

1993



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Instructions for Form 1120-RIC

U.S. Income Tax Return for Regulated Investment Companies

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 56 hr., 41 min.

**Learning about the law
or the form** 17 hr., 13 min.

Preparing the form 33 hr., 47 min.

**Copying, assembling,
and sending the form
to the IRS** 4 hr., 17 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 (1545-1010), Washington, DC 20503. **DO NOT** send the tax form to either of these offices. Instead, see **Where To File** on page 3.

General Instructions

Note: In addition to the publications listed in these instructions, regulated investment companies may want to get **Pub. 534, Depreciation**; **Pub. 535, Business Expenses**; **Pub. 542, Tax Information on Corporations**; and **Pub. 946, How To Begin Depreciating Your Property**.

You can get these publications and other publications referred to in the instructions at most IRS offices. To order publications and forms, call our toll-free number 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676).

Changes To Note

The Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993 (the Act) made changes to the tax law for regulated investment companies (RICs), 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 funds with taxable income over \$10 million. Funds 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 10.

The Act also increased to 35% the tax rate on a fund's undistributed capital gains. The rate on a personal holding company (Schedule PH (Form 1120)) is increased to 39.6%. In addition, the tax rate on taxable income for a fund that is a personal holding company or that is not in compliance with Regulations section 1.852-6 is increased to 35%. See the instructions for lines 3a and 6 on pages 9 and 10.

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 fund 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 fund 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 fund 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

- Dealers in securities must use the "mark-to-market" accounting method described in new section 475 for tax years ending on or after December 31, 1993. Under the new rules, any security that is inventory to the dealer must be included in inventory at its fair market value. Any security that is not inventory and that is held at the close of the tax year is treated as sold at its fair market value on the last business day of the tax year, and any gain or loss must be taken into account in determining gross income. The gain or loss taken into account is generally treated as ordinary gain or loss.

Dealers required to change their accounting method to comply with the new law are treated as having initiated the change in accounting method and as having received the consent of the IRS to the change. Generally, the net amount of the section 481(a) adjustment (reported on line 7, page 1) is taken into account ratably over a 5-year period, beginning with the first tax year ending on or after December 31, 1993.

For details, including exceptions, see new section 475.

- Lobbying expenses paid or incurred after December 31, 1993, are no longer deductible business expenses. 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 fund's lobbying expenses qualify under the de minimis rule, they are deductible.

A portion of payments for membership dues to a trade organization or other 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 fide 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 fund 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 following credits, which expired on June 30, 1992, are extended. Effective July 1, 1992:

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 the following new general business credit:

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

Purpose of Form

Form 1120-RIC, U.S. Income Tax Return for Regulated Investment Companies, is used to report the income, gains, losses, deductions, credits, and to figure the income tax liability of a regulated investment company as defined in section 851.

Who Must File

A domestic corporation that elects to be treated as a RIC for the tax year (or has made an election for a prior tax year) and meets the requirements listed below must file Form 1120-RIC. The election is made by computing taxable income as a RIC on Form 1120-RIC.

A corporation that elects to be treated as a RIC must be a domestic corporation that:

- Is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission throughout the tax year as a management company or unit investment trust under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the ICA);
- Has an election in effect under the ICA to be treated as a business development company; or
- Is a common trust fund or similar fund that is neither an investment company under section 3(c)(3) of the ICA nor a common trust fund as defined under section 584(a).

In addition, the corporation must meet all 6 of the following requirements in order to qualify as a RIC:

1. At least 90% of its gross income (including tax-exempt interest income) must be derived from:

- Dividends;
- Interest;
- Payments with respect to securities loans (as defined in section 512(a)(5));
- Gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities (as defined in ICA section 2(a)(36)) or foreign currencies; or
- Other income (including gains from options, futures, or forward contracts) derived from the company's business of investing in such stock, securities, or currencies.

Income from a partnership or trust qualifies under the 90% test to the extent the company's distributive share of such income is from items described above as realized by the partnership or trust.

Income that a RIC receives in the normal course of business as a reimbursement from its investment advisor is qualifying income for purposes of the 90% test if the reimbursement is includible in the RIC's gross income.

2. Less than 30% of its gross income must be derived from the sale or disposition of any of the following that were held for less than 3 months:

- Stock or securities (as defined in ICA section 2(a)(36));
- Options, futures, or forward contracts (other than options, futures, or forward contracts on foreign currencies); or
- Foreign currencies (or options, futures, or forward contracts on foreign currencies) but only if such currencies

(or options, futures, or forward contracts) are not directly related to the company's principal business of investing in stock or securities (or options and futures on stocks or securities).

However, a fund (defined below) will not be disqualified for failing to meet the 30% test because of sales resulting from abnormal redemptions on any day and occurring before the close of the 5th business day after such day if: (1) the sum of the percentages determined under section 851(h)(3)(B) for abnormal redemptions on that day and on prior days during the tax year exceeds 30%, and (2) the RIC would meet the 30% test for the tax year if all of the funds which are a part of the RIC were treated as a single RIC.

3. At the end of each quarter of the company's tax year, at least 50% of the value of its assets must be invested in:

- Cash and cash items (including receivables);
- Government securities;
- Securities of other RICs; and
- Securities of other issuers, except that the investment in a single issuer of securities may not exceed 5% of the value of the company's assets or 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer (except as provided in section 851(e)). See sections 851(b)(4) and 851(c).

4. At the end of each quarter of the company's tax year, no more than 25% of the value of the company's assets may be invested in the securities (excluding government securities or securities of other RICs) of a single issuer or in the securities of two or more issuers controlled by the RIC and engaged in the same or related trades or businesses. See sections 851(b)(4) and 851(c).

5. The company's deduction for dividends paid for the tax year (as defined in section 561, but without regard to capital gain dividends) equals or exceeds the sum of:

- 90% of its investment company taxable income determined without regard to section 852(b)(2)(D); and
- 90% of the excess of the company's interest income excludable from gross income under section 103(a) over its deductions disallowed under sections 265 and 171(a)(2).

6. The company must have been a RIC for all tax years ending after November 7, 1983, or, at the end of the current tax year, the company had no accumulated earnings and profits from a tax year that it did not qualify as a RIC.

See sections 851 and 852 and related regulations for details.

If a RIC has more than one fund (defined on page 3), each fund is treated as a separate corporation for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code (except for

the definitional requirement of a RIC, in the second paragraph under **Who Must File.**)

Definition of a Fund

A fund is a separate portfolio of assets, whose beneficial interests are owned by the holders of a class or series of stock that is preferred over all other classes or series for that portfolio of assets.

Note: As used in these instructions and Form 1120-RIC, the term "fund" refers to the above definition and to any RIC that does not have more than one portfolio of assets.

When To File

Generally, the fund must file its income tax return by the 15th day of the 3rd month after the end of the tax year. A new fund filing a short period return must generally file by the 15th day of the 3rd month after the short period ends. A fund that has dissolved must generally file by the 15th day of the 3rd month after the date it dissolved.

If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the fund 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

File the tax return at the applicable IRS address listed below.

If the fund'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
Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia	Cincinnati, OH 45999
Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas	Austin, TX 73301

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
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California (all other counties), Hawaii	Fresno, CA 93888
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Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin	Kansas City, MO 64999
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Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee	Memphis, TN 37501
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Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia	Philadelphia, PA 19255
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Who Must Sign

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

Note: If this return is being filed for a series fund (as discussed in section 851(h)(2)), the return may be signed by any officer authorized to sign for the RIC in which the fund is a series.

If a corporate officer completes Form 1120-RIC, the Paid Preparer's space should remain blank. Anyone who prepares Form 1120-RIC but does not charge the fund 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 the return, 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 fund'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 reflect taxable income.

Generally, a fund 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 fund 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. Also see **Pub. 538**, Accounting Periods and Methods.

Change in Accounting Period

Generally, before changing an accounting period, the Commissioner's approval must be obtained (Regulations section 1.442-1) by filing **Form 1128**, Application To Adopt, Change, or Retain a Tax Year. Also see Pub. 538.

Rounding Off to Whole Dollars

The fund 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 fund'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 fund's basis in property for as long as they are needed to figure the basis of the original or replacement property.

The fund 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.

Depository Method of Tax Payment

The fund must pay the tax due in full no later than the 15th day of the 3rd month after the end of the tax year. Deposit fund income tax payments (and estimated tax payments) with **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 depository for Federal taxes or to the Federal Reserve bank (FRB) servicing the fund's geographic area. Make checks or money orders payable to that depository or FRB.

To help ensure proper crediting, write the fund's employer identification number, the tax period to which the deposit applies and "Form 1120-RIC" 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 depository 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 fund owes tax when it files Form 1120-RIC, do not include the payment with the tax return. Instead, mail or deliver the payment with Form 8109 to a qualified depository or FRB.*

Estimated Tax Payments

Generally, a fund must make installment payments of estimated tax if it expects its estimated tax 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. For estimated tax purposes, the estimated tax of the fund is defined as its alternative minimum tax less the credit for Federal tax paid on fuels. Use Form 1120-W as a worksheet to compute estimated tax. To make deposits of estimated tax, use the deposit coupons (Forms 8109). For more information on estimated tax payments, including penalties that apply if the fund fails to make required payments, see the instructions for line 29 on page 8.

If the fund 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 the 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 fund's tax year.

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 fund 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 fund can show that the failure to file on time was due to reasonable cause. Funds that file late must attach a statement explaining the reasonable cause.

Late payment of tax.—A fund 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 fund 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 fund has a tax problem it has been unable to resolve through normal channels, write to the fund's local IRS district director or call the fund'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 the 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, Schedules, and Statements That May Be Required

Forms

The fund may have to file any of the following:

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

Form 926, Return by a U.S. Transferor of Property to a Foreign Corporation,

Foreign Estate or Trust, or Foreign Partnership. Use this form to report transfers of property to a foreign corporation, foreign estate or trust, foreign partnership, and to pay any excise tax due under section 1491. On the day of the transfer, file Form 926 with the service center where the fund is required to file its income tax return.

Also use Form 926 to report information required under section 6038B. A fund that transfers property to a foreign corporation in an exchange described in section 367(a) or (d), or that makes an election to apply principles similar to the principles of section 367 to any transfer covered by the excise tax, must file Form 926 and attach the information required by Regulations section 1.6038B-1T. If section 6038B applies, file Form 926 and the required information with the fund's income tax return for the tax year that includes the transfer date.

If a fund fails to timely report the information required by section 6038B, a penalty may apply. The penalty is equal to 25% of the gain realized on the exchange of the property.

Form 940 or Form 940-EZ, Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax Return. The fund 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 fund 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. Agricultural employers must file **Form 943**, Employer's Annual Tax Return for Agricultural Employees, instead of Form 941, to report income tax withheld and employer and employee social security and Medicare taxes for farmworkers.

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 (or **Circular A**, Agricultural Employer's Tax Guide), for details, including the definition of responsible person.*

Form 966, Corporate Dissolution or Liquidation.

Form 972, Consent of Shareholder To Include Specific Amount in Gross

Income, and **Form 973**, Corporation Claim for Deduction for Consent Dividends. Use these forms to report a consent dividend under section 565 or to claim a consent dividend deduction under section 561.

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 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 recipient'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, medical and dental health care payments, miscellaneous income payments, nonemployee compensation, original issue discount, patronage dividends, 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 fund must file Forms 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 2438, Regulated Investment Company Undistributed Capital Gains Tax Return. If the fund designates undistributed capital gains under section 852(b)(3)(D), it must file this return and pay tax on the gains designated by the 30th day after the end of the fund's tax year. In addition, a copy of Form 2438 (with Copy A of all Forms 2439) must be attached to Form 1120-RIC when filed.

Form 2439, Notice to Shareholder of Undistributed Long-Term Capital Gains. If the fund filed Form 2438, it must complete Form 2439 for each shareholder for whom it paid tax on undistributed capital gains designated under section 852(b)(3)(D) and furnish a copy to the shareholder by the 60th day after the end of the fund's tax 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 8275, Disclosure Statement. Form 8275 is used by taxpayers and income tax return 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 8613, Return of Excise Tax on Undistributed Income of Regulated Investment Companies. If the fund is liable for the 4% excise tax on undistributed income under section 4982 or makes an election under section 4982(e)(4), it must file this return for the calendar year.

Form 8621, Return by a Shareholder of a Passive Foreign Investment Company or Qualified Electing Fund. A fund that was a shareholder in a passive foreign investment company (as defined in section 1296) at any time during the tax year must complete and attach this form to its return.

Statements

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

A fund 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 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 fund 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 page 11 for more information.

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

Election under Temporary Regulations section 1.67-2T(j)(2).—Generally, shareholders in a nonpublicly offered fund that are individuals or pass-through entities are treated as having received a dividend in an amount equal to the shareholder's allocable share of affected RIC expenses for the calendar year. They are also treated as having paid or incurred an expense described in section 212 (and subject to the 2%

limitation on miscellaneous itemized deductions) in the same amount for the calendar year. A nonpublicly offered fund may elect to treat its affected RIC expenses for a calendar year as equal to 40% of the amount determined under Temporary Regulations section 1.67-2T(j)(1)(i) for that calendar year. To make this election, attach to Form 1120-RIC for the tax year that includes the last day of the calendar year for which the fund makes the election, a statement that it is making an election under paragraph (j)(2) of Temporary Regulations section 1.67-2T. Once made, the election remains in effect for all subsequent calendar years and may not be revoked without IRS consent. See Temporary Regulations section 1.67-2T for definitions and other details.

Attachments

Attach **Form 4136**, Credit for Federal Tax Paid on Fuels, after page 4, Form 1120-RIC. Attach schedules in alphabetical order and other forms in numerical order after Form 4136.

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

Specific Instructions

Period covered.—File the 1993 return for calendar year 1993 and fiscal years that begin in 1993 and end in 1994. For a fiscal year, fill in the tax year space at the top of the form.

Note: *The 1993 Form 1120-RIC may also be used if: (1) the fund has a tax year of less than 12 months that begins and ends in 1994, and (2) the 1994 Form 1120-RIC is not available at the time the fund is required to file its return. However, the fund must show its 1994 tax year on the 1993 Form 1120-RIC and incorporate any tax law changes that are effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 1993.*

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 RIC has a P.O. box, show the box number instead of the street address.

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

Item B. Date fund was established.—If this return is being filed for a series fund (as described in section 851(h)(2)), enter

the date the fund was created. Otherwise, enter the date the RIC was incorporated or organized.

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

Item D. Total assets.—Enter the fund's total assets (as determined by the accounting method regularly used in keeping the fund's books and records) at the end of the tax year. If there are no assets at the end of the tax year, enter the total assets as of the beginning of the tax year.

Item E. Final return, change of address, or amended return.—If the fund ceases to exist, file Form 1120-RIC and check the "Final return" box. If the fund has changed its address since it last filed a return, check the box for "Change of address." If the fund is amending its return, check the box for "Amended return."

Part I—Investment Company Taxable Income

Income

Line 1. Dividends.—A fund that is the holder of record of any share of stock on the record date for a dividend payable on that stock must include the dividend in gross income by the later of: (a) the date the share became an ex-dividend, or (b) the date the company acquired the share.

Line 2. Interest.—Enter taxable interest on U.S. obligations and on loans, notes, mortgages, bonds, bank deposits, corporate bonds, tax refunds, etc.

Do not offset interest expense against interest income.

Line 3. Net foreign currency gain or (loss) from section 988 transactions.—Enter the net foreign currency gain or (loss) from section 988 transactions that is treated as ordinary income or loss under section 988(a)(1)(A). Attach a schedule detailing each separate transaction.

Line 4. Payments with respect to securities loans.—Enter the amount received or accrued from a broker as compensation for securities loaned by the fund to the broker for use in completing market transactions. The payments must meet the requirements of section 512(a)(5).

Line 5. Excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss.—Enter the excess of net

short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss from Schedule D (Form 1120), line 11.

Note: *Every sale or exchange of a capital asset must be reported in detail on Schedule D (Form 1120), even though no gain or loss is indicated.*

Line 7. Other Income.—Enter any other taxable income not reported on lines 1 through 6, except net capital gain which must be reported in Part II. List the type and amount of income on an attached schedule. If the RIC has only one item of other income, describe it in parentheses on line 7.

Examples of other income to report on line 7 are:

- Any adjustment under section 481(a) required to be included in income during the current tax year due to a change in method of accounting;
- Gross rents;
- Recoveries of fees or expenses in settlement or litigation;
- The amount of credit for alcohol used as fuel (determined without regard to the limitation based on tax) that was entered on **Form 6478**, Credit for Alcohol Used as Fuel;
- Refunds of taxes deducted in prior years to the extent they reduced income subject to tax in the year deducted (see section 111). Do not offset current year taxes against tax refunds; and
- The amount of any deduction previously taken under section 179A that is subject to recapture. The RIC 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

Limitations on deductions

Transactions between related taxpayers. Generally, an accrual basis taxpayer may only deduct business expenses and interest owed to a related party in the year the payment is included in the income of the related party. See sections 163(e)(3), 163(j), and 267 for limitations on deductions for unpaid interest and expenses.

Direct and indirect costs (including taxes) allocable to real or tangible personal property constructed or improved by the taxpayer. Such costs must be capitalized in accordance with section 263A.

Golden parachute payments. A portion of the payments made by a fund to key personnel that exceeds their usual compensation may not be deductible. This occurs when the fund has an agreement (golden parachute) with these key employees to pay them these

excessive amounts if control of the corporation changes. See section 280G.

Business startup expenses. Business startup expenses are required to be capitalized unless an election is made to amortize them over a period of 60 months. See section 195.

Section 265(a)(3) limitation. If the fund paid exempt-interest dividends during the tax year (including those dividends deemed paid under section 855), no deduction is allowed for that portion of otherwise deductible expenses which the amount of tax-exempt interest income bears to total gross income (including tax-exempt income but excluding capital gain net income).

Net operating loss deduction. The net operating loss deduction is not allowed.

Passive activity limitations. Limitations on passive activity losses and credits under section 469 apply to funds that are closely held (as defined in section 469(j)(1)). Funds subject to the passive activity limitations must complete **Form 8810**, Corporate Passive Activity Loss and Credit Limitations, to compute their allowable passive activity loss and credit.

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

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

If the RIC 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 9. Compensation of officers.—Enter any officers' compensation on line 9. Before entering an amount on line 9, complete Schedule E on page 2 if total receipts (line 8, Part I, plus net capital gain from line 1, Part II, and line 9a, Form 2438) are \$500,000 or more. Do not include compensation 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.

Complete Schedule E, columns (a) through (e), for all officers. The RIC determines who is an officer under the laws of the state where incorporated.

Line 10. 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 fund provided taxable fringe benefits to its employees, such as personal use of a car, do not deduct as wages the amount allocated for depreciation and other expenses claimed on lines 14 and 22.*

Enter on line 10b the jobs credit from **Form 5884**, Jobs Credit.

Line 12. Taxes and licenses.—Enter taxes paid or accrued during the tax year, but do **not** include the following:

- Federal income taxes;
- Foreign or U.S. possession income taxes if a tax credit is claimed or the fund made an election under section 853;
- Excise taxes imposed under section 4982 on undistributed RIC income;
- Taxes not imposed on the fund;
- 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);
- Taxes assessed against local benefits that increase the value of the property assessed (such as for paving, etc.); or
- Taxes deducted elsewhere on the return.

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

Line 13. Interest.—If the proceeds of a loan were used for more than one purpose (e.g., to purchase a portfolio investment and to acquire an interest in a passive activity), an interest allocation must be made. See Temporary Regulations section 1.163-8T for the interest allocation rules.

Do not include interest 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).

Generally, a cash basis taxpayer cannot deduct prepaid interest allocable to years following the current tax year. For example, a cash basis calendar year taxpayer who in 1993 prepaid interest allocable to any period after 1993 can deduct only the amount allocable to 1993.

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 fund (directly or indirectly) to a related person may be limited if no tax is

imposed on that interest. See section 163(j) for more information.

Line 14. Depreciation.—Besides depreciation, include on line 14 the part of the cost that the fund 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 22. Other deductions.—

Note: *Do not deduct penalties imposed on the fund such as those listed under **Interest and Penalties** on page 4.*

Attach a schedule, listing by type and amount, all allowable deductions that are not deductible elsewhere on Form 1120-RIC. Enter the total on this line.

Include on this line charitable contributions deductible under section 170, and amortization of organization expenses.

If the fund contributes property other than cash and the deduction claimed for the property exceeds \$500, attach a schedule to the return describing the kind of property contributed and the method used to determine its fair market value. Closely held funds must complete **Form 8283**, Noncash Charitable Contributions, and attach it to their returns. All other funds 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.

Also include on line 22 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 fund 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 and his or her spouse or a plan that covers partners in a business partnership (or the partners and their spouses).

Generally, a deduction may not be taken for any amount that is allocable to a class of exempt income. See section 265(b) for exceptions.

Generally, the fund can deduct only 80% of the amount otherwise allowable for meals and entertainment expenses.

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 fund must be present at the meal. See section 274(k)(2) for exceptions. If the fund 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 fund can deduct all other ordinary and necessary travel 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 spouse, dependent, and certain other individuals accompanying an officer or employee of the fund on business travel.

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

Note: *The fund 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.*

Deduction for clean-fuel vehicles and certain refueling property.—Section 179A allows a deduction for part of the cost of qualified clean-fuel vehicle property and qualified clean-fuel vehicle refueling property (defined below) placed in service after June 30, 1993.

Qualified clean-fuel vehicle property includes:

1. The part of the basis of a new vehicle designed to use a clean-burning fuel that is attributable to an engine that uses that fuel (and its related fuel storage, delivery, and exhaust systems), and

2. New retrofit parts and components used to convert a motor vehicle to operate on a clean-burning fuel.

Clean-burning fuels are natural gas, liquefied natural gas, liquefied petroleum (LP) gas, hydrogen, electricity, and fuels containing at least 85% alcohol (including methanol or ethanol) or ether.

The deduction for most motor vehicles (except certain trucks and vans), is limited to \$2,000 per vehicle. A motor vehicle is any vehicle that has at least 4

wheels and is made for use on public roads.

The deduction for trucks and vans with a gross vehicle weight (gvw) over 10,000 pounds but not over 26,000 pounds is limited to \$5,000 per vehicle.

The deduction for trucks and vans with a gvw over 26,000 pounds and for buses that seat at least 20 adult passengers is limited to \$50,000 per vehicle.

If a vehicle may be propelled by both a clean-burning fuel and any other fuel, only the incremental cost of permitting the use of the clean-burning fuel is taken into account.

Qualified clean-fuel vehicle refueling property is new depreciable property used to store or dispense clean-burning fuels (or to recharge an electric vehicle) that is located at the point where the fuel is delivered into the tank of a clean-fuel vehicle (or where the vehicle is recharged). The deduction for this property is limited to \$100,000 per location.

For more details, see section 179A.

Line 24. Taxable income before deduction for dividends paid.—Special at-risk rules under section 465 generally apply to closely held funds engaged in any activity as a trade or business or for the production of income. These funds may have to adjust the amount on line 24. But the at-risk rules do not apply to the following:

- Holding real property placed in service by the fund before 1987;
- Equipment leasing under sections 465(c)(4), (5), and (6); and
- Any qualifying business of a qualified corporation under section 465(c)(7).

However, the at-risk rules do apply to the holding of mineral property. For more information, see section 465 and **Form 6198**, At-Risk Limitations.

Tax and Payments

Line 28b. Estimated tax payments.—Enter any estimated tax payments the fund made for the tax year.

Line 28h.—Add the amounts on lines 28d through 28g and enter the total on line 28h.

Backup withholding.—If the fund 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 28h. This type of withholding is called backup withholding. Show the amount withheld in the blank space in the right-hand column between lines 27 and 28h, and write “backup withholding.”

Line 29. Estimated tax penalty.—A fund that does not make estimated tax payments when due may be subject to an underpayment penalty for the period of underpayment. Generally, a fund 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 alternative minimum tax minus the credit for Federal tax paid on fuels for 1993 as shown on the return, or (b) 100% of its prior year's tax (computed in the same manner). 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 determine if the fund owes a penalty and to figure the amount of the penalty. Generally, the fund does not have to file this form because the IRS can figure the amount of any penalty and bill the fund for it. However, the fund must complete and attach Form 2220 even if the fund does not owe the penalty if any of the following apply:

- The annualized income or adjusted seasonal installment method is used.
- The fund 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 fund is claiming a waiver of the penalty as described in the **Note** above.

If Form 2220 is attached, check the box on line 29, page 1, Form 1120-RIC, and enter the amount of any penalty on this line.

Part II—Tax on Undistributed Net Capital Gain Not Designated Under Section 852(b)(3)(D)

Line 1. Net capital gain.—Enter the net capital gain from Schedule D (Form 1120), line 12.

Line 2. Capital gain dividends.—Enter the amount from Schedule A, line 6b. This is the deduction for dividends paid determined with reference to capital gain dividends only, as designated by the fund in accordance with section 852(b)(3)(C).

Tax on Certain Built-In Gains

The IRS expects to issue regulations under section 337(d) that will impose a tax on the net built-in gain of C corporation assets in connection with:

1. The qualification of a corporation to be taxed as a RIC, or
2. The transfer of the assets to a RIC in a carryover basis transaction.

Generally, the net built-in gain equals the excess of total gains over total

losses that would have been realized if the corporation had sold all of its assets at their respective fair market values on the relevant date described below and immediately liquidated. Unless the corporation makes the election described below, the gain must be recognized by the corporation as of: (a) the last day of the tax year immediately preceding the year in which it qualified as a RIC, in the case of 1 above; or (b) the day before the date of the transfer of assets, in the case of 2 above.

Election.—The regulations will allow the RIC to elect to pay the tax on any built-in gains recognized within a 10-year period on the assets held by the corporation before it was taxed as a RIC or before it transferred the assets in a carryover basis transaction to the RIC. The built-in gains of an electing RIC and the tax imposed on the gains will be subject to rules similar to the rules relating to net income from foreclosure property under section 857.

In the case of a corporation qualifying to be taxed as a RIC, the regulations generally will apply to tax years beginning after June 9, 1987. However, the regulations will not apply to any corporation that was taxed as a RIC for its tax year that included June 9, 1987. In addition, a previously qualifying RIC that fails to meet the qualifications to be taxed as a RIC for a single tax year generally will not be required to recognize net built-in gain under the regulations upon requalification as a RIC. For carryover basis transactions, the regulations will generally apply to transactions occurring after June 9, 1987. For more information, see Notice 88-19, 1988-1 C.B. 486, and Notice 88-96, 1988-2 C.B. 420.

Note: *Details on how to compute and report this tax on Form 1120-RIC (if the fund makes the election described above) will be announced by the IRS after publication of the regulations under section 337(d). If the fund is required to file Form 1120-RIC before these details are announced, the fund should not include the built-in gains tax on Form 1120-RIC at the time of original filing. Rather, the tax should be reported on an amended Form 1120-RIC filed after the announcement is issued by the IRS.*

Schedule A

Deductions for Dividends Paid

Columns (a) and (b).—Column (a) is used to determine the deduction for dividends paid resulting from ordinary dividends. Column (b) is used to determine the deduction for dividends paid resulting from capital gain dividends. Do not include any amount reported for the tax year on Form 2438, line 9b. Section 561 (taking into account

sections 852(b)(7) and 855(a)) determines the deduction for dividends paid. Do not take into account exempt-interest dividends defined in section 852(b)(5). See Regulations section 1.852-11.

Line 3.—Dividends, both ordinary and capital gain, declared and payable to shareholders of record in October, November, or December are treated as paid by the fund and received by each shareholder on December 31 of that calendar year provided that they are actually paid in January of the following calendar year. Enter on line 3 all such dividends not already on line 1 or 2.

Line 5.—Enter the foreign tax paid deduction allowed as an addition to the dividends paid deduction under section 853(b)(1)(B). See the instructions for Schedule K, line 13, on page 12 for more details.

Schedule B

Income From Tax-Exempt Obligations

If, at the close of each quarter of the tax year, at least 50% of the value of the fund's assets consisted of tax-exempt obligations under section 103(a), the fund qualifies under section 852(b)(5) to pay exempt-interest dividends for the tax year. Check the "Yes" box on line 1 of Schedule B and complete lines 2 through 5. See section 852(b)(5) for the definition of exempt-interest dividends and other details.

Schedule J

Tax Computation

Lines 1 and 2

Members of a controlled group.—A member of a controlled group, as defined in section 1563, must check the box on line 1 and complete lines 2a and 2b of Schedule J. See the worksheet on page 10.

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 2a.

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, Corporation A and Corporation B are each entitled to: \$25,000 (one-half of \$50,000) in the \$50,000 taxable income bracket on line 2a(1); \$12,500 (one-half of \$25,000) in the \$25,000 taxable income bracket on line 2a(2); and \$4,962,500 (one-half of \$9,925,000) in the \$9,925,000 taxable income bracket on line 2a(3).

Unequal apportionment plan.—Members of a controlled group may elect an unequal apportionment plan and divide the taxable income brackets as they want. 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 brackets. 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 2b(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 5% tax is figured.

Additional 3% tax.—Members of a controlled group are treated as one group 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 2b(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 is figured.

Line 3a.—The fund must compute the tax on its investment company taxable income as follows:

1. A fund that is not a personal holding company and is in compliance with Regulations section 1.852-6 regarding disclosure of the fund's actual stock ownership (members of a controlled group should see the instructions above for lines 1 and 2) computes its tax using the **Tax Rate Schedule** on page 10.

Worksheet for Members of a Controlled Group
(keep for the member's records)

Each member of a controlled group must compute the tax on its investment company taxable income as follows (except funds that are personal holding companies or that are not in compliance with Regulations section 1.852-6):

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Enter investment company taxable income (line 26, page 1) | 1. _____ |
| 2. Enter line 1 or the fund's share of the \$50,000 taxable income bracket, whichever is less | 2. _____ |
| 3. Subtract line 2 from line 1. | 3. _____ |
| 4. Enter line 3 or the fund's share of the \$25,000 taxable income bracket, whichever is less | 4. _____ |
| 5. Subtract line 4 from line 3. | 5. _____ |
| 6. Enter line 5 or the fund's share of the \$9,925,000 taxable income bracket, whichever is less | 6. _____ |
| 7. Subtract line 6 from line 5. | 7. _____ |
| 8. Multiply line 2 by 15% | 8. _____ |
| 9. Multiply line 4 by 25% | 9. _____ |
| 10. Multiply line 6 by 34% | 10. _____ |
| 11. Multiply line 7 by 35% | 11. _____ |
| 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 9.) | 12. _____ |
| 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 9.) | 13. _____ |
| 14. Add lines 8 through 13. Enter here and on line 3a, Schedule J | 14. _____ |

3800. If the fund has only one credit, enter on line 4c 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 fund 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 fund 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 fund 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 fund 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 fund may be able to take a credit for electricity produced by the fund using closed-loop biomass or wind and sold to an unrelated person. See **Form 8835**, Renewable Electricity Production Credit, for details.

Note: *If the fund is not filing Form 3800, but has the credit from Form 8847, Credit for Contributions to Certain Community Development Corporations, include the amount from Form 8847 in the total for line 4c. On the dotted line next to line 4c, write the form number and the amount of the credit.*

Line 4d. 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 6. Personal holding company tax.**—A fund is taxed as a personal holding company under section 542 if:
- At least 60% of its adjusted ordinary gross income for the tax year is personal holding company income, and
 - At any time during the last half of the tax year more than 50% in value of its outstanding stock is owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals.

See section 543(a) for the definition of personal holding company income and section 543(b)(2) for the definition of adjusted ordinary gross income.

Tax Rate Schedule

If the investment company taxable income (line 26, page 1) 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

2. A fund that is a personal holding company or that is not in compliance with Regulations section 1.852-6 is taxed at a flat rate of 35% on its investment company taxable income.

Line 3c. Deferred tax amount of a shareholder in a passive foreign investment company (section 1291).—

If the fund was a shareholder in a passive foreign investment company (PFIC), and the fund received an excess distribution or disposed of its investment in the PFIC during the year, it must include the aggregate increases in taxes due under section 1291(c)(2) in the amount to be entered on line 3c, Schedule J. On the dotted line to the left of line 3c, Schedule J, write "Section 1291" and the amount.

Do not include on line 3c any interest due under section 1291(c)(3). Instead, show the amount of interest owed in the bottom margin of page 1, Form 1120-RIC, and write "Section 1291 interest." For details, see **Form 8621**, Return by a Shareholder of a Passive Foreign Investment Company or Qualified Electing Fund.

Line 4a. Foreign tax credit.—To find out when a fund can take this credit for payment of income tax to a foreign country or U.S. possession, see **Form 1118**, Foreign Tax Credit—Corporations. The fund may not claim this credit if an election under section 853 was made for the tax year.

Line 4b.—Complete line 4b if the fund can take either of the following credits. Be sure to check the appropriate box.

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.

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

Qualified electric vehicle credit.—Include on line 4b 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 4c. General business credit.—Complete this line if the fund can take any of the following credits. Complete **Form 3800**, General Business Credit, if the fund 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 4c, and check the box for Form

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

Line 7. Recapture taxes.—

Recapture of investment credit. If the fund 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 fund 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 fund 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 7, Schedule J. On the dotted line next to the entry space, write "QEV" and the amount.

Line 8. Alternative minimum tax.—The RIC 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 fund must file Form 4626 if its investment company taxable income or (loss) and retained capital gains not designated under section 852(b)(3)(D) plus adjustments and tax preference items is more than the smaller of:

- \$40,000, or
- The fund's allowable exemption amount (from Form 4626). Get Form 4626 for details.

Reduce alternative minimum tax by any amount on Form 3800, Schedule A, line 34. On the dotted line to the left of line 8, write "Section 38(c)(2)" and the amount.

Line 9. Total tax.—Deferred tax and interest on undistributed earnings of a qualified electing fund under section 1294. Complete Form 8621 to determine the RIC'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 9. Form 8621 also explains how to report any interest due under section 1294 on the deferred tax.

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 fund must include the interest due under section 453A(c) on line 9, Schedule J. Write on the dotted line to the left of line 9, Schedule J, "Section 453A(c) interest" and the amount. Attach a schedule showing the computation.

Schedule K

Other Information

The following instructions apply to lines 1 through 14 on page 3, Form 1120-RIC. Answer all of the lines that apply to the fund.

Line 3

Check the "Yes" box for line 3 if the fund is a subsidiary in a parent-subsidiary controlled group (defined below). This applies even if the fund is a subsidiary member of one group and the parent corporation of another.

Note: *If the fund 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.*

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.

Line 5

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 fund entitled to vote or (b) the total value of all classes of stock of the fund.

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

Enter on line 5b(1) the percentage owned by the foreign person specified in line 5. On line 5b(2), write the name of the owner's country.

Note: *If there is more than one 25%-or-more foreign owner, complete lines 5b(1) and 5b(2) 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 "owner's 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 fund checked "Yes," 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 fund'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 fund'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 the fund 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. For details, see Form 5472.

Line 7

Foreign financial accounts.—Check the "Yes" box if either 1 or 2 below applies to the fund. Otherwise, check the "No" box:

1. At any time during the 1993 calendar year the fund 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 accounts 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 fund 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 fund 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 line, 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-RIC.

Form TD F 90-22.1 may be obtained from an IRS Distribution Center or by calling the toll-free number 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676).

Also, if "Yes" is checked for this line, write the name of the foreign country. Attach a separate sheet if more space is needed.

Line 11

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

Line 13

A fund may make an irrevocable election under section 853(a) to allow its shareholders to apply their shares of the foreign taxes paid by the fund either as a credit or a deduction. If the fund makes this election, the amount of foreign taxes it paid during the tax year may not be taken as a credit or a deduction on Form 1120-RIC, but may

be claimed on Form 1120-RIC, Schedule A, line 5, as an addition to the dividends paid deduction.

To be eligible for the election, more than 50% of the value of the fund's total assets at the end of the tax year must consist of stock or securities in foreign corporations.

If the fund makes the election, it must furnish to its shareholders a written notice designating the shareholder's share of foreign taxes paid to each country or possession and the share of the dividend that represents income derived from sources within each country or possession. The notice must be mailed to the shareholders no later than 60 days after the end of the fund's tax year.

To make a valid election, in addition to timely filing Form 1120-RIC and checking the box on line 13, the fund must file:

- **Forms 1099-DIV**, Dividends and Distributions, and **Form 1096**, Annual Summary and Transmittal of U.S. Information Returns, including the statement required by Regulations section 1.853-4; and
- **Form 1118**, Foreign Tax Credit—Corporations, modified to become a statement supporting the fund's election.

For further information, see Regulations section 1.853-4.

Schedule L

Balance Sheets

Line 4. Tax-exempt securities.—Include on this line:

1. State and local government obligations, the interest on which is

excludible from gross income under section 103(a), and

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

Schedule M-1

Reconciliation of Income (Loss) per Books With Income per Return

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

- 20% of the 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 of an individual in excess of \$2,000, which are 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 nonluxury box seat tickets.
- The part 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 7. Tax-exempt interest.—Include as interest on line 7 any exempt-interest dividends received by the fund as shareholder in a mutual fund or other regulated investment company.

