

during the taxable year. See paragraph (a)(2) of § 1.443-1.

(4) For definition of the term “taxable year”, see section 441(b) and the regulations thereunder.

(b) *Date of election.* (1) For purposes of § 1.981-1 and this section the date of an election made under section 981(a) and § 1.981-1 is the date on which the return, amended return, or claim for refund required by paragraph (c)(1) of § 1.981-1 is filed.

(2) For purposes of § 1.981-2 and this section the date of an election made under section 981(c)(1) and § 1.981-2 is the date on which the returns, amended returns, or claims for refund, required by paragraph (c)(1) of § 1.981-2 are filed.

(3) For provisions treating timely mailing as timely filing, see section 7502 and the regulations thereunder.

(c) *Spouses with different taxable years.* If the U.S. citizen and his nonresident alien spouse do not have the same taxable year, as defined in section 441(b) and the regulations thereunder, the election under § 1.981-1 or § 1.981-2 shall apply to each taxable year of such citizen in respect of which the election is made and to that period falling within the consecutive taxable years of the nonresident alien spouse which coincides with the period covered by such taxable year of the citizen.

(d) *Election on behalf of deceased spouse.* Any election, statement, or request, required to be made under paragraph (c) of § 1.981-1, or paragraph (c) of § 1.981-2, by one of the spouses may, if such spouse is deceased, be made by the executor, administrator, or other person charged with the property of such deceased spouse.

(e) *Extension of period of limitations on assessment or refund—(1) Assessment of deficiency.* Except as provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph, if an election under section 981(a) and § 1.981-1, or under section 981(c)(1) and § 1.981-2, is properly made, the period within which a deficiency may be assessed for any taxable year to which the election applies shall, to the extent the deficiency is attributable to the application of such election, not expire before one year after the date of the election, determined under paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) *Refund of tax.* Except as provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph, if an election under section 981(a) and § 1.981-1, or under section 981(c)(1) and § 1.981-2, is properly made, the period within which a claim for credit or refund of an overpayment for any taxable year to which the election applies may be filed shall, to the extent the overpayment is attributable to the application of the election, not expire before one year after the date of the election, determined under paragraph (b) of this section.

(3) *Exception in case of nonelecting alien.* Subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph shall not apply to any taxable year of a nonresident alien spouse who, in accordance with paragraph (a)(3) of § 1.981-2, is not required to join in the election by the U.S. citizen spouse under section 981(c)(1) and § 1.981-2.

(f) *Payment of interest for extension period.* To the extent that an overpayment or deficiency for any taxable year is attributable to an election made under § 1.981-1 or § 1.981-2, no interest shall be allowed or paid for any period ending with the day before the date which is one year after the date of the election, determined under paragraph (b) of this section.

[T.D. 7330, 39 FR 38374, Oct. 31, 1974]

§ 1.985-0 Outline of regulation.

This section lists the paragraphs contained in §§ 1.985-1 through 1.985-6.

§ 1.985-1 Functional currency.

- (a) Applicability and effective date.
- (b) Dollar functional currency.
- (c) Functional currency of a QBU that is not required to use the dollar.
- (d) Single functional currency for a foreign corporation.
- (e) Translation of nonfunctional currency transactions.
- (f) Examples.

§ 1.985-2 Election to use the United States dollar as the functional currency of a QBU.

- (a) Background and scope.
- (b) Eligible QBU.
- (c) Time and manner for dollar election.
- (d) Effect of dollar election.

§ 1.985-3 United States dollar approximate separate transactions method.

- (a) Scope and effective date.
- (b) Statement of method.

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- (c) Translation into United States dollars.
- (d) Computation of DASTM gain or loss.
- (e) Effect of DASTM gain or loss on gross income, taxable income, or earnings and profits.

§ 1.985-4 Method of accounting.

- (a) Adoption or election.
- (b) Condition for changing functional currencies.
- (c) Relationship to certain other sections of the Code.

§ 1.985-5 Adjustments required upon change in functional currency.

- (a) In general.
- (b) Step 1—Taking into account exchange gain or loss on certain section 988 transactions.
- (c) Step 2—Determining the new functional currency basis of property and the new functional currency amount of liabilities and any other relevant items.
- (d) Step 3A—Additional adjustments that are necessary when a branch changes functional currency.
- (e) Step 3B—Additional adjustments that are necessary when a taxpayer changes functional currency.
- (f) Examples.

Section 1.985-6 Transition rules for a QBU that uses the dollar approximate separate transactions method for its first taxable year beginning in 1987.

- (a) In general.
- (b) Certain controlled foreign corporations.
- (c) All other foreign corporations.
- (d) Pre-1987 section 902 amounts.
- (e) Net worth branch.
- (f) Profit and loss branch.

[T.D. 8263, 54 FR 38653, Sept. 20, 1989, as amended by T.D. 8464, 58 FR 232, Jan. 5, 1993; T.D. 8556, 59 FR 37672, July 25, 1994]

§ 1.985-1 Functional currency.

(a) *Applicability and effective date*—(1) *Purpose and scope.* These regulations provide guidance with respect to defining the functional currency of a taxpayer and each qualified business unit (QBU), as defined in section 989(a). Generally, a taxpayer and each QBU must make all determinations under subtitle A of the Code (relating to income taxes) in its respective functional currency. This section sets forth rules for determining when the functional currency is the United States dollar (dollar) or a currency other than the dollar. Section 1.985-2 provides an election to use the dollar as the functional currency for certain QBUs that absent the

election would have a functional currency that is a hyperinflationary currency, and explains the effect of making the election. Section 1.985-3 sets forth the dollar approximate separate transactions method that certain QBUs must use to compute their income or loss or earnings and profits. Section 1.985-4 provides that the adoption of a functional currency is a method of accounting and sets forth conditions for a change in functional currency. Section 1.985-5 provides adjustments that are required to be made upon a change in functional currency. Finally, § 1.985-6 provides transition rules for a QBU that uses the dollar approximate separate transactions method for its first taxable year beginning after December 31, 1986.

(2) *Effective date.* These regulations apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986. However, any taxpayer desiring to apply temporary Income Tax Regulations § 1.985-0T through § 1.985-4T in lieu of these regulations to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986, and on or before October 20, 1989 may (on a consistent basis) so choose. For the text of the temporary regulations, see 53 FR 20308 (1988).

(b) *Dollar functional currency*—(1) *In general.* The dollar shall be the functional currency of a taxpayer or QBU described in paragraph (b)(1)(i) through (v) of this section regardless of the currency used in keeping its books and records (as defined in § 1.989(a)-1(d)). The dollar shall be the functional currency of—

(i) A taxpayer that is not a QBU (e.g., an individual);

(ii) A QBU that conducts its activities primarily in dollars. A QBU conducts its activities primarily in dollars if the currency of the economic environment in which the QBU conducts its activities is primarily the dollar. The facts and circumstances test set forth in paragraph (c)(2) of this section shall apply in making this determination;

(iii) Except as otherwise provided by ruling or administrative pronouncement, a QBU that has the United States, or any possession or territory of the United States where the dollar is the standard currency, as its residence (as defined in section 988(a)(3)(B));