

who "expatriate") within the 10-year period immediately preceding the close of the taxable year will be taxed under section 877(b) and section 877(d) for such taxable year, unless such loss did not have for one of its principal purposes the avoidance of U.S. taxes. Sections 2107 and 2501(a)(3) provide special estate and gift tax regimes, respectively, for individuals who expatriate with a principal purpose to avoid U.S. taxes.

A former citizen or former long-term resident will be treated as having expatriated with a principal purpose to avoid U.S. taxes for purposes of sections 877, 2107, and 2501(a)(3) if the individual's average income tax liability or the individual's net worth on the date of expatriation exceeds certain thresholds. See sections 877(a)(2), 2107(a)(2)(A), and 2501(a)(3)(B).

Under Notice 98-34, 1998-2 C.B. 29, modifying Notice 97-19, 1997-1 C.B. 394, a former U.S. citizen or former long-term resident whose net worth or average tax liability exceeds the applicable threshold will not be presumed to have a principal purpose of tax avoidance if that former citizen or former resident is described within certain categories and submits a complete and good faith request for a ruling as to whether such loss had for one of its principal purposes the avoidance of U.S. taxes. A is eligible to request a ruling because A became at birth a citizen of the United States and a citizen of Country F and continues to be a citizen of Country F.

Notice 98-34 requires that certain information be submitted with a request for a ruling that an individual's expatriation did not have for one of its principal purposes the avoidance of U.S. taxes. A submitted all the information required by Notice 98-34, including any additional information requested by the Service after review of the submission.

Based solely on the information submitted and the representations made, we conclude that A has made a complete and good faith submission in accordance with section 877(c)(1)(B) and Notice 98-34. Therefore, A will not be presumed under section 877(a)(2) to have as one of her principal purposes for expatriating the avoidance of U.S. taxes.

However, because the information submitted does not clearly establish either the existence or lack of a principal purpose to avoid taxes under subtitle A or B of the Code, no opinion is expressed as to whether A's expatriation had for one of its principal purposes the avoidance of such taxes. While this ruling rebuts the presumption of tax avoidance under section 877(a)(2), it is not conclusive as to whether A subsequently may be found to have a principal purpose of tax avoidance under sections 877(a)(1), 2107(a)(1), and 2501(a)(3)(A) based on all the facts and circumstances. See section 877(c)(1).

Except as expressly provided herein, no opinion is expressed or implied concerning the tax consequences of any aspect of any transaction or item discussed or referenced in this letter. In addition, no opinion is expressed as to A's U.S. tax liability

for taxable periods prior to her loss of U.S. citizenship or for taxable periods after her loss of U.S. citizenship under sections of the Code other than sections 877, 2107, and 2501(a)(3).

This ruling is directed only to the taxpayer requesting it. Section 6110(k)(3) of the Code provides that it may not be used or cited as precedent.

Sincerely,

/S/ Karen A. Rennie
Senior Technical Reviewer
Office of Associate Chief Counsel
(International)

cc: