



# INVESTMENT IN U.S. REAL ESTATE BY FOREIGN INVESTORS

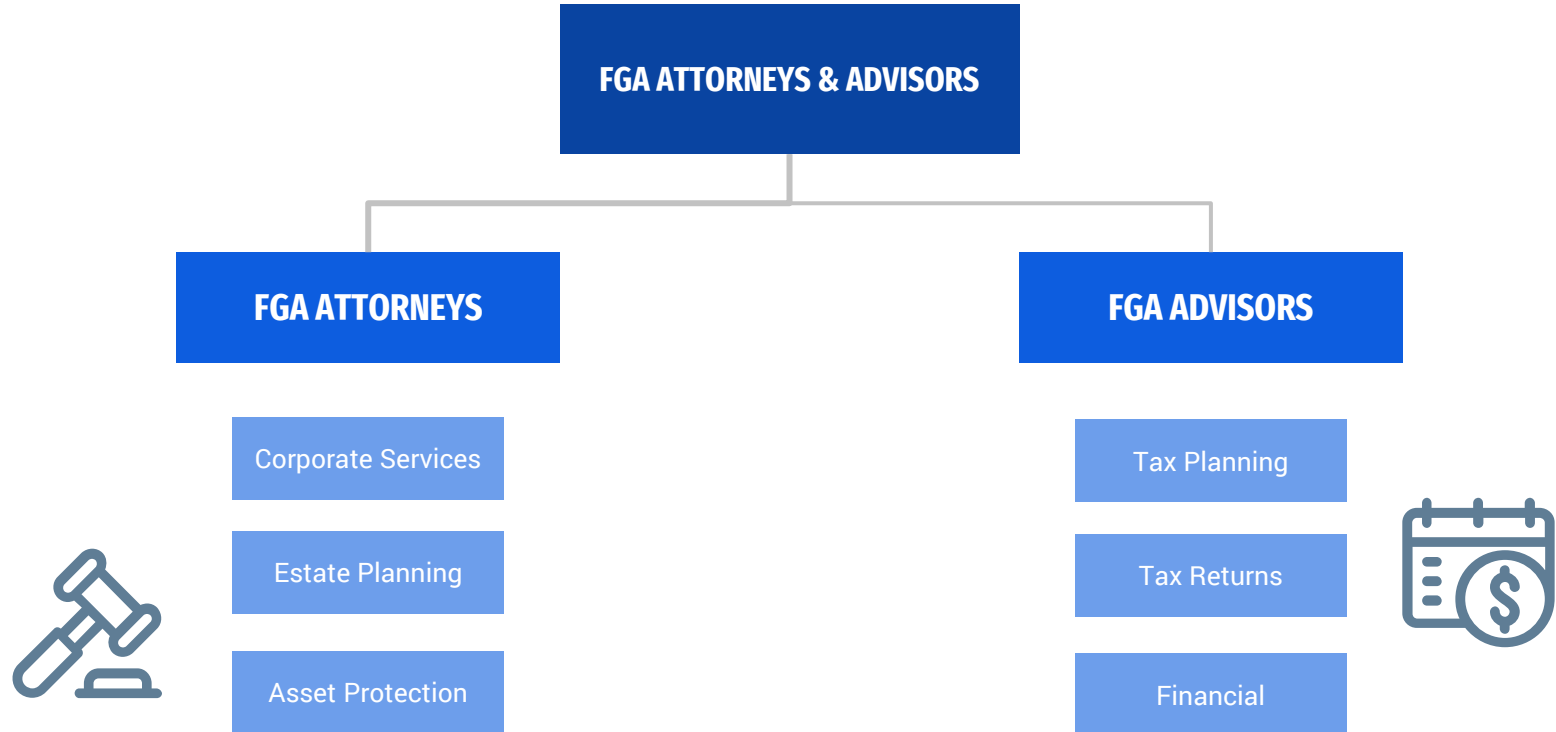
*By Ruben Flores, CPA & Attorney*

**FGA**

ATTORNEYS & ADVISORS

# THE FLORES GROUP

## INTEGRATED PROFESSIONAL SERVICE





# TRENDS IN FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Texas is a favorable place for foreign investment in Real Estate because of various factors:

- Good Investment Opportunity
- Rising Crime and Violence in some foreign countries
- To provide better educational and economic opportunities to the family and children
- Business relocation and domiciliation

# CRITICAL QUESTIONS OF FOREIGN PERSONS

- Legal and tax implications of investing in U.S. Real Estate
- U.S. immigration status and options
- U.S. tax status and obligations
- Estate and inheritance taxes
- Best legal forms for a foreign person to invest in U.S. Real Estate





# WHO IS CONSIDERED A U.S. TAXPAYER: DEFINITION & CONSEQUENCES

# 01



# THREE CATEGORIES OF RESIDENCY

Foreign Persons need to carefully evaluate their residency status before they invest in U.S. Real property:

1

## Income Tax Resident

According to Income Tax Law

2

## Estate Tax Resident

According to Estate Tax Law

3

## Immigration Resident

According to Immigration Law

*\*The definition and rules are different for each category*

# 1

## DEFINITION OF INCOME TAX RESIDENT

### U.S. INCOME TAX RESIDENT

- U.S. Citizen (Born in U.S./U.S. Parents)
- Permanent Resident/Green Card= USR
- Substantial Presence (> 183 Days) = Tax Resident

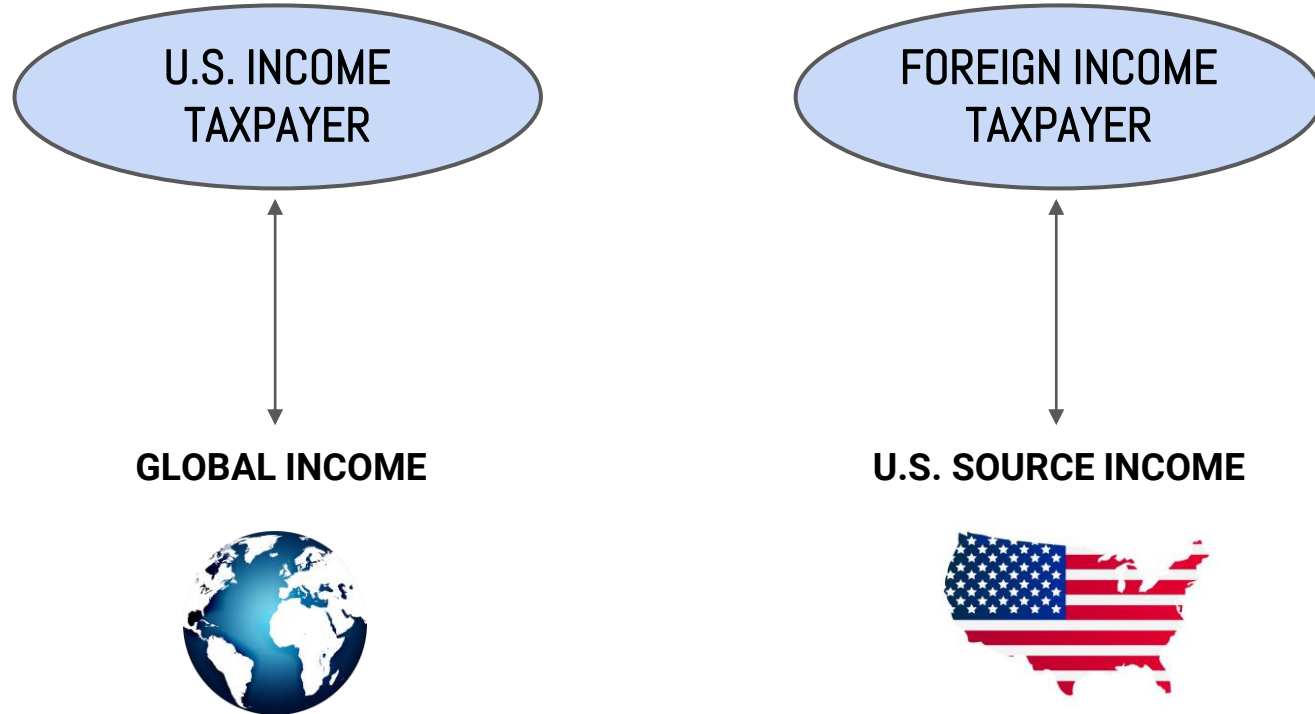
VS

### FOREIGN INCOME TAX RESIDENT

- Not U.S. Citizen
- Temporary Visas
- No Substantial Presence (< 183 Days)
- Treaty Exception
- Closer Connection Test



# U.S. INCOME TAXATION SYSTEM





# 2

## DEFINITION OF ESTATE TAX RESIDENT

### U.S. ESTATE TAX RESIDENT

- U.S. Citizen
- Foreign Person who lives in U.S. with no present "intent" to leave

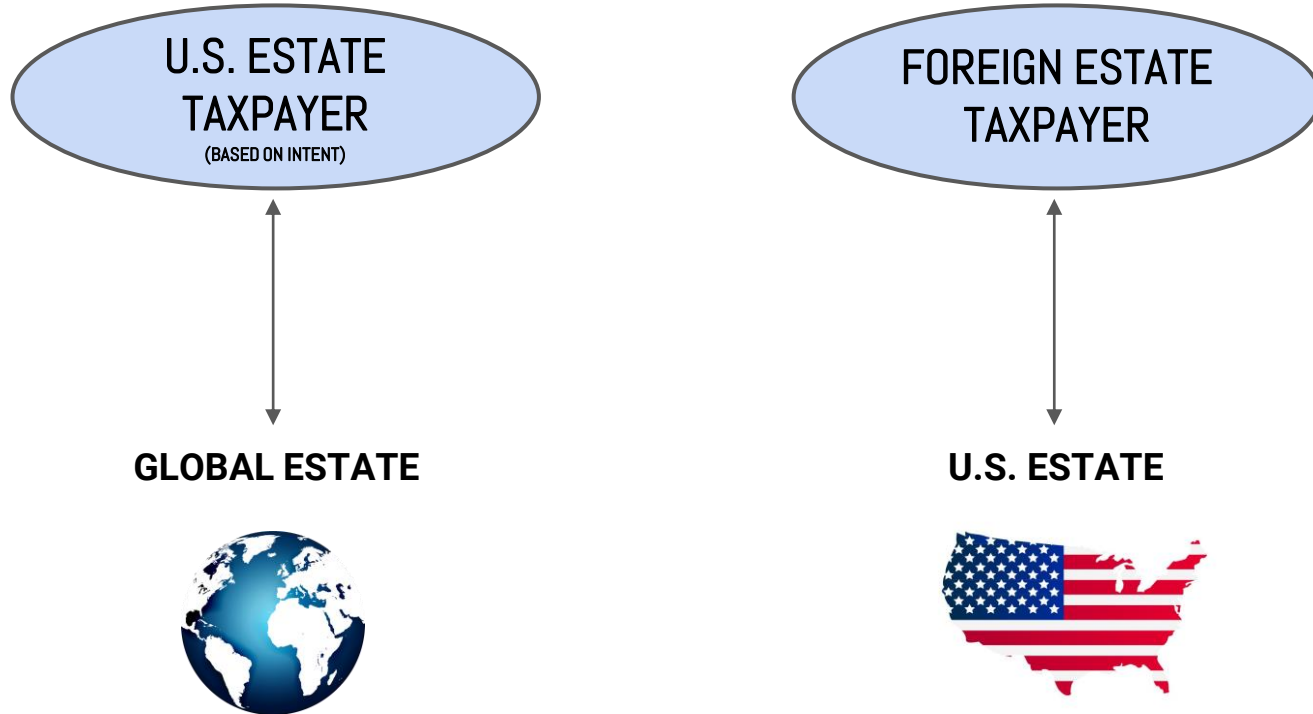
VS

### FOREIGN ESTATE TAX RESIDENT

- Foreign person who does not live or have a domicile in the U.S.
- Foreign Person who lives in U.S. but has the present intent to leave and return to foreign country



# U.S. ESTATE TAXATION SYSTEM





# IMMIGRATION OPTIONS | 02

# IMMIGRATION AND U.S. REAL ESTATE

Merely investing in US real estate alone does not qualify the foreign person for a US immigration or visa status.

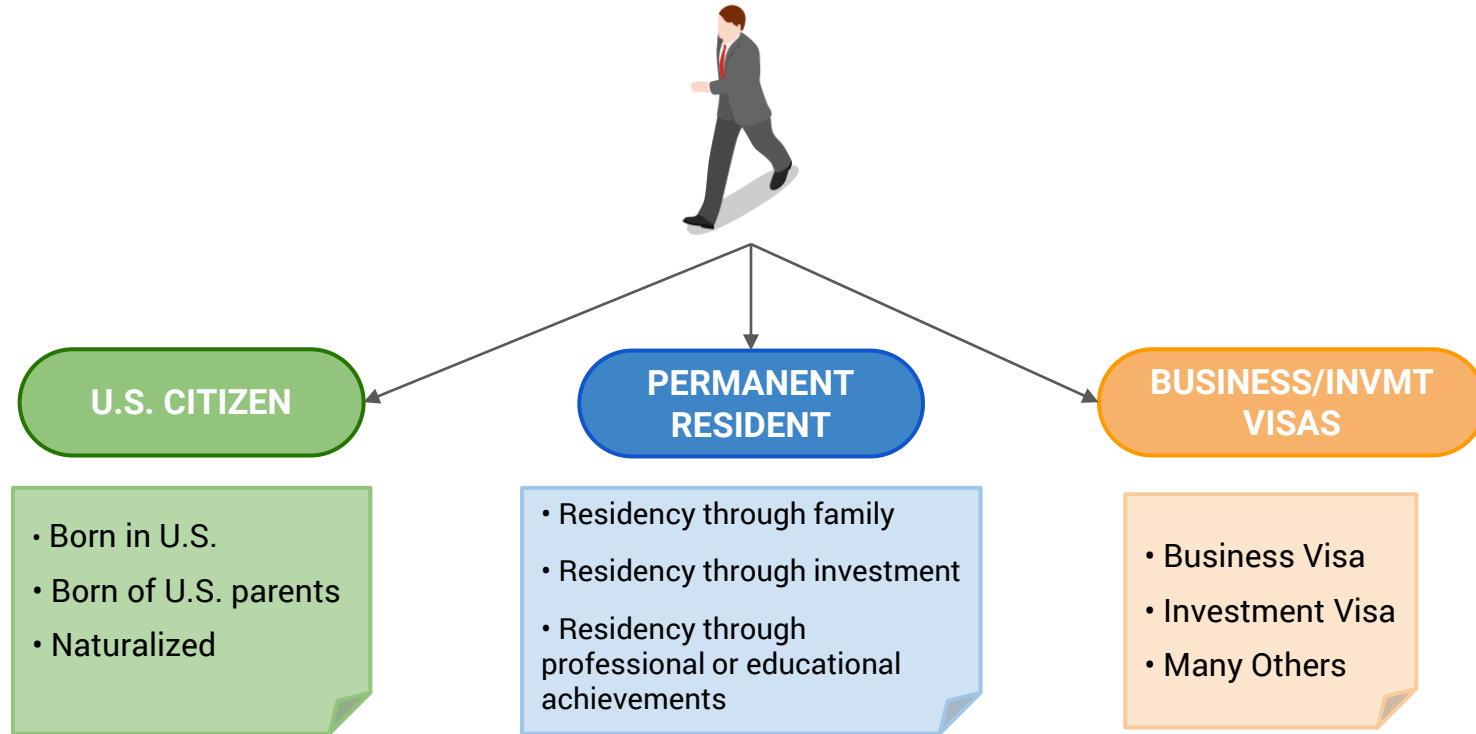
In general, in order to qualify for a business or investor visa the investment has to be considered an active business ( not passive) and must generate US employment.( Visa L1, E2, EB5)

Thus, an investment in US real estate that is considered an active business and has US employees may qualify:

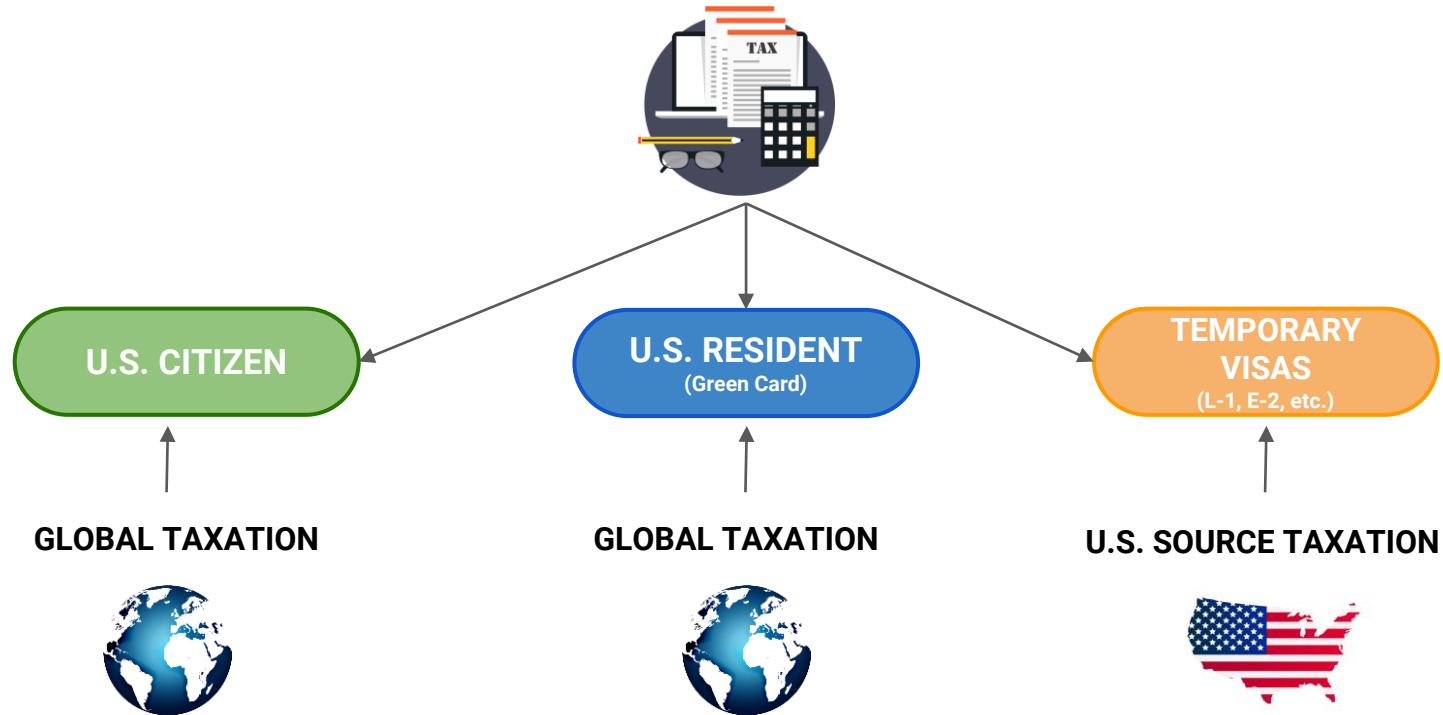
1. Commercial properties with active involvement & employees
2. Rental properties with active involvement and employees



# IMMIGRATION OPTIONS FOR A FOREIGN INVESTOR



# TAX CONSEQUENCES OF IMMIGRATION STATUS



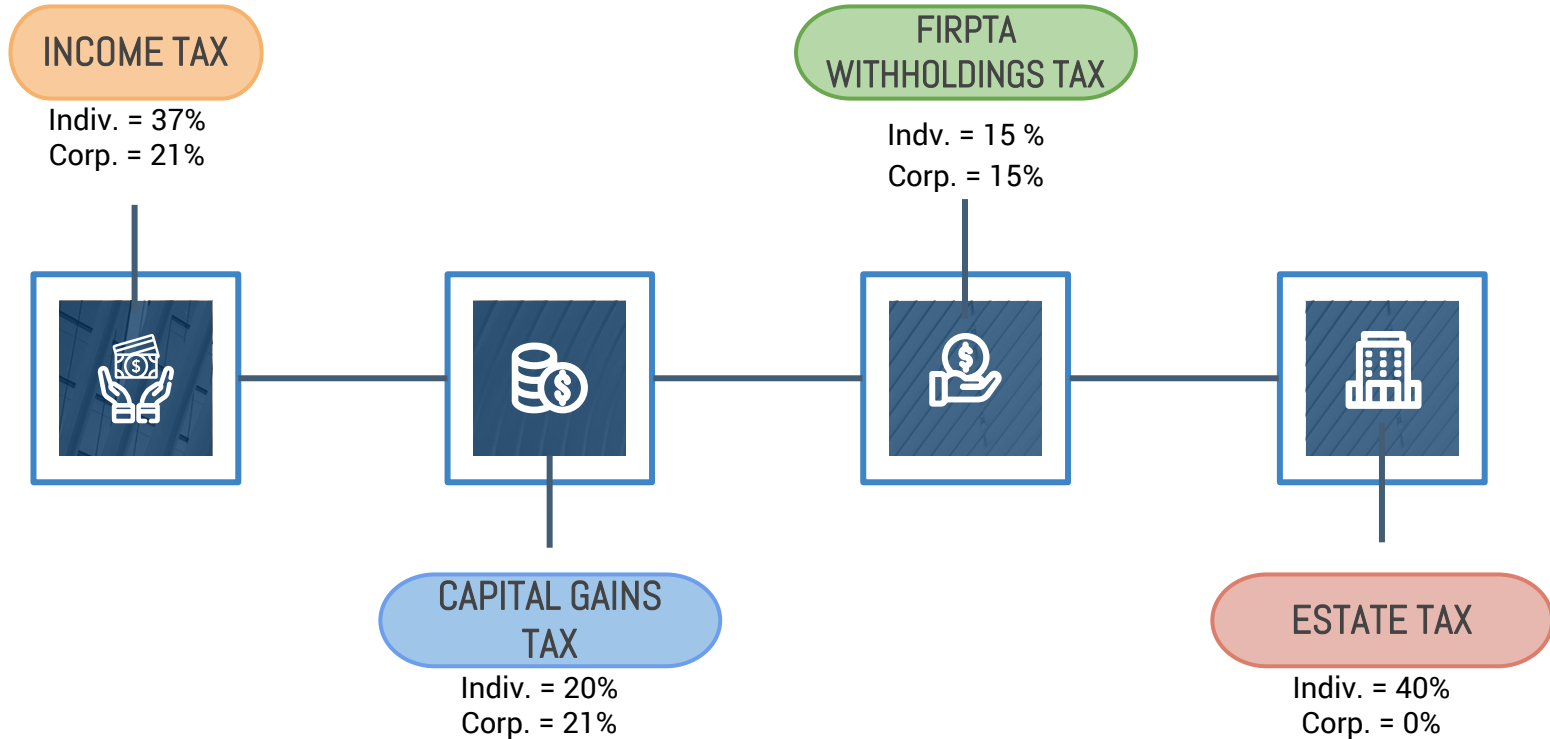


The background of the slide is a collage. At the top left, a hand is shown holding a coin. Below it is a small, detailed house with a tiled roof and arched windows. At the bottom, there are several stacks of coins of varying heights. The title text is overlaid on a dark blue rectangular area in the center.

# TAX CHALLENGES FOR FOREIGN INVESTORS

# 03

# TAXES ON U.S. REAL ESTATE GAINS



*\* Note: This chart does not include tax on rentals, property taxes, sales tax, etc.*

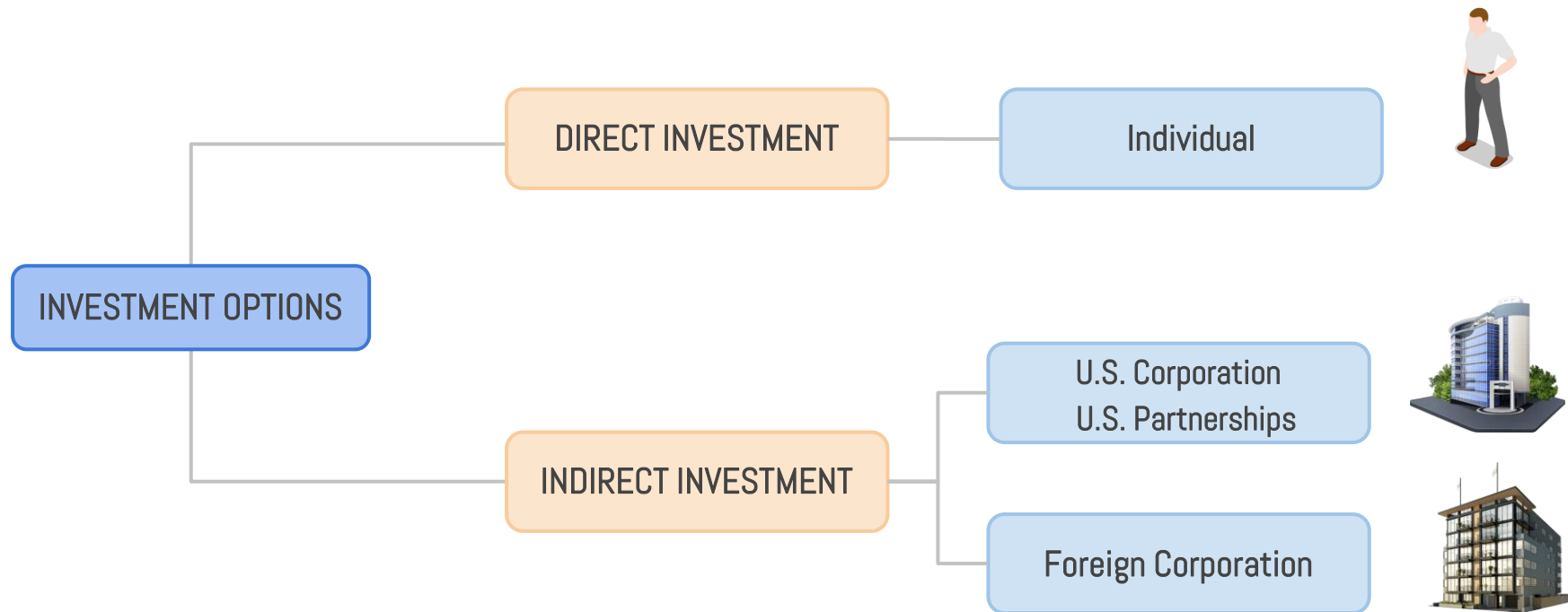
# WAYS TO INVEST IN U.S. REAL ESTATE

A foreign person has two ways to invest and own real estate:

1. **DIRECT INVESTMENT** – Individually
2. **INDIRECT INVESTMENT** – Companies, Partnership, etc.



# U.S. TAXATION OF REAL PROPERTY INTEREST



*\*Note: How you invest determines how you are taxed*

# FIRPTA – Foreign Investment Real Property Tax Act

- *FIRPTA* taxes real estate gains of foreign investors by requiring withholdings on the gross sales price, regardless if gain or loss on sale.
- It makes the buyer, agents, and other real estate professionals responsible for the tax if not withheld.
- Includes sales of Real Estate, and may include sales of corporate stock or partnership interests.

*\*Note: Does not matter if Real Estate is held directly or indirectly, it may be subject to FIRPTA.*

# U.S. REAL PROPERTY DEFINED

## U.S. REAL PROPERTY

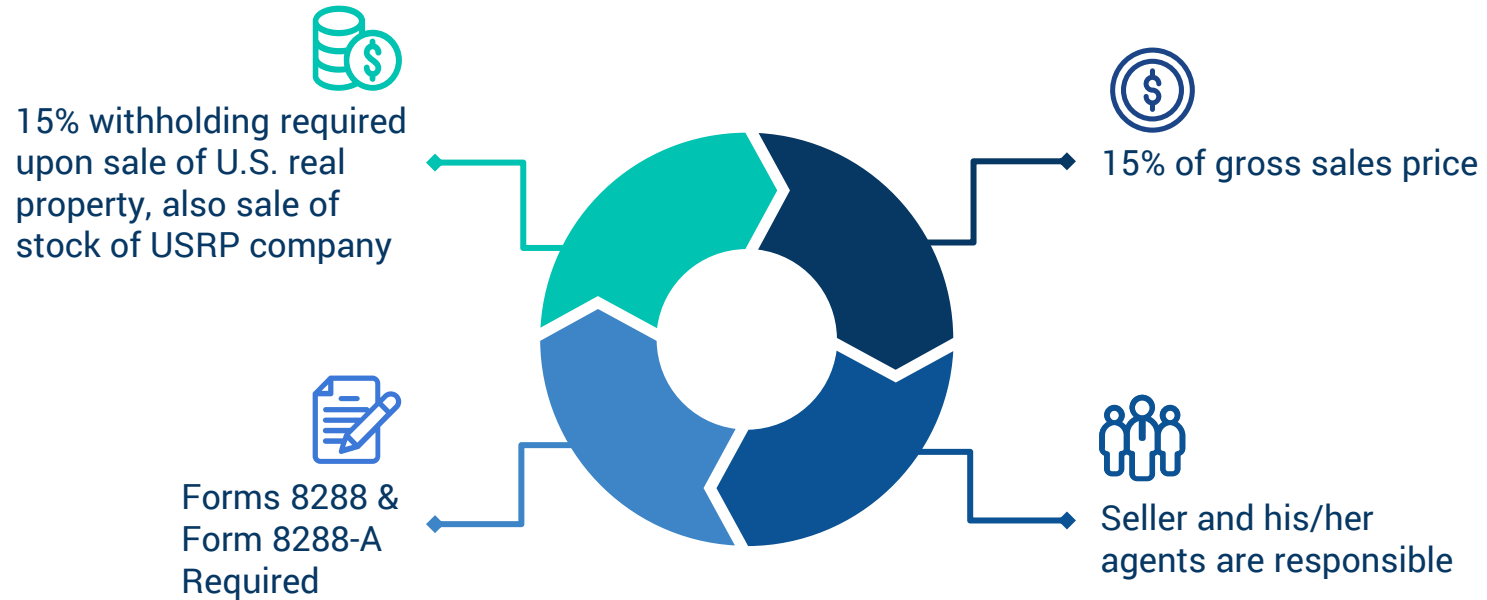
Real Property and its improvements or permanent attachments located in the U.S., also includes stock of a *“U.S. Real Estate Holding Co.”*

## U.S. REAL ESTATE HOLDING COMPANY

A U.S. Corporation with US real estate that is more than 50% of total of global real property and other Business property. The sale of stock of the corporation is treated as a sale of U.S. real property.



# WITHHOLDING REQUIREMENTS - FIRPTA



# EXCEPTIONS TO WITHHOLDING

No Withholding Required if:

- Seller provides “*Non foreign affidavit*”
- Sale of house to be used as residence and sales price is less than \$300,000
- Seller obtains an “*Exception Certificate*” from the IRS.





# 04 | FIRPTA EXAMPLES

# EXAMPLE #1 SALE AT A LOSS



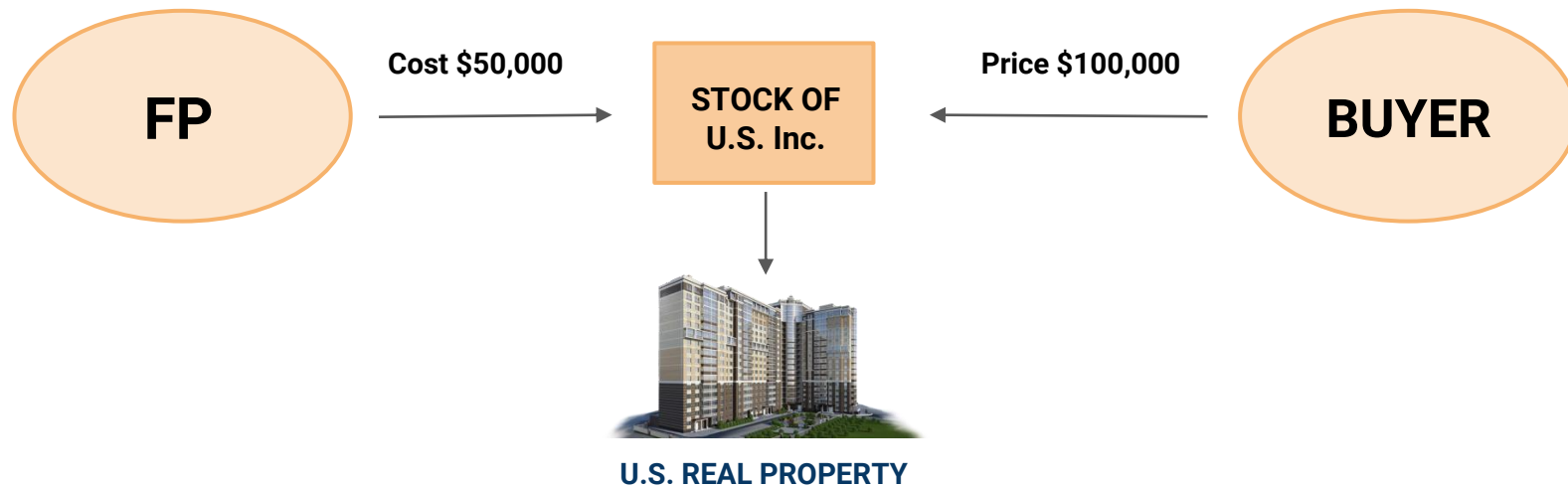
- 1) U.S. Real Estate is a U.S. Property
- 1) Seller and buyer subject to FIRPTA
- 1) Withholding required at 15%

# EXAMPLE #2 SALE AT A GAIN



- 1) U.S. Real Estate is not consider U.S./FIRPTA property if used as residence and price is less than \$300,000
- 1) Seller and buyer not subject to FIRPTA

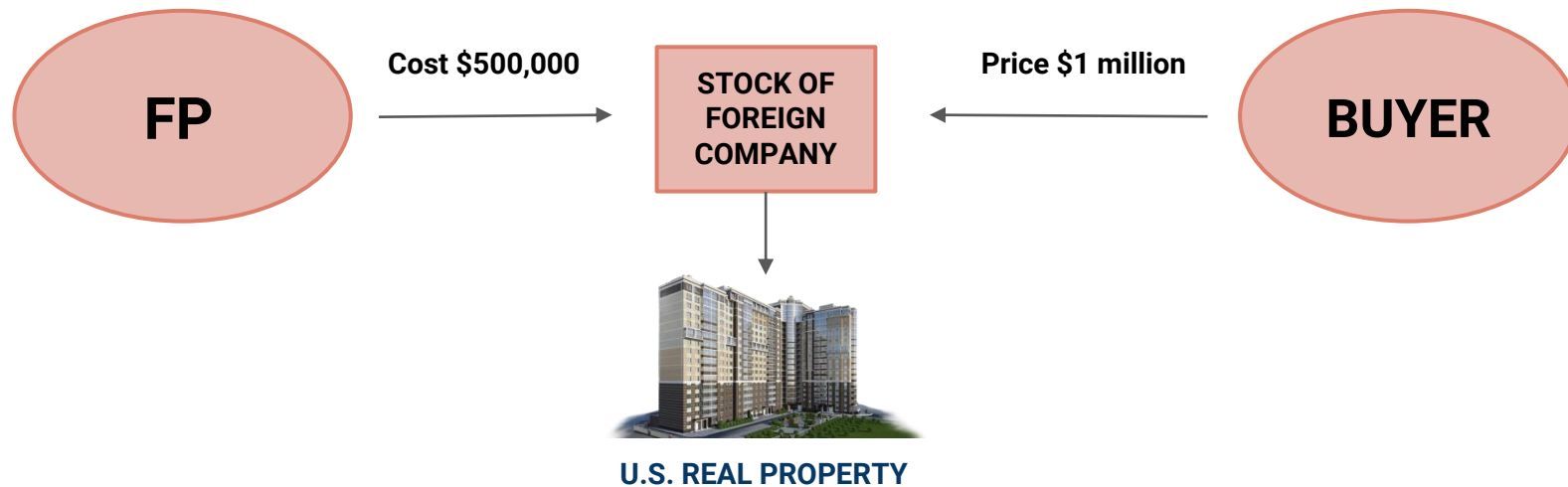
# EXAMPLE #3 SALE OF A US COMPANY



- 1) Stock is considered U.S. Property interest if more than 50% of assets are U.S. real estate.
- 1) Seller & buyer subject to FIRPTA
- 1) Withholding required at 15%



# EXAMPLE #4 SALE OF A FOREIGN COMPANY



- 1) Stock is not considered U.S. property regardless of percentage
- 1) No withholding required

# RENTAL INCOME FROM U.S. REAL ESTATE



# RENTAL INCOME FROM U.S. REAL ESTATE

A foreign person that has rental property in the U.S. is subject to a 30% withholding tax on the gross rentals (no deductions allowed).

1. Foreign Person is responsible
1. Property manager and persons that control the rentals are also responsible



# RENTAL INCOME – BUSINESS ELECTION

## *Tax Planning Tip*

Foreign Person can make an election to treat the rental property as a U.S. trade or business and it is no longer subject to 30% withholding tax.

Instead, the net rental income is taxed at regular tax rates.



Deductions are allowed if the election is made:

1

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

2

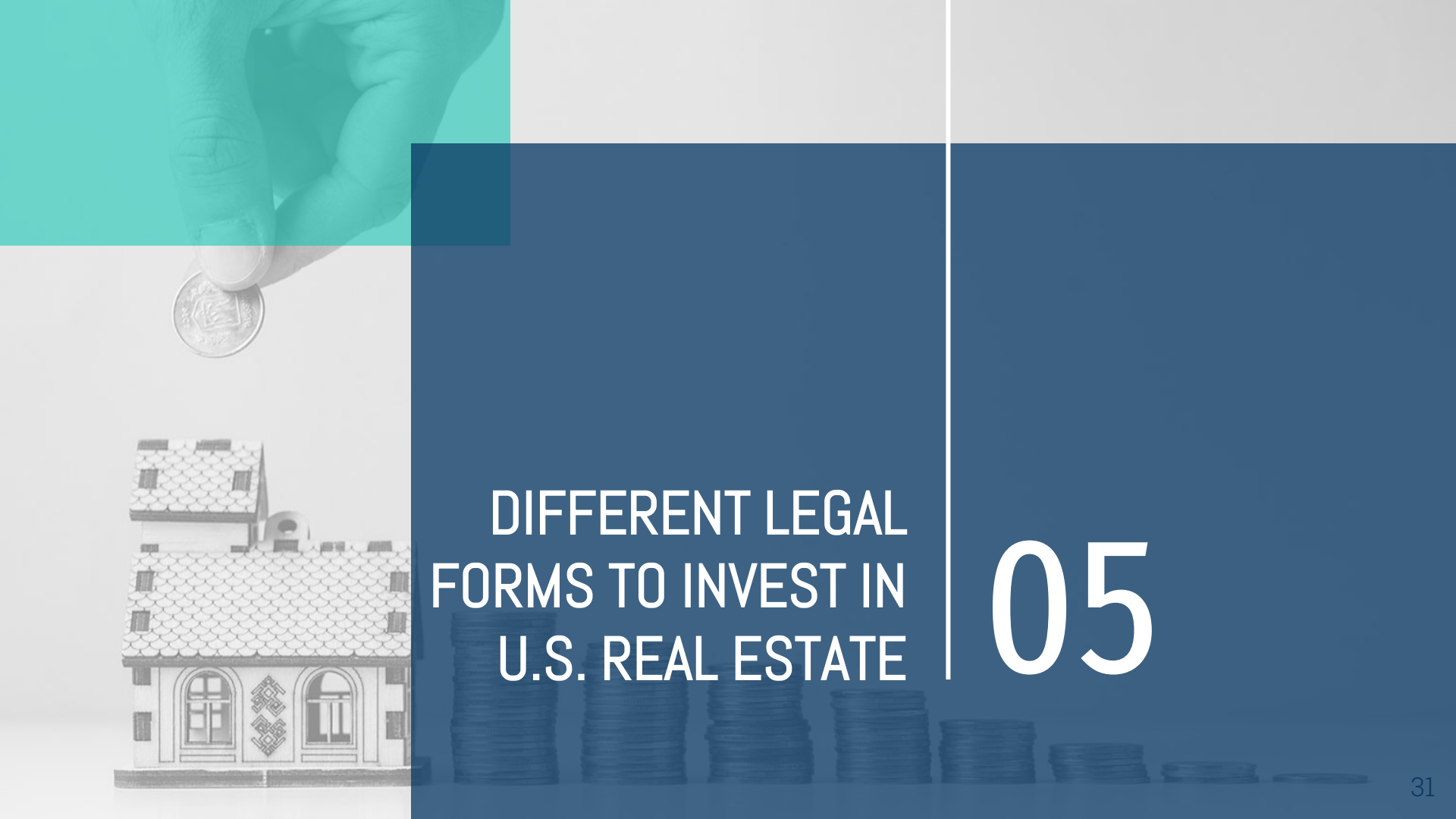
**DEPRECIATION**

3

**INTERESTS**

4

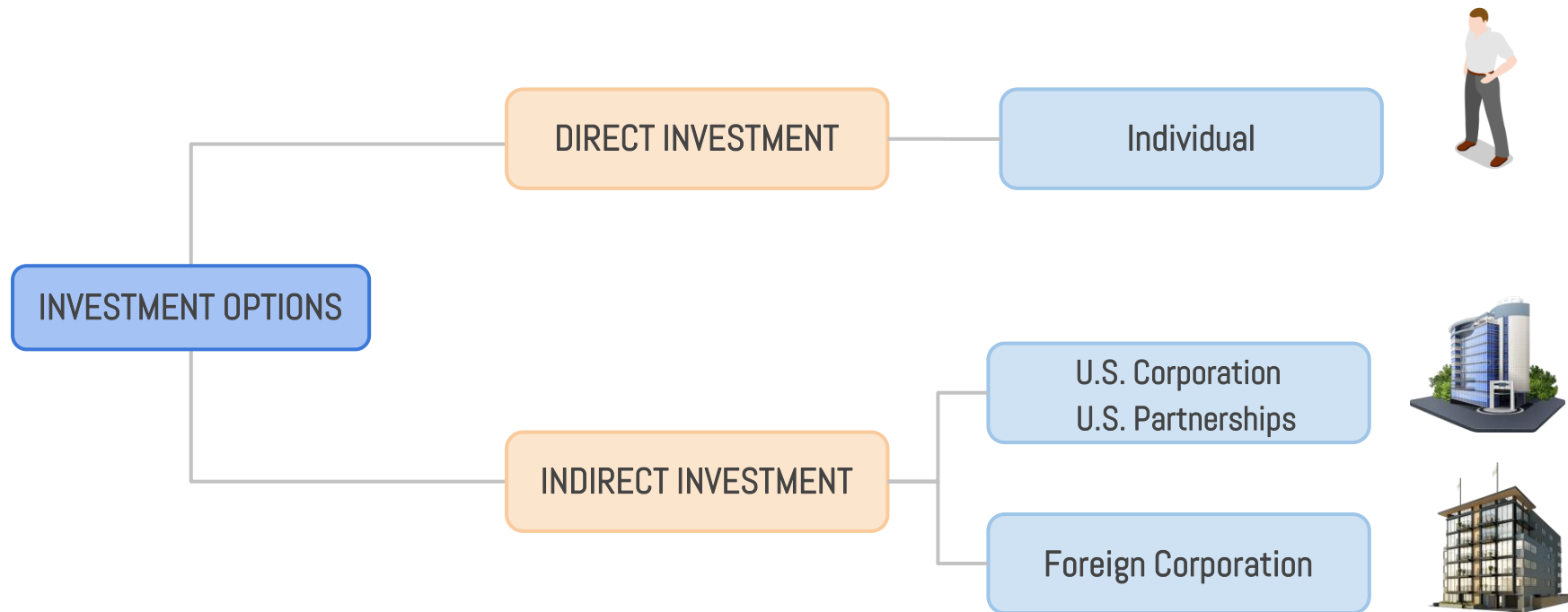
**TAXES**

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# DIFFERENT LEGAL FORMS TO INVEST IN U.S. REAL ESTATE

# 05

# U.S. TAXATION OF REAL PROPERTY INTEREST



*\*Note: How you invest determines how you are taxed*





# STRUCTURES FOR INVESTING IN U.S. REAL ESTATE

# 06

# STRUCTURE #1



FOREIGN INDIVIDUAL



U.S. Real Estate  
(Personal Use)

- No Asset Protection
- Estate Tax applies
- FIRPTA Applies
- Capital Gains Tax

# STRUCTURE #2



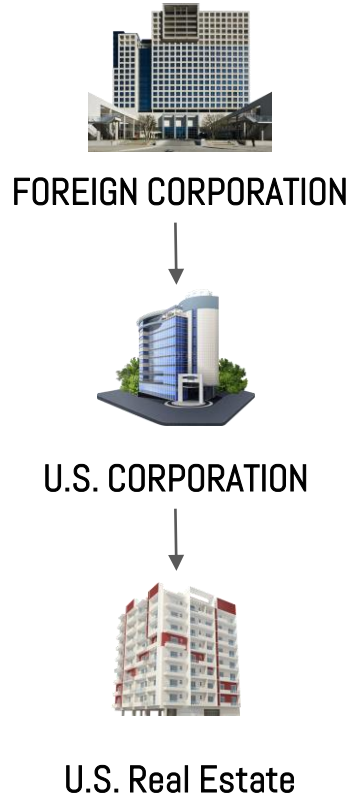
FOREIGN  
CORPORATION



U.S. Real Estate  
(Personal Use)

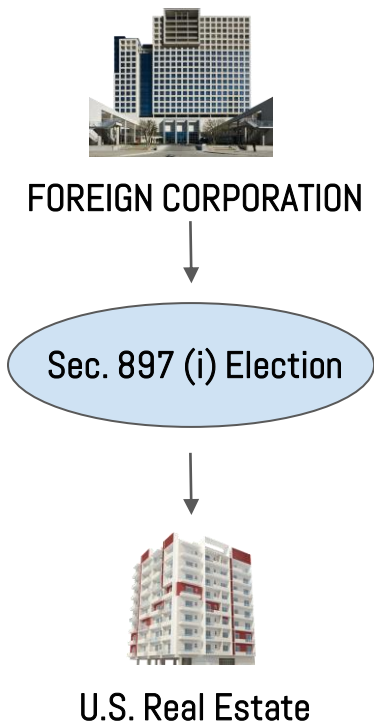
- Asset Protection
- No Estate Tax on shares
- Regular Tax applies to Property
- FIRPTA applies to property

# STRUCTURE #3



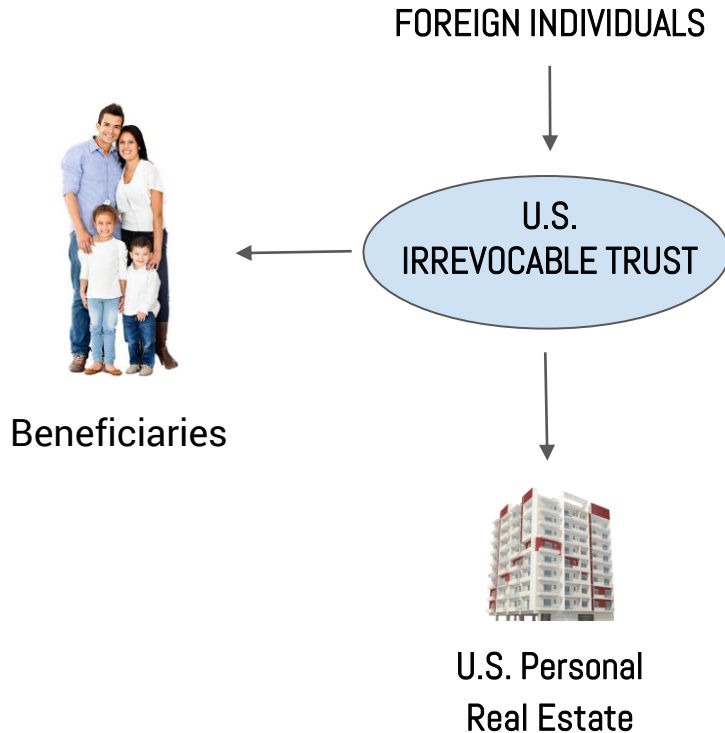
- Asset Protection
- No Estate Tax on foreign shares
- No gift tax on foreign shares
- No FIRPTA on property
- Regular Tax rates applies to property

# STRUCTURE #4



- Asset Protection
- No Estate Tax on shares
- FIRPTA does not apply to property
- Regular tax rates apply

# STRUCTURE #5



- Asset Protection
- No Estate Tax
- No FIRPTA
- Regular tax rates apply



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# THANK YOU!

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