

1993



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Instructions for Form 1120-PC

U.S. Property and Casualty Insurance Company Income Tax Return

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to give us the information. We need it to ensure that you are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

The time needed to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated average time is:

Recordkeeping 104 hr., 31 min.

Learning about the law or the form 33 hr., 53 min.

Preparing the form 55 hr., 41 min.

Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS 5 hr., 22 min.

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making this form more simple, we would be happy to hear from you. You can write to both the **Internal Revenue Service**, Attention: Reports Clearance Officer, PC:FP, Washington, DC 20224; and the **Office of Management and Budget**, Paperwork Reduction Project (1545-1027), Washington, DC 20503. **DO NOT** send the tax form to either of these offices. Instead, see **Where To File** on page 2.

Changes To Note

The Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993 ("the Act") made changes to the tax law for corporations, including changes to the tax rates and the estimated tax rules.

Tax Rates and Related Changes

The Act increased the maximum corporate tax rate to 35% for corporations with taxable income over \$10 million. Corporations with taxable income over \$15 million are subject to an additional tax of 3% of the excess over \$15 million, or \$100,000, whichever is smaller. The new rates appear in the Tax Rate Schedule on page 5.

The Act also increased the personal holding company tax rate (Schedule PH (Form 1120)) to 39.6%.

Estimated Tax Rules

The estimated tax penalty is waived for underpayments of estimated taxes for any period before March 16, 1994, to the extent that the underpayment is attributable to changes made by the Act.

There are new estimated tax rules for tax years beginning after December 31, 1993. The new rules require a corporation to base its estimated tax payments on 100% (rather than 97%) of the tax shown on its return for the current year. The "safe harbor" rule that allows a corporation to avoid the penalty by paying 100% of its prior year tax still applies. The Act also added two new sets of periods over which a corporation may elect to annualize income. For details, see **Form 1120-W**, Corporation Estimated Tax.

Depreciation and Amortization

- Goodwill and certain other intangible property acquired after August 10, 1993, may now be amortized over a 15-year period.
- Certain computer software acquired after August 10, 1993, may be depreciated using the straight line method over a 36-month period.
- The recovery period for figuring depreciation for nonresidential real property is 39 years for property placed in service after May 12, 1993.
- The maximum section 179 deduction for most filers has been increased to \$17,500 for property placed in service in tax years beginning after December 31, 1992.

For details, see **Form 4562**, Depreciation and Amortization.

Other Tax Law Changes

- Lobbying expenses paid or incurred after December 31, 1993, are no longer deductible business expenses under section 162. Lobbying expenses include amounts paid or incurred in connection with influencing Federal or state legislation (but not local legislation), or amounts paid or incurred in connection with any communication with certain covered Federal executive branch officials in an attempt to influence the official actions or positions of the officials. A de minimis rule applies if the total amount of certain in-house expenditures for lobbying does not exceed \$2,000. If the corporation's

lobbying expenses qualify under the de minimis rule, they are deductible.

- A portion of payments for membership dues to a trade organization or a noncharitable organization that engages in lobbying activities may not be deductible if the dues are allocable to nondeductible lobbying expenditures by the organization. For more information, see section 162.

- Charitable contributions paid or incurred after December 31, 1993, to an organization that conducts lobbying activities are not deductible if (1) the lobbying activities relate to matters of direct financial interest to the donor's trade or business, and (2) the principal purpose of the contribution was to avoid federal income tax by obtaining a deduction for activities that would have been nondeductible under the lobbying expense rules if conducted directly by the donor. See section 170(f).

- No deduction is allowed for amounts paid or incurred for club dues (including dues for airline and hotel clubs), after December 31, 1993. For details, see section 274.

No deduction is allowed for travel expenses paid or incurred after December 31, 1993, for a spouse, dependent, or other individual accompanying an officer or employee of the corporation on business travel, unless that spouse, dependent, or other individual is an employee of the corporation and the travel is for a bona fided business purpose and would otherwise be deductible. For details, see section 274.

- Generally, no deduction is allowed for any charitable contribution of \$250 or more made after December 31, 1993, unless the corporation has a contemporaneous written acknowledgment from the donee organization of the contribution (including a good faith estimate of the value of any goods or services provided to the donor in exchange for the donation). For details, see section 170.

- The percentage for computing the 70% dividends-received deduction for dividends received on the preferred stock of a public utility (section 244) has increased from 41.176 percent to 42 percent for tax years beginning after 1992.

- The percentage for computing the 80% dividends-received deduction for dividends received on the preferred stock of a public

utility (section 243(c)(1) and section 244) has increased from 47.059 percent to 48 percent for tax years beginning after 1992.

- The following credits, which expired on June 30, 1992, are extended. Effective July 1, 1992:

The orphan drug credit is extended through December 31, 1994,

The credit for increasing research activities is extended through June 30, 1995,

The targeted jobs credit is extended through December 31, 1994, and

The low-income housing credit is permanently extended.

- The Act added a new general business credit which allows corporations a credit of 5% of qualified cash contributions to certain community development corporations (CDCs). The CDCs are selected by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and must be selected by July 1, 1994. Get **Form 8847**, Credit for Contributions to Certain Community Development Corporations, for more information.

General Instructions

Purpose of Form

Form 1120-PC, U.S. Property and Casualty Insurance Company Income Tax Return, is used to report income, gains, losses, deductions, credits, and to figure the income tax liability of insurance companies other than life insurance companies.

Who Must File

Generally, every domestic nonlife insurance company and every foreign corporation carrying on an insurance business in the U.S. that would qualify as a nonlife insurance company subject to taxation under section 831, if it were a U.S. corporation, must file Form 1120-PC. This includes organizations described in section 501(m)(1) that provide commercial-type insurance and organizations described in section 833.

Exceptions.—A nonlife insurance company that is:

- Exempt under section 501(c)(15) should file **Form 990**, Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax.
- Subject to taxation under section 831, and disposes of its insurance business and reserves, or otherwise ceases to be taxed under section 831, but continues its corporate existence while winding up and liquidating its affairs, should file **Form 1120**, U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return.

Life insurance companies.—Life insurance companies should file **Form 1120-L**, U.S. Life Insurance Company Income Tax Return.

When To File

In general, a corporation must file its income tax return by the 15th day of the

3rd month after its tax year ends. A new corporation filing a short period return must generally file by the 15th day of the 3rd month after the short period ends. A corporation that has dissolved must generally file by the 15th day of the 3rd month after the date it dissolved. A foreign corporation that does not maintain an office or place of business in the U.S. has until the 15th day of the 6th month after the end of its tax year to file.

If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the corporation may file on the next business day.

Extension.—File **Form 7004**, Application for Automatic Extension of Time To File Corporation Income Tax Return, to request a 6-month extension of time to file.

Where To File

If the corporation's principal business, office, or agency is located in	Use the following Internal Revenue Service Center address
New Jersey, New York (New York City and counties of Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester)	Holtsville, NY 00501
New York (all other counties), Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	Andover, MA 05501
Florida, Georgia, South Carolina	Atlanta, GA 39901
Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas	Austin, TX 73301
Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia	Cincinnati, OH 45999
Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin	Kansas City, MO 64999
Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee	Memphis, TN 37501
Alaska, Arizona, California (counties of Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Marin, Mendocino, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo, and Yuba), Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming	Ogden, UT 84201
California (all other counties), Hawaii	Fresno, CA 93888
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia	Philadelphia, PA 19255

Corporations having their principal place of business outside the United States or claiming a possessions tax credit (section 936) must file with the Internal Revenue Service Center, Philadelphia, PA 19255.

A group of corporations located in several service center regions will often keep all the books and records at the principal office of the managing corporation. If this is the case, the income tax returns of the corporations may be filed with the service center region in which this principal office is located.

Who Must Sign

The return must be signed and dated by the president, vice-president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, chief accounting officer, or any other corporate officer (such as tax officer) authorized to sign. Receivers, trustees, or assignees must sign and date any return filed on behalf of a corporation.

If a corporate officer prepared Form 1120-PC, the Paid Preparer's space should remain blank. Anyone who prepares Form 1120-PC but does not charge the corporation, should not sign the return. Generally, anyone who is paid to prepare the return must sign it and fill in the Paid Preparer's Use Only area.

The paid preparer must complete the required preparer information and:

- Sign it, by hand, in the space provided for the preparer's signature. (Signature stamps and labels are not acceptable.)
- Give a copy of the return to the taxpayer.

Accounting Methods

Taxable income must be computed using the method of accounting regularly used in keeping the corporation's books and records. Generally, permissible methods include the cash, accrual, or any other method authorized by the Internal Revenue Code. In all cases, the method used must clearly show taxable income.

Generally, a corporation (other than a qualified personal service corporation) must use the accrual method of accounting if its average annual gross receipts exceed \$5 million. See section 448(c).

Under the accrual method, an amount is includible in income when all the events have occurred that fix the right to receive the income and the amount can be determined with reasonable accuracy. See Regulations section 1.451-1(a) for details.

Generally, an accrual basis taxpayer can deduct accrued expenses in the tax year in which all events that determine the liability have occurred, the amount of the liability can be figured with reasonable accuracy, and economic performance takes place with respect to the expense. There are exceptions to the economic performance rule for certain items, including recurring expenses. See section 461(h) and the related regulations for the rules for determining when economic performance takes place.

Generally, the corporation may change the method of accounting used to report taxable income (for income as a whole or for any material item) only by getting consent on **Form 3115**, Application for

Change in Accounting Method. For more information, get **Pub. 538**, Accounting Periods and Methods.

Rounding Off to Whole Dollars

The corporation may show amounts on the return and accompanying schedules as whole dollars. To do so, drop any amount less than 50 cents and increase any amount from 50 cents through 99 cents to the next higher dollar.

Recordkeeping

The corporation's records should be kept for as long as they may be needed for the administration of any provision of the Internal Revenue Code. Usually, records that support an item of income, deduction, or credit on the return must be kept for 3 years from the date the return is due or filed, whichever is later. Keep records that verify the corporation's basis in property for as long as they are needed to figure the basis of the original or replacement property.

The corporation should also keep copies of any returns it has filed. They help in preparing future returns and in making computations when filing an amended return.

Depositary Method of Tax Payment

The corporation must pay the tax due in full when the return is filed but no later than the 15th day of the 3rd month after the end of the tax year.

Deposit corporation income tax payments (and estimated tax payments) with a **Form 8109**, Federal Tax Deposit Coupon. Do not send deposits directly to an IRS office. Mail or deliver the completed Form 8109 with the payment to a qualified depositary for Federal taxes or to the Federal Reserve bank (FRB) servicing the corporation's geographic area. Make checks or money orders payable to that depositary or FRB.

To help ensure proper crediting, write the corporation's employer identification number, the tax period to which the deposit applies, and "Form 1120-PC" on the check or money order. Be sure to darken the "1120" box on the coupon. These records of deposits will be sent to the IRS.

A penalty may be imposed if the deposits are mailed or delivered to an IRS office rather than to an authorized depositary or FRB.

For more information on deposits, see the instructions in the coupon booklet (Form 8109) and **Pub. 583**, Taxpayers Starting a Business.

Caution: *If the corporation owes tax when it files Form 1120-PC, do not include the payment with the tax return. Instead, mail or deliver the payment with Form 8109 to a qualified depositary or FRB.*

Estimated Tax Payments

Generally, a corporation must make installment payments of estimated tax if it expects its estimated tax (income tax minus credits) to be \$500 or more. For a calendar or fiscal year corporation, the installments are due by the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, 9th, and 12th months of the tax year. If any date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the installment is due on the next regular business day. Use **Form 1120-W**, Corporation Estimated Tax, as a worksheet to compute estimated tax. Use the deposit coupons (Form 8109) to make deposits of estimated tax. For information on estimated tax payments, including penalties that apply if the corporation fails to make required payments, see the instructions for line 15 on page 7.

If the corporation overpaid estimated tax, it may be able to get a quick refund by filing **Form 4466**, Corporation Application for Quick Refund of Overpayment of Estimated Tax. The overpayment must be at least 10% of expected income tax liability and at least \$500. To apply for a quick refund, file Form 4466 before the 16th day of the 3rd month after the end of the tax year, but before the corporation files its income tax return. Do not file Form 4466 before the end of the corporation's tax year.

Caution: *Foreign insurance companies, see Notice 90-13, 1990-1 C.B. 321, before computing estimated tax.*

Interest and Penalties

Interest.—Interest is charged on taxes not paid by the due date, even if an extension of time to file is granted. Interest is also charged on penalties imposed for failure to file, negligence, fraud, gross valuation overstatements, and substantial understatements of tax from the due date (including extensions) to the date of payment. The interest charge is figured at a rate determined under section 6621.

Late filing of return.—A corporation that does not file its tax return by the due date, including extensions, may have to pay a penalty of 5% of the unpaid tax for each month or part of a month the return is late, up to a maximum of 25% of the unpaid tax. The minimum penalty for a return that is more than 60 days late is the smaller of the tax due or \$100. The penalty will not be imposed if the corporation can show that the failure to file on time was due to reasonable cause. Corporations that file late must attach a statement explaining the reasonable cause.

Late payment of tax.—A corporation that does not pay the tax when due may have to pay a penalty of ½ of 1% of the unpaid tax for each month or part of a month the tax is not paid, up to a maximum of 25% of the unpaid tax. This penalty may also apply to any additional tax not paid within 10 days of the date of the notice and demand for payment. The penalty will not be imposed if the corporation can show that the failure to pay on time was due to reasonable cause.

Other penalties.—Other penalties can be imposed for negligence, substantial understatement of tax, and fraud. See sections 6662 and 6663.

Unresolved Tax Problems

The IRS has a Problem Resolution Program for taxpayers who have been unable to resolve their problems with the IRS. If the corporation has a tax problem it has been unable to resolve through normal channels, write to the corporation's local IRS district director or call the corporation's local IRS office and ask for Problem Resolution Assistance. Hearing-impaired persons who have access to TDD equipment may call 1-800-829-4059 to ask for help. The Problem Resolution office will ensure that your problem receives proper attention. Although the office cannot change the tax law or make technical decisions, it can help clear up problems that resulted from previous contacts.

Other Forms, Returns, and Statements That May Be Required

Forms

The corporation may have to file the following:

Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement, and **Form W-3**, Transmittal of Income and Tax Statements.

Form 940 or **Form 940-EZ**, Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax Return. The corporation may be liable for FUTA tax and may have to file Form 940 or 940-EZ if it paid wages of \$1,500 or more in any calendar quarter during the calendar year (or the preceding calendar year) or one or more employees worked for the corporation for some part of a day in any 20 different weeks during the calendar year (or the preceding calendar year).

Form 941, Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return. Employers must file this form quarterly to report income tax withheld and employer and employee social security and Medicare taxes.

Caution: *The trust fund recovery penalty may apply if income, social security, and Medicare taxes that must be withheld are not withheld or are not paid to the IRS. The penalty is equal to the unpaid trust fund tax. The trust fund recovery penalty may be imposed on all persons who are determined by the IRS to be responsible for collecting, accounting for, and paying over these taxes, and who acted willfully in not doing so. See **Circular E**, Employer's Tax Guide, for more details.*

Form 966, Corporate Dissolution or Liquidation.

Form 1042, Annual Withholding Tax Return for U.S. Source Income of Foreign Persons, and **Form 1042S**, Foreign Person's U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding. Use these forms to report and transmit withheld tax on payments or distributions made to nonresident alien individuals, foreign partnerships, or foreign

corporations to the extent such payments or distributions constitute gross income from sources within the U.S. (see sections 861 through 865). For more information, see sections 1441 and 1442, and **Pub. 515**, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Corporations.

Form 1096, Annual Summary and Transmittal of U.S. Information Returns.

Form 1098, Mortgage Interest Statement. This form is used to report the receipt from any individual of \$600 or more of mortgage interest and points in the course of the corporation's trade or business for any calendar year.

Forms 1099-A, B, DIV, INT, MISC, OID, PATR, R, and S. These information returns are for reporting abandonments, acquisitions through foreclosure, proceeds from broker and barter exchange transactions, certain dividends and distributions, interest payments, payments for certain fishing boat crew members, medical and dental health care payments, direct sales of consumer goods for resale, miscellaneous income payments, nonemployee compensation, original issue discount, patronage dividends, and distributions from profit-sharing plans, retirement plans, individual retirement arrangements, insurance contracts, etc., and proceeds from real estate transactions. Also use these returns to report amounts that were received as a nominee on behalf of another person.

For more information, see the instructions for Form 1099 and **Pub. 937**, Employment Taxes and Information Returns.

Note: Every corporation must file Form 1099-MISC if, in the course of its trade or business, it makes payments of rents, commissions, or other fixed or determinable income (see section 6041) totaling \$600 or more to any one person during the calendar year.

Form 5452, Corporate Report of Nondividend Distributions.

Form 5498, Individual Retirement Arrangement Information. Use this form to report contributions (including rollover contributions) to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA) and the value of an IRA or simplified employee pension (SEP) account.

Form 5713, International Boycott Report, for persons having operations in or related to "boycotting" countries. Also, persons who participate in or cooperate with an international boycott may have to complete Schedule A or Schedule B and Schedule C of Form 5713 to compute their loss of the following items: the foreign tax credit, the deferral of earnings of a controlled foreign corporation, IC-DISC benefits, and FSC benefits.

Form 8264, Application for Registration of a Tax Shelter. This form is used by tax shelter organizers to register tax shelters with the IRS for the purpose of receiving a tax shelter registration number.

Form 8271, Investor Reporting of Tax Shelter Registration Number. Taxpayers who have acquired an interest in a tax

shelter, which is required to be registered, use this form to report the tax shelter's registration number. Form 8271 must be attached to any tax return (including an application for tentative refund (**Form 1139**, Corporation Application for Tentative Refund) or an amended return) on which a deduction, credit, loss, or other tax benefit attributable to a tax shelter is taken or any income attributable to a tax shelter is reported.

Form 8275, Disclosure Statement. Form 8275 is used by taxpayers and income tax preparers to disclose items or positions, (except those contrary to a regulation—see Form 8275-R, below), that are not otherwise adequately disclosed on a tax return. The disclosure is made to avoid parts of the accuracy-related penalty imposed for negligence, disregard of rules, or substantial understatement of tax. Form 8275 is also used for disclosures relating to preparer penalties for understatements due to unrealistic positions or for willful or reckless conduct.

Form 8275-R, Regulation Disclosure Statement, is used to disclose any item on a tax return for which a position has been taken that is contrary to Treasury regulations.

Form 8281, Information Return for Publicly Offered Original Issue Discount Instruments. This form is generally required to be filed by issuers of public offerings of debt instruments within 30 days of the issuance of the debt instrument.

Form 8300, Report of Cash Payments Over \$10,000 Received in a Trade or Business. Generally, this form is used to report the receipt of more than \$10,000 in cash or foreign currency in one transaction or a series of related transactions.

Cashier's checks, bank drafts, and money orders with face amounts of \$10,000 or less are considered cash under certain circumstances. For more information, see Form 8300 and Regulations section 1.6050I-1(c).

Form 8594, Asset Acquisition Statement, must be filed by both the purchaser and seller of a group of assets constituting a trade or business if goodwill or a going concern value attaches, or could attach, to such assets and if the purchaser's basis in the assets is determined only by the amount paid for the assets.

Form 8816, Special Loss Discount Account and Special Estimated Tax Payments for Insurance Companies. This form must be filed by any insurance company that elects to take an additional deduction under section 847.

Consolidated Return

If an affiliated group of corporations includes one or more domestic life insurance companies taxed under section 801, the common parent may elect to treat those companies as includible corporations. The life insurance companies must have been members of the group for the 5 tax years immediately preceding the tax year for which the election is made. See section 1504(c)(2) and Regulations section 1.1502-47(d)(12).

The parent corporation of an affiliated group of corporations must attach **Form 851**, Affiliations Schedule, to the consolidated return. For the first year a consolidated return is filed, each subsidiary must attach **Form 1122**, Authorization and Consent of Subsidiary Corporation To Be Included in a Consolidated Income Tax Return.

File supporting statements for each corporation included in the consolidated return. Use columns to show the following, both before and after adjustments:

- Items of gross income and deductions.
- A computation of taxable income.
- Balance sheets as of the beginning and end of the tax year.
- A reconciliation of income per books with income per return.
- A reconciliation of retained earnings.

Attach consolidated balance sheets and a reconciliation of consolidated retained earnings.

Note: If a nonlife insurance company is a member of an affiliated group, file Form 1120-PC as an attachment to the consolidated return in lieu of filing supporting statements. Write across the top of page 1 of Form 1120-PC, "Supporting Statement to Consolidated Return."

Statements

NAIC annual statement.—Regulations section 1.6012-2(c) requires that the NAIC annual statement be filed with Form 1120-PC. A penalty for the late filing of a return may be imposed for not including the annual statement when the return is filed.

Stock ownership in foreign corporations.—Attach the statement required by section 551(c) if (a) the corporation owned 5% or more in value of the outstanding stock of a foreign personal holding company and (b) the corporation was required to include in its gross income any undistributed foreign personal holding company income from a foreign personal holding company.

A corporation may have to file **Form 5471**, Information Return of U.S. Persons With Respect to Certain Foreign Corporations, if any of the following applies:

1. It controls a foreign corporation.
2. It acquires, disposes of, or owns 5% or more in value of the outstanding stock of a foreign corporation.
3. It owns stock in a foreign corporation that is a controlled foreign corporation for an uninterrupted period of 30 days or more during the tax year of the foreign corporation that ends with or within its tax year, and it owned that stock on the last day of the foreign corporation's tax year.

Foreign ownership in a domestic corporation.—A domestic corporation that is 25% or more foreign-owned may have to file **Form 5472**, Information Return of a 25% Foreign-Owned U.S. Corporation or a Foreign Corporation Engaged in a U.S.

Trade or Business. See the instructions on page 15 for more information.

Transfers to a corporation controlled by the transferor.—If a person receives stock of a corporation in exchange for property, and no gain or loss is recognized under section 351, the person (transferor) and the transferee must each attach to their tax returns the information required by Regulations section 1.351-3.

Attachments

Attach **Form 4136**, Credit for Federal Tax Paid on Fuels, after page 8. Attach schedules in alphabetical order and other forms in numerical order after Form 4136.

To assist us in processing the return, please complete every applicable entry space on Form 1120-PC. Do not write "See attached" instead of completing the entry spaces. If you need more space on the forms or schedules, attach separate sheets. Use the same size and format as on the printed forms. But show your totals on the printed forms. Attach these separate sheets after all the schedules and forms. Be sure to put the corporation's name and EIN on each sheet.

Specific Instructions

Period Covered.—File the 1993 return for calendar year 1993.

Address and Employer Identification Number

Address.—Include the suite, room, or other unit number after the street address.

If the Post Office does not deliver mail to the street address and the corporation has a P.O. box, show the box number instead of the street address.

Note: *If a change of address occurs after the return is filed, use **Form 8822**, Change of Address, to notify the IRS of the new address.*

Item A. Employer identification number (EIN).—Show the correct EIN in item A on page 1 of Form 1120-PC. If the corporation does not have an EIN, it should apply for one on **Form SS-4**, Application for Employer Identification Number. Form SS-4 can be obtained at most IRS or Social Security Administration (SSA) offices. If the corporation has not received its EIN by the time the return is due, write "Applied for" in the space provided for the EIN. See Pub. 583 for more information.

Item D.—Indicate a final return, change of address, or amended return by checking the appropriate box.

Item E.—Check the applicable box if the corporation is a foreign corporation and elects under: (1) section 953(c)(3)(C) to treat its related person insurance income as effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the U.S., or (2) section 953(d) to be treated as a domestic corporation. Generally, a foreign corporation making either election must file its return with the Internal Revenue Service Center, Philadelphia, PA 19255. See Notice

87-50, 1987-2 C.B. 357, and Notice 89-79, 1989-2 C.B. 392, for the procedural rules for making the respective elections under section 953(c)(3)(C) or section 953(d). To make a valid election, the corporation must file an election statement at the addresses given in Notice 87-50 and Notice 89-79. These notices provide formats for the election statements for each election.

Note: *Once either election is made, it will apply to the tax year for which it is made and all subsequent tax years unless revoked with the consent of the Secretary. Also, any loss of a foreign corporation electing to be treated as a domestic insurance company under section 953(d), will be treated as a dual consolidated loss and will not be allowed to reduce the taxable income of any other member of the affiliated group for this tax year or any other tax year.*

Taxable Income

Line 1, Taxable income, and line 2, taxable investment income.—If the corporation is a small company as defined in section 831(b)(2) and elects under section 831(b)(2)(A)(ii) to be taxed on taxable investment income, complete Schedule B (ignore Schedule A) and enter the amount from Schedule B, line 21, on line 2, page 1. All other corporations should complete Schedule A (ignore Schedule B) and enter on line 1, page 1, the amount from Schedule A, line 37.

Tax Computation and Payments

Page 1, lines 3 through 18

Most corporations figure their tax by using the Tax Rate Schedule below. Exceptions apply to members of a controlled group. See the instructions below the Tax Rate Schedule for more information.

Tax Rate Schedule

If the amount on line 1 or 2, page 1, Form 1120-PC is:

Over—	But not over—	Tax is:	Of the amount over—
\$ 0	\$50,000	15%	\$ 0
50,000	75,000	\$ 7,500 + 25%	50,000
75,000	100,000	13,750 + 34%	75,000
100,000	335,000	22,250 + 39%	100,000
335,000	10,000,000	113,900 + 34%	335,000
10,000,000	15,000,000	3,400,000 + 35%	10,000,000
15,000,000	18,333,333	5,150,000 + 38%	15,000,000
18,333,333	-----	35%	0

Members of a controlled group.—A member of a controlled group, as defined in section 1563, must check the box on line 3 and complete lines 3a and 3b on page 1.

Members of a controlled group are entitled to one \$50,000, one \$25,000, and one \$9,925,000 taxable income bracket amount (in that order) on line 3a.

When a controlled group adopts or later amends an apportionment plan, each member must attach to its tax return a copy of its consent to this plan. The copy (or an attached statement) must show the part of the amount in each taxable income bracket apportioned to that member. See Regulations section 1.1561-3(b) for other requirements and for the time and manner of making the consent.

Equal apportionment plan. If no apportionment plan is adopted, the members of the controlled group must divide the amount in each taxable income bracket equally among themselves. For example, controlled group AB consists of Corporation A and Corporation B. They do not elect an apportionment plan. Therefore, both Corporation A and Corporation B are entitled to \$25,000 (one-half of \$50,000) in the \$50,000 taxable income bracket on

Worksheet for Members of a Controlled Group (Keep for your records)

Note: *Each member of a controlled group must compute the tax using the worksheet below.*

1. Enter taxable income (line 1 or 2, page 1) _____
2. Enter line 1 above or the corporation's share of the \$50,000 taxable income bracket, whichever is less _____
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1 _____
4. Enter line 3 or the corporation's share of the \$25,000 taxable income bracket, whichever is less _____
5. Subtract line 4 from line 3 _____
6. Enter line 5 or the corporation's share of the \$9,925,000 taxable income bracket, whichever is less, _____
7. Subtract line 6 from line 5 _____
8. Multiply line 2 by 15% _____
9. Multiply line 4 by 25% _____
10. Multiply line 6 by 34% _____
11. Multiply line 7 by 35% _____
12. If the taxable income of the controlled group exceeds \$100,000, enter this member's share of the smaller of 5% of the taxable income in excess of \$100,000 or \$11,750. See **Additional 5% tax** on page 6 _____
13. If the taxable income of the controlled group exceeds \$15 million, enter this member's share of the smaller of 3% of the taxable income in excess of \$15 million, or \$100,000. See **Additional 3% Tax** on page 6 _____
14. Add lines 8 through 13. Enter here and on line 4, page 1 _____

line 3a(1) and to \$12,500 (one-half of \$25,000) in the \$25,000 taxable income bracket on line 3a(2), and \$4,962,500 (one-half of \$9,925,000) in the \$9,925,000 taxable income bracket on line 3a(3).

Unequal apportionment plan. Members of a controlled group may elect an unequal apportionment plan and divide the taxable income brackets as they wish. There is no need for consistency between taxable income brackets. Any member of the controlled group may be entitled to all, some, or none of the taxable income bracket. However, the total amount for all members of the controlled group cannot be more than the total amount in each taxable income bracket.

Additional 5% tax. Members of a controlled group are treated as one corporation for purposes of figuring the additional 5% tax that must be paid by corporations with taxable income in excess of \$100,000. If the additional tax applies, each member of the controlled group will pay that tax based on the part of the amount that is used in each taxable income bracket to reduce that member's tax. See section 1561(a). Each member of the group must enter its share of the additional 5% tax on line 3b(1) and attach to its tax return a schedule that shows the taxable income of the entire group as well as how its share of the additional tax was figured.

Additional 3% tax.—Members of a controlled group are treated as one corporation for purposes of figuring the additional 3% tax that must be paid by corporations with taxable income in excess of \$15 million. If the additional tax applies, each member of the controlled group will pay that tax based on the part of the amount that is used in each taxable income bracket to reduce that member's tax. See section 1561(a). Each member of the group must enter its share of the additional 3% tax on line 3b(2) and attach to its tax return a schedule that shows the taxable income of the entire group as well as how its share of the additional 3% tax was figured.

Deferred tax amount of a shareholder in a passive foreign investment company (section 1291).—If the corporation was a shareholder in a passive foreign investment company (PFIC), and the corporation received an excess distribution or disposed of its investment in the PFIC during the year, it must include the total increases in taxes due under section 1291(c)(2) in the amount entered on line 4. On the dotted line to the left of line 4, write "Section 1291" and the amount. Do not include on line 4 any interest due under section 1291(c)(3). Instead, write the amount of interest owed in the bottom margin of page 1 and label it "Section 1291 interest." For details, see **Form 8621**, Return by a Shareholder of a Passive Foreign Investment Company or Qualified Electing Fund.

Line 5. Enter amount of tax that a reciprocal must include.—A mutual insurance company which is an interinsurer or reciprocal underwriter may elect, under section 835, to limit the deduction for

amounts paid or incurred to a qualifying attorney-in-fact to the amount of the deductions of the attorney-in-fact allocable to the income received by the attorney-in-fact from the reciprocal. If this election is made, any increase in taxable income of a reciprocal as a result of this limitation is taxed at the highest rate of tax specified in section 11(b).

Make no entry on line 5 if the mutual insurance company's taxable income before including the section 835(b) amount is \$100,000 or more. Otherwise, this tax is 35% of the section 835(b) amount. If an entry is made on line 5, attach a statement showing how the tax was computed.

Reciprocal underwriters making the section 835(a) election are allowed a credit on line 14h for the amount of tax paid by the attorney-in-fact that is related to the income received by the attorney-in-fact from the reciprocal in the tax year.

See section 835 and the related regulations for special rules and information regarding the statements required to be attached to the return.

Line 7a. Foreign tax credit.—To find out when a corporation can take this credit for payment of income tax to a foreign country or U.S. possession, see **Form 1118**, Foreign Tax Credit—Corporations.

Line 7b. Other credits.—Possessions tax credit.—For rules on how to elect to claim the possessions tax credit (section 936), see **Form 5712**, Election to be Treated as a Possessions Corporation Under Section 936. Figure the credit on **Form 5735**, Possessions Corporation Tax Credit Allowed Under Section 936.

Include the credit in the amount shown on line 7b. On the line to the left of the entry space, write the amount of the credit and identify it as a section 936 credit.

Orphan drug credit.—To find out when a corporation can take this credit and how it is figured, see section 28 and **Form 6765**, Credit for Increasing Research Activities (or for claiming the orphan drug credit).

Nonconventional source fuel credit.—A credit is allowed for the sale of qualified fuels produced from a nonconventional source. Section 29 contains a definition of qualified fuels, provisions for figuring the credit, and other special rules. Attach a separate schedule to the return showing the computation of the credit.

See **Form 8827** if any of the 1992 credit was disallowed solely because of the tentative minimum tax limitation. Also, see section 53(d).

Qualified electric vehicle credit.—Include on line 7b any credit from **Form 8834**, Qualified Electric Vehicle Credit. This credit is available for qualified new electric vehicles placed in service after June 30, 1993. Vehicles that qualify for this credit are not eligible for the deduction for clean-fuel vehicles under section 179A.

Line 7c. General business credit.—Complete this line if the corporation can take any of the following credits. Complete **Form 3800**, General Business Credit, if the corporation has two or more of these credits, a credit carryforward or carryback

(including an ESOP credit), or a passive activity credit. Enter the amount of the general business credit on line 7c, and check the box for **Form 3800**. If the corporation has only one credit, enter on line 7c the amount of the credit from the form. Also be sure to check the appropriate box for that form.

Investment credit. This credit was generally repealed for property placed in service after 1985. See **Form 3468**, Investment Credit, for exceptions.

Jobs credit. The corporation may qualify to take this credit if it hired members of special targeted groups during the tax year. See **Form 5884**, Jobs Credit, for more information.

Credit for alcohol used as fuel. A corporation may be able to take a credit for alcohol used as fuel. Use **Form 6478**, Credit for Alcohol Used as Fuel, to figure the credit.

Credit for increasing research activities. See **Form 6765**, Credit for Increasing Research Activities, and section 41.

Low-income housing credit. See **Form 8586**, Low-Income Housing Credit, and section 42.

Enhanced oil recovery credit. A corporation may claim a credit for 15% of its qualified enhanced oil recovery costs. Use **Form 8830**, Enhanced Oil Recovery Credit, to figure the credit.

Disabled access credit. A corporation may be able to take a credit for certain expenditures paid or incurred to assist individuals with disabilities. See **Form 8826**, Disabled Access Credit, and Section 44.

Renewable electricity production credit.—A corporation may be able to take a credit for electricity produced by the corporation using closed-loop biomass or wind and sold to an unrelated person. See **Form 8835**, Renewable Electricity Production Credit, for details.

Credit for contributions to certain community development corporations.—A cooperative may claim a credit for contributions to certain community development corporations. On the dotted line next to line 7c, write "Form 8847" and the amount of the credit.

Line 7d. Credit for prior year minimum tax. To figure the minimum tax credit and any carryforward of that credit, use **Form 8827**, Credit for Prior Year Minimum Tax—Corporations.

Line 9. Foreign corporations.—A foreign corporation carrying on an insurance business in the United States is taxed as a domestic insurance company on its income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States. See sections 842 and 897, and Notice 89-96, 1989-2 C.B. 417, for more information. See Rev. Proc. 91-27, 1991-1 C.B. 544; Rev. Proc. 91-27A, 1991-1 C.B. 555, for the domestic asset/liability percentages and domestic investment yields needed by foreign insurance companies to compute their minimum effectively connected net investment income under section 842(b).

Income from sources outside the United States from U.S. business is treated as effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States. For a definition of effectively connected income, see sections 864(c) and 897.

Generally, any other U.S. source income received by a foreign corporation that is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States is taxed at 30% (or at a lower treaty rate).

Note: *Interest received from certain portfolio debt investments that were issued after July 18, 1984, is not subject to the tax.*

See section 881. If the corporation has this income, attach a schedule showing the kind and amount of income, the tax rate, and the amount of tax.

Additional taxes resulting from the net investment income adjustment may offset a corporation's 30% tax on U.S. source income. The tax reduction is determined by multiplying the 30% tax by the ratio of the amount of income adjustment to income subject to the 30% tax, computed without the exclusion for interest on state and local bonds or income exempted from taxation by treaty. See section 842(c)(2). Attach a statement showing how the reduction under section 881 tax was figured. Include the net tax imposed by section 881 on line 9.

Note: *Section 953(d) allows a foreign insurance company to elect to be taxed as a domestic corporation. If the corporation makes this election, include the additional tax required to be paid on line 13. Write on the dotted line to the left of line 13, "Sec. 953(d) tax" and the amount. Attach a schedule showing the computation. See Section 953(d) for more details.*

Line 10. Recapture taxes

Recapture of investment credit. If the corporation disposed of investment credit property or changed its use before the end of its useful life or recovery period, it may owe a tax. See **Form 4255**, Recapture of Investment Credit, for details.

Recapture of low-income housing credit. If the corporation disposed of property (or there was a reduction in the qualified basis of the property) on which it took the low-income housing credit, it may owe a tax. See **Form 8611**, Recapture of Low-Income Housing Credit, and section 42(j) for details.

Recapture of qualified electric vehicle (QEV) credit. The corporation must recapture part of the QEV credit it claimed in a prior year if, within 3 years of the date the vehicle was placed in service, it ceases to qualify for the credit. Get Pub. 535 to see how to figure the recapture. Include the amount of the recapture in the total for line 10, page 1, Form 1120-PC. On the dotted line next to the entry space, write "QEV" and the amount.

Line 11a. Alternative minimum tax.—The corporation may owe the alternative minimum tax if it has any of the adjustments and tax preference items listed on **Form 4626**, Alternative Minimum

Tax—Corporations. The corporation must file Form 4626 if its taxable income (loss) combined with these adjustments and tax preference items is more than the smaller of:

- \$40,000, or
- The corporation's allowable exemption amount (from Form 4626).

For this purpose, taxable income does not include the NOL deduction. Get Form 4626 for details. Reduce alternative minimum tax by any amount on Form 3800, Schedule A, line 34. Write on the dotted line to the left of line 11a, "Section 38(c)(2)" and the amount.

Line 11b. Environmental tax.—The corporation may be liable for the environmental tax if the modified alternative minimum taxable income of the corporation exceeds \$2 million. See Form 4626 for details.

Line 12. Personal holding company tax.—A corporation is taxed as a personal holding company (PHC) under section 542 if:

- At least 60% of the corporation's adjusted ordinary gross income for the tax year is PHC income, and
- At any time during the last half of the tax year more than 50% in value of the corporation's outstanding stock is owned, directly or indirectly, by 5 or fewer individuals.

To figure this tax Use **Schedule PH (Form 1120)**, U.S. Personal Holding Company Tax.

Line 13. Total tax

• **Interest on tax attributable to payments received on installment sales of certain timeshares and residential lots.** If the corporation elected to pay interest on the amount of tax attributable to payments received on installment obligations arising from the disposition of certain timeshares and residential lots under section 453(l)(3), it must include the interest due in the amount to be entered on line 13. On the dotted line to the left of line 13, write "Section 453(l)(3) interest" and the amount. Attach a schedule showing the computation.

• **Interest on tax deferred under the installment method for certain nondealer installment obligations.** If an obligation arising from the disposition of property to which section 453A applies is outstanding at the close of the tax year, the corporation must include the interest due under section 453A(c) in the amount on line 13. Write on the dotted line to the left of line 13, "Section 453A(c) interest" and the amount. Attach a schedule showing the computation.

• **Deferred tax and interest on undistributed earnings of a qualified electing fund under section 1294.** Complete Form 8621 to determine the corporation's share of tax attributable to the undistributed earnings of a qualified electing fund, or the deferred tax due, if any, as a result of the termination of a section 1294 election. See the instructions for Form 8621 to figure the amount of tax

to include in, or subtract from, the total on line 13. Form 8621 also explains how to report any interest due under section 1294 on the deferred tax.

Line 14b. Prior year(s) special estimated tax payments to be applied.—Enter the portion of the special estimated tax payments made in earlier tax years being applied this year. The amount entered must agree with the amount(s) from line 10, Part II, Form 8816. See Form 8816 and section 847(2) for additional information.

Line 14c. 1993 Estimated tax payments.—Enter the corporation's estimated tax payments for 1993. Do not include any amount being applied on line 14d as a "Special estimated tax payment."

Line 14d. 1993 Special estimated tax payments.—If the deduction under section 847 is claimed on Schedule A, line 27, special estimated tax payments must be made in an amount equal to the tax benefit attributable to the deduction. See Form 8816 and section 847(2) for additional information.

Line 14h. Credit by reciprocal for tax paid by attorney-in-fact under section 835(d).—Enter the amount of tax paid by an attorney-in-fact as a result of income received by the attorney-in-fact from the reciprocal during the tax year. For more information, see section 835, the related regulations, and the instructions for line 5 on page 6.

Line 14i. Other credits and payments.—Enter the amount of any other credits the corporation may take and/or payments made. Write to the left of the entry space, an explanation of the entry.

Backup withholding.—If the corporation had income tax withheld from any payments it received, because, for example, it failed to give the payer its correct EIN, include the amount withheld in the total for line 14i. This type of withholding is called backup withholding. Show the amount withheld in the blank space in the right hand column between lines 13 and 14j, and write "backup withholding."

Line 14j. Total Payments.—Add the amounts on lines 14f through 14i and enter the total on line 14j.

Line 15. Estimated tax penalty.—A corporation that does not make estimated tax payments when due may be subject to an underpayment penalty for the period of underpayment. Generally, a corporation is subject to the penalty if its tax liability is \$500 or more, and it did not timely pay the smaller of (a) 97% of its tax liability for 1993, or (b) 100% of its prior year's tax. See section 6655 for details and exceptions, including special rules for large corporations.

Note: *The estimated tax penalty is waived for underpayments of estimated taxes for any period before March 16, 1994, to the extent that the underpayment is attributable to changes made by the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993.*

Form 2220, Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Corporations, is used to see if the corporation owes a penalty and to figure

the amount of the penalty. Generally, the corporation does not have to file this form because the IRS can figure the amount of any penalty and bill the corporation for it. However, you must complete and attach Form 2220 even if the corporation does not owe the penalty if any of the following apply:

- The annualized income or adjusted seasonal installment method is used.
- The corporation is a large corporation computing its first required installment based on the prior year's tax. (See the Form 2220 instructions for the definition of a large corporation.)
- The corporation is claiming a waiver of the penalty as described in the **Note** above.

If you attach Form 2220, be sure to check the box on line 15, and enter the amount of any penalty on that line.

Schedule A—Taxable Income

Gross income.—The gross amounts of underwriting and investment income should be computed on the basis of the underwriting and investment exhibit of the NAIC annual statement.

Note: *In computing the amounts entered on lines 2, 3, and 4, take all interest, dividends, or rents received during the year, add interest, dividends, or rents due and accrued at the end of the tax year, and deduct interest, dividends, or rents due and accrued at the end of the preceding tax year. For rules regarding the accrual of dividends, see Regulations section 1.301-1(b).*

Line 3a, column (a). Gross interest.—Enter the gross amount of interest income, including all tax-exempt interest.

Line 3b, column (a). Interest exempt under section 103.—Section 103(a) excludes interest on state or local bonds from gross income. This exclusion does not apply to: **(1)** any private activity bond which is not a qualified bond as defined by section 141; **(2)** any arbitrage bond as defined by section 148; or **(3)** any bond not meeting the requirements of section 149 (regarding the registration of tax-exempt bonds).

Lines 3a and 3b, column (b). Amortization of premium.—Enter on line 3a, column (b), the total amortization of bond premium, including amortization on tax-exempt bonds. Enter on line 3b, column (b), the amortization of bond premium on tax-exempt bonds only.

Note: *Insurance companies electing to amortize discount for tax purposes, should reduce the amortization of premium by any amortization of discount.*

Line 4. Gross rents.—Enter gross rents, computed as indicated under the instructions for **Gross income**. Deduct rental expenses, such as repairs, interest, taxes, and depreciation on the proper lines in the deductions section (lines 15 through 31).

Line 6. Capital gain net income.—Every sale or exchange of a capital asset must

be reported in detail on Schedule D (Form 1120). The corporation must report every sale or exchange of a capital asset in detail, even though no gain or loss is indicated.

In general, losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets are only allowed to the extent of gains. However, for corporations taxable under section 831, this rule does not apply to losses from capital assets sold or exchanged to get funds needed to meet abnormal insurance losses and to pay dividends and similar distributions to policyholders. **DO NOT** include those types of losses here, instead report them on Schedule G.

The net capital loss for these corporations is the amount by which losses for the year from sales or exchanges of capital assets exceed the gains from these sales or exchanges plus the smaller of:

1. Taxable income (computed without gains or losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets); or
2. Losses from the sale or exchange of capital assets sold or exchanged to obtain funds to meet abnormal insurance losses and to provide for the payment of dividends and similar distributions to policyholders.

Subject to the limitations in section 1212(a), a net capital loss can be carried back 3 years and forward 5 years as a short-term capital loss.

For more information on gains and losses from sales or exchanges of property, see the instructions for Schedule D (Form 1120) and **Pub. 544**, Sales and Other Dispositions of Assets.

Line 8. Certain mutual fire or flood insurance companies.—A mutual fire or flood insurance company whose principal business is the issuance of policies:

1. for which the premium deposits are the same (regardless of the length of the term the policies are written for), and
2. under which the unabsorbed portion of such premium deposits not required for losses, expenses, or establishment of reserves is returned or credited to the policyholder on cancellation or expiration of the policy.

If **1** and **2** apply, the corporation must include in income an amount equal to 2% of the premiums earned on insurance contracts during the tax year with respect to such policies after deduction of premium deposits returned or credited during the same tax year. See section 832(b)(1)(D).

Line 9. Income on account of the special income and deduction accounts.—Corporations which write the kinds of insurance listed below are required to maintain the following special accounts. A corporation which writes: **(1)** mortgage guaranty insurance, must maintain a mortgage guaranty account; **(2)** lease guaranty insurance, must maintain a lease guaranty account; and **(3)** insurance on obligations the interest on which is excludible from gross income under section 103, must maintain an account

with respect to insurance on state and local obligations.

Amounts required to be subtracted from these accounts under sections 832(e)(5) and 832(e)(6) must be reported as income on line 9. See section 832(e) for more information.

Line 11. Mutual interinsurers or reciprocal underwriters—decrease in subscriber accounts.—Enter the decrease for the tax year in savings credited to subscriber accounts of a mutual insurance company that is an interinsurer or reciprocal underwriter. See the instructions for line 30, Schedule A, for a definition of savings credited to subscriber accounts.

Line 12. Income from a special loss discount account.—Enter the total from line 6, Part I, Form 8816. See section 847(5) and the instructions for Form 8816 for more information.

Line 13. Other income.—Enter any other taxable income not reported on lines 1 through 12. List the type and amount of income on an attached schedule. If the corporation has only one item of other income, describe it in parentheses on line 13.

• The amount of any deduction previously taken under section 179A that is subject to recapture. The corporation must recapture the benefit of any allowable deduction for qualified clean-fuel vehicle property (or clean-fuel vehicle refueling property), if, within 3 years of the date the property was placed in service, the property ceases to qualify. See Pub. 535 for details, including how to figure the recapture.

Deductions

Reducing certain expenses for which credits are allowable.—For each of the credits listed below, the corporation must reduce the otherwise allowable deductions for expenses used to figure the credit by the amount of the current year credit:

1. The orphan drug credit.
2. The credit for increasing research activities.
3. The enhanced oil recovery credit.
4. The disabled access credit.
5. The jobs credit.

If the corporation has any of these credits, be sure to figure each current year credit before figuring the deduction for expenses on which the credit is based.

Line 15. Compensation of officers.—Attach a schedule for all officers using the following columns: **(1)** name of officer; **(2)** Social security number; **(3)** percentage of time devoted to business; **(4)** amount of compensation.

This information must be submitted by each member of an affiliated group included in a consolidated return.

Line 16a. Salaries and wages.—Enter the amount of total salaries and wages paid or incurred for the tax year. Do not include salaries and wages deductible elsewhere on the return, such as elective contributions to a section 401(k) cash or deferred arrangement, or amounts

contributed under a salary reduction SEP agreement.

Caution: *If the corporation provided taxable fringe benefits to its employees, such as the personal use of a car, do not deduct as wages the amount allocated for depreciation and other expenses that are claimed elsewhere on its return.*

Line 16b. Less jobs credit.—Enter on line 16b the amount of jobs credit from **Form 5884**, Jobs Credit.

Line 18. Rents.—Enter rent paid or accrued for business property in which the corporation has no equity.

If the corporation rented or leased a vehicle, enter the total annual rent or lease expense paid or incurred during the year. Also complete Part V of **Form 4562**, Depreciation and Amortization. If the corporation leased a vehicle for a term of 30 days or more, the deduction for the vehicle lease expense may have to be reduced by an amount called the **inclusion amount**. The corporation may have an inclusion amount if:

The lease term began:	And the vehicle's fair market value on the first day of the lease exceeded:
After 12/31/92	\$14,300
After 12/31/91 but before 1/1/93	\$13,700
After 12/31/90 but before 1/1/92	\$13,400
After 12/31/86 but before 1/1/91	\$12,800

If the lease term began after June 18, 1984, but before January 1, 1987, see **Pub. 917**, Business Use of a Car, to find out if the corporation has an inclusion amount. Also see Pub. 917 for instructions on figuring the inclusion amount.

Line 19. Taxes and licenses.—Enter taxes paid or accrued during the tax year, but do not include the following:

- Federal income taxes (except the environmental tax under section 59A);
- Foreign or U.S. possession income taxes if a credit is claimed;
- Taxes not imposed on the corporation;
- Taxes, including state or local sales taxes, that are paid or incurred in connection with an acquisition or disposition of property. (These taxes must be treated as a part of the cost of the acquired property or, in the case of a disposition, as a reduction in the amount realized on the disposition.); or
- Taxes assessed against local benefits that increase the value of the property assessed (such as for paving, etc.)

See section 164(d) for the apportionment of taxes on real estate between a seller and a purchaser.

If the corporation is liable for the environmental tax under section 59A, see **Form 4626**, Alternative Minimum Tax—Corporations, for computation of the environmental tax deduction.

Line 20a. Interest.—Enter all interest paid or accrued during the tax year.

Generally, the interest and carrying charges on straddles cannot be deducted and must be capitalized. See section 263(g).

See section 163(e)(5) for special rules for the disqualified portion of original issue discount on a high yield discount obligation.

Certain interest paid or accrued by the corporation (directly or indirectly) to a related person may be limited if no tax is imposed on that interest. See section 163(j) for more detailed information.

Do not deduct interest on debt allocable to the production of qualified property. Interest that is allocable to certain property produced by a corporation for its own use or for sale must be capitalized. A corporation must also capitalize any interest on debt allocable to an asset used to produce the above property. See section 263A and Notice 88-99, 1988-2 C.B. 422, for definitions and more information.

See section 7872 for special rules on the deductibility of forgone interest on certain below-market rate loans.

Line 20b. Less tax-exempt interest expense.—Enter interest paid or accrued during the tax year on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations if the interest is wholly exempt from income tax. For exceptions, see section 265(b).

Line 21. Charitable contributions.—Enter contributions or gifts actually paid in the tax year to or for the use of charitable and governmental organizations described in section 170(c), and any unused contributions carried over from prior years.

The total amount claimed may not be more than 10% of taxable income (line 37, Schedule A) computed without regard to the following:

- Any deduction for contributions,
- The deduction for dividends received,
- The deduction allowed under section 249,
- Any net operating loss (NOL) carryback to the tax year under section 172, and
- Any capital loss carryback to the tax year under section 1212(a)(1).

Charitable contributions over the 10% limitation may not be deducted for the tax year but may be carried over to the next 5 tax years.

Special rules apply if the corporation has an NOL carryover to the tax year. In figuring the charitable contributions deduction for the tax year, the 10% limit is applied using the taxable income after the deduction for NOL.

To figure the amount of any remaining NOL carryover to later years, taxable income must be modified (see section 172(b)). To the extent that contributions are used to reduce taxable income for this purpose and increase an NOL carryover, a contributions carryover is not allowed. See section 170(d)(2)(B).

Corporations on the accrual basis may elect to deduct contributions paid by the 15th day of the 3rd month after the end of the tax year if the contributions are authorized by the board of directors during the tax year. Attach a declaration to the return, signed by an officer, stating that the

resolution authorizing the contributions was adopted by the board of directors during the tax year. Also attach a copy of the resolution.

If a corporation (other than a closely held or personal service corporation) contributes property other than cash and the deduction claimed for the property exceeds \$500, the corporation must attach a schedule to the return describing the kind of property contributed and the method used to determine its fair market value.

Closely-held and personal service corporations generally must complete **Form 8283**, Noncash Charitable Contributions, and attach it to their returns. All other corporations generally must complete and attach Form 8283 to their returns for contributions of property other than money, if the total claimed deduction for all property contributed was more than \$5,000.

A corporation must also keep records, as required by the regulations for section 170, for all of its charitable contributions.

If the corporation made a "qualified conservation contribution" under section 170(h), also include the fair market value of the underlying property before and after the donation, as well as the type of legal interest contributed, and describe the conservation purpose benefited by the donation.

If a contribution carryover is included, show the amount and how it was determined.

Special rule for contributions of certain property.—For a charitable contribution of property, the corporation must reduce the contribution by the sum of:

- The ordinary income or short-term capital gain that would have resulted if the property had been sold at its fair market value, and
- For certain contributions, all of the long-term capital gain that would have resulted if the property were sold at its fair market value.

The reduction for long-term capital gain applies to:

- Contributions of tangible personal property for use by an exempt organization for a purpose or function unrelated to the basis for its exemption, and
- Contributions of any property (except stock for which market quotations are readily available—see section 170(e)(5)) to or for the use of certain private foundations. See section 170(e) and Regulations section 1.170A-4.

For special rules for contributions of inventory and other property to certain organizations, see section 170(e)(3) and Regulations section 1.170A-4A.

Charitable contributions of scientific property used for research.—A corporation (other than a personal holding company or a personal service organization) can receive a larger deduction for contributing scientific property used for research to an institution of higher education. See section 170(e).

Line 22. Depreciation.—Besides depreciation, include on line 22 the part of the cost that the corporation elected to expense under section 179 for certain tangible property placed in service during tax year 1993 or carried over from 1992. See **Form 4562**, Depreciation and Amortization and its instructions.

Line 23. Depletion.—See sections 613 and 613A for percentage depletion rates applicable to natural deposits. Also, see section 291 for the limitation on the depletion deduction for iron ore and coal (including lignite).

Foreign intangible drilling costs and foreign exploration and development costs must either be added to the corporation's basis for cost depletion purposes or be deducted ratably over a 10-year period. See sections 263(i), 616, and 617 for details.

Attach **Form T (Timber)**, Forest Industries Schedules, if a deduction for depletion of timber is taken.

Line 24. Pension, profit-sharing, etc., plans.—Enter the deduction for contributions to qualified pension, profit-sharing, or other funded deferred compensation plans. Employers who maintain such a plan generally must file one of the forms listed below, even if the plan is not a qualified plan under the Internal Revenue Code. The filing requirement applies even if the corporation does not claim a deduction for the current tax year. There are penalties for failure to file these forms on time and for overstating the pension plan deduction. See sections 6652(e) and 6662(f).

Form 5500.—Complete this form for each plan with 100 or more participants.

Form 5500-C/R.—Complete this form for each plan with fewer than 100 participants.

Form 5500-EZ.—Complete this form for a one-participant plan. The term "one-participant plan" also means a plan that covers the owner(s) and his or her spouse, or a plan that covers partners in a business partnership (or the partners and their spouses).

Line 25. Employee benefit programs.—Enter contributions to employee benefit programs not claimed elsewhere on the return (e.g., insurance, health and welfare programs) that are not an incidental part of a pension, profit-sharing, etc., plan included on line 24.

Line 27. Additional deduction.—Any insurance company required to discount unpaid losses under section 846 is allowed an additional deduction not to exceed the excess of:

- The amount of certain undiscounted unpaid losses over
- The amount of the related discounted unpaid losses, to the extent the amount was not deducted in a preceding tax year.

Enter the amount of the additional deduction on this line and attach Form 8816.

Any insurance company taking the additional deduction is required to:

- Make special estimated tax payments equal to the tax benefit from the deduction, and

- Establish and maintain a Special Loss Discount Account. See section 847 and Form 8816 for details.

Line 29. Dividends to policyholders.—Enter the total dividends and similar distributions paid or declared to policyholders in their capacity as such, except in the case of a mutual fire insurance company exclusively issuing perpetual policies. Whether dividends have been paid or declared should be determined according to the method of accounting employed by the insurance company.

"Dividends and similar distributions" include amounts returned or credited to policyholders on cancellation or expiration of policies issued by a mutual fire or flood insurance company (1) where the premium deposits for the policy are the same (regardless of the length of the term for which the policies are written), and (2) under which the unabsorbed portion of such premium deposits not required for losses, expenses, or establishment of reserves is returned or credited to the policyholder on cancellation or expiration of the policy.

In the case of a qualified group self-insurers fund, the fund's deduction for policyholder dividends is allowed no earlier than the date the state regulatory authority determines the amount of the policyholder dividend that may be paid. See section 6076 of the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988 ("Act of 1988").

Line 30. Mutual interinsurers or reciprocal underwriters—increase in subscriber accounts.—A mutual insurance company that is an interinsurer or reciprocal underwriter may deduct the increase in savings credited to subscriber accounts for the tax year.

"Savings credited to subscriber accounts" means the surplus credited to the individual accounts of subscribers before the 16th day of the 3rd month following the close of the tax year. This is true only if the corporation would be required to pay this amount promptly to a subscriber if the subscriber ended the contract when the corporation's tax year ends. The corporation must notify the subscriber as required by Regulations section 1.823-6(c)(2)(v). The subscriber must treat any savings credited to the subscriber's account as a dividend paid or declared.

Line 31. Other deductions

Note: Do not deduct penalties such as those listed under **Interest and Penalties** on page 3.

Attach a schedule, listing by type and amount, all allowable deductions that are not deductible elsewhere on Form 1120-PC. Enter the total deductions allowable under sections 832(c)(1) and (10) (net of the annual statement change in undiscounted unpaid loss adjustment expenses) that are not deductible on lines 15 through 30.

A corporation may deduct dividends it pays in cash on stock held by an employee stock ownership plan. However, a deduction may only be taken if, according to the plan, the dividends are:

- Paid in cash directly to the plan participants or beneficiaries;
- Paid to the plan which distributes them in cash to the plan participants or their beneficiaries no later than 90 days after the end of the plan year in which the dividends are paid; or
- Used to make payments on a loan described in section 404(a)(9).

See section 404(k) for more details and the limitation on certain dividends.

Generally, the corporation can deduct only 80% of the amount otherwise allowable for meals and entertainment expenses paid or incurred in its trade or business. Also, meals must not be lavish or extravagant; a bona fide business discussion must occur during, immediately before, or immediately after the meal; and an employee of the corporation must be present at the meal. See section 274(k)(2) for exceptions. If the corporation claims a deduction for unallowable meal expenses, it may have to pay a penalty.

Additional limitations apply to deductions for gifts, skybox rentals, luxury water travel, convention expenses, and entertainment tickets. For details see section 274 and **Pub. 463**, Travel, Entertainment, and Gift Expenses.

Generally, a corporation can deduct all other ordinary and necessary travel and entertainment expenses paid or incurred in its trade or business. However, it cannot deduct an expense paid or incurred for a facility (such as a yacht or hunting lodge) that is used for an activity that is usually considered entertainment, amusement, or recreation. The following expenses are not deductible if paid or incurred after December 31, 1993:

- Club dues
- Travel expenses for a taxpayer's spouse and certain other individuals.

See **Changes To Note** on page 1.

Note: The corporation may be able to deduct otherwise nondeductible meals, travel, and entertainment expenses if the amounts are treated as compensation and reported on Form W-2 for an employee or on Form 1099-MISC for an independent contractor.

Section 179A allows a deduction for part of the cost of qualified clean-fuel vehicle property and qualified clean-fuel vehicle refueling property placed in service after June 30, 1993.

Line 32. Total deductions.—Insurance companies that issue specified insurance contracts (as defined in section 848(e)(1)) are generally required to amortize policy acquisition expenses on a straight-line basis over a period of 120 months beginning with the 1st month in the 2nd half of the tax year (section 848(a)). Reduce total deductions on line 32 by the amount required to be capitalized under Section 848. Attach a schedule showing all

computations. See section 848 and its regulations for special rules, definitions, and exceptions. Also see Form 1120-L, Schedule G, and its instructions for more information.

Line 34a. Special deduction for section 833 organizations.—The amount claimed cannot exceed taxable income for the tax year (determined without regard to this deduction).

Line 34b. Deduction on account of the special income and deduction accounts.—Enter the total of the amounts required to be added under sections 832(e)(4) and (6). However, no deduction is permitted unless the corporation purchases tax and loss bonds in an amount equal to the tax benefit attributable to the deduction. See section 832(e).

Note: *The deduction on account of the special income and deduction accounts is limited to taxable income for the tax year (computed without regard to this deduction or to any carryback of a net operating loss).*

Line 36b. Net operating loss deduction.—A net operating loss (NOL) incurred by a corporation in 1 tax year may be used to reduce the corporation's taxable income in another year. Generally, a corporation may carry an NOL back to each of the 3 years preceding the year of the loss and then carry any remaining amount over to each of the 15 years following the year of the loss (but see **Exceptions to carryback rules** on page 11). Enter on line 36b, the total NOL carryovers from prior tax years, but do not enter more than the corporation's taxable income (after dividends-received deduction). An NOL deduction cannot be taken in a year in which the corporation has negative taxable income. Attach a schedule showing the computation of the NOL deduction. Also complete question 15 on Schedule I.

For more information about NOL and the NOL deduction, get **Pub. 536**, Net Operating Losses.

Carryback and carryover rules.—Generally, an NOL first must be carried back to the third tax year preceding the year of the loss. To carry back the loss and obtain a quick refund of taxes, use **Form 1139**, Corporation Application for Tentative Refund. Form 1139 must be filed within 12 months after the close of the tax year of the loss. See section 6411 for details. Do not attach Form 1139 to the corporation's income tax return.

For carryback claims filed later than 12 months after the close of the tax year of the loss, file an amended Form 1120-PC instead of Form 1139.

After the corporation has applied the NOL to the first tax year to which it may be carried, the taxable income of that year is modified (as described in section 172(b)) to determine how much of the remaining loss may be carried to other years. See section 172(b) and the related regulations for details.

Special rules apply when an ownership change occurs (i.e., for any tax year ending after a post-1986 ownership change, the

amount of the taxable income of a loss corporation that can be offset by pre-change NOL carryovers is limited). See section 382. Also see Temporary Regulations section 1.382-2T(a)(2)(ii), which requires that a loss corporation file an information statement with its income tax return for each tax year that it is a loss corporation and certain shifts in ownership occurred.

See section 384 for the limitation on the use of preacquisition losses of one corporation to offset recognized built-in gains of another corporation.

Exceptions to carryback rules.—A corporation may make an irrevocable election to forego the carryback period and instead carry the NOL over to each of the 15 years following the year of the loss. To make this election, check the box in question 14 on Schedule I. The return must be timely filed (including extensions).

An NOL cannot be carried to or from any tax year for which the insurance company is not subject to tax under section 831(a), or to any tax year if (between the tax year from which the loss is being carried and such tax year) there is an intervening tax year for which the insurance company was not subject to tax imposed by section 831(a).

See section 844 for special loss carryover rules for insurance companies.

Schedule B, Part I—Taxable Investment Income of Electing Small Companies

Note: *(1) Once an election, under section 831(b) is made to be taxed only on investment income, it can only be revoked with the consent of the Secretary, and (2) a corporation making this election must include in gross investment income on line 8 any amount subtracted from a protection against loss account.*

Income

Line 1a, column (a). Gross interest.—Enter the gross amount of interest income including all tax-exempt interest income.

Line 1b, column (a). Interest exempt under section 103.—Enter the amount of interest on state and local bonds that is exempt from taxation under section 103. See the instructions for Schedule A, line 3b, column (a), for more information.

Lines 1a and 1b, column (b). Amortization of premiums.—Enter on line 1a, column (b), the total amortization of bond premiums, including amortization of premium on tax-exempt bonds. Enter on line 1b, column (b), the amortization of bond premium on tax-exempt bonds.

Note: *Insurance companies electing to amortize discount for tax purposes, should reduce the amortization of premium by any amortization of discount.*

Line 3. Gross rents.—Enter the gross rents received or accrued during the tax year. Deduct rental expenses such as repairs, interest, taxes and depreciation on the proper lines in the deductions section.

Line 5. Gross income from a trade or business other than insurance and from Form 4797.—Enter the gross income from a trade or business other than insurance carried on by the insurance company or by a partnership of which the insurance company is a partner. Include section 1245 and section 1250 gains (as modified by section 291), and other gains from **Form 4797**, Sales of Business Property, on investment assets only.

Line 6. Income from leases described in sections 834(b)(1)(B) and 834(b)(1)(C).—Enter gross income from entering into, changing, or ending any lease, mortgage, or other instrument or agreement from which the company earns interest, dividends, rents, or royalties.

Deductions

Note: *Also see section 834(d)(1) regarding the limitation of expenses on real estate owned and occupied in part or in whole by a mutual insurance company.*

Line 9. Real estate taxes.—Enter taxes paid or accrued on real estate owned by the corporation and deductible under section 164.

Line 10. Other real estate expenses.—Enter all ordinary and necessary real estate expenses, such as fire insurance, heat, light, and labor. Also enter the cost of incidental repairs, such as labor and supplies, that do not add to the property's value nor appreciably prolong its life. Do not include any amount paid for new buildings or for permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of any property or any amount spent on foreclosed property before the property is held for rent.

Line 11. Depreciation.—Enter depreciation on assets only to the extent that the assets are used to produce the income specified in section 834(b) and reported on lines 1 through 7 of Schedule B. For more information, see the instructions for line 22, Schedule A.

Line 12. Depletion.—Enter any allowable depletion on royalty income reported on line 4, Schedule B. See the instructions for line 23, Schedule A, for more information.

Line 13. Trade or business deductions.—Enter the total deductions for any trade or business income included in gross investment income under section 834(b)(2). Do not include deductions for any insurance business. Do not include losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets or property used in the business, or from the compulsory or involuntary conversion of property used in the trade or business.

Line 14. Interest.—See the instructions for lines 20a and 20b, Schedule A.

Line 17. Investment expenses.—Enter expenses that are properly chargeable as investment expenses. If general expenses are allocated to investment expenses, the total deduction cannot be more than the amount shown on Schedule B, Part II, line 39. Attach a schedule showing the kind and amount of the items and group the minor items into one amount.

See section 267 for the limitation on deductions for unpaid expenses and interest in transactions between related taxpayers.

Schedule B, Part II— Invested Assets Book Values

Schedule B, Part II, is used to compute the limitation on investment expenses required under section 834(c)(2) when any general expenses are in part assigned to or included in the investment expenses deducted on Schedule B, Part I, line 17.

Schedule C—Dividends and Special Deductions

Definitions

“Acquisition date” means in the case of investments acquired by direct purchase, the trade date rather than the settlement date. In the case of investments acquired other than by direct purchase (such as those acquired through transfers among affiliates, tax-free reorganizations, or the liquidation of a subsidiary, etc.), the actual acquisition date should be used regardless of the holding period determined under section 1223.

In the case of dividends received from affiliates, a special rule applies in determining the acquisition date. This rule provides that the portion of any 100% dividend which is attributable to prorated amounts shall be treated as received with respect to stock acquired on the later of: (a) the date the payor acquired the stock or obligation to which the prorated amounts are attributable, or (b) the first day on which the payor and payee were members of the same affiliated group as defined in section 243(b)(5). Also, if the taxpayer is a member of an affiliated group filing a consolidated return, its determination of dividends received is made as if the group were not filing a consolidated return.

“Prorated amounts” means tax-exempt interest and dividends with respect to which a deduction is allowable under section 243, 244, or 245 (other than 100% dividends).

“100% dividend” means any dividend if the percentage used for purposes of determining the deduction allowable under section 243, 244, or 245(b) is 100%. A special rule applies to certain dividends received by a foreign corporation.

Lines 1 through 23

For purposes of the 20% ownership test on lines 1 through 7, the percentage of stock owned by the corporation is based on voting power and value of the stock. Preferred stock described in section 1504(a)(4) is not taken into account. Corporations filing a consolidated return should see Regulations sections 1.1502-14, 1.1502-26, and 1.1502-27 before completing Schedule C.

Lines 1 through 9, column (a).—Enter in column (a) of the appropriate line those dividends that are not subject to the provisions of section 832(b)(5)(B). This will include:

(i) all dividends received on stock whose acquisition date is before August 8, 1986; and (ii) 100% dividends (defined above) on stock acquired after August 7, 1986, to the extent that such dividends are not attributable to prorated amounts.

Lines 1 through 9, column (b).—Enter in column (b) of the appropriate line those dividends that are subject to the provisions of section 832(b)(5)(B). This will include: (i) all dividends (other than 100% dividends) received on stock acquired after August 7, 1986; and (ii) 100% dividends received on stock acquired after August 7, 1986, to the extent that such dividends are attributable to prorated amounts (see definition on page 11).

In the case of an insurance company that files a consolidated return, the determination with respect to any dividend paid by a member to another member of the affiliated group is made as if no consolidated return was filed. See section 832(g).

Line 1.—Enter dividends (except those received on debt-financed stock acquired after July 18, 1984—see section 246A) that are received from less-than-20%-owned domestic corporations subject to income tax and that are subject to the 70% deduction under section 243(a)(1). Include on this line taxable distributions from an IC-DISC or former DISC that are designated as eligible for the 70% deduction and certain dividends of Federal Home Loan Banks. See section 246(a)(2).

For dividends received from a regulated investment company, see section 854 for the amount subject to the 70% deduction.

Report so-called dividends or earnings received from mutual savings banks, etc., as interest. Do not treat them as dividends.

Line 2.—Enter dividends (except those received on debt-financed stock acquired after July 18, 1984) received from 20%-or-more-owned domestic corporations subject to income tax that are subject to the 80% deduction under section 243(c).

Include on this line taxable distributions from an IC-DISC or former DISC that are considered eligible for the 80% deduction.

Line 3.—Enter dividends on debt-financed stock acquired after July 18, 1984, that are received from domestic and foreign corporations subject to income tax and that would otherwise be subject to the dividends-received deduction under section 243(a)(1), 243(c), or 245(a). Generally, debt-financed stock is stock that the corporation acquired by incurring a debt (e.g., it borrowed money to buy the stock).

Line 4.—Enter dividends received on the preferred stock of a less-than-20%-owned public utility that is subject to income tax and is allowed the deduction provided in section 247 for dividends paid.

Line 5.—Enter dividends received on preferred stock of a 20%-or-more-owned public utility that is subject to income tax and is allowed the deduction provided in section 247 for dividends paid.

Line 6.—Enter the U.S. source portion of dividends received from less-than-20%-owned foreign corporations and that qualify for the 70% deduction under section 245(a). To qualify for the 70% deduction, the corporation must own at least 10% of the foreign corporation by vote and value. Also include dividends received from a less-than-20% foreign sales corporation (FSC) that are attributable to income treated as effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States (excluding foreign trade income) and that qualify for the 70% deduction provided in section 245(c)(1)(B).

Line 7.—Enter the U.S.-source portion of dividends received from 20%-or-more-owned foreign corporations and that qualify for the 80% deduction under section 245(a). Also include dividends received from a 20%-or-more-owned FSC that are attributable to income treated as effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States (excluding foreign trade income) and that qualify for the 80% deduction provided in section 245(c)(1)(B).

Line 8.—Enter dividends received from wholly owned foreign subsidiaries that are eligible for the 100% deduction provided in section 245(b) and dividends from a FSC that qualify for the deduction provided in section 245(c)(1)(A). In general, the deduction under section 245(b) applies to dividends paid out of the earnings and profits of a foreign corporation for a tax year during which:

- All of its outstanding stock is owned (directly or indirectly) by the domestic corporation receiving the dividends, and
- All of its gross income from all sources is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States. Also include all dividends received from a FSC that are attributable to export sales income and that qualify for the 100% deduction under section 245(c).

Line 9.—Enter only those dividends that qualify under section 243(b) for the 100% dividends-received deduction described in section 243(a)(3). Corporations taking this deduction are subject to the provisions of section 1561.

Line 10, column (c).—Enter foreign dividends not reportable on lines 6, 7, and 8. Exclude distributions of amounts constructively taxed in the current year or in prior years under Subpart F (sections 951 through 964).

Line 11, column (c).—Include income constructively received from controlled foreign corporations under Subpart F. This amount should equal the total amounts reported on Schedule I of Form 5471.

Line 12, column (c).—Include gross-up for taxes deemed paid under sections 902 and 960.

Line 13, column (c).—Include the following:

1. Dividends (other than capital gain and exempt-interest dividends) that are received from regulated investment companies and are not subject to the 70% deduction.

2. Dividends from tax-exempt organizations.

3. Dividends (other than capital gain dividends) received from a real estate investment trust that, for the tax year of the trust in which the dividends are paid, qualifies under sections 856 through 860.

4. Dividends not eligible for a dividends-received deduction because of the holding period of the stock or an obligation to make corresponding payments with respect to similar stock.

Two situations in which the dividends-received deduction will not be allowed on any share of stock are:

- If the corporation held it 45 days or less (see section 246(c)(1)(A)), or
- To the extent the corporation is under an obligation to make related payments for substantially similar or related property.

5. Any other taxable dividend income not properly reported above, (including distributions under section 936(h)(4)).

Line 17.—Dividends received on debt-financed stock acquired after July 18, 1984, are not entitled to the full 70% or 80% dividends-received deduction. The 70% or 80% deduction is reduced by a percentage that is related to the amount of debt incurred to acquire the stock. See section 246A. Also see section 245(a) before making this computation for an additional limitation which applies to dividends received from foreign corporations.

Attach a schedule showing how the amount on line 17 was figured.

Line 23. Total.

Limitations on dividends-received deduction

Generally, line 23, column (c) may not exceed the amount from the worksheet below. However, in a year in which an NOL occurs, this limitation does not apply even if the loss is created by the dividends-received deduction. See sections 172(d) and 246(b).

Worksheet for Schedule C, line 23 (Keep for your records)

1. Enter the amount from Schedule A, line 37 or Schedule B, line 21, whichever applies, without: the NOL deduction (section 172); dividend-received deduction (sections 243(a)(1), 244(a), 245(a) or (b), and 247); any adjustment under section 1059; and any capital loss carryback to the tax year under section 1212(a)(1) _____
2. Enter the sum of the amounts from line 22, column (c), (without regard to wholly owned foreign subsidiary dividends) and line 24, column (c) _____
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1 _____

4. Multiply line 3 by 80% _____
5. Add lines 16, 19, 21, and 22 (without regard to FSC dividends), column (c) and the portion of the deduction on line 17, column (c) that is attributable to dividends received from 20% -or-more-owned corporations _____
6. Enter the smaller of line 4 or line 5. If line 5 is greater than line 4, stop here; enter the amount from line 6 on line 23, column (c) (without regard to FSC dividends). Do not complete the rest of this worksheet _____
7. Enter the total amount of dividends received from 20%-or-more-owned corporations that are included on lines 2, 3, 5, 7, and 8 (without regard to FSC dividends), column (a) _____
8. Subtract line 7 from line 3 _____
9. Multiply line 8 by 70% _____
10. Subtract line 5 from line 23, column (c) (without regard to FSC dividends) _____
11. Enter the smaller of line 9 or line 10. _____
12. **Dividends-received deduction after limitation (section 246(b)).** Add lines 6 and 11. Enter the result on line 23, column (c) (without regard to FSC dividends) _____

Schedule E—Premiums Earned

Definitions

“Undiscounted unearned premiums” means the unearned premiums shown in the annual statement filed for the year ending with or in the tax year.

“Applicable interest rate” means the annual rate determined under section 846(c)(2) for the calendar year the premiums are received.

“Applicable statutory premium recognition pattern” means the statutory premium recognition pattern in effect for the calendar year the premiums are received, and is based on the statutory premium recognition pattern which applies to premiums received by the corporation in such calendar year. For purposes of the preceding sentence, premiums received during any calendar year will be treated as received in the middle of such year.

Line 1.—Enter gross premiums written on insurance contracts during the tax year, less return premiums and premiums paid for reinsurance.

Lines 2a and 4a.—Include on lines 2a and 4a:

1. All life insurance reserves, as defined in section 816(b) (but determined under section 807); and
2. All unearned premiums of a Blue Cross or Blue Shield organization to which section 833 applies.

Note: *If due to the amendments made to section 832(b)(4) applicable to tax years beginning on or after September 30, 1990, a corporation is required to change its method of computing reserves, this change is treated as a change in method of accounting, initiated by the corporation, and made with the consent of the Secretary. The corporation must take into account the net adjustments required by*

section 481 over a period not to exceed 4 tax years beginning with the 1st tax year beginning on or after September 30, 1990.

Lines 2b and 4b.—Include on lines 2b and 4b, 90% of unearned premiums for insurance against default in the payment of principal or interest on securities described in section 165(g)(2)(C) (relating to worthless securities) with maturities of more than 5 years.

Lines 2c and 4c.—The amount of the discounted unearned premiums as of the end of any tax year must be the present value of such premiums (as of such time and separately with respect to premiums received in each calendar year) determined by using: (1) the amount of the undiscounted unearned premiums at such time; (2) the applicable interest rate; and (3) the applicable statutory premium recognition pattern.

Lines 2d and 4d.—Include on lines 2d and 4d, 80% of the total of all unearned premiums not reported on lines 2a through 2c, or 4a through 4c, respectively.

A reciprocal or interinsurer required under state law to reflect unearned premiums on its annual statement net of premium acquisition expenses, should increase its unearned premiums by the amount of such acquisition expenses prior to making the computation on lines 2d and 4d. See section 832(b)(7)(E).

Line 6.—Transitional adjustments apply to companies which become taxable under section 831(a). See section 832(b)(7)(D) for more information.

Schedule F—Losses Incurred

Line 1. Losses paid.—Enter the total losses paid on insurance contracts during the tax year less salvage and reinsurance recovered during the tax year.

Lines 2a and 4a. Unpaid losses on life insurance contracts.—Unpaid losses must be adjusted for recoveries of reinsurance. The amounts of expected recoveries should be estimated based on the facts in each case and the corporation’s experience with similar cases.

Lines 2b and 4b. Discounted unpaid losses outstanding.—Enter all discounted unpaid losses as defined in section 846.

Section 846 provides that the amount of discounted unpaid losses must be computed separately by line of business (multiple peril lines must be treated as a single line of business) and by accident year and must be equal to the present value of such losses determined by using:

1. The amount of the undiscounted unpaid losses,
2. The applicable interest rate, and
3. The applicable loss payment pattern.

Special rules apply with respect to unpaid losses related to disability insurance (other than credit disability insurance), noncancelable accident and health insurance, cancelable accident and

health insurance, and to the international and reinsurance lines of business. With regard to the special rules for discounting unpaid losses on accident and health insurance (other than disability income insurance), unpaid losses are assumed to be paid in the middle of the year following the accident year.

As a general rule, the amount of undiscounted unpaid losses means the unpaid losses and unpaid loss adjustment expenses shown in the annual statement. However, see Regulations sections 1.846-1(a)(1) referring to Regulations section 1.832-4(b). Under section 832(b)(5)(A), however, unpaid losses must be adjusted to take into account estimated recoveries due to salvage and reinsurance for those losses. If the amounts shown in the annual statement were determined on a discounted basis and if the extent to which these losses were discounted can be determined on the basis of information disclosed on or with the annual statement, the amount of the undiscounted unpaid losses must be recomputed to eliminate any reduction caused by such discounting. In no event can the amount of discounted unpaid losses determined under section 846 with respect to any line of business for an accident year exceed the total amount of unpaid losses with respect to any line of business for an accident year as reported on the annual statement. Also see Regulations section 1.832-4(d) regarding increasing unpaid losses shown on the annual statement by salvage recoverable. Also see Rev. Proc. 92-77, 1992-2 C.B. 454.

The applicable interest rate for each calendar year and the applicable loss payment pattern for each accident year for each line of business are determined by the Secretary. The applicable interest rate for 1993 is 8.10%. See Rev. Rul. 92-104, 1992-2, C.B. 212. The applicable loss payment patterns are published in Rev. Proc. 93-29, 1993-25 I.R.B. 18. Applicable interest rates and payment patterns for prior years are published in Rev. Proc. 92-47, 1992-1 C.B. 980; Rev. Rul. 91-42, 1991-2 C.B. 332; Rev. Rul. 90-26, 1990-1 C.B. 124; Rev. Rul. 89-66A, 1989-1 C.B. 220; and Rev. Rul. 88-63, 1988-2 C.B. 130.

However, under section 846(e), corporations having sufficient historical experience to determine a loss payment pattern may, under certain circumstances, elect to use their own historical experience. If an election is made, the loss payment patterns will be based on the most recent calendar year for which an annual statement was filed before the beginning of the accident year. No election under section 846(e) will apply to any international or reinsurance line of business. If the corporation elects to use its own loss payment patterns, be sure to check the "Yes" column for question 10 in Schedule I, Other Information. For more information regarding this election, see section 846(e), Regulations section 1.846-2, and Rev. Proc. 92-76, 1992-2 C.B. 453.

Note: *There is a special application of the "Fresh Start" provision in the case of an insurance company that:*

1. *is exempt from tax for its first tax year beginning after 1986 under section 501(a) that is described in any paragraph of section 501(c) or, under section 831(b), is taxed only on investment income, and*

2. *if the insurance company later becomes subject to tax under section 831(a), the rules relating to the Fresh Start under the discounting provisions are to be applied by treating the last tax year before the year in which the insurance company becomes subject to tax under section 831(a) as the insurance company's last tax year beginning before 1987. See section 1010(e) of the Act of 1988 and Notice 88-100.*

Lines 6 and 7. Estimated salvage and reinsurance recoverable.—An insurance company's treatment of salvage in determining its paid and unpaid losses is a method of accounting for Federal income tax purposes. Generally, insurance companies that did not previously treat salvage in accordance with section 832(b)(5)(A) are required to change their method of accounting for the first tax year beginning after December 31, 1989. A change in the method of computing losses incurred, is treated as a change in a method of accounting, initiated by the insurance company, and made with the consent of the Secretary. In applying section 481 due to a change required by section 832(b)(5)(A), only 13% of the net amount of adjustments (otherwise required by section 481 to be taken into account) will be taken into account. In addition, the portion of net adjustments required to be taken into account, must be taken into account over a period not to exceed 4 tax years beginning with the insurance company's first tax year beginning after December 31, 1989. If an insurance company, subject to tax under section 831, took salvage recoverable into account in determining losses incurred for its last tax year beginning before January 1, 1990, (and reflected such treatment in its annual statement) 87% of the discounted amount of estimated salvage recoverable as of the close of such last tax year will be allowed as a deduction ratably over its first 4 tax years beginning after December 31, 1989. Also see Rev. Procs. 91-48, 1991-2 C.B. 760, 93-30, 1993-25, I.R.B. 26, and Regulations section 1.832-4.

See section 11305(c)(4) of the "Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1990" ("Act of 1990") for the special rule for overestimates and section 11305(c)(5) of the "Act of 1990" for the effect on earnings and profits.

Line 9. Tax-exempt interest subject to section 832(b)(5)(B).—Enter the amount of tax-exempt interest received or accrued during the tax year on investments made after August 7, 1986. For additional information regarding the determination of the acquisition date of an investment, see the instructions for Schedule C.

Schedule G—Other Capital Losses

Capital assets are considered sold or exchanged to provide funds to meet abnormal insurance losses and to pay dividends and make similar distributions to policyholders to the extent that the gross receipts from their sale or exchange are not more than the amount by which the sum of dividends and similar distributions paid to policyholders, losses paid, and expenses paid for the tax year is more than the total on line 9, Schedule G.

Total gross receipts from sales of capital assets (line 12, column (c)) must not be more than line 10. If necessary, the corporation may report part of the gross receipts from a particular sale of a capital asset on this schedule and the rest on Schedule D (Form 1120). Otherwise, do not include on Schedule D (Form 1120) any sales reported on this schedule.

Schedule H—Special Deduction for Section 833 Organizations and Ending Adjusted Surplus

Line 5. Beginning adjusted surplus.—Enter the amount from Schedule H, Part II, line 12 of the 1992 Form 1120-PC.

The adjusted surplus as of the beginning of any tax year is an amount equal to the adjusted surplus as of the beginning of the preceding tax year: (1) increased by the amount of any adjusted taxable income for the preceding tax year, or (2) decreased by the amount of any adjusted net operating loss for the preceding tax year.

For purposes of the computation of the adjusted surplus, the terms "adjusted taxable income" and "adjusted net operating loss" mean the taxable income or the net operating loss, respectively, determined with the following modifications: (1) without regard to the deduction determined under section 833(b)(1); (2) without regard to any carryover or carryback to that tax year; and (3) by increasing gross income by an amount equal to the net exempt income for the tax year.

Line 6. Special deduction.—The deduction for any tax year is limited to taxable income for such tax year determined without regard to such deduction.

Note: *Under section 833(b)(4), any determination under section 833(b) must be made by only taking into account items from the health-related business of the corporation.*

Line 8a. Adjusted tax-exempt income.—Reduce the total tax-exempt interest received or accrued during the tax year by any amount (not otherwise deductible) which would have been allowable as a deduction for the tax year if such interest were not tax-exempt. Enter the result on line 8a.

Line 8b. Adjusted dividends-received deduction.—Reduce the total amount allowed as a deduction under sections 243, 244, and 245 by the amount of any decrease in deductions allowable for the tax year because of section 832(b)(5)(B) when the decrease is caused by the deductions under sections 243, 244, and 245. Enter the result on line 8b.

Schedule I—Other Information

Be sure to answer all of the questions that apply to the corporation.

Question 4

Check the “Yes” box for question 4 if either **1** or **2** below applies to the corporation:

1. The corporation is a subsidiary in an affiliated group (defined below), but is not filing a consolidated return for the tax year with that group.

2. The corporation is a subsidiary in a parent-subsidiary controlled group (defined below).

Any corporation that meets either of the requirements above should check the “Yes” box. This applies even if the corporation is a subsidiary member of one group and the parent corporation of another.

Note: *If the corporation is an “excluded member” of a controlled group (see section 1563(b)(2)), it is still considered a member of a controlled group for this purpose.*

Affiliated group.—The term “affiliated group” means one or more chains of includible corporations (section 1504(a)) connected through stock ownership with a common parent corporation. The common parent must be an includible corporation and the following requirements must be met:

1. The common parent must own directly stock that represents at least 80% of the total voting power and at least 80% of the total value of the stock of at least one of the other includible corporations.

2. Stock that represents at least 80% of the total voting power and at least 80% of the total value of the stock of each of the other corporations (except for the common parent) must be owned directly by at least one of the other includible corporations.

For this purpose, the term “stock” generally does not include any stock that **(a)** is nonvoting, **(b)** is nonconvertible, **(c)** is limited and preferred as to dividends and does not participate significantly in corporate growth, and **(d)** has redemption and liquidation rights that do not exceed the issue price of the stock (except for a reasonable redemption or liquidation premium).

Parent-subsidiary controlled group.—The term “parent-subsidiary controlled group” means one or more chains of corporations connected through stock ownership (section 1563(a)(1)). Both of the following requirements must be met:

1. 80% of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote or at least 80% of the total value of all classes of stock of each corporation in the group (except the parent) must be owned by one or more of the other corporations in the group.

2. The common parent must own at least 80% of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote or at least 80% of the total value of all classes of stock of at least one of the other corporations in the group. Stock owned directly by other members of the group is not counted when computing the voting power or value.

See section 1563(d)(1) for the definition of “stock” for purposes of determining stock ownership above.

Question 6

Check the “Yes” box if one foreign person owned at least 25% of **(a)** the total voting power of all classes of stock of the corporation entitled to vote, or **(b)** the total value of all classes of stock of the corporation.

The constructive ownership rules of section 318 apply in determining if a corporation is foreign-owned. See section 6038A(c)(5) and the related regulations.

Enter on line 6a the percentage owned by the foreign person specified in question 6. On line 6b, write the name of the owner’s country.

Note: *If there is more than one 25%-or-more foreign owner, complete lines 6a and 6b for the foreign person with the highest percentage of ownership.*

Foreign person.—The term “Foreign person” means:

- A foreign citizen or nonresident alien,
- An individual who is a citizen of a U.S. possession (but who is not a U.S. citizen or resident),
- A foreign partnership,
- A foreign corporation,
- Any foreign estate or trust within the meaning of section 7701(a)(31) or
- A foreign government (or one of its agencies or instrumentalities) to the extent that it is engaged in the conduct of a commercial activity as described in section 892.

Owner’s country.—For individuals, the term “owners country” means the country of residence. For all others, it is the country where incorporated, organized, created, or administered.

Requirement to file Form 5472.—If the corporation checked “Yes” to Question 6, it may have to file **Form 5472**, Information Return of a 25% Foreign-Owned U.S. Corporation or a Foreign Corporation Engaged in a U.S. Trade or Business. Generally, a 25% foreign-owned corporation that had a reportable transaction with a foreign or domestic related party during the tax year must file Form 5472. Form 5472 must be filed by the due date of the corporation’s income tax return (including extensions). Attach Form 5472 to the tax return and file a copy

of Form 5472 with the Internal Revenue Service Center, Philadelphia, PA 19255.

If the corporation’s tax return is not filed when due, Form 5472 must nevertheless be timely filed at the service center where the tax return is due (with a copy to Philadelphia). When the tax return is filed, attach a copy of the previously filed Form 5472.

Penalties for failure to file Form 5472. If a corporation does not file Form 5472 as described above, a \$10,000 penalty applies. The penalty also applies for failure to maintain records as required by Regulations section 1.6038A-3.

Question 8

Foreign financial accounts.—Check the “Yes” box if either **1** or **2** below, applies to the corporation. Otherwise, check the “No” box:

1. At any time during the 1993 calendar year the corporation had an interest in or signature or other authority over a bank, securities, or other financial account in a foreign country; and

- The combined value of the account(s) was more than \$10,000 at any time during the calendar year; AND

- The account was NOT with a U.S. military banking facility operated by a U.S. financial institution.

2. The corporation owns more than 50% of the stock in any corporation that would answer “Yes” to item **1** above.

Get **Form TD F 90-22.1**, Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts, to see if the corporation is considered to have an interest in or signature or other authority over a financial account in a foreign country.

If “Yes” is checked for this question, file Form TD F 90-22.1 by June 30, 1994, with the Department of the Treasury at the address shown on the form. Form TD F 90-22.1 is not a tax return, so do not file it with Form 1120-PC. You can get Form TD F 90-22.1 from an IRS Distribution Center or by calling our toll free number 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676).

Also, if “Yes” is checked for this question, write the name of the foreign country or countries. Attach a separate sheet if more space is needed.

Question 13

Show any tax-exempt interest received or accrued. Include any exempt-interest dividends received as a shareholder in a mutual fund or other regulated investment company.

Question 14

Check the box on line 14 if the corporation elects under section 172(b)(3) to forgo the carryback period for an NOL. If you check this box, do not attach the statement described in Temporary Regulations section 7.0(d).

Question 15

Enter the amount of the net operating loss (NOL) carryover to the tax year from prior

years, regardless of whether any of the loss is used to offset income on this return. The amount to enter is the total of all NOLs generated in prior years but not used to offset income (either as a carryback or carryover) to a tax year prior to 1993. Do not reduce the amount by any NOL deduction reported on Schedule A, line 36b. Pub. 536 has a worksheet for figuring a corporation's NOL carryover.

Schedule J—Protection Against Loss Account

Section 1024 of P.L. 99-514 repealed section 824 relating to the protection against loss account (PAL account). However, PAL account balances are includible in income as though section 824 were still in effect.

Line 2a. Section 824(d)(1)(B).—Enter the amount, if any, by which the sum of the investment loss and the statutory underwriting loss for the tax year exceeds the sum of the statutory underwriting income and the taxable investment income for the tax year.

Line 2b. Section 824(d)(1)(C).—Enter (in the order the losses occurred) amounts equal to the unused loss carryovers to the tax year.

Line 2c. Section 824(d)(1)(D).—Enter any amount remaining in the account which was added to the account for the fifth preceding tax year minus one-half of the amount remaining in the account for such tax year which was added by section 824(a)(1)(B).

Line 2d. Section 824(d)(1)(E).—Enter the amount by which the total amount in the account exceeds the greater of:

(i) 10% of premiums earned on insurance contracts during the tax year (as defined in section 832(b)(4)) minus dividends to policyholders (as defined in section 832(c)(11)), or

(ii) the total amount in the account at the close of the preceding tax year.

Schedule L—Balance Sheets

Note: All insurance companies required to file Form 1120-PC must complete Schedule L.

Line 5. Tax-exempt securities.—Include on this line:

1. State and local government obligations, the interest on which is excludable from gross income under section 103(a), and

2. Stock in a mutual fund or other regulated investment company that distributed exempt-interest dividends during the tax year of the corporation.

Line 18. Insurance liabilities.—Include on this line:

- Undiscounted unpaid losses,
- Loss adjustment expenses, and
- Unearned premiums.

See section 846 for more information.

Schedule M-1—Reconciliation of Income (Loss) per Books With Income per Return

Line 5c. Travel and entertainment.—Include on line 5c any of the following:

- 20% of meals and entertainment not allowed under section 274(n).
- Expenses for the use of an entertainment facility.
- The part of business gifts over \$25.
- Expenses over \$2,000 of an individual allocable to conventions on cruise ships.
- Employee achievement awards over \$400.
- The cost of entertainment tickets over face value (also subject to 20% disallowance under section 274(n)).
- The cost of skyboxes over the face value of non-luxury box seat tickets.
- The part of the cost of luxury water travel not allowed under section 274(m).
- Expenses for travel as a form of education.
- Other travel and entertainment expenses not allowed as a deduction.

Line 7a. Tax exempt-interest.—Include as interest on line 7a any exempt-interest dividends received as a shareholder in a mutual fund or other regulated investment company.

