§ 1.883–0  Outline of major topics.
This section lists the major paragraphs contained in §§1.883–1 through 1.883–5.

§1.883–1  Exclusion of income from the international operation of ships or aircraft.

(a) General rule.
(b) Qualified income.
(c) Qualified foreign corporation.
(1) General rule.
(2) Stock ownership test.
(3) Substantiation and reporting requirements.
   (i) General rule.
   (ii) Further documentation.
(4) Commissioner’s discretion to cure defects in documentation.
(d) Qualified foreign country.
(e) Operation of ships or aircraft.
   (1) General rule.
   (2) Pool, partnership, strategic alliance, joint operating agreement, code-sharing arrangement or other joint venture.
(3) Activities not considered operation of ships or aircraft.
   (4) Examples.
   (5) Definitions.
   (i) Bareboat charter.
   (ii) Code-sharing arrangement.
   (iii) Dry lease.
   (iv) Entity.
   (v) Fiscally transparent entity under the income tax laws of the United States.
   (vi) Full charter.
   (vii) Nonvessel operating common carrier.
   (viii) Space or slot charter.
   (ix) Time charter.
   (x) Voyage charter.
   (xi) Wet lease.
   (f) International operation of ships or aircraft.
      (1) General rule.

(2) Determining whether income is derived from international operation of ships or aircraft.
   (i) International carriage of passengers.
      (A) General rule.
      (B) Round trip travel on ships.
   (ii) International carriage of cargo.
      (iii) Bareboat charter of ships or dry lease of aircraft used in international operation of ships or aircraft.
   (iv) Charter of ships or aircraft for hire.
   (g) Activities incidental to the international operation of ships or aircraft.
      (1) General rule.
      (2) Activities not considered incidental to the international operation of ships or aircraft.
   (h) Other Services. [Reserved]
   (i) Activities involved in a pool, partnership, strategic alliance, joint operating agreement, code-sharing arrangement or other joint venture.
   (j) Expenses related to qualified income.

§1.883–2  Treatment of publicly-traded corporations.

(a) General rule.
(b) Established securities market.
   (1) General rule.
   (2) Exchanges with multiple tiers.
   (3) Computation of dollar value of stock traded.
   (4) Over-the-counter market.
   (5) Discretion to determine that an exchange does not qualify as an established securities market.
   (c) Primarily traded.
   (d) Regularly traded.
§ 1.883–0

(1) General rule.
(2) Classes of stock traded on a domestic established securities market treated as meeting trading requirements.
(3) Closely-held classes of stock not treated as meeting trading requirements.
   (i) General rule.
   (ii) Exception.
   (iii) Five-percent shareholders.
      (A) Related persons.
      (B) Investment companies.
(4) Anti-abuse rule.
(5) Example.
   (e) Substantiation that a foreign corporation is publicly traded.
      (1) General rule.
      (2) Availability and retention of documents for inspection.
(6) Reporting requirements.

§ 1.883–3 Treatment of controlled foreign corporations.

(a) General rule.
(b) Qualified U.S. person ownership test.
   (1) General rule.
   (2) Qualified U.S. person.
(3) Treatment of bearer shares.
(4) Ownership attribution through certain domestic entities.
(5) Examples.
(c) Substantiation of CPC stock ownership.
   (1) In general.
   (2) Ownership statements from qualified U.S. persons.
   (3) Ownership statements from intermediaries.
   (4) Three-year period of validity.
   (5) Availability and retention of documents for inspection.
(d) Reporting requirements.

§ 1.883–4 Qualified shareholder stock ownership test.

(a) General rule.
(b) Qualified shareholder.
   (1) General rule.
   (2) Residence of individual shareholders.
      (i) General rule.
      (ii) Tax home.
      (iii) Certain income tax convention restrictions applied to shareholders.
      (iv) Not-for-profit organizations.
      (v) Pension funds.
         (i) Pension fund defined.
         (ii) Government pension funds.
         (iii) Nongovernment pension funds.
      (vi) Beneficiary of a pension fund.
      (c) Rules for determining constructive ownership.
         (1) General rules for attribution.
         (2) Partnerships.
            (i) General rule.
            (ii) Partners resident in the same country.
         (iii) Examples.
         (d) Trusts and estates.
            (i) Beneficiaries.
   (i) Grantor trusts.
   (ii) Corporations that issue stock.
   (iii) Taxable nonstock corporations.
   (iv) Mutual insurance companies and similar entities.
   (v) Computation of beneficial interests in nongovernment pension funds.
   (vi) Substantiation of stock ownership.
      (1) General rule.
      (2) Application of general rule.
      (i) Ownership statements.
      (ii) Three-year period of validity.
      (3) Special rules.
         (i) Substantiating residence of certain shareholders.
         (ii) Special rule for registered shareholders owning less than one percent of widely-held corporations.
         (iii) Special rule for beneficiaries of pension funds.
            (A) Government pension fund.
            (B) Nongovernment pension fund.
   (iv) Special rule for stock owned by publicly-traded corporations.
   (v) Special rule for not-for-profit organizations.
   (vi) Special rule for a foreign airline covered by an air services agreement.
   (vii) Special rule for taxable nonstock corporations.
   (viii) Special rule for closely-held corporations traded in the United States.
   (ix) Ownership statements from shareholders.
      (i) Ownership statements from individuals.
      (ii) Ownership statements from foreign governments.
      (iii) Ownership statements from publicly-traded corporate shareholders.
   (iv) Ownership statements from not-for-profit organizations.
   (v) Ownership statements from intermediaries.
      (A) General rule.
      (B) Ownership statements from widely-held intermediaries with registered shareholders owning less than one percent of such widely-held intermediary.
   (C) Ownership statements from pension funds.
      (1) Ownership statements from government pension funds.
      (2) Ownership statements from nongovernment pension funds.
      (3) Time for making determinations.
   (D) Ownership statements from taxable nonstock corporations.
      (5) Availability and retention of documents for inspection.
      (e) Reporting requirements.

§ 1.883–5 Effective dates.

(a) General rule.
(b) Election for retroactive application.
(c) Transitional information reporting rule.
§ 1.883–1 Exclusion of income from the international operation of ships or aircraft.

(a) General rule. Qualified income derived by a qualified foreign corporation from its international operation of ships or aircraft is excluded from gross income and exempt from United States Federal income tax. Paragraph (b) of this section defines the term qualified income. Paragraph (c) of this section defines the term qualified foreign corporation. Paragraph (f) of this section defines the term international operation of ships or aircraft.

(b) Qualified income. Qualified income is income derived from the international operation of ships or aircraft that—

(1) Is properly includible in any of the income categories described in paragraph (h)(2) of this section; and

(2) Is the subject of an equivalent exemption, as defined in paragraph (h) of this section, granted by the qualified foreign country, as defined in paragraph (d) of this section, in which the foreign corporation seeking qualified foreign corporation status is organized.

(c) Qualified foreign corporation—(1) General rule. A qualified foreign corporation is a corporation that is organized in a qualified foreign country and considered engaged in the international operation of ships or aircraft. The term corporation is defined in section 7701(a)(3) and the regulations thereunder. Paragraph (d) of this section defines the term qualified foreign country. Paragraph (e) of this section defines the term qualified foreign corporation status. To be a qualified foreign corporation, the corporation must satisfy the stock ownership test of paragraph (c)(2) of this section and satisfy the substantiation and reporting requirements described in paragraph (c)(3) of this section. A corporation may be a qualified foreign corporation with respect to one category of qualified income but not with respect to another such category. See paragraph (h)(2) of this section for a discussion of the categories of qualified income.

(2) Stock ownership test. To be a qualified foreign corporation, a foreign corporation must satisfy the publicly-traded test of §1.883–2(a), the CFC stock ownership test of §1.883–3(a), or the qualified shareholder stock ownership test of §1.883–4(a).

(3) Substantiation and reporting requirements—(1) General rule. To be a qualified foreign corporation, a foreign corporation must include the following information in its Form 1120-F, "U.S. Income Tax Return of a Foreign Corporation," in the manner prescribed by such form and its accompanying instructions—

(A) The corporation’s name and address (including mailing code);

(B) The corporation’s U.S. taxpayer identification number;

(C) The foreign country in which the corporation is organized;

(D) The applicable authority for an equivalent exemption, for example, the citation of a statute in the country where the corporation is organized, a diplomatic note between the United States and such country, or an income tax convention between the United States and such country in the case of a corporation described in paragraphs (h)(3)(i), (ii) and (iii) of this section;

(E) The category or categories of qualified income for which an exemption is being claimed;

(F) A reasonable estimate of the gross amount of income in each category of qualified income for which the exemption is claimed, to the extent such amounts are readily determinable;

(G) A statement as to whether any shares of the foreign corporation or of any intermediary corporation that are relied on to satisfy any stock ownership test described in paragraph (c)(2) of this section are issued in bearer form and whether the bearer shares are maintained in a dematerialized book-entry system in which the bearer shares are represented only by book entries and no physical certificates are issued or transferred, or in an immobilized book-entry system in which evidence of ownership is maintained on the books and records of the corporation.