

1990

Instructions for Form 1120L

U.S. Life 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 this 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	75 hrs., 20 min.
Learning about the law or the form	23 hrs., 53 min.
Preparing the form	37 hrs., 20 min.
Copying, assembling, and sending the form to IRS	3 hrs., 13 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**, Washington, DC 20224, Attention: IRS Reports Clearance Officer, T:FP; and the **Office of Management and Budget**, Paperwork Reduction Project (1545-0128), Washington, DC 20503.

DO NOT send the tax form to either of these offices. Instead, see the instructions below for information on where to file it.

Important Change

New Form 8826, Disabled Access Credit, has been developed as a result of the addition of section 44 by the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1990. This allows eligible small businesses to claim a new nonrefundable income tax credit equal to 50% of expenses that are over \$250 and not more than \$10,250. These expenses must be paid or incurred after November 5, 1990, to enable a small business to comply with the requirements of the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990. An eligible small business is one with gross receipts of \$1 million or less in the previous tax year or one that had not more than 30 full-time employees in the previous tax year.

Examples of expenses eligible for the credit include amounts paid or incurred: (1) to remove barriers that prevent a business from being accessible to, or usable by, individuals with disabilities; (2) to provide qualified interpreters or other methods of making audio materials available to hearing-impaired individuals; (3) to provide qualified readers, taped texts, and other methods of making visual materials available to individuals with visual impairments; or (4) to acquire or modify equipment or devices for individuals with disabilities.

General Instructions

A. Purpose of Form

Form 1120L, U.S. Life Insurance Company Income Tax Return, is used to report income, gains, losses, deductions, credits, and to figure the income tax liability of life insurance companies.

B. Filing Form 1120L

Who Must File.—Every domestic life insurance company and every foreign corporation carrying on an insurance business within the U.S. that would qualify as a life insurance company if it were a U.S. corporation must file a return on Form 1120L. This includes organizations described in section 501(m)(1) that provide commercial-type life insurance.

To qualify as a life insurance company, a corporation must meet the statutory requirements specified in section 816. The corporation must be an insurance company engaged in the business of issuing life insurance and annuity contracts and must meet the reserves test specified in section 816(a).

The term "insurance company" means any corporation more than half of the business of which during the tax year is the issuing of insurance or annuity contracts or the reinsuring of risks underwritten by insurance companies.

The life insurance business of a corporation includes the issuance of life insurance and annuity contracts either separately or combined with health and accident insurance, or noncancelable contracts of health and accident insurance. Guaranteed renewable life, health, and accident insurance that the corporation cannot cancel but under which the corporation reserves the right to adjust premium rates by classes, according to experience under the kind of policy involved, are treated as noncancelable.

The reserves test requires that the corporation's life insurance reserves, as defined in section 816(b), plus its unearned premiums and unpaid losses (whether or not ascertained) on noncancelable life, health, or accident policies not included in life insurance reserves, must make up more than 50% of its total reserves as defined in section 816(c). In determining whether a corporation meets the reserves test, the following modifications must be made: (1) life insurance reserves and total reserves must each be reduced by an amount equal to the mean of the aggregates, at the beginning and end of the tax year, of the policy loans outstanding with respect to contracts for which life insurance reserves are maintained; (2) amounts set aside and held at interest to

satisfy obligations under contracts which do not contain permanent guarantees with respect to life, accident, or health contingencies shall not be included in either life insurance reserves (section 816(c)(1)) or other reserves required by law (section 816(c)(3)); and (3) deficiency reserves shall not be included in either life insurance reserves or total reserves.

Mutual savings bank conducting life insurance business.—Mutual savings banks conducting life insurance business and meeting the requirements of section 594 are subject to an alternative tax consisting of the sum of: (1) a partial tax computed on Form 1120, U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return, on the taxable income of the bank determined without regard to income or deductions allocable to the life insurance department, and (2) a partial tax on the taxable income computed on Form 1120L of the life insurance department. Enter the combined tax on line 3 of Schedule J, Form 1120. Attach Form 1120L as a schedule and identify it as such.

Insurance companies other than life insurance companies.—Insurance companies that do not qualify as life insurance companies should file Form 1120-PC, U.S. Property and Casualty Insurance Company Income Tax Return. A burial or funeral benefit insurance company that directly manufactures funeral supplies or performs funeral services is taxable under section 831 and should file Form 1120-PC.

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.

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

Period Covered.—File the 1990 return for calendar year 1990. Section 843 requires all insurance companies to file on a calendar year basis, unless they join in the filing of a consolidated return. If a consolidated return is filed, the parent return would indicate the period covered.

Where To File.—

File 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
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
California (all other counties), Hawaii	Fresno, CA 93888
Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin	Kansas City, MO 64999
Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee	Memphis, TN 37501
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.

The separate income tax returns of a group of corporations located in several service center regions may be filed with the service center for the area in which the principal office of the managing corporation that keeps all the books and records is located.

Signature.—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. A receiver, trustee, or assignee must sign and date any return required to be filed on behalf of a corporation.

If a corporate officer filled in Form 1120L, the Paid Preparer's space under "Signature of officer" should remain blank. If someone prepares Form 1120L and does not charge the corporation, that person should not sign the return. Certain others who prepare Form 1120L should not sign. For example, a regular, full-time employee of the corporation, such as a clerk, secretary, etc., should not sign.

Generally, anyone who is paid to prepare Form 1120L must sign the return and fill in the other blanks in the Paid Preparer's Use Only area of the return.

The preparer required to sign the return MUST complete the required preparer information and:

- Sign it, by hand, in the space provided for the preparer's signature. (Signature stamps or labels are not acceptable.)
- Give a copy of Form 1120L to the taxpayer in addition to the copy filed with IRS.

C. Figuring and Paying the Tax

1. Accounting Methods.—The return must be filed using the accrual method of accounting or, to the extent permitted under regulations, a combination of the accrual method with any other method, except the cash receipts and disbursements method.

Unless the law specifically permits, the corporation cannot change the method of accounting used to report income in earlier years (for income as a whole or for any material item) unless you first get IRS consent on **Form 3115, Application for Change in Accounting Method**.

2. Rounding Off to Whole-Dollar Amounts.—Money items may be shown on the return and accompanying schedules as whole-dollar amounts. 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.

3. Depository 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 Federal Tax Deposit Coupon (**Form 8109**). Be sure to darken the "1120" box on the coupon. Make these tax deposits with either a financial institution qualified as a depository for Federal taxes or the Federal Reserve bank or branch servicing the geographic area where the corporation is located. Do not submit deposits directly to an IRS office; otherwise, the corporation may be subject to a failure to deposit penalty. Records of deposits will be sent to IRS for crediting to the corporation's account. See the instructions contained in the coupon book (**Form 8109**) for more information.

To help ensure proper crediting to the corporation's account, please write the corporation's employer identification number (EIN), the type of tax paid, and the tax period to which the deposit applies on the corporation's check.

To get more deposit coupons, use the reorder form (**Form 8109A**) provided in the coupon book. A penalty may be imposed for failure to deposit the required amount of tax. See section 6656.

For more information concerning deposits, see **Pub. 583, Taxpayers Starting a Business**.

4. Estimated Tax.—Generally, a corporation must make estimated tax payments if it can expect its estimated tax (income tax minus credits) to be \$500 or more. Use **Form 1120-W, Corporation Estimated Tax**, as a worksheet to compute estimated tax. Use the deposit coupons (**Form 8109**) in making deposits of estimated tax.

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 both: (1) at least 10% of expected income tax liability, and (2) at least \$500. To apply, file Form 4466 after the end of the tax year, but before the 16th day of the 3rd month thereafter, and before the corporation files its tax return.

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

5. Timing Change in Deducting Accrued Expenses.—Generally, an accrual basis taxpayer can deduct accrued expenses in the tax year that all events have occurred that determine the liability, and the amount of the liability can be determined with reasonable accuracy.

Generally, however, all the events that establish liability for the amount are treated as occurring only when economic performance takes place. There are exceptions to this general rule. See section 461(h).

D. Interest and Penalties

Interest and penalty charges are described below. If a corporation files late or fails to pay the tax when due, it will be liable for penalties unless it can show that failure to file or pay was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect.

1. 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.

2. Late Filing of Return.—A corporation that fails to file its return when due (including extensions of time for filing) may be subject to 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.

Since Regulations section 1.6012-2(c) requires that the annual statement approved by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) be filed as part of the return, a late filing penalty may be imposed for not including the annual statement when the return is filed.

3. Late Payment of Tax.—The penalty for late payment of taxes is usually ½ of 1% of the unpaid tax for each month or part of a month the tax is unpaid. The penalty cannot exceed 25% of the amount due. This penalty may also apply to any additional tax not paid within 10 days of the date of the notice and demand for payment.

4. Underpayment of Estimated Tax.—A corporation that fails to make estimated tax payments when due may be subject to an underpayment penalty for the period of underpayment. In general, to avoid the estimated tax penalty, the corporation must make estimated tax payments of at least the smaller of 90% of the tax shown on the return or 100% of its prior year's tax. See section 6655 for details and exceptions.

Form 2220, Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Corporations, is used to see if the corporation owes a penalty. Generally, the corporation does not have to file this form because 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: (a) the annualized income or adjusted seasonal installment method is used, or (b) the corporation is a "large corporation" computing its first required installment based on the prior year's tax. If you attach Form 2220, be sure to check the box on line 16, and enter the amount of any penalty on that line.

5. Other Penalties.—There are also penalties that can be imposed for negligence, substantial understatement of tax, and fraud. See sections 6662 and 6663.

E. Other Forms, Returns, Schedules, and Statements That May Be Required

1. Forms.—The corporation may have to file the following.

Forms W-2 and W-3. Wage and Tax Statement; and Transmittal of Income and Tax Statements.

Form W-2P. Statement for Recipients of Annuities, Pensions, Retired Pay, or IRA Payments.

Forms 1042 and 1042S. Annual Withholding Tax Return for U.S. Source Income of Foreign Persons; and 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 \$500 or more of mortgage interest 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. Information returns for reporting abandonments, acquisitions through foreclosure, proceeds from brokers 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, total 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 to Form 1099.

Note: Every corporation must file information returns 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 account.

Form 5713. International Boycott Report, for persons having operations in or related to 'boycotting' countries. In addition, 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. This form is used by taxpayers who have acquired an interest in a tax shelter, which is required to be registered, 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) 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 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).

Form 8390. Information Return for Determination of Life Insurance Company Earnings Rate Under Section 809. This form is filed by all mutual life insurance companies and the 50 largest stock life insurance companies, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, to gather information to compute the "differential earnings rate."

Form 8594. Asset Acquisition Statement, is to 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. See Form 8816 and section 847 for more information.

2. Consolidated Returns.—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 life insurance 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).

Note: If an election under section 1504(c)(2) is in effect for an affiliated group for the tax year, all items of members of the group that are not life insurance companies are not to be taken into account in figuring the tentative life insurance company taxable income of members that are life insurance companies.

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 retained earnings.
- A reconciliation of income per books with income per return.

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 a supporting statement. Write across the top of page 1 of Form 1120-PC, "Supporting Statement to Consolidated Returns." Attach consolidated balance sheets and a reconciliation of consolidated retained earnings.

3. Pension, Profit-Sharing, etc. Plans.—Employers who maintain a pension, profit-sharing, or other funded deferred compensation plan, whether or not qualified under the Internal Revenue Code and whether or not a deduction is claimed for the current tax year, generally are required to file one of the forms described below. 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 5500EZ.—Complete this form for a one-participant plan.

4. Statements.

NAIC Annual Statement.—Regulations section 1.6012-2(c) requires that the NAIC Annual Statement be filed with Form 1120L.

Stock ownership in foreign corporations.—Attach the required statement to Form 1120L if the corporation owned 5% or more in value of the outstanding stock of a foreign personal holding company and the corporation was required to include in its gross income any undistributed foreign personal holding company income. See section 551(c).

A corporation that controls a foreign corporation, or that is a 10%-or-more shareholder of a controlled foreign corporation, or acquires, disposes of, or owns 5% or more ownership in the outstanding stock of a foreign corporation may have to file **Form 5471**, Information Return of U.S. Persons With Respect to Certain Foreign Corporations.

A domestic corporation or a foreign corporation that is engaged in a trade or business in the United States and is controlled by a foreign person may have to file **Form 5472**, Information Return of a Foreign or Foreign-Owned Corporation Engaged in a U.S. Trade or Business.

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 attach to their respective tax returns the information required by Regulations section 1.351-3.

5. Attachments.—Please complete every applicable entry space on Form 1120L. Do not attach statements and write "See attached" in lieu of completing the entry spaces on Form 1120L.

If more space is needed on the forms or schedules, attach separate sheets indicating at the top of each attachment the form number or schedule letter of the form or schedule being continued. Show the same information called for on the form in the same order as on the printed forms. Be sure to show totals on the printed forms. Please use sheets that are the same size as the forms and schedules. Attach these separate sheets after all the schedules and forms. Also, put the corporation's name and EIN on each sheet.

Sales and Exchanges of Life Insurance Company Property

Capital Assets Defined.—Except for those assets specifically excluded by section 1221, each asset held by a corporation (whether or not the asset is connected with its business) is a capital asset. Section 1221 provides that the term 'capital asset' does not include: (1) inventory or property held by the corporation primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of the corporation's trade or business; (2) depreciable or real property used in the corporation's trade or business; (3) certain copyrights, literary, musical or artistic compositions; (4) accounts or notes receivable acquired in the ordinary course of a trade or business for services rendered or from the sale of property described in (1) above; and (5) certain publications of the U.S. Government.

For life insurance companies, section 818(b) modifies the above definition so that only property used in carrying on an insurance business will be considered as 'depreciable or real property used in the corporation's trade or business.' Thus, for life insurance companies, gains or losses from the sale or exchange of depreciable assets of any business other than an insurance business will be treated as gains or losses from the sale or exchange of capital assets.

Capital Gains and Losses.—Report capital gains and losses on **Schedule D (Form 1120)**, Capital Gains and Losses, according to the instructions for that form. Enter on line 6, Schedule C (Form 1120L), the excess of net short-term capital gain over the net long-term capital loss as shown on line 9, Schedule D (Form 1120). Enter on line 6, Schedule A (Form 1120L), the net capital gain shown on line 10, Schedule D (Form 1120). Attach Schedule D (Form 1120) to Form 1120L.

Special rules for section 818(c) property.—See section 818(c) (relating to property held on December 31, 1958, and certain substituted property acquired after December 31, 1958) and the related regulations for how to limit the gain from the sale or exchange of any section 818(c) property.

Foreign life insurance companies.—A foreign life insurance company that sells a U.S. real property interest must file Form 1120L and Schedule D (Form 1120) to report the sale. Gain or loss from the sale of a U.S. real property interest is considered effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. business, even though the foreign life insurance company does not carry on any insurance business in the U.S. and is not otherwise required to file a U.S. income tax return.

Specific Instructions

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 P.O. box number instead of the street address.

Item A

Employer identification number.—Enter the corporation's EIN. A corporation that does not have an EIN should apply for one on **Form SS-4**, Application for Employer Identification Number. This form may be obtained from most IRS and Social Security Administration offices. Send Form SS-4 to the same Internal Revenue Service Center to which Form 1120L is mailed. If the EIN has not been received by the filing time for the corporation, write 'Applied for' in the space provided for the EIN.

Item D

Check the box if this is a consolidated return and nonlife insurance companies are included. See Regulation section 1.1502-47(s) for the filing requirements of a life-nonlife consolidated return.

Item E

Indicate a final return, change of address, or amended return by checking the appropriate box **Form 8822**. Change of Address, can be filed to notify IRS of a change of address that occurs after the return is filed.

Item F

Check the appropriate 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. A foreign corporation making either election should file its return with the Internal Revenue Service Center, Philadelphia, PA 19255. See Notice 89-79, 1989-2, C. B. 392 for the procedural rules to make the section 953(d) election.

Note: Once either election is made, it shall apply to the tax year for which made and to all subsequent tax years unless revoked with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury. 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 the tax year or any other tax year.

Schedule A — Life Insurance Company Taxable Income (LICTI) (Section 801(b)) Income, Lines 1 through 8

Line 1.—Enter gross premiums and other consideration received on insurance and annuity contracts less return premiums and premiums and other consideration paid for indemnity reinsurance

"Gross premiums and other consideration" includes advance premiums, deposits, fees, assessments, consideration received for assuming liabilities under contracts not issued by the corporation, and any amount treated as premiums received under section 808(e) (see Schedule E instructions).

Return premiums include amounts rebated or refunded due to policy cancellations or due to incorrectly computed premiums, but do not include amounts returned to policyholders when such amounts are not fixed in the contract but instead depend on the corporation's experience or the management's discretion

Line 2. Decrease in reserves.—If there is a decrease in reserves, complete line 2 by doing the following: (1) pencil in the amount from line 8, Schedule B, on line 2, Schedule A, to tentatively compute life insurance company gross income; (2) use this tentative life insurance company gross income figure to complete Schedule K, Company/Policyholder Share Percentage; and (3) complete Schedule B. After completing steps 1 through 3, above, erase the numbers penciled in for step 1 and then enter on line 2, Schedule A, the net decrease in reserves shown on line 12, Schedule B

Line 3. 10% of certain decreases in reserves.—Section 807(f)(1) provides that if the amount of any item referred to in section 807(c) decreases as a result of a change in the basis used to determine such item, 10% of the decrease shall be included in life insurance company gross income for each of the 10 succeeding tax years.

Note: If a corporation ceases to qualify as a life insurance company, section 807(f)(2) provides that the balance of any adjustments under section 807(f) shall be taken into account in the last tax year the corporation is qualified to file Form 1120L.

Line 4. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ % of end of year balance of reserves under section 807(e)(7)(B).—For tax years beginning on or after September 30, 1990, and before September 30, 1996, life insurance companies are required to include in gross income an amount equal to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ % of the company's closing balance for unearned premiums and premiums received in advance under insurance contracts not described in section 816(b)(1)(B) for its most recent tax year beginning before September 30, 1990. See section 807(e)(7)(B).

Line 7. Other amounts.—Enter the total of all other income not included on lines 1 through 6, if such items are includible in life insurance company gross income. Attach a schedule of all items included in the entry on line 7

For mutual life companies, if the recomputed differential earnings amount (determined under section 809(f)(3)) for the preceding tax year exceeds the differential earnings amount (determined under section 809(a)(3)) for such tax year the excess should be included on line 7 as other income for the current tax year

Sales of business property and involuntary conversions.—Use **Form 4797**, Sales of Business Property, to report gains and losses from sales or exchanges of assets used in a trade or business and from involuntary conversions

With regard to life insurance companies, section 818(b)(1) provides that, for purposes of section 1231(a), the term 'property used in a trade or business' includes only:

1. Property used in carrying on an insurance business that is either real or depreciable property held for more than 1 year

2. Timber, coal, and domestic iron ore to which section 631 applies.

For purposes of paragraph 1 above, the term 'property used in a trade or business' does not include property includible in inventory, property held primarily for sale to customers, or certain copyrights, literary, musical or artistic compositions, letters, memoranda and similar property.

Report ordinary gains and losses from Form 4797 on line 7 Schedule A (Form 1120L).

Deductions, Lines 9 through 18

Line 9. Death benefits, etc.—Enter all claims and benefits accrued and losses incurred (whether or not ascertained) during the year on insurance and annuity contracts. The term 'losses incurred (whether or not ascertained)' means a reasonable estimate both of losses incurred but not reported and of losses that have been reported, where the amount of the losses cannot be determined by the end of the tax year. Losses incurred must be adjusted to take into account any salvage and reinsurance recoveries attributable to those losses together with estimates of salvage and reinsurance that may be recovered on such losses in future years. This estimate includes the estimated value of unaccrued subrogation claims contested by third parties.

Note: Section 807(c) provides that the amount of the unpaid losses (other than losses on life insurance contracts) shall be the amount of the discounted unpaid losses as defined in section 846. See the instructions for Schedule B, line 2 on page 6 for more information on the discounting provisions.

Line 11. 10% of certain increases in reserves.—Section 807(f)(1) provides that if the amount of any item referred to in section 807(c) increases as a result of a change in the basis used to determine such item, then 10% of the increase shall be allowed as a deduction in computing LICTI for each of the 10 succeeding tax years.

Note: If a corporation ceases to qualify as a life insurance company, section 807(f)(2) provides that the balance of any adjustments under section 807(f) shall be taken into account in the last year that the corporation is qualified to file Form 1120L.

Line 13. Consideration paid for assumption by another person of liabilities under insurance, etc., contracts.—Enter the total consideration paid by the corporation to another person (other than consideration paid for indemnity reinsurance) for the assumption by such person of liabilities under insurance and annuity contracts (including supplementary contracts).

Line 14. Dividends reimbursable by taxpayer.—Enter the amount of policyholder dividends paid or accrued by another insurance company for policies this corporation has reinsured and that are reimbursable by the corporation under the terms of the reinsurance contract.

Line 15a. Interest.—Enter all interest paid or accrued during the tax year

Line 15b. Less tax-exempt.—Enter interest paid or accrued on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations, the interest on which is wholly tax exempt.

Line 16. Other deductions.—Enter the total of all other deductions (including the amortization of premiums under section 811(b)) not included on lines 9 through 15c, to the extent that such items are deductible in computing LICTI. Include the total amount of deductions for a noninsurance business (defined in section 806(b)(3)).

For mutual life companies, if the differential earnings amount (determined under section 809(a)(3)) for the preceding tax year exceeds the recomputed differential earnings amount (determined under section 809(f)(3)) for such tax year, the excess should be included on line 16 as a deduction in computing LICTI for the current tax year

Attach a schedule of all items included in the entry on line 16. Deductions attributable to a noninsurance business should be segregated from all other deductions.

If the corporation claims a deduction for depreciation or amortization, attach **Form 4562**, Depreciation and Amortization.

If the corporation claims a deduction for timber depletion, attach **Form T (Timber)**, Forest Industries Schedules.

For tax years ending on or after September 30, 1990, insurance companies 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. The following percentages of net premiums shall be amortized: Annuities 1.75%, Group life 2.05%, Other life (including noncancelable or guaranteed renewable accident and health) 7.7%. See section 848(a). Section 848(b) provides for an amortization period of 60 months for the first \$5 million of amortizable policy acquisition expenses for any tax year. See section 848(b)(2) for phase-out rules. The 60 month amortization period does not apply to any policy acquisition expenses for any tax year that are attributable to premiums or other consideration under any reinsurance contract. See section 848(b)(4). See section 848 for special rules, definitions, and exceptions.

Note: Revenue Procedure 90-36, 1990-27 I.R.B. 14, must be followed by life insurance companies to change their method of accounting for ceding commissions to comply with Rev. Rul. 82-69, 1982-1 C.B. 102, and Colonial American Life Insurance Co. Vs. Commissioner, for their first tax year ending after June 15, 1989. See Rev. Proc. 90-36 for more details.

Line 18. Operations loss deduction.—Enter the amount of any operations loss deduction allowable under section 810. To determine the loss from operations for any tax year subtract line 8, Schedule A, from the total allowable deductions modified as follows: (1) No operations loss deduction is allowed; (2) The corporation must figure the dividends-received deductions allowed by sections 243, 244, and 245 without regard to section 246(b), (as modified by section 805(a)(4)). This loss from operations then becomes an operations loss deduction to be carried back or over to another tax year

The operations loss deduction for a given tax year is the total of the operations loss carryovers and carrybacks to that tax year. Generally, a loss from operations may be carried back to each of the 3 years preceding the year of the loss and over to each of the 15 years following the year of the loss. There is also available an election to forego the carryback period and carry the loss over to each of the 15 years following the year of the loss. If the corporation is a new corporation for the loss year, the loss may be carried over to each of the 18 years following the year of the loss.

The amount of the loss that may be carried to each succeeding year in the carryback or carryover period is the amount by which the loss exceeds the sum of the offsets for each of the earlier tax years to which the loss may be carried. The term 'offset' means, with respect to any tax year, the increase in the operations loss deduction for the tax year which reduces LICTI (computed without regard to the small life insurance company deduction) for the year to zero

See section 382 for the limitation on the amount of taxable income of a loss corporation for any tax year ending after a post-1986 ownership change that may be offset by pre-change operations loss carryovers. 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.

See section 844 for special loss carryover rules for an insurance company that has changed its form of organization or has had a change in the nature of its insurance business.

Note: Section 810 is treated as a continuation of section 812 (as in effect before the enactment of the Tax Reform Act of 1984).

Limitations on Deductions

Contributions.—Contributions or gifts actually paid within 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 deduction allowable in any year may not exceed 10% of LICTI computed without regard to:

1. the deduction for charitable contributions,
2. the deduction for policyholder dividends;
3. the deduction for dividends received;
4. the small life insurance company deduction;
5. any operations loss carryback to the tax year under section 810; and
6. any capital loss carryback to the tax year under section 1212(a)(1).

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

A contributions carryover is not allowed, however, to the extent that it increases an operations loss deduction. 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 to the return a declaration, 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 contribution is in property other than money and the total claimed deduction of all property contributed exceeds \$500, attach a schedule describing the kind of property contributed and the method used in determining its fair market value. If the corporation includes a contribution carryover show the amount and how it was determined. Generally, corporations must complete and attach Form 8283, Noncash Charitable Contributions, to their returns for all contributions of property other than money if the total claimed deduction for all property contributed was more than \$5,000.

Also, a corporation must 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 furthered 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:

1. The ordinary income or short-term capital gain that would have resulted if the property had been sold at its fair market value, and

2. For certain contributions, all of the long-term capital gain that would have resulted if the property had been sold at its fair market value.

The reduction for long-term capital gain applies to:

1. Contributions of tangible personal property for use by an exempt organization for a purpose or function unrelated to the basis for its exemption; and

2. 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 service organization) can receive a larger deduction for contributing scientific property used for research to an institution of higher education. For further information, see section 170(e).

Section 263A uniform capitalization rules.—The uniform capitalization rules of Section 263A require corporations to capitalize or include in inventory certain costs incurred in connection with the production of real and personal tangible property held in inventory or held for sale in the ordinary course of business. For more information, see Temporary Regulations section 1.263A-1T

Meals and entertainment.—Generally, a corporation can deduct only 80% of the amount otherwise allowable for meals and entertainment expenses paid or incurred in its trade or business. In addition, 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. See section 274 and Pub. 463, Travel, Entertainment, and Gift Expenses, for details.

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.

Note: The corporation may be able to deduct the expense if the amount is treated as compensation and reported on Form W-2 for an employee or on Form 1099-MISC for an independent contractor

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 section 267 for limitation on deductions for unpaid expenses and interest.

Section 291 limitations.—Corporations may be required to adjust deductions for depletion of iron ore and coal, intangible drilling and exploration and development costs, bad debt deductions for financial institutions, and the amortizable basis of pollution control facilities. See section 291 to determine the amount of the adjustment.

Golden parachute payments.—A portion of the payments made by a corporation to key personnel that exceeds their usual compensation may not be deductible. This occurs when the corporation has an agreement (golden parachute) with these key employees to pay them these excessive amounts if control of the corporation changes. See section 280G.

Nondeductible Items

Certain interest expenses.—No deduction is allowed under section 163 for interest on the items described in section 807(c).

Addition to reserves for bad debts.—No deduction is allowed for an addition to reserves for bad debts. However, a deduction for specific bad debts is allowable if the requirements of section 166 are met.

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.

Amortizable bond premiums.—No deduction for an amortizable bond premium is allowed under section 171. However, see section 811(b) for the rules relating to the treatment of amortizable bond premiums by life insurance companies.

Foreign intangible drilling costs and mining and development costs.—Foreign intangible drilling costs and mining and development costs must either be added to the corporation's basis for cost depletion or be deducted ratably over a 10 year period. For more information, see sections 263(l), 616, and 617

Schedule B—Increase or (Decrease) in Reserves (Section 807)

Section 807 requires life insurance companies to determine whether certain reserves decreased or increased for the tax year. A net decrease will be treated as includible in gross income, while a net increase will be treated as a deduction allowable in computing LICTI.

The net increase or net decrease in reserves is figured by comparing the opening balance for reserves to the closing balance for reserves reduced by: (1) the policyholders' share of tax-exempt interest, and (2) for mutual life companies, the excess, if any, (shown on line 8, Schedule E) of the differential earnings amount over deductible policyholder dividends determined without regard to section 809. For rules dealing with the method of computing reserves on contracts where interest is guaranteed beyond the end of the tax year see section 811(d).

Reserve adjustments are not treated as interest expenses for allocation purposes under section 864(c). See section 818(f).

There are special rules for computing reserves of unearned premiums of certain non-life contracts, see Section 807(e)(7)(A).

Line 1. Life insurance reserves.—For rules dealing with the method of computing life insurance reserves, see sections 807(d) and (e). Section 807(d)(2)(B), as amended by the Act of 1987 provides that the interest rate used to compute life insurance reserves is the greater of the applicable Federal interest rate or the prevailing state assumed interest rate. See Rev. Rul. 88-16, 1988-1 C. B. 266.

Line 2. Unearned premiums and unpaid losses.—For purposes of sections 807 and 805(a)(1) the amount of the unpaid losses (other than losses on life insurance contracts) shall be the amount of the discounted unpaid losses determined under section 846.

In general, section 846 provides that the amount of the discounted unpaid losses shall be computed separately by each line of business (except that the multiple peril lines shall be treated as a single line of business) and by each accident year and shall 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 rule, the amount of the undiscounted unpaid losses means the unpaid losses shown in the annual statement. However, unpaid losses must be adjusted to take into account estimated recoveries on account of salvage and reinsurance attributable to 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 attributable to 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 aggregate amount of unpaid losses with respect to any line of business for an accident year as reported on the annual statement.

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 of the Treasury. The applicable interest rate, 8.37%, and applicable loss payment patterns for 1990 are published in Rev. Rul. 90-26, 1990-13 C.B. 124. Applicable interest rates and payment patterns for prior years are published in Rev. Rul. 89-66A, 1989-1 C.B. 220; Rev. Rul. 88-63, 1988-2 C.B. 130; and Rev. Rul. 87-34, 1987-1 C.B. 168. However under the provisions of section 846(e), corporations having sufficient historical experience to determine a loss payment pattern may, under certain circumstances, elect to use their own. If such 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) shall apply to any international or reinsurance line of business. If the corporation elects to use its own loss payment pattern, be sure to check the 'Yes' column for question Q in Schedule Q, Additional Information. For more information regarding this election, see section 846(e) and Notice 88-100, 1988-2 C.B. 439.

Section 807(d)(4)(A)(ii) permits an election to recompute Federal interest rate every 5 years. In general, a life insurance company would apply the greater of the applicable Federal interest rate (AFIR) or the prevailing state assumed interest rate (SAIR) for the calendar year in which the contract is issued and the following 4 calendar years. In the fifth calendar year after the calendar year in which the contract was issued, they would begin using the AFIR in effect for that fifth calendar year or the prevailing SAIR for the calendar year in which the contract was issued, whichever is greater. This rate would then remain in effect for the 4 years after that. For each subsequent 5 year period a similar recomputation would be required. Once made, the election is effective for contracts issued during that calendar year and any subsequent years, and may only be revoked with the consent of the Secretary.

Note: An insurance company's treatment of salvage in determining its paid and unpaid losses is a method of accounting for Federal income tax purposes. In general, corporations that did not previously treat salvage in accordance with the provisions of 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 corporation, 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) shall be taken into account. In addition, the portion of the net adjustments required to be taken into account, shall be taken into account over a period not to exceed 4 years beginning with the corporation's first tax year beginning after December 31, 1989.

If a corporation 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 shall be allowed as a deduction ratably over its first 4 tax years beginning after December 31, 1989.

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

Note: Any insurance company required to discount unpaid losses under section 846, may be allowed an additional deduction under section 847. To claim a section 847 deduction, include it on line 16, Schedule A and attach Form 8816. If this deduction is taken, the corporation must make a special estimated tax payment. See the instructions for line 14b (on page 12 of these instructions) for how to show this payment.

Line 3. Supplementary contracts.—Enter the amount (discounted at the appropriate rate of interest) necessary to satisfy the obligations under insurance and annuity contracts, but only if such obligations do not

involve (at the time with respect to which the computation is made) life, accident, or health contingencies. For purposes of this item, the appropriate rate of interest is the higher of the prevailing SAIR as of the time such obligation first did not involve life, accident, or health contingencies or the rate of interest assumed by the corporation (as of such time) in determining the guaranteed benefit. In no case, however, shall the amount so determined for any contract be less than the net surrender value of such contract.

Line 4. Dividend accumulations and other amounts.—Enter the total dividend accumulations and other amounts held at interest in connection with insurance and annuity contracts.

Line 5. Advance premiums.—Enter the total premiums received in advance and liabilities for premium deposit funds. See section 807(e)(7)(A) for special rules for treatment of certain non-life reserves.

Line 6. Special contingency reserves.—Enter the total reasonable special contingency reserves under contracts of group term life insurance or group accident and health insurance which are established and maintained for the provision of insurance on retired lives, for premium stabilization, or for a combination thereof.

Line 8. Increase (decrease) in reserves.—In figuring the amount shown on line 8, any decrease in reserves must be computed without any reduction of the closing balance of section 807 reserves by the policyholders' share of tax-exempt interest. See the instructions for line 2, Schedule A.

Note: If the basis for determining the amount of any item referred to in section 807(c) (life insurance reserves, etc.) at the end of the tax year differs from the basis for the determination at the beginning of the tax year, see section 807(f).

Schedule C—Gross Investment Income (Section 812(d))

Line 1. Interest.—Enter on line 1 the total taxable interest received or accrued during the tax year, less any amortization of premium, plus any accrual of discount required under section 811(b). The appropriate amortization of premium and accrual of discount attributable to the tax year on bonds, notes, debentures, or other evidence of indebtedness held by a life insurance company should be determined: (a) in accordance with the method regularly employed by the company, if such method is reasonable, and (b) in all other cases, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Market discount is not required to be accrued under the provisions of section 811(b). Attach a statement showing the method and computation used.

Note: The Technical Corrections and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988 amended section 1011(d) of the Act of 1986 to increase the tax rate from 28% to 31.6% on any gain recognized by any insurance company from the redemption of any market discount bond issued before July 19, 1984, and acquired on or before September 25, 1985.

Line 3. Gross rents.—Enter the gross rents received or accrued during the tax year. Related expenses, such as repairs, taxes, and depreciation should be reported as 'Other deductions' on line 16, Schedule A.

Line 4. Gross royalties.—Enter the gross royalties received or accrued during the tax year. Report the depletion deduction on line 16, Schedule A.

Line 5. Leases, terminations, etc.—Enter the gross income received from entering into, altering, or terminating any lease, mortgage, or other instrument from which the company derives interest, rents, or royalties.

Line 7. Gross income from a trade or business other than insurance.—Enter the gross income from any business other than an insurance business carried on by the life insurance company, or by a partnership of which the life insurance company is a partner. Include on this line section 1245, section 1250, and other ordinary gains on assets used in a noninsurance business from Form 4797. See the instructions under 'Sales of business property and involuntary conversions,' on page 4. Report expenses related to any business other than an insurance business on line 16, Schedule A.

Line 9. Tax-exempt interest.—Enter the total amount of tax-exempt interest income received or accrued during the tax year. Tax-exempt interest does not include interest received on securities acquisition loans as defined in section 133(b).

Line 11. 100% qualifying dividends.—Enter the total amount of dividends for which the percentage used to determine the deduction allowable under sections 243, 244, and 245(b) is 100%. Do not include dividends to the extent that they are funded with tax-exempt interest or dividends that would not qualify as 100% dividends in the hands of the corporation. See section 812(e).

Note: Multi-tiered corporate arrangements cannot be used to change the character of the tax-exempt interest and dividends received in an attempt to avoid exclusion.

Schedule E—Policyholder Dividends (Section 808)

The term 'policyholder dividend' is defined as any dividend or similar distribution to policyholders in their capacity as such. Policyholder dividends include all amounts paid or credited (including an increase in benefits) where the amount is not fixed in the contract but depends on the corporation's experience or the management's discretion, plus all excess interest, premium adjustments, and experience-rated refunds. Furthermore, under the provisions of section 808(e), any policyholder dividend which increases either the cash surrender value of the contract or other benefits payable under the contract, or which reduces the premium that otherwise has to be paid, is treated as having been paid to the policyholder and returned by the policyholder to the company as a premium. When this happens, such amounts must be reported as income on line 1, Schedule A.

Generally, a corporation's deduction for policyholder dividends is the amount actually paid or accrued during the tax year. However, mutual life insurance companies must reduce this amount by the differential earnings amount as determined under section 809. If a mutual life insurance company's differential earnings amount exceeds total policyholder dividends for the tax year, the company must reduce its ending reserves by the amount of the excess.

Schedule F — Differential Earnings Amount (Section 809)

Section 809 requires mutual life insurance companies to reduce (but not below zero) their deduction for policyholder dividends by the differential earnings amount (as defined in section 809(a)(3)). If a mutual life insurance company's differential earnings amount exceeds the total policyholder dividends for a tax year, the excess is treated as a reduction to the closing reserves balance for purposes of subsections (a) and (b) of section 807.

The differential earnings rate and the recomputed differential earnings rate for each tax year are determined by the Secretary of the Treasury on the basis of information submitted by the 50 largest stock life insurance companies and all mutual life insurance companies. Neither the differential earnings rate nor the recomputed differential earnings rate can be a negative rate. See Notice 88-106, 1988-2 C.B. 444. The Service publishes both tentative and final differential earnings rates as this information is developed. For 1988, both the tentative and final differential earnings rates are zero. See Announcement 89-39, 1989-12, I.R.B. 94 and Rev. Rul. 89-106, 1989-2, C.B. 108. For 1988, the tentative recomputed differential earnings rate is 0.955%. The final recomputed differential earnings rate is 0.945%. For 1989, both the tentative and final differential earnings rates are 4.206%. See Announcement 90-42, 1990-13, I.R.B. 24, and Revenue Ruling 90-73, 1990-36, I.R.B. 6.

To compute the differential earnings amount for 1990, multiply the average equity base (line 12, Schedule F) by the differential earnings rate for 1990. Enter the result on line 13, Schedule F. When determining the equity base, no item should be taken into account more than once.

See section 809 for definitions, computational information, transitional rules, and special adjustments that may be required.

Schedule G—Dividend Income and Dividends-Received Deduction

Line 1, column (a).—Enter dividends (except those received on debt-financed stock acquired after July 18, 1984) received from less-than-20%-owned domestic corporations subject to income tax and that qualify for the deduction allowable under section 243(a)(1).

Include on line 1, column (a), taxable distributions from an IC-DISC or former DISC that are designated as being 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 that qualifies for the deduction.

So-called dividends or earnings received from mutual savings banks, money market certificates, etc., are really interest and should not be treated as dividends.

Line 2, column (a).—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 and that qualify for the 80% deduction allowable under section 243(c)(1). Include on this line taxable distributions from an IC-DISC or former DISC that are designated as being eligible for the 80% deduction.

Line 3, column (a).—Enter dividends on debt-financed stock (acquired after July 18, 1984) 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) or 245(a). Generally, debt-financed stock is stock that the corporation acquired and in doing so, incurred a debt (for example, it borrowed money to buy the stock).

Line 4, column (a).—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, column (a).—Enter dividends received on the 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.

Line 6, column (a).—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's stock by vote and value. Also enter on line 6, column (a), dividends received from a foreign sales corporation (FSC) that are attributable to income treated as effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the U.S. (excluding foreign trade income) and that qualify for the 70% deduction provided in section 245(c)(1)(B).

Line 7, column (a).—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 enter on line 7, column (a), 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 U.S. (excluding foreign trade income) and that qualify for the 80% deduction provided in section 245(c)(1)(B).

Line 8, column (a).—Enter dividends received from wholly owned foreign subsidiaries that qualify for the 100% deduction under section 245(b), but only to the extent that such dividends are distributed out of tax-exempt interest or out of dividends which do not qualify as 100% dividends. 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: (1) all of its outstanding stock is owned (directly or indirectly) by the domestic corporation receiving the dividend, and (2) all of its gross income from all sources is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the U.S. Also include on line 8, column (a), all dividends received from a FSC that are attributable to export sales income and that qualify for the 100% deduction under section 245(c). Do not include dividends received from a life insurance company.

Line 9, column (a).—Enter dividends that qualify for the 100% dividends-received deduction under section 243(a)(3) and that are subject to the elective provisions of section

243(b), but only to the extent that such dividends are distributed out of tax-exempt interest or out of dividends that do not qualify as 100% dividends. Do not include dividends received from a life insurance company.

Line 3, columns (b) and (c).—Dividends received on debt-financed stock are not entitled to the full 70% or 80% dividends-received deduction. Instead, the 70% or 80% deduction is reduced under the provisions of section 246A by a percentage that is related to the amount of debt incurred to acquire the stock. Also see section 245(a) before making this computation for an additional limitation which applies to dividends received from foreign corporations. For more information, see section 246A. Attach a schedule showing how the dividends-received deduction on debt-financed stock was computed.

Line 10, column (c)

Limitation on dividends-received deduction worksheet

Generally, line 10 of column (c) may not exceed the amount from the worksheet below. However, in a year in which a loss from operations occurs, this limitation does not apply even if the loss is created by the dividends-received deduction. (See sections 246(b) and 810).

1. Add line 2, page 1, and line 8, Schedule A, less the total of lines 9 through 16, Schedule A, and without regard to: the small life insurance company deduction, the operations loss deduction, the dividends-received deduction (sections 243(a)(1), 244(a), and 245), any adjustment under section 1059, and any capital loss carryback to the current tax year (section 1212(a)(1)). _____
2. Enter the sum of lines 9 and 13, column (c). _____
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1. _____
4. Multiply the amount on line 3 by 80%. _____
5. Enter the sum of the amounts on lines 2, 5, 7, and 8 of column (c) and the portion of the deduction on line 3 of column (c) that is attributable to dividends received from 20%-or-more-owned corporations. _____
6. Enter the lesser of line 4 or line 5. (Do not complete the rest of this worksheet if line 5 is greater than line 4. Instead, enter the amount from line 6 on line 10 of column (c)). _____
7. Enter the total amount of dividends received from 20%-or-more-owned corporations and included on lines 2, 3, 5, 7, and 8 of column (a). _____
8. Subtract line 7 from line 3. _____
9. Multiply the amount on line 8 by 70%. _____
10. Subtract line 5 from line 10 of column (c). _____
11. Enter the lesser of line 9 or line 10. _____
12. Dividends-received deduction after limitation (section 246(b)). Add the amounts on lines 6 and 11 and enter on line 10 of column (c). _____

Line 13, column (a).—Enter dividends that qualify for the 100% dividends-received deduction and that are not reported on line 8 or 9 because they were not distributed out of tax-exempt interest or out of dividends that do not qualify as 100% dividends, or because they were paid by a life insurance company.

Note: *Certain dividends received by a foreign corporation are not subject to proration. Attach a schedule showing computations.*

Line 14, column (a).—Enter the total of other dividends received. Attach a schedule showing separately:

- Foreign dividends not reportable on lines 6, 7, 8, or 13. Exclude distributions of amounts constructively taxed under Subpart F (sections 951 through 964) in the current year or in earlier years.
- Income constructively received from controlled foreign corporations under Subpart F. This should equal the total amount reported in Schedule J if using the November 1987 revision of Form 5471 (Schedule I if using the October 1990 revision of Form 5471.)
- Gross-up of dividends for taxes considered paid under sections 902 and 960.
- Dividends (other than capital gain and exempt-interest dividends) received from regulated investment companies that do not qualify for the dividends-received deduction.
- Dividends from tax-exempt organizations.
- 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, qualify under sections 856 through 860.
- Dividends not eligible for the dividends-received deduction because of the stock's holding period or because of an obligation to make corresponding payments on similar stock.
- Any other taxable dividend income not properly reported above, including distributions under section 936(h)(4).

Note: *Two situations in which the dividends-received deduction will not be allowed on any share of stock are: (1) if the corporation held the stock with regard to which the dividends were issued for 45 days or less; or (2) to the extent that the corporation is under an obligation to make related payments for substantially similar or related property.*

Schedule H—Small Life Insurance Company Deduction (Section 806(a))

Schedule H is used to compute the small life insurance company deduction under section 806(a). To qualify for this deduction, a life insurance company must have both less than \$15,000,000 of tentative life insurance company taxable income (tentative LICTI), and less than \$500,000,000 in assets.

In computing the deduction, the tentative LICTI for any year must be determined without regard to all items attributable to noninsurance businesses. In general, the term 'noninsurance business' means any activity which is not an insurance business. However under the provisions of section 806(b)(3)(B), any activity which is not an insurance business shall be treated as an insurance business if: (1) it is of a type traditionally carried on by life insurance companies for investment purposes, but only if the carrying on of such activity (other than in the case of real estate) does not constitute the active conduct of a trade or business, or (2) it involves the performance of

administrative services in connection with plans providing life insurance, pension, or accident and health benefits.

For purposes of the assets test, the assets of all members of a controlled group, as defined in section 806(c)(3), must be included, regardless of whether or not they are life insurance companies. For information regarding the valuation of assets, see the instructions for Schedule O, Part I.

The deduction for qualifying small life insurance companies is 60% of the tentative LICTI for the tax year that does not exceed \$3,000,000. To the extent that tentative LICTI exceeds \$3,000,000, the deduction is phased out. The reduction in the deduction is equal to 15% of the tentative LICTI for the tax year that exceeds \$3,000,000.

Note: *In determining the amount of the small life insurance company deduction of a controlled group including an electing mutual company, for tax years beginning after 1986 and before 1992, the taxable income of an electing mutual company must be taken into account in applying the phaseout of the small life insurance company deduction.*

Schedule I—Controlled Group Information (Section 806(c))

In computing the small life insurance company deduction, all life insurance company members of the same controlled group are treated as one life insurance company. Any small life insurance company deduction determined with respect to the group must be allocated among the life insurance companies in the group in proportion to their respective tentative LICTIs.

Schedule K—Company/Policyholder Share Percentage (Section 812)

Schedule K is used to compute: (1) the company's share percentage to be used in determining the company's share of the dividends-received deduction under section 805(a)(4); and (2) the policyholders' share percentage to be used in determining the policyholders' share of tax-exempt interest for purposes of determining the increase or decrease in reserves under section 807.

In figuring the policyholders' and company's share percentages, carry out the computations to enough decimal places to ensure substantial accuracy and to eliminate any significant error in the resulting tax.

Lines 1–9.—Lines 1 through 9 are used to compute the investment income ratio. The investment income ratio is the ratio that gross investment income less policy interest bears to life insurance company gross income (including tax-exempt interest) less the amount of any increase in reserves. To compute the investment income ratio, complete lines 1 through 8 and then divide the amount on line 3 by the amount on line 8. Enter the result on line 9.

Note: *In computing the amount entered on line 8, any decrease in reserves must be computed without any reduction of the closing balance of section 807 reserve items by the policyholders' share of tax-exempt interest.*

Lines 10–19.—Lines 10 through 19 are used to compute the policyholders' share amount. First, lines 10 through 17 are completed to compute gross investment income's proportionate share of policyholder dividends on line 16. Line 16 is then multiplied by the investment income ratio. The result is added to the policy interest to compute the policyholders' share amount, which is entered on line 19.

Lines 20–26.—Lines 20 through 26 are used to compute both the company's share percentage and the policyholders' share percentage. First, net investment income (line 21) is computed by multiplying gross investment income (line 20) by 90% or, in the case of gross investment income attributable to assets held in segregated asset accounts under variable contracts, by 95%. The policyholder share amount is subtracted from net investment income to compute the company's share of net investment income on line 23. The company's share percentage is computed on line 25 by dividing the company's share of net investment income (line 23) by net investment income. The policyholders' share percentage is figured by subtracting the company's share of net investment income from 100%.

Schedule L—Policy Interest (Section 812(b)(2))

Schedule L is used to compute the policy interest (as defined in section 812(b)(2)) for the tax year. The policy interest is needed to calculate the corporation and policyholder share percentages in Schedule K.

Schedule M—Shareholders' Surplus Account (Section 815(c))

Section 815(c)(1) provides that each stock life insurance company (whether domestic or foreign) that had a policyholders' surplus account on December 31, 1983, will continue to maintain a shareholders' surplus account. Schedule M is used to calculate both the addition made to the shareholders' surplus account and the account's year-end balance as defined in section 815(c). In determining the tax liability shown on line 4, proper adjustments are to be made for any year in which the alternative minimum tax is imposed or the minimum tax credit has been taken.

Enter on line 6 all amounts treated under section 815 as distributions to shareholders. Any distribution to shareholders is treated as having been made first out of the shareholders' surplus account, to the extent thereof.

Schedule N—Policyholders' Surplus Account (Section 815(d))

Section 815(d)(1) provides that every stock life insurance company (whether domestic or foreign) that had an existing policyholders' surplus account on December 31, 1983, will continue to maintain the account. For tax years beginning after December 31, 1983, no additions can be made to this account; however the account must be decreased by the amounts specified in section 815(d)(3). Further, section 815(f) provides that, in general, the provisions of subsections (d), (e), (f), and (g) of section 815 as in effect before the enactment of the Tax Reform Act of 1984 ("Act of 1984") continue to be applicable in respect of any policyholders' surplus account for which there was a balance as of December 31, 1983.

Amounts that are subtracted from the policyholders' surplus account for a tax year are added to a corporation's taxable income and are subject to the tax imposed by section 801. Schedule N is used to compute both the ending balance in the policyholders' surplus account and the amount of any increase to taxable income.

Line 1.—Enter the beginning balance in the policyholders' surplus account. If the balance at the end of the preceding tax year is different from the balance at the beginning of the current tax year (for example, due to the provisions of section 815(d)(5) as in effect prior to the enactment of the Act of 1984), attach a schedule showing the adjustments made. Prior to the enactment of the Act of 1984, section 815(d)(5) provided that if any addition to the policyholders' surplus account increases or creates a loss from operations and part or all of the loss cannot be used in any other year to reduce the corporation's taxable income, then the loss will reduce the policyholders' surplus account at the time that the addition was made. In such a case, the beginning balance of the policyholders' surplus account must be adjusted before any subtractions for the current tax year are made.

Line 2a.—If the total direct and indirect distributions to shareholders during the tax year exceeds the amount on Schedule M, line 5, enter the excess on line 2a.

Line 2b.—To compute the tax increase due to the amount entered on line 2a: (1) subtract the corporation's tax rate from 100%; (2) divide the distributions on line 2a by the result of step 1; (3) subtract the amount on line 2a from the result of step 2; and (4) enter the result of step 3 on line 2b.

Line 2c.—To compute the amount to be entered on line 2c: (1) determine the total amount to be subtracted from the policyholders' surplus account under sections 815(d)(1) and 815(d)(4) as they were in effect prior to the enactment of the Act of 1984 (do this only after the amounts on lines 2a and 2b are subtracted from the beginning balance in the policyholders' surplus account); (2) add 100% to the corporation's tax rate; (3) divide the result of step 1 by the result of step 2; and (4) enter the result of step 3 on line 2c. The amount entered on line 2c must be added to the shareholders' surplus account at the beginning of the next tax year.

Line 2d.—Subtract the result of step 3, line 2c, from the result of step 1, line 2c. Enter the result on line 2d.

Line 2e.—Enter the total amount to be subtracted from the policyholders' surplus account under the provisions of section 815(d)(2) as it was in effect prior to the enactment of the Act of 1984. At that time, section 815(d)(2) provided that if, for any tax year, a corporation is not an insurance company, or if for any two successive tax years a corporation is not a life insurance company, then any balance remaining in the policyholders' surplus account as of the end of the last tax year that the corporation was a life insurance company shall be included in taxable income for such tax year.

Schedule O—Total Assets (Section 806(a)(3)(C)) and Total Assets and Total Insurance Liabilities (Section 842(b)(2)(B)(i))

All insurance companies required to file Form 1120L must complete Parts I and II of Schedule O.

Note: Foreign insurance companies should report assets and insurance liabilities for their U.S. business only.

Part I—Total Assets

For purposes of Schedule O, the term 'assets' means all assets of the corporation. In valuing real property and stocks, use fair market value; for other assets, use the adjusted basis as determined under section 1011, and related sections, without regard to section 818(c). An interest in a partnership or trust is not itself treated as an asset of the corporation. Instead, the corporation is treated as actually owning its proportionate share of the assets held by the partnership or trust; the value of the corporation's share of these assets should be listed on line 3 of Schedule O.

Part II—Total Assets and Total Insurance Liabilities

Foreign insurance companies must maintain a certain surplus of U.S. assets over their U.S. insurance liabilities. The minimum required surplus is determined by multiplying their U.S. insurance liabilities by a percentage determined and proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary determines the percentage from data supplied by domestic insurance companies in Schedule O, Part II. For more information, see section 842.

For purposes of Schedule O, the term "total insurance liabilities" means the sum of the following amounts as of the end of the tax year: (1) total reserves as defined in section 816(c); plus (2) the items referred to in paragraphs (3), (4), (5), and (6) of section 807(c), to the extent such amounts are not included in total reserves.

Foreign insurance companies, see Notice 89-96, 1989-2, C. B. 417 for more information on determining your total insurance liabilities on U.S. business.

Schedule P—Limitation on Noninsurance Losses (Section 806(b)(3)(C))

Section 806(b)(3)(C) provides that, in computing LICTI, any loss from noninsurance business is limited to the lesser of 35% of the loss or 35% of LICTI (computed by excluding any noninsurance loss included in Schedule A). Use Schedule P to compute any excess loss that must be added back to taxable income on page 1, line 2, Form 1120L. For more information on either the computation of the allowable loss deduction or on applicable carryback provisions, see section 1503(c).

Schedule Q—Additional Information

Be sure to answer questions G through S on page 7, Form 1120L. The instructions that follow are keyed to these questions.

1. Question J(2)(c). Foreign person.—The term 'Foreign person' means: (1) A foreign citizen or nonresident alien; (2) A foreign partnership; (3) A foreign corporation; or (4) Any foreign estate or trust within the meaning of section 7701(a)(31).

'Owner's country' is the country where incorporated, organized, created, or administered.

2. Question L. Foreign financial accounts.—Check the 'Yes' box if either a or b, below, applies to the corporation; otherwise, check the 'No' box:

(a) At any time during the year the corporation had an interest in or signature or other authority over a financial account in a foreign country (such as a bank account, securities account, or other financial account); AND

• The combined value of the accounts was more than \$10,000 at any time during the year; AND

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

(b) The corporation owns more than 50% of the stock in any corporation that would answer 'Yes' to item a, 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 (such as a bank account, securities account, or other financial account)

If 'Yes' is checked for this question, file Form TD F 90-22.1 by June 30, 1991, 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 1120L. Form TD F 90-22.1 may be obtained from IRS Forms Distribution Centers.

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.

3. Question P.—Report any tax-exempt interest received or accrued in the space provided. Include any exempt-interest dividends received as a shareholder in a mutual fund or other regulated investment company

Schedule R—Reconciliation

All filers of Form 1120L must attach a schedule which reconciles their NAIC Annual Statement to their Form 1120L.

Schedule S—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.

Taxable Income and Tax Computation Instructions—Page 1, lines 4–19

Line 4. Total taxable income.—Generally, this is the sum of lines 1, 2, and 3 of page 1. However, if there is an amount entered on line 3, then even if lines 1 and 2 total less than zero, the amount entered on line 4 may not be less than the amount on line 3.

Corporations that are not a member of a controlled group should skip line 5, and use the line 6 instructions to figure their tax, including any additional tax, to enter on line 6. Members of a controlled group of corporations should check the box on line 5 and compute their tax by using the Tax Computation Worksheet. Also, they should see the instructions below for line 5a before computing their tax.

Line 5a.—Members of a controlled group, as defined in section 1563, are entitled to one \$50,000 amount and one \$25,000 amount (in that order) in each taxable income bracket on line 5a.

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. There are other requirements as well. See Regulations section 1.1561-3(b) for the 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 is entitled to \$25,000 (one-half of \$50,000) in the taxable income bracket on line 5a(i) and \$12,500 (one-half of \$25,000) in the taxable income bracket on line 5a(ii). Corporation B is also entitled to the same amounts in each taxable income bracket.

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. (But the total amount for all members of the controlled group cannot be more than the total amount in each taxable income bracket.)

Tax Computation Worksheet

(For members of a controlled group)

1. Enter the taxable income (line 4, page 1) _____
2. Enter line 1 above or your share of the \$50,000 taxable income bracket, whichever is less _____
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1 _____
4. Enter line 3 or your share of the \$25,000 taxable income bracket, whichever is less _____
5. Subtract line 4 from line 3 _____
6. 15% of line 2 _____
7. 25% of line 4 _____
8. 34% of line 5 _____
9. If the taxable income of the controlled group exceeds \$100,000, enter the portion of the lesser of 5% of the excess over \$100,000 or \$11,750 that this member must pay _____
10. Add lines 6 through 9. Enter here and on line 6, page 1 _____

Additional 5% tax. Members of a controlled group are treated as one corporation for purposes of figuring the applicability of the additional 5% tax that must be paid by the corporation 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 5b 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.

Line 6. Income Tax

If the amount on line 4, Form 1120L is:

Over—	But not over—	Its 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	34%	0

If the corporation was a shareholder in a passive foreign investment company (PFIC) that 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 6, page 1, Form 1120L. Write on the dotted line to the left of line 6, "Sec. 1291—\$ (amount)." Do not include on line 6 the interest charge due under section 1291(c)(3). Instead, write "Sec. 1291 interest" and the amount owed in the bottom margin of page 1, Form 1120L. See Form 8621 for details.

Line 7a. Foreign tax credit.—See Form 1118, Computation of Foreign Tax Credit—Corporations, for an explanation of when a corporation can take this credit for payment of income tax to a foreign country or U.S. possession.

Line 7b. Other credits.—**Possessions tax credit.**—See Form 5712, Election To Be Treated as a Possessions Corporation Under Section 936, for rules on how to elect to claim the possessions tax credit, and Form 5735, Computation of Possessions Corporation Tax Credit Under Section 936, to compute the credit. 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.

Credit for fuel produced from a nonconventional source.—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 8801 if any of the credit is disallowed solely because of the tentative minimum tax limitation. Also see section 53(d).

Orphan drug credit.—See section 28 and Form 6765, Credit for Increasing Research Activities (or for claiming the orphan drug credit), for an explanation of when a corporation can take this credit as well as how it is figured. Generally, the corporation must reduce its deduction for qualified research or basic research expenses by the amount of any research credit determined under section 41(a). However, this rule does not apply if the corporation elects to take the reduced credit under section 280C(c). See that section for more information. Also, see Form 8801 if any of the section 28 credit is disallowed solely because of the tentative minimum tax limitation. Also see section 53(d).

Line 7c. General business credit.—This credit is made up of the sum of the following credits:

Investment credit.—The investment credit was generally repealed for property placed in service after 1985. See Form 3468, Computation of Investment Credit, for exceptions.

Jobs credit.—The jobs credit, if elected, is allowed for hiring members of targeted groups during the tax year. See Form 5884, Jobs Credit, for definitions, special rules, and limitations.

Do not take an expense deduction for the part of the wages or salaries paid or incurred which is equal to the amount of the jobs credit determined without regard to the limitation based on the tax (section 38(c)).

Alcohol fuel credit.—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.

Disabled access credit.—A corporation may be able to take a credit for certain expenditures paid or incurred to assist individuals with disabilities. See "Important Change" on page 1 for more information on this credit.

Form 3800, General business credit. Complete Form 3800 if the corporation has: (1) more than one of the above credits; OR (2) a credit carryforward or carryback (including one from an ESOP credit); OR (3) a passive activity credit. Enter the amount of the general business credit on the appropriate line and check the Form 3800 box on that line. Form 3800 is not required if the corporation has only one of the general business credits (and items 2 and 3 do not apply). Instead, attach the applicable credit form to the return and check the appropriate box for that form.

If the corporation's only general business credit is the disabled access credit, attach Form 8826 to the return and write "From Form 8826" in the space to the left of line 7c.

Line 7d. Credit for prior year minimum tax.—See Form 8801, Credit for Prior Year Minimum Tax and section 53.

Line 10. Foreign corporations.—A foreign corporation carrying on an insurance business within the U.S. is taxable in the same manner as a domestic insurance company on its income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the U.S. See sections 842 and 897, and Notice 89-96, 1989-2 C.B. 417 for more information. See Notice 90-13, 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) for tax years beginning after December 31, 1988. Income from sources outside the U.S. from U.S. business is treated as effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the U.S. 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 business within the U.S. 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 you have this income, attach a schedule showing the kind and amount of income, the tax rate (30% or a lower treaty rate), and the amount of tax.

Additional taxes resulting from the net investment income adjustment may offset a corporation's 30 percent tax on U.S. source income. The tax reduction is determined by multiplying the 30 percent tax by the ratio of the amount of income adjustment to income subject to the 30 percent tax, computed without the exclusion for interest on state and local bonds or income exempted from taxation by treaty (section 842(c)(3)). Attach a statement showing how you figured the reduction of section 881 tax. Enter the net tax imposed by section 881 on line 10, page 1.

Note: Section 842(c)(1) requires that foreign life insurance companies make the investment income adjustment before claiming a small life insurance company deduction.

Mutual life insurance companies are required to determine the amount of their policyholder dividends deduction by increasing their year-end equity base (under section 809) by the excess of their required U.S. assets over their mean assets held in the U.S. during that year. See section 842(c)(3).

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, page 1, 'Sec. 953(d)—\$(amount)'. See section 953(d) for more details.

Line 11. Recapture taxes.—Recapture of investment credit. If property is disposed of or ceases to be qualified property before the end of the life-years used in computing the regular or energy investment credit, there may be a recapture of the credit. See Form 4255, Recapture of Investment Credit.

Recapture of low-income housing credit. If the corporation must recapture part of the low-income housing credit because there has been a decrease in the qualified basis of a building from the prior year or if the corporation disposed of the building or an ownership interest in it, see Form 8611, Recapture of Low-Income Housing Credit, and section 42(j).

Line 12a. Alternative minimum tax.—Attach Form 4626, Alternative Minimum Tax—Corporations, if the taxable income or (loss) before the operation loss deduction when combined with adjustment and tax preference items (including the adjusted current earnings adjustment) exceeds (a) \$40,000 or (b) the allowable exemption amount. See Form 4626 for details. Reduce alternative minimum tax by any credit allowed under section 38(c)(2) on line 21 of Schedule A, Form 3800. Write on the dotted line to the left of line 12a, 'Sec. 38(c)(2)—\$(amount)'.
Note: See section 56(g)(4)(B)(ii) for special rules for life insurance companies for the computation of adjusted current earnings.

Caution: See section 11301 of the "Act of 1990," which generally repealed section 56(g)(4)(F) for tax years beginning after September 30, 1990, for an exception for a "Small Insurance Company" and special rules for a tax year which includes September 30, 1990.

Line 12b. Environmental tax.—The corporation may be liable for the environmental tax if the modified alternative minimum taxable income of the corporation exceeds \$2,000,000. See Form 4626 for details.

Line 13. Total tax.—Include on line 13, page 1, Form 1120L, any interest charge for certain installment sales. See section 453A(c) for details. Write on the dotted line to the left of line 13 'Sec. 453A(c) interest—\$(amount)'. Attach a schedule showing the computation.

Line 14b. 1990 estimated tax payments.—Include on this line all estimated tax payments for this tax year. If in addition to 'regular' estimated payments, the corporation is required to make special estimated tax payments (SETP) under section 847 or apply a SETP from a prior tax year to this tax year, enter on line 14b the corporation's total estimated tax payments and write on the dotted line to the left of the entry space 'Includes SETP' and attach a schedule indicating the type of payment and amount. See section 847(2) for more information.

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