SCHEDULE PH (Form 1120)
U. S. Treasury Department
Internal Revenue Service

COMPUTATION OF U. S. PERSONAL HOLDING COMPANY TAX

1962

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1962

or other taxable year beginning , 1962, and ending , 19

Name and address	Employer Identification No.

UNDISTRIBUTED PERSONAL HOLDING COMPANY INCOME COMPUTATION

Instruction and Line No.			
1.	Taxable income before net operating loss deduction and special deductions from Form 1120 (line 28)		
	Additions:		
2.	Contributions or gifts deducted in computing line 1 (line 19, Form 1120)		
3.	Excess of expenses and depreciation under section 545 (b) (8). (Schedule A)		
4.	Amount added to taxable income where lien in favor of the United States is satisfied or released		
5.	Total of lines 2 to 4, inclusive		
6.	Total of lines 1 and 5		
	Deductions:		
7.	Federal and foreign income, war-profits, and excess profits taxes. (Not deducted in computing line 1) (Schedule B)		
8.	Contributions or gifts deductible under section 545 (b) (2). (Schedule C)		

SCHEDULE REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 6501 (f) (See page 6)

(a) Personal Holding Company Income

1. Dividends	
2. Interest	
3. Royalties (other than mineral, oil, or gas royalties or copyright royalties)	
4. Annuities	
5. Net gains from sale or exchange of stock or securities	
6. Net gains from futures transactions	
7. Amounts received from estates and trusts and gains from the sale or other disposition of any interest in an estate or trust	
8. Amounts received under personal service contracts and from the sale thereof	
9. Amounts received as compensation for use of corporation property by shareholder	
10. Rents	
11. Mineral, oil, or gas royalties	
12. Copyright royalties	
13. Total personal holding company income	

(b) Stock Ownership

Enter below the names and addresses of the **individuals** who owned, in the aggregate, directly or indirectly, at any time during the last half of the taxable year, more than 50 percent in value of the outstanding stock of the corporation:

Name	Address	Highest percentage of shares owned during last half of taxable year	
		Preferred	Common
(1)			
(2)			
(3)			
(4)			
(5)			

Schedule A.—EXCESS OF EXPENSES AND DEPRECIATION OVER INCOME FROM PROPERTY NOT ALLOWABLE UNDER SECTION 545 (b) (8) (See Instruction 3)

1. Kind of Property	2. Date Acquired	3. Cost or Other Basis	4. Depreciation	5. Repairs, Insurance, and Other Expenses (section 162) (Itemize below)	6. Aggregate of Expenses and Depreciation in Columns 4 and 5	7. Income from Rent or Other Compensation	8. Excess (Column 6 minus Column 7)
(a)							
(b)							
(c)							
(d)							
Total excess of expenses and depreciation over rent or other compensation. (Enter here and on line 3, page 1)							

Explanation of expenses entered in column 5

State the names and addresses of persons from whom rent or other compensation was received for the use of, or the right to use, each property

Schedule B.—FEDERAL AND FOREIGN INCOME, WAR PROFITS, AND EXCESS PROFITS TAXES (See Instruction 7)

Nature of Tax	Taxable Year	Amount	Nature of Tax	Taxable Year	Amount
Total. (Enter here and on line 7, page 1)					

Schedule C.—CONTRIBUTIONS OR GIFTS PAID. (See Instruction 8)

Name and Address of Organization	Amount	Name and Address of Organization	Amount
Total. (Enter here and on line 8, page 1, subject to appropriate percentage limitations)			

Schedule D.—AMOUNT USED OR SET ASIDE TO PAY OR RETIRE INDEBTEDNESS INCURRED PRIOR TO JANUARY 1, 1934. (See Instruction 12)

	I	II	III
1. Description of indebtedness			
2. Date incurred or assumed			
3. Date due			
4. Original amount of indebtedness			
5. Amount used or set aside prior to January 1, 1934, to pay or retire such indebtedness			
6. Excess of indebtedness on January 1, 1934, over total amount used or set aside prior to that date to pay or retire such indebtedness			
7. Aggregate of amounts used or set aside to retire such indebtedness in taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 1934 (not including taxable year covered by this return)			
8. Amount used or irrevocably set aside during the taxable year covered by this return to pay or retire such indebtedness			
9. Total of lines 7 and 8			
10. Balance of indebtedness (line 6 minus line 9)			
11. Indicate separately:			
(a) Amount actually used during the taxable year covered by this return to pay or retire the indebtedness			
(b) Amount irrevocably set aside during the taxable year covered by this return to pay or retire the indebtedness, but not actually used during the taxable year for such purpose			
12. Portions of amounts entered on line 8 above, claimed as deductions for the taxable year covered by this return. (Enter portions of amounts here and total of such portions on line 12, page 1)			

Indicate by check mark whether the deduction claimed on line 12, page 1 of this return, represents:

A ☐ Amount actually used during the taxable year to pay or retire the indebtedness;

B ☐ Amount irrevocably set aside during the taxable year to pay or retire the indebtedness; or

C ☐ Combination of both A and B.

There must be furnished all of the facts and circumstances upon which the taxpayer relies to establish the reasonableness of the amount claimed as a deduction. Describe fully in an attached statement the plan for payment or retirement of the obligations, indicating date and method of adoption, and, where the plan is covered by a mandatory sinking fund agreement or similar arrangement, submit a copy of the indenture or agreement by which the fund was established and under which it is maintained.

If the amount claimed as a deduction on line 12, page 1 of this return, represents an amount irrevocably set aside to pay or retire the indebtedness, explain fully in an attached statement the circumstances and method by which it was irrevocably set aside.

Schedule E.—DEDUCTION FOR DIVIDENDS PAID. (See Instruction 14)

1. Taxable dividends paid, excluding (a) dividends considered as paid in the preceding taxable year under section 563, and (b) deficiency dividends as defined in section 547	
2. Consent dividends. **(Submit schedule)**	
3. Taxable distributions (total of lines 1 and 2)	
4. Dividend carryover from first and second preceding taxable years. **(Submit schedule of computation)**	
5. Deduction for dividends paid (total of lines 3 and 4). (Enter here and on line 14, page 1)	

(See page 4 for General Instructions)

Corporations which must file Schedule PH (1120).—Every corporation which comes within the classification of a "personal holding company" must file a Schedule PH. The term "personal holding company" means any corporation, other than those listed in the exceptions below, if at least 80 percent of its gross income for the taxable year is personal holding company income and if at any time during the last half of the taxable year more than 50 percent in value of its outstanding stock is owned, directly or indirectly, by or for not more than 5 individuals. For purposes of determining such stock ownership, an organization described in section 503 (b) or a portion of a trust permanently set aside or to be used exclusively for the purposes described in section 642 (c) or a corresponding provision of a prior income tax law shall be considered an individual, unless such organization or trust meets the requirements of section 542 (a) (2).

In the case of corporations filing consolidated returns, see section 542 (b).

The term "personal holding company," as referred to above, does not include any of the following:

(1) A corporation exempt from tax under subchapter F (sec. 501 and following);
(2) a bank as defined in section 581;
(3) a life insurance company;
(4) a surety company;
(5) a foreign personal holding company as defined in section 552;
(6) a licensed personal finance company as defined in section 542 (c) (6);
(7) a lending company as defined in section 542 (c) (7);
(8) a loan or investment corporation as defined in section 542 (c) (8);
(9) a finance company as defined in section 542 (c) (9);
(10) a foreign corporation the gross income and stock ownership of which falls within the provisions of section 542 (c) (10); and
(11) a small business investment company as defined in section 542 (c) (11).

A foreign corporation, whether resident or nonresident, which is classified as a personal holding company under section 542 (not including a foreign personal holding company as defined in section 552) is subject to the tax imposed by section 541 with respect to its income from sources within the United States even though such income is not fixed or determinable annual or periodical income specified in section 881 (a). (See section 861.) In the case of a nonresident foreign corporation, Schedule PH shall be attached to Form 1120–F. The term "personal holding company" as used in subtitle (A) does not include a foreign corporation if (1) its gross income from sources within the United States for the period specified in section 861 (a) (2) (B) is less than 50 percent of its total gross income from all sources and (2) all of its stock outstanding during the last half of the taxable year is owned by nonresident alien individuals, whether directly or indirectly through other foreign corporations.

Personal holding company income.—The term "personal holding company income" is defined by section 543 as the portion of the gross income which consists of:

(1) DIVIDENDS, ETC.—Dividends, interest, royalties (other than mineral, oil, or gas royalties or copyright royalties), and annuities. This paragraph shall not apply to interest constituting rent as defined in paragraph (7) or to interest on amounts set aside in a reserve fund under section 511 or 607 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936.

(2) STOCK AND SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS.—Except in the case of regular dealers in stock or securities, gains from the sale or exchange of stock or securities.

(3) COMMODITIES TRANSACTIONS.—Gains from futures transactions in any commodity on or subject to the rules of a board of trade or commodity exchange. This paragraph shall not apply to gains by a producer, processor, merchant, or handler of the commodity which arise out of bona fide hedging transactions reasonably necessary to the conduct of its business in the manner in which such business is customarily and usually conducted by others.

(4) ESTATES AND TRUSTS.—Amounts includable in computing the taxable income of the corporation under part I of subchapter J (sec. 641 and following, relating to estates, trusts, and beneficiaries); and gains from the sale or other disposition of any interest in an estate or trust.

(5) PERSONAL SERVICE CONTRACTS.—

(A) Amounts received under a contract under which the corporation is to furnish personal services; if some person other than the corporation has the right to designate (by name or by description) the individual who is to perform the services, or if the individual who is to perform the services is designated (by name or by description) in the contract; and

(B) amounts received from the sale or other disposition of such a contract. This paragraph shall apply with respect to amounts received for services under a particular contract only if at some time during the taxable year 25 percent or more in value of the outstanding stock of the corporation is owned, directly or indirectly, by or for the individual who has performed, is to perform, or may be designated (by name or by description) as the one to perform, such services.

(6) USE OF CORPORATION PROPERTY BY SHAREHOLDER.—Amounts received as compensation (however designated and from whomsoever received) for the use of, or right to use, property of the corporation in any case where, at any time during the taxable year, 25 percent or more in value of the outstanding stock of the corporation is owned, directly or indirectly, by or for an individual entitled to the use of the property; whether such right is obtained directly from the corporation or by means of a sublease or other arrangement. This paragraph shall apply only to a corporation which has personal holding company income for the taxable year, computed without regard to this paragraph and paragraph (7), in excess of 10 percent of its gross income. For purposes of the preceding sentence, copyright royalties constitute personal holding company income.

(7) RENTS.—Rents, unless constituting 50 percent or more of the gross income. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "rents" means compensation, however designated, for the use of, or right to use, property, and the interest on debts owed to the corporation, to the extent such debts represent the price for which real property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of its trade or business was sold or exchanged by the corporation; but does not include amounts constituting personal holding company income under paragraph (6).

(8) MINERAL, OIL, OR GAS ROYALTIES.—Mineral, oil, or gas royalties, unless—

(A) such royalties constitute 50 percent or more of the gross income, and

(B) the deductions allowable under section 162 (relating to trade or business expenses) other than compensation for personal services rendered by the shareholders, constitute 15 percent or more of the gross income.

(9) COPYRIGHT ROYALTIES.—Copyright royalties, unless—

(A) such royalties (exclusive of royalties received for the use of, or right to use, copyrights or interests in copyrights on works created in whole, or in part, by any shareholder) constitute 50 percent or more of the gross income,

(B) the personal holding company income for the taxable year not taking into account—

(i) copyright royalties, other than royalties received for the use of, or right to use, copyrights or interests in copyrights in works created in whole, or in part, by any shareholder owning more than 10 percent of the total outstanding capital stock of the corporation, and

(ii) dividends from any corporation in which the taxpayer owns at least 50 percent of all classes of stock entitled to vote and at least 50 percent of the total value of all classes of stock and which corporation meets the requirements of this subparagraph and subparagraphs (A) and (C)

is 10 percent or less of the gross income, and

(C) the deductions allowable under section 162 (other than deductions for compensation for personal services rendered by the shareholders and other than deductions for royalties to shareholders) constitute 50 percent or more of the gross income.

For purposes of this subsection, the term "copyright royalties" means compensation, however designated, for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights in works protected by copyright issued under title 17 of the United States Code (other than by reason of sec. 2 or 6 thereof), and to which copyright protection is also extended by the laws of any country other than the United States of America by virtue of any international treaty, convention, or agreement, or interests in any such copyrighted works, and includes payments from any person for performing rights in any such copyrighted work. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "shareholder" shall include any person who owns stock within the meaning of section 544. This paragraph shall not apply to compensation which is rent within the meaning of paragraph (7), determined without regard to the requirement that rents constitute 50 percent or more of the gross income.

Stock ownership.—Section 544 contains the following provision with reference to stock ownership.

(a) CONSTRUCTIVE OWNERSHIP.—For purposes of determining whether a corporation is a personal holding company, insofar as such determination is based on stock ownership under section 542 (a) (2), section 543 (a) (5), section 543 (a) (6), or section 543 (a) (9)—

(1) STOCK NOT OWNED BY INDIVIDUAL.—Stock owned, directly or indirectly, by or for a corporation, partnership, estate, or trust shall be considered as being owned proportionately by its shareholders, partners, or beneficiaries.

(2) FAMILY AND PARTNERSHIP OWNERSHIP.—An individual shall be considered as owning the stock owned, directly or indirectly, by or for his family or by or for his partner. For purposes of this paragraph, the family of an individual includes only his brothers and sisters (whether by the whole or half blood), spouse, ancestors, and lineal descendants.

(3) OPTIONS.—If any person has an option to acquire stock, such stock shall be considered as owned by such person. For purposes of this paragraph, an option to acquire such an option and each one of a series of such options, shall be considered as an option to acquire such stock.

(4) APPLICATION OF FAMILY-PARTNERSHIP AND OPTION RULES.—Paragraphs (2) and (3) shall be applied—

(See pages 5 and 6 for additional instructions)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS—Continued

(A) for purposes of the stock ownership requirement provided in section 542 (a) (2), if, but only if, the effect is to make the corporation a personal holding company;

(B) for purposes of section 543 (a) (5) (relating to personal service contracts), of section 543 (a) (6) (relating to the use of property by shareholders), or of section 543 (a) (9) (relating to copyright royalties), if, but only if, the effect is to make the amounts therein referred to includable under such paragraph as personal holding company income.

(5) CONSTRUCTIVE OWNERSHIP AS ACTUAL OWNERSHIP.—Stock constructively owned by a person by reason of the application of paragraph (1) or (3) shall, for purposes of applying paragraph (1) or (2), be treated as actually owned by such person; but stock constructively owned by an individual by reason of the application of paragraph (2) shall not be treated as owned by him for purposes of again applying such paragraph in order to make another the constructive owner of such stock.

(6) OPTION RULE IN LIEU OF FAMILY AND PARTNERSHIP RULE.—If stock may be considered as owned by an individual under either paragraph (2) or (3) it shall be considered as owned by him under paragraph (3).

(b) CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES.—Outstanding securities convertible into stock (whether or not convertible during the taxable year) shall be considered as outstanding stock—

(1) for purposes of the stock ownership requirement provided in section 542 (a) (2), but only if the effect of the inclusion of all such securities is to make the corporation a personal holding company;

(2) for purposes of section 543 (a) (5) (relating to personal service contracts), but only if the effect of the inclusion of all such securities is to make the amounts therein referred to includable under such paragraph as personal holding company income;

(3) for purposes of section 543 (a) (6) (relating to the use of property by shareholders), but only if the effect of the inclusion of all such securities is to make the amounts therein referred to includable under such paragraph as personal holding company income; and

(4) for purposes of section 543 (a) (9) (relating to copyright royalties), but only if the effect of the inclusion of all such securities is to make the amounts therein referred to includable under such paragraph as personal holding company income.

The requirement in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) that all convertible securities must be included if any are to be included shall be subject to the exception that, where some of the outstanding securities are convertible only after a later date than in the case of others, the class having the earlier conversion date may be included although the others are not included, but no convertible securities shall be included unless all outstanding securities having a prior conversion date are also included.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

The following instructions are numbered to correspond with line numbers on page 1 of this schedule

1. Taxable income before net operating loss deduction and special deductions, Form 1120.—Enter here the amount shown on line 28, page 1, Form 1120, computed in accordance with the provisions of subtitle A, but without regard to section 443 (b) (relating to income placed on an annual basis). In the event such taxable income on line 1 includes any amount with respect to coal royalties to which section 631 (c) is applicable, see section 631 (c) and the regulations thereunder.

In the case of a nonresident foreign corporation (not engaged in trade or business within the United States) which qualifies as a personal holding company under section 542 but not as a foreign personal holding company under section 552, the amount to be entered on line 1 must be computed under section 861 rather than under section 881 (a). The taxable income so computed will reflect, in addition to income from all other sources within the United States, gains from sales or exchanges made within the United States of capital assets including stocks, securities, and commodities. Although such gains may not be subject to tax under section 881 (a), they are subject to the tax imposed by section 541.

3. Expenses and depreciation applicable to property of the taxpayer in excess of amount allowable under section 545 (b) (8).—If the corporation derived rent or other compensation for the use or right to use property which was less than the sum of the expenses incurred in connection therewith and deductible under section 162 and the depreciation allowable under section 167, Schedule A should be filled in and the excess of the expenses and depreciation over the rent or other compensation shown therein should be entered on line 3, page 1. This adjustment must be made unless the taxpayer establishes, in accordance with section 545 (b) (8), that the rent or other compensation received was the highest obtainable, or, if none was received, that none was obtainable; that the property was held in the course of a business carried on bona fide for profit; and either that there was reasonable expectation that the operation of the property would result in a profit, or that the property was necessary to the conduct of the business.

The burden of proof will rest upon the taxpayer to sustain the deduction of the aggregate of the expenses and depreciation allowed under subtitle A in excess of the rent or other compensation derived from the property. A corporation claiming such excess deductions shall, in lieu of filling in Schedule A, attach to the return a statement setting forth its claim for allowance of the deductions together with a complete statement of facts, circumstances, and arguments on which it relies in support of the deductions. Such statement shall show:

(*a*) A description of the property;

(*b*) The cost or other basis to the corporation and the nature and value of the consideration paid for the property;

(*c*) The name and address of the person from whom the property was acquired and the date thereof;

(*d*) The name and address of the person to whom the property was leased or rented, or the person permitted to use the property, and the number of shares of stock, if any, held by such person and the members of his family;

(*e*) The nature (cash, securities, services, etc.) and gross amount of the rent or other compensation received or accrued for the use of, or the right to use, the property during the taxable year and for each of the 5 preceding years and the amount of the expenses incurred with respect to, and the depreciation sustained on, the property for such years;

(*f*) Evidence that the rent or other compensation was the highest obtainable and if none was received or accrued, a statement of the reasons therefor;

(*g*) A copy of the contract, lease, or rental agreement;

(*h*) The purpose for which the property was used;

(*i*) The business carried on by the corporation with respect to which the property was held and the gross income, expenses, and net income derived from the conduct of such business for the taxable year and for each of the 5 preceding years;

(*j*) A statement of any reasons which existed for expectation that the operation of the property would be profitable, or a statement of the necessity for the use of the property in the business of the corporation and the reasons why the property was acquired;

(*k*) Any other information on which the corporation relies.

4. Amount added to taxable income where lien in favor of the United States is satisfied or released.—The sum of the amounts deducted from taxable income under section 545 (b) (9) with respect to any lien in favor of the United States must be added to taxable income, in computing undistributed personal holding company income, in the taxable year in which the lien is satisfied or released. Similarly, in the case of a partial satisfaction or release of such lien, to the extent satisfied or released. Where an amount is so added to taxable income, the shareholders of the corporation may, pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate, elect to compute the income tax with respect to such dividends as are attributable to such amount as though they were received ratably over the period the lien was in effect. See Specific Instruction 13.

7. Federal and foreign income, war profits, and excess profits taxes.—Section 545 (b) (1) provides that there shall be allowed as a deduction from taxable income Federal income and excess profits taxes accrued during the taxable year, but not including the accumulated earnings tax imposed by section 531, the personal holding company tax imposed by section 541, or the taxes imposed by corresponding sections of a prior income tax law. However, a taxpayer shall deduct Federal income and excess profits taxes under this paragraph when paid if for each taxable year in which it was subject to tax imposed by section 500 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 it deducted such taxes when paid, unless it elects, in its return for a taxable year ending after June 30, 1954, to deduct the taxes described in this paragraph when accrued, in which case only taxes accrued may be deducted. Such an election shall be irrevocable and shall apply to the taxable year for which the election is made and all subsequent taxable years.

The credit allowed to domestic corporations by section 901 for income, war profits, and excess profits taxes of foreign countries and United States possessions is not allowed as a credit with respect to the personal holding company tax. There shall be allowed as a deduction from taxable income, however, the income, war profits, and excess profits taxes accrued during the taxable year to foreign countries and possessions of the United States if the taxpayer claims a credit for such taxes in computing its income tax.

Foreign corporations should treat such taxes as deductions to be allocated in accordance with section 861 in computing income from sources within the United States, and in such cases taxes of this nature will be reflected in taxable income stated on line 1 instead of being stated separately as a deduction on line 7.

8. Contributions or gifts deductible under section 545 (b) (2).—For purposes of the personal holding company tax, section 545 (b) (2) provides for a different limitation on deductions for charitable contributions than the 5 percent limitation for purposes of determining the corporate tax. The limitations on charitable deductions of individuals are applicable but are to be applied to the amount of taxable income to which the 5 percent limitation applied. (See Specific Instruction 19, Form 1120.) However, a further adjustment for this purpose is that the taxable income shall also be computed without the deduction of the amount disallowed under section 545 (b) (8) (relating to expenses and depreciation applicable to property of the taxpayer).

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS—Continued

For purposes of the personal holding company tax, the contribution carryover under the provisions of section 170 (b) (2) is not allowed (section 542 (b) (2) of the Code, as amended).

9. Net operating loss for the preceding year deductible under section 545 (b) (4).—Section 545 (b) (4) provides that in lieu of the net operating loss deduction provided in section 172 there shall be allowed the amount of the net operating loss (as defined in section 172 (c)) for the preceding taxable year computed without the deductions provided in Part VIII (except organizational expenses, section 248) of subchapter B.

12. Amounts used or irrevocably set aside to pay or retire indebtedness of any kind incurred prior to January 1, 1934.—Enter on line 12 the total amount reflected in line 12, Schedule D. Section 545 (b) (7) provides that in determining undistributed personal holding company income there shall be allowed as a deduction amounts used or irrevocably set aside to pay or retire indebtedness of any kind incurred before January 1, 1934, if such amounts are reasonable with reference to the size and terms of such indebtedness.

13. Lien in favor of the United States.—The taxpayer may deduct the amount of any lien in favor of the United States (notice of which has been filed as provided in section 6323 (a) (1), (2), or (3)) to which the taxpayer is subject at the close of the taxable year. However, the amount deducted may not exceed taxable income as adjusted under section 545 (b), computed without regard to this deduction. Thus the amount to be entered on line 13 shall not exceed line 6 less the total of lines 7 through 12, inclusive.

14. Deduction for dividends paid.—Enter on line 14 the amount of the dividends-paid deduction as computed in Schedule E. The deduction for dividends paid is the sum of (1) the dividends paid during the taxable year, (2) the consent dividends for the taxable year, and (3) the dividend carryover from the 2 preceding taxable years.

In determining the deduction for dividends paid, the rules provided in section 562 (relating to rules applicable in determining dividends eligible for dividends-paid deduction) and section 563 (relating to dividends paid after the close of the taxable year) shall be applicable.

In general, a consent dividend is not an actual corporate distribution but is a hypothetical distribution evidenced by shareholders' consents to treat as a dividend an amount which would constitute a dividend if distributed in money to such shareholders on the last day of the taxable year of such corporation. Such consent dividend may be availed of only if the person filing such consent owns common stock (or participating preferred stock, the participating rights of which are unlimited), and the amount specified in the consent is pro rata, with no preference to any share of stock as compared with other shares of the same class, and with no preference to one class of stock as compared with another class except to the extent that the former is entitled to such preference. The effect of the consent is that the amount of the consent dividend is treated both as a dividend and as a contribution to the capital of the corporation by the shareholder on the last day of the taxable year of the corporation. A consent shall be filed in duplicate on Form 972 at any time but not later than the due date of the corporation's income tax return for the taxable year for which credit is claimed. In addition, Form 973 must be filed by the taxpayer corporation.

The dividend carryover to a taxable year shall be determined as follows:

(1) For each of the 2 preceding taxable years there shall be determined the taxable income computed with the adjustments provided in section 545 (relating to the computation of undistributed personal holding company income) (whether or not the taxpayer was a personal holding company for either of such preceding taxable years), and there shall also be determined for each such year the deduction for dividends paid during such year as provided in section 561 (but determined without regard to the dividend carryover to such year).

(2) There shall be determined for each such taxable year whether there is an excess of such taxable income over such deduction for dividends paid or an excess of such deduction for dividends paid over such taxable income, and the amount of each such excess.

(3) If there is an excess of such deductions for dividends paid over such taxable income for the first preceding taxable year, such excess shall be allowed as a dividend carryover to the taxable year.

(4) If there is an excess of such deduction for dividends paid over such taxable income for the second preceding taxable year, such excess shall be reduced by the amount determined in paragraph (5), and the remainder of such excess shall be allowed as a dividend carryover to the taxable year.

(5) The amount of the reduction specified in paragraph (4) shall be the amount of the excess of the taxable income, if any, for the first preceding taxable year over such deduction for dividends paid, if any, for the first preceding taxable year.

17. Dividends paid after close of taxable year (excluding deficiency dividends as defined in section 547 (d)).—Enter on line 17 and not in Schedule E, the amount of the dividends paid after the close of the taxable year and before the 15th day of the third month thereafter, if the taxpayer elects in its return for the taxable year to have such dividends considered as paid during such taxable year. The amount allowed as a dividend under this paragraph with respect to any taxable year shall not exceed either the undistributed personal holding company income of the corporation for the taxable year, computed without regard to the dividends paid pursuant to this paragraph (line 16 of page 1 of this Schedule) or 10 percent of the sum of the dividends paid during the taxable year, computed without regard to this paragraph (i. e., 10 percent of line 1, Schedule E).

Neither line 14 nor line 17 should include "deficiency dividends." The term "deficiency dividends" means in general only those dividends which are paid by a corporation pursuant to a specific procedure set forth in section 547, which includes a requirement that there must first be a determination by a court, by closing agreement, or (under regulations) a written agreement signed by the District Director and by or on behalf of the taxpayer relating to the liability of the corporation for personal holding company tax.

Schedule required under section 6501 (f).—Section 6501 (f) provides as follows:

(f) Personal Holding Company Tax.—If a corporation which is a personal holding company for any taxable year fails to file with its return under chapter 1 for such year a schedule setting forth—

(1) the items of gross income, described in section 543 (a), received by the corporation during such year, and

(2) the names and addresses of the individuals who owned, within the meaning of section 544 (relating to rules for determining stock ownership), at any time during the last half of such year more than 50 percent in value of the outstanding capital stock of the corporation,

the personal holding company tax for such year may be assessed, or a proceeding in court for the collection of such tax may be begun without assessment, at any time within 6 years after the return for such year was filed.

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