

Section 954.—Foreign Base Company Income

26 CFR 1.954-2: Foreign personal holding company income.

T.D. 9039

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY Internal Revenue Service 26 CFR Part 1

Guidance Regarding the Definition of Foreign Personal Holding Company Income

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Final regulations.

SUMMARY: This document contains final regulations that provide that gain or loss arising from certain commodities hedging transactions and currency gain or loss arising from certain interest-bearing liabilities do not constitute (or are not netted against) foreign personal holding company income. This treatment is implemented because the applicable commodities hedging transactions and interest-bearing liabilities typically offset transactions that do not generate foreign personal holding company income.

DATES: *Effective Date:* These regulations are effective on January 31, 2003.

Applicability Date: For dates of applicability, see §1.954-2(f)(2)(iv)(C), (v)(D), and (g)(2)(ii)(C)(2)(iii).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kenneth Christman or Gregory Spring at (202) 622-3870 (not toll-free numbers).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 13, 2002, proposed regulations (REG-154920-01, 2002-22 I.R.B. 1060 [67 FR 31995]) were published in the **Federal Register** under section 954 governing the definition of *foreign base company income* and *foreign personal holding company income* of a *controlled foreign corporation* (a CFC). These regulations addressed, among other matters, the circum-

stances in which income from transactions in commodities will be treated as foreign personal holding company income.

Following the publication of the proposed regulations, the IRS scheduled a public hearing and requested written comments on the regulations. The public hearing was canceled because no one requested to speak at the hearing. The IRS received one written comment, which recommended the proposed regulations be finalized as written.

Explanation of Revisions

The language of the proposed regulations is unchanged except for nonsubstantive changes to §§1.954-2(g)(2)(ii)(C)(2)(i) and (ii) that more explicitly set out the relationship between those paragraphs and §1.954-2(g)(2)(ii)(C)(1).

Special Analyses

It has been determined that this Treasury decision is not a significant regulatory action as defined in Executive Order 12866. Therefore, a regulatory assessment is not required. It has also been determined that section 553(b) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. chapter 5) does not apply to these regulations, and because these regulations do not impose a collection of information on small entities, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. chapter 6) does not apply. Therefore, a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is not required. Pursuant to section 7805(f) of the Internal Revenue Code, the notice of proposed rulemaking preceding these regulations was submitted to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration for comment on its impact on small business.

Drafting Information

The principal authors of these regulations are Kenneth Christman and Ted Setzer of the Office of the Associate Chief Counsel (International). However, other personnel from the IRS and Treasury Department participated in their development.

* * * * *

Adoption of Amendments to the Regulations

Accordingly, 26 CFR part 1 is amended as follows:

PART 1—INCOME TAXES

Paragraph 1. The authority citation for part 1 continues to read in part as follows:
Authority: 26 U.S.C. 7805 * * *

Par. 2. In §1.954-0, paragraph (b) is amended by:

1. Removing the entry for §1.954-2(f)(2)(iii)(E).
2. Revising the entry for §1.954-2(f)(2)(iv).
3. Adding entries for §1.954-2(f)(2)(iv)(C), and (f)(2)(v) through (f)(2)(vi).
4. Adding entries for §1.954-2(g)(2)(ii)(C)(1) through (g)(2)(ii)(C)(2)(iii).

The additions and revisions read as follows:

§1.954-0 Introduction.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

§1.954-2 Foreign personal holding company income.

* * * * *

(f) * * *

(2) * * *

(iv) Qualified hedging transaction entered into prior to January 31, 2003.

* * * * *

(C) Effective date.

(v) Qualified hedging transaction entered into on or after January 31, 2003.

(A) In general.

(B) Exception.

(C) Examples.

(D) Effective date.

(vi) Financial institutions not a producer, etc.

(g) * * *

(2) * * *

(ii) * * *

(C) Regular dealers.

(1) General rule.

(2) Certain interest-bearing liabilities treated as dealer property.

(i) In general.

(ii) Failure to identify certain liabilities.

(iii) Effective date.

* * * * *

Par. 3. Section 1.954-2 is amended by:

1. Removing paragraph (f)(2)(iii)(E).

2. Revising the heading of paragraph (f)(2)(iv).

3. Adding paragraphs (f)(2)(iv)(C) and (f)(2)(v) through (f)(2)(vi).

4. Adding paragraphs (g)(2)(ii)(C)(1) through (g)(2)(ii)(C)(2)(iii).

5. Revising paragraph (g)(2)(iii).

The revisions and additions read as follows:

§1.954-2 Foreign personal holding company income.

* * * * *

(f) * * *

(2) * * *

(iv) *Qualified hedging transaction entered into prior to January 31, 2003.*

* * * * *

(C) *Effective date.* This paragraph (f)(2)(iv) applies to gain or loss realized by a controlled foreign corporation with respect to a qualified hedging transaction entered into prior to January 31, 2003.

(v) *Qualified hedging transaction entered into on or after January 31, 2003—*

(A) *In general.* The term *qualified hedging transaction* means a *bona fide* hedging transaction, as defined in paragraph (a)(4)(ii) of this section, with respect to one or more commodities transactions reasonably necessary to the conduct of any business by a producer, processor, merchant or handler of commodities in a manner in which such business is customarily and usually conducted by others. For purposes of this paragraph (f)(2)(v), a producer, processor, merchant or handler of commodities includes a controlled foreign corporation that regularly uses commodities in a manufacturing, construction, utilities, or transportation business.

(B) *Exception.* The term *qualified hedging transaction* does not include a transaction described in section 988(c)(1) (without regard to section 988(c)(1)(D)(i)).

(C) *Examples.* The following examples illustrate the provisions of this paragraph (f)(2)(v):

Example 1. CFC1 is a controlled foreign corporation located in country A. CFC1 manufactures and sells machinery in country B using aluminum and component parts purchased from third parties that contain significant amounts of aluminum. CFC1 conducts its manufacturing business in a manner in which such business is customarily and usually conducted by others. To protect itself against increases in the price of aluminum used in the machinery it manufactures, CFC1 enters into futures purchase contracts for the delivery of aluminum. These futures purchase contracts are *bona fide* hedging transactions. As CFC1 purchases aluminum and component parts containing significant amounts of aluminum in the spot market

for use in its business, it closes out an equivalent amount of aluminum futures purchase contracts by entering into offsetting aluminum futures sales contracts. The aluminum futures purchase contracts are qualified hedging transactions as defined in paragraph (f)(2)(v)(A) of this section. Accordingly, any gain or loss on such aluminum futures purchase contracts is excluded from the computation of foreign personal holding company income.

Example 2. CFC2 is a controlled foreign corporation located in country B. CFC2 operates an airline business within country B in a manner in which such business is customarily and usually conducted by others. To protect itself against increases in the price of aviation fuel, CFC2 enters into forward contracts for the purchase of aviation fuel. These forward purchase contracts are *bona fide* hedging transactions. As CFC2 purchases aviation fuel in the spot market for use in its business, it closes out an equivalent amount of its forward purchase contracts for cash pursuant to a contractual provision that permits CFC2 to terminate the contract and make or receive a one-time payment representing the contract's fair market value. The aviation fuel forward purchase contracts are qualified hedging transactions as defined in paragraph (f)(2)(v)(A) of this section. Accordingly, any gain or loss on such aviation fuel forward purchase contracts is excluded from the computation of foreign personal holding company income.

(D) *Effective date.* This paragraph (f)(2)(v) applies to gain or loss realized by a controlled foreign corporation with respect to a qualified hedging transaction entered into on or after January 31, 2003.

(vi) *Financial institutions not a producer, etc.* For purposes of this paragraph (f), a corporation is not a producer, processor, merchant, or handler of commodities if its business is primarily financial. For example, the business of a controlled foreign corporation is primarily financial if its principal business is making a market in notional principal contracts based on a commodities index.

* * * * *

(g) * * *

(2) * * *

(ii) * * *

(C) *Regular dealers—*(1) *General rule.* Transactions in dealer property (as defined in paragraph (a)(4)(v) of this section) described in section 988(c)(1)(B) or (C) that are entered into by a controlled foreign corporation that is a regular dealer (as defined in paragraph (a)(4)(iv) of this section) in such property in its capacity as a dealer will be treated as directly related to the business needs of the controlled foreign corporation under paragraph (g)(2)(ii)(A) of this section.

(2) *Certain interest-bearing liabilities treated as dealer property—*(i) *In general.* For purposes of this paragraph

(g)(2)(ii)(C), an interest-bearing liability incurred by a controlled foreign corporation that is denominated in (or determined by reference to) a non-functional currency shall be treated as dealer property of the type described in paragraph (g)(2)(ii)(C)(1) of this section if the liability, by being denominated in such currency, reduces the controlled foreign corporation's currency risk with respect to dealer property, and the liability is identified on the controlled foreign corporation's records as a liability treated as dealer property before the close of the day on which the liability is incurred.

(ii) *Failure to identify certain liabilities.* If a controlled foreign corporation identifies certain interest-bearing liabilities as liabilities treated as dealer property under paragraph (g)(2)(ii)(C)(2)(i) of this section but fails to so identify other interest-bearing liabilities that manage its currency risk with respect to assets held that constitute dealer property, the Commissioner may treat such other liabilities as properly identified as dealer property under paragraph (g)(2)(ii)(C)(2)(i) of this section if the Commissioner determines that the failure to identify such other liabilities had as one of its principal purposes the avoidance of federal income tax.

(iii) *Effective date.* This paragraph (g)(2)(ii)(C)(2) applies only to gain or loss from an interest-bearing liability entered into by a controlled foreign corporation on or after January 31, 2003.

* * * * *

(iii) *Special rule for foreign currency gain or loss from an interest-bearing liability.* Except as provided in paragraph (g)(2)(ii)(C)(2) or (g)(5)(iv) of this section, foreign currency gain or loss arising from an interest-bearing liability is characterized as subpart F income and non-subpart F income in the same manner that interest expense associated with the liability would be allocated and apportioned between subpart F income and non-subpart F income under §§1.861-9T and 1.861-12T.

* * * * *

David A. Mader,
Assistant Deputy Commissioner
of Internal Revenue.

Pamela F. Olson,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

(Filed by the Office of the Federal Register January 30, 2003, 8:45 a.m., and published in the issue of the Federal Register for January 31, 2003, 68 F.R. 4916)