Taxation of Transferring Funds from Abroad

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Pedram Ben-Cohen is an Attorney-at-Law and a Certified Public Accountant (CPA) who specializes in civil and criminal tax controversy and litigation. Mr. Ben-Cohen is also a Certified Taxation Law Specialist, certified by the State Bar of California Board of Legal Specialization. Mr. Ben-Cohen represents clients in civil and criminal tax matters, including voluntary disclosures, offshore matters, audits, appeals, litigation, and collection defense.

Prior to establishing the Ben-Cohen Law Firm, PLC in 2009, Mr. Ben-Cohen was associated with the international law firms of Latham & Watkins, LLP and Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, LLP. He also gained tax controversy experience working at Deloitte & Touche, LLP and the Tax Division of the U.S. Attorney's Office. Mr. Ben-Cohen was admitted to the California Bar in 2003.

Mr. Ben-Cohen graduated from **Georgetown Law School** and earned a B.S. degree from the **University of Southern California**, where he majored in accounting.

Three Typical Sources of Funds

1. Gifts from Family

2. Sale of Real Estate

3. Bank Accounts

Gifts from Family

a. Gifts from Non-U.S. Persons

- i. Form 3520, Annual Return to Report Transactions with Foreign Trusts and Receipt of Certain Foreign Gifts
- ii. Failure to timely file Form 3520 may result in a **penalty of up to 25%** of the gift

b. Gifts from U.S. Persons

- i. Annual exclusion
 - \$15,000 in 2020
- ii. Unified lifetime exemption
 - \$11.18 million until 2025 (\$22.36 million if filing jointly)
- iii. Form 709, United States Gift (and Generation-Skipping Transfer) Tax Return

Sale of Real Estate

a. Cost Basis

- i. Purchase price
- ii. Fair market value at time of inheritance
- iii. Carryover basis if gift

b. Schedule D, Capital Gains and Losses

- i. Federal Capital Gains Tax
 - ❖ 15% if income is between \$40,001 and \$441,450 (\$80,001 to \$496,600 if filing jointly)
 - **❖** 20% if income is over \$441,450 (*\$496,601 if filing jointly*)
 - Obamacare Capital Gains Tax
 - Additional 3.8% if income is over \$200,000 (\$250,000 if filing jointly)
- ii. California Capital Gains Tax
 - ❖ Taxed as ordinary income, up to 13.3%
- c. Sale documents translated in English

Bank Accounts

a. Non-Willful vs. Willful

- i. Disclosure of the accounts to accountant or others
- ii. Source of the funds: unreported income, inherited funds, gifts
- iii. Taxpayer's education, profession, command of English language
- iv. Level of involvement in investment activity and account mgmt.
- v. Reasons for opening the foreign account
- vi. Manner account was held
 - In name of taxpayer, numbered account, nominee entity such as trust/corporation, hold mail
- vii. Amount of money in the account
 - ❖ \$100,000 vs. \$100 million

Bank Accounts

a. Non-Willful

- i. Streamlined Domestic Offshore Procedures
 - ❖FBARs for 6 tax years
 - Amended tax returns for 3 tax years
 - ❖5% miscellaneous offshore penalty of highest aggregate foreign asset value
 - Taxes owed plus interest

ii. Streamlined Foreign Offshore Procedures

- ❖FBARs for 6 tax years
- Original or amended tax returns for 3 tax years
- **❖**No penalties
- **❖** Taxes owed plus interest

Bank Accounts

b. Willful

- i. Criminal Clearance
 - Form 14457, Voluntary Disclosure Practice Preclearance Request and Application
- ii. Automatic Examination
 - Tax returns and FBARs for 6 tax years
 - **❖**50% FBAR penalty
 - Accuracy-related penalty applied to 5 tax years
 - Civil fraud penalty applied to 1 tax year