produce, or are held for the production of passive income.
- b. IRS Section 1297 (d) –Any PFIC that is also a Controlled Foreign Corporation (CFC) is not treated as a PFIC for any 10% U.S. Shareholder (a U.S. shareholder is defined under IRC Section 951(b)).

What is a "PFIC"

The most common examples of PFICs are:

- Foreign mutual funds,
- Money market funds, and
- Hedge funds

These may be held directly or indirectly through a foreign account.

On the bank statement you would identify an asset as a PFIC if it has "fund" in the name or if it is measured in "units." (These funds are established as Companies)

The key is that the taxpayer does not own the underlying asset directly, but they own units or shares of the "fund."

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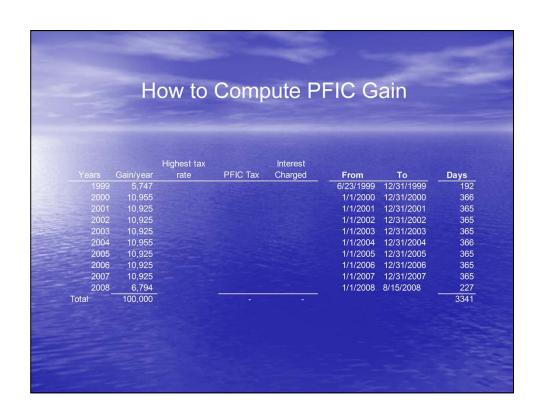
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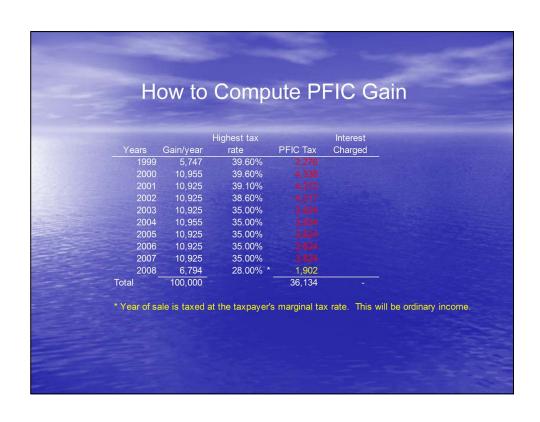
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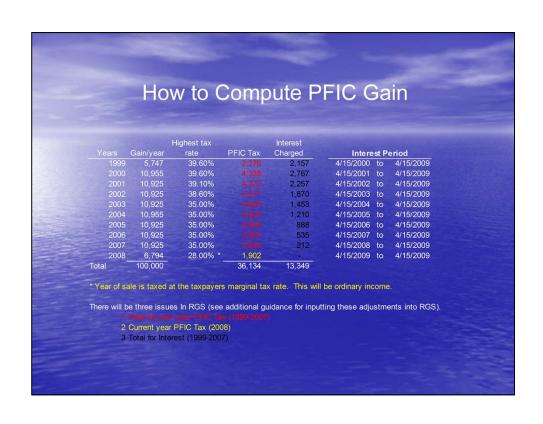
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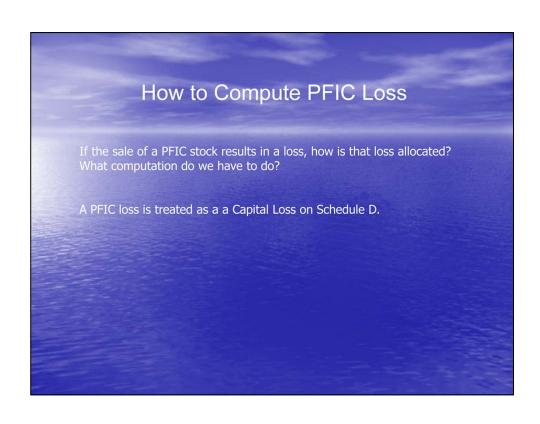
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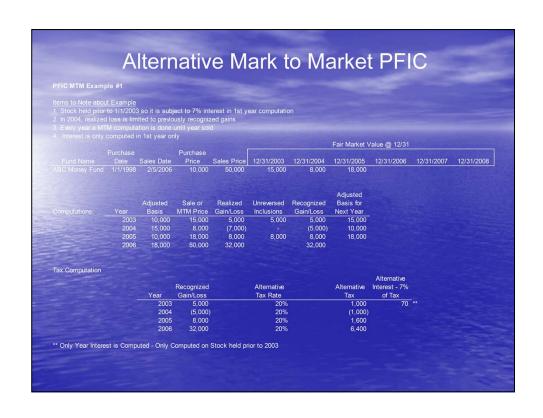


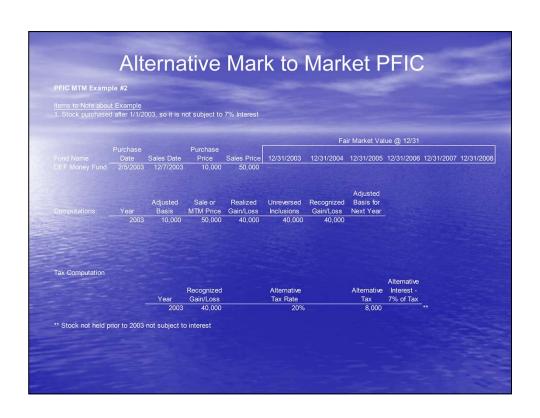
Alternative Mark to Market PFIC

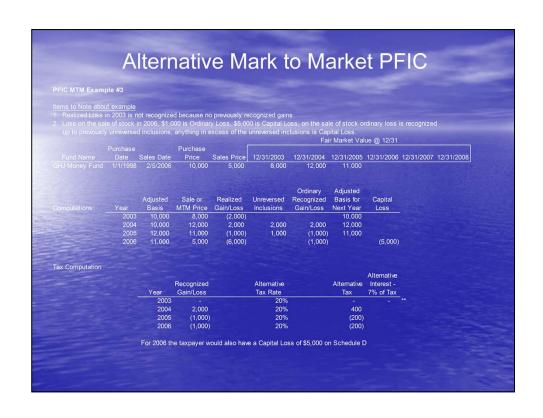
IRC § 1296 – Election of Mark to Market for Marketable Stock

This election must be made on a timely filed return. Since these taxpayers did not report these transactions on a timely filed return, they could not have made a timely election. Within OVDI we are allowing a late election with an alternative tax computation.

**See FAQ 10 for instructions on how to compute the tax and interest.







Adjusted Sale or Realized Unreversed inclusions (Sales Price Unit (Sale) (Sa

