



Excerpt from eBook

Expatriation: The IRS and U.S. Taxes

U.S. Tax Planning for Passive Investments

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August 2016

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Gary S. Wolfe has over 34 years of experience, specializing in IRS Tax Audits and International Tax Matters including: International Tax Planning/Tax Compliance, and International Asset Protection.

As of July 2016, Gary Wolfe has internationally published 15 books and 28 articles. Gary has received 14 international tax awards from five different Global expert societies in LONDON/UK including being voted one of the 100 leading world's law firms with votes from over 150,000 voters in over 160 countries with the following award: Global 100 (2016) (KMH Media Group) - CA/US International Tax Planning Law Firm of the Year.

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Chapter 3 – U.S. Tax Planning for Passive Investments

By Gary Wolfe, The Wolfe Law Group and David Richardson, Mid-Ocean Consulting, Nassau, Bahamas (Originally Published in ABA/The Practical Tax Lawyer, Winter 2013)

In her 10/18/06 Wall St. Journal article, Insuring Against Hedge-Fund Taxes, Rachel Emma Silverman stated:

“A small but growing number of wealthy investors have discovered a legal way to invest in hedge funds without paying income taxes on the gains. It’s called “private placement” life insurance. These special insurance contracts allow policyholders to invest in a wide range of products, including hedge funds. The main attraction: Because the investments are held within an insurance wrapper, gains inside the policy are shielded from income taxes – as is the payout upon death. What’s more, policyholders may be able to access their money during their lifetimes by withdrawing or borrowing funds, tax-free, from the policy...”

“Private-placement insurance policies are essentially variable insurance policies, which allow policyholders to invest a portion of their premiums in separate investment accounts...”

“The strategy’s chief advantage is the tax benefits that all life-insurance policies offer: Assets inside a life insurance policy can grow tax-free, and the death benefit can also be paid out free of income tax...”

Tax Planning Strategy for Passive (Portfolio) Investments

U.S. taxpayers can achieve greater net-after tax returns and superior asset protection for their domestic or international investment portfolios by using a tax planning strategy utilizing private placement life insurance. The benefit is perhaps greatest when combined with investments like hedge funds that are taxed at ordinary income rates and also where taxable unrealized income tax and gains are flowed out annually to fund shareholders.

A summary of the benefits are as follows:

1. Taxable ordinary income and short-term capital gains (taxed at 35% federal tax rate) now wholly tax exempted.
2. For Foreign Trusts, investment portfolio income now compounds tax-free annually with no accumulation tax.
3. Pre-empts IRS tax audits on investment portfolio income since there is neither any income tax nor any reporting due on the investment portfolio income.
4. Absent a fraudulent conveyance, investment portfolio assets are immediately exempt from creditor seizure once held by the policy.

5. U.S. tax compliance is minimized for filings: that is, no TDF 90-22.1 (“FBAR” filing), or IRS Form 8938 (Statement of Specified Foreign Financial Assets).

For U.S. taxpayers, the strategy requires that the investments are owned and held by a Puerto Rico issued Life Insurance policy- Puerto Rico is a US Commonwealth Territory and considered “US” for many practical purposes, but with design and investment flexibility typically found “offshore”. In turn, the policy could be owned by a U.S. Grantor Trust, domiciled say, in the Bahamas. The Bahamas is particularly well suited in that under local law, insurance is expressly exempt from the claims of creditors, provided that premium(s) used to fund the policy are not subject to any prior claim at the time of transfer.

The tax planning strategy is particularly appropriate to international investors (who are treated as U.S. resident taxpayers) who invest in U.S. hedge funds, but also a very wide variety of portfolio investments.

Reporting Benefits

U.S. Taxable Residents with offshore structures ordinarily must file the following annual U.S. tax compliance:

- a. Annual Form 1040: report worldwide income (including hedge fund income)
- b. Foreign Financial accounts over \$10,000 file form TDF 90-22.1, Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts, “FBAR Filing,” due June 30th following tax year (separate tax filing)
- c. Foreign Financial Assets valued in excess of \$50,000 file form 8938, “Specified Foreign Financial Assets” attached to form 1040 (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act: “FACTA Filing”)

Note: Filing form 8938 (with form 1040) does not relieve U.S. taxable residents of the requirement to file “FBAR,” Form TDF 90-22.1 if FBAR filing is otherwise due.

In contrast to these reporting obligations, the aforementioned strategy is not only compliantly tax exempted, but also relieves the taxpayer of all the reporting obligations listed above and thus diminishing the likelihood of IRS audit.

In Greater Detail: U.S. Tax Compliance/Tax & Asset Protection Benefits

1. Income Tax (Form 1040)

Under IRC§72(e)(5), income from assets held under a qualifying life insurance policy (i.e. Puerto Rico Life Insurance policy), is not subject to income tax, nor is there tax reporting. Effectively, the investments otherwise taxable income and gains are not subject to U.S. income tax or tax reporting.

2. Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Account (“FBAR”: TDF 90-22.1)

The “FBAR filing” is a financial disclosure for U.S. taxpayer foreign financial accounts (i.e. a report of taxpayer’s foreign financial accounts if the account value is over \$10,000). As a U.S. territory, an account in Puerto Rico is not considered a foreign account so no “FBAR filing” is due for the Puerto Rico life insurance policy.

3. Statement of Specified Foreign Financial Assets (IRS Form 8938)

The Puerto Rico life insurance policy may be classified as a foreign financial asset (i.e. a foreign financial account maintained by a foreign financial institution, subject to reporting under IRS Form 8938. Since the U.S. taxpayer (IRC§679(a)(1) Foreign Grantor Trust (i.e. Bahamas Discretionary Trust) owns the policy, the U.S. taxpayer may file an abbreviated Form 8938 (only completing Parts 1 and IV) confirming that the specified foreign financial asset (i.e. Puerto Rico Life Insurance policy with more than \$50,000 cash value) was reported on the Foreign Grantor Trust (Nassau Trust) tax filings (Forms 3520, 3520-A)

4. Policy lifetime withdrawals may be tax-free and not subject to tax reporting (as either a return of premium/basis or a loan). The Modified Endowment Contract (“MEC”) rules may or may not apply depending on policy design.

5. IRS Private Letter Ruling 200244001 (May 2, 2002): IRS audit risks are minimized since assets held under a qualifying life insurance policy are neither subject to investor income tax, nor is there any required income tax reporting (under IRC § 72(e)(5)), reference: Rev. Rul. 81-225 (situation #5), Rev. Rul. 82-54, 1982-1 C.B.11.

In addition to the substantive tax and reporting benefits, for audit purposes there would be no presumed IRS tax avoidance, due to the fact that life insurance has been granted an “angel exception” (i.e., is an IRS approved transaction) (IRS Revenue Procedure 2004-65, 2004-66, 2004-67, 2004-68).

6. As a U.S. territory, Puerto Rico life insurance policies do not require filing of “FBAR” Form TDF 90-22.1 (Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Account). Since taxpayer’s foreign Grantor Trust (i.e. Nassau Trust) owns the Puerto Rico Life Insurance policy an abbreviated Form 8938 may be filed (only Parts I and IV).

In contrast, foreign life insurance issued to U.S. persons is subject to “FBAR filings” annually (if valued at more than \$10,000) with the report filed directly with the IRS (Treasury Department), and disclosure as a specified foreign financial asset (over \$50,000) with the annual filing of Form 8938, a separate tax compliance form filed with annual income tax returns (Form 1040).

7. Additional income tax benefits:

a. Assets inside a life insurance policy grow and compound income tax free.

b. Death benefit paid income tax free. (IRC§101)

8. Short-term capital gains exempt from income tax (41% Federal/California income tax, i.e. Federal 35% tax rate over \$379,150, California: 9.3% tax rate over \$48,029)

9. Bond interest exempt from income tax (taxed at 41% ordinary income rates Federal/California)

10. Under Puerto Rico law, the cash value benefits of a life insurance policy are expressly exempt from seizure by creditors (absent fraudulent conveyance funding of the policy). Act No. 399 of Sept. 22, 2004, as amended by Act No. 98 of June 20, 2011.

Under Act No. 98 (6/20/11), which amended Act no. 399 (9/22/04), the policy owner and policy beneficiary are statutorily protected from seizure.

In summary, a properly structured US compliant private placement life insurance as issued by a duly licensed Puerto Rican carrier, and as owned by a Bahamian Foreign Grantor Trust is very legitimate and tax effective way to hold portfolio investments (especially hedge funds), while at the same time having a minimal reporting burden associated with it, as well as providing significant asset protection.

