the transfer. With regard to the consequences of the closing of the taxable year, see section 361 and the regulations thereunder.

(f) Exchanges under sections 354(a) and 361(a) in certain section 368(a)(1)(F) reorganizations. In every reorganization under section 368(a)(1)(F), where the transferor corporation is a domestic corporation and the acquiring corporation is a foreign corporation, there is considered to exist—

1. A transfer of assets by the transferor corporation to the acquiring corporation under section 361(a) in exchange for stock of the acquiring corporation and the assumption by the acquiring corporation of the transferor corporation’s liabilities;

2. A distribution of the stock (or stock and securities) of the acquiring corporation by the transferor corporation to the shareholders (or security holders) of the transferor corporation;

3. An exchange by the transferor corporation’s shareholders (or security holders) of the stock of the transferor corporation for stock (or stock and securities) of the acquiring corporation under section 354(a).

For this purpose, it shall be immaterial that the applicable foreign or domestic law treats the acquiring corporation as a continuance of the transferor corporation.

(g) Effective date of certain sections—

1. In general. Except as specifically provided to the contrary elsewhere in these sections, §§1.367(a)–1T through 1.367(a)–6T apply to transfers occurring after December 31, 1984.

2. Private rulings. The taxpayer may rely on a private ruling under section 367(a) received by him before June 16, 1986.

3. Certain indirect transfers. Sections 1.367(a)–1T(c)(2)(i) and (iii) and 1.367(a)–1T(c)(3) apply to transfers made after June 16, 1986. For transfers made before that date, see 26 CFR 1.367(a)–1(b) (revised as of April 1, 1986).


§ 1.367(a)–2 Exception for transfers of property for use in the active conduct of a trade or business.

(a) through (d) [Reserved]

(e) Special rules for certain transfers occurring on or after May 2, 2006—

1. General rule. Whether a trade or business that produces rents or royalties is actively conducted shall be determined under the principles of section 954(c)(2)(A) and the regulations thereunder (but without regard to whether the rents or royalties are received from an unrelated party). See §1.954–2(c) and (d).

2. Effective/applicability date. The rules of this paragraph (e) apply to transfers occurring on or after May 2, 2006. However, if the transferor makes the election to apply the provisions of §1.367(a)–4(c)(3) for transfers occurring on or after October 22, 2004, then paragraph (e)(1) of this section will also apply to the transfers occurring on or after October 22, 2004.

[T.D. 9525, 76 FR 26179, May 6, 2011]

§ 1.367(a)–2T Exception for transfers of property for use in the active conduct of a trade or business (temporary).

(a) In general. Section 367(a)(1) shall not apply to property transferred to a foreign corporation if—

1. Such property is transferred for use by that corporation in the active conduct of a trade or business outside of the United States; and

2. The U.S. person that transfers the property complies with the reporting requirements of section 6038B and regulations thereunder.

Where these conditions are satisfied, then foreign corporate transferee of the property shall be considered to be a corporation for purposes of determining the extent to which gain or loss is required to be recognized upon the transfer pursuant to section 332, 351, 354 (reserved as to section 355 or so much of section 356 as relates to section 355), 356, or 361. Paragraph (b) of this section provides rules concerning the requirement that property be transferred for use in the active conduct of a trade or business outside of the United States, while paragraph (c)