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Internal Revenue Code Section 267(c)(5)

Losses, expenses, and interest with respect to transactions between related taxpayers.

(a) In general.

(1) Deduction for losses disallowed. No deduction shall be allowed in respect of any loss from the sale or exchange of property, directly or indirectly, between persons specified in any of the paragraphs of subsection (b). The preceding sentence shall not apply to any loss of the distributing corporation (or the distributee) in the case of a distribution in complete liquidation.

(2) Matching of deduction and payee income item in the case of expenses and interest. If—

(A) by reason of the method of accounting of the person to whom the payment is to be made, the amount thereof is not (unless paid) includible in the gross income of such person, and

(B) at the close of the taxable year of the taxpayer for which (but for this paragraph) the amount would be deductible under this chapter [IRC Sections 1 et seq.], both the taxpayer and the person to whom the payment is to be made are persons specified in any of the paragraphs of subsection (b), then any deduction allowable under this chapter [IRC Sections 1 et seq.] in respect of such amount shall be allowable as of the day as of which such amount is includible in the gross income of the person to whom the payment is made (or, if later, as of the day on which it would be so allowable but for this paragraph). For purposes of this paragraph, in the case of a personal service corporation (within the meaning of section 441(i)(2) [IRC Sec. 441(i)(2)]), such corporation and any employee-owner (within the meaning of section 269A(b)(2) [IRC Sec. 269A(b)(2)], as modified by section 441(i)(2) [IRC Sec. 441(i)(2)]) shall be treated as persons specified in subsection (b).

(3) Payments to foreign persons.

(A) In general. The Secretary shall by regulations apply the matching principle of paragraph (2) in cases in which the person to whom the payment is to be made is not a United States person.

(B) Special rule for certain foreign entities.

(i) In general. Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), in the case of any item payable to a controlled foreign corporation (as defined in section 957 [IRC Sec. 957]) or a passive foreign investment company (as defined in section 1297 [IRC Sec. 1297]), a deduction shall be allowable to the payor with respect to such amount

for any taxable year before the taxable year in which paid only to the extent that an amount attributable to such item is includible (determined without regard to properly allocable deductions and qualified deficits under section 952(c)(1)(B) [IRC Sec. 952(c)(1)(B)]) during such prior taxable year in the gross income of a United States person who owns (within the meaning of section 958(a) [IRC Sec. 958(a)]) stock in such corporation.

- (ii) Secretarial authority. The Secretary may by regulation exempt transactions from the application of clause (i), including any transaction which is entered into by a payor in the ordinary course of a trade or business in which the payor is predominantly engaged and in which the payment of the accrued amounts occurs within 8 1/2 months after accrual or within such other period as the Secretary may prescribe.
- (b) Relationships. The persons referred to in subsection (a) are:
 - (1) Members of a family, as defined in subsection (c)(4);
 - (2) An individual and a corporation more than 50 percent in value of the outstanding stock of which is owned, directly or indirectly, by or for such individual;
 - (3) Two corporations which are members of the same controlled group (as defined in subsection (f));
 - (4) A grantor and a fiduciary of any trust;
 - (5) A fiduciary of a trust and a fiduciary of another trust, if the same person is a grantor of both trusts;
 - (6) A fiduciary of a trust and a beneficiary of such trust;
 - (7) A fiduciary of a trust and a beneficiary of another trust, if the same person is a grantor of both trusts;
 - (8) A fiduciary of a trust and a corporation more than 50 percent in value of the outstanding stock of which is owned, directly or indirectly, by or for the trust or by or for a person who is a grantor of the trust;
 - (9) A person and an organization to which section 501 [IRC Sec. 501] (relating to certain educational and charitable organizations which are exempt from tax) applies and which is controlled directly or indirectly by such person or (if such person is an individual) by members of the family of such individual;
 - (10) A corporation and a partnership if the same persons own—
 - (A) more than 50 percent in value of the outstanding stock of the corporation, and
 - (B) more than 50 percent of the capital interest, or the profits interest, in the partnership;

- (11) An S corporation and another S corporation if the same persons own more than 50 percent in value of the outstanding stock of each corporation;
- (12) An S corporation and a C corporation, if the same persons own more than 50 percent in value of the outstanding stock of each corporation; or
- (13) Except in the case of a sale or exchange in satisfaction of a pecuniary bequest, an executor of an estate and a beneficiary of such estate.

(c) Constructive ownership of stock. For purposes of determining, in applying subsection (b), the ownership of stock—

- (1) Stock owned, directly or indirectly, by or for a corporation, partnership, estate, or trust shall be considered as being owned proportionately by or for its shareholders, partners, or beneficiaries;
- (2) An individual shall be considered as owning the stock owned, directly or indirectly, by or for his family;
- (3) An individual owning (otherwise than by the application of paragraph (2)) any stock in a corporation shall be considered as owning the stock owned, directly or indirectly, by or for his partner;
- (4) The family of an individual shall include only his brothers and sisters (whether by the whole or half blood), spouse, ancestors, and lineal descendants; and
-  (5) Stock constructively owned by a person by reason of the application of paragraph (1) shall, for the purpose of applying paragraph (1), (2), or (3), be treated as actually owned by such person, but stock constructively owned by an individual by reason of the application of paragraph (2) or (3) shall not be treated as owned by him for the purpose of again applying either of such paragraphs in order to make another the constructive owner of such stock.