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	370,000
Less 1972 carryover .....	180,000
	190,000
Less 1973 carryover .....	110,000
	80,000
1974 minimum tax base .....	80,000
1974 minimum tax (\$80,000×10%) .....	8,000

*Example 3.* The facts are the same as in example 2 except that in 1974 A had \$300,000 of items of tax preference. The amount of the carryover for taxable years after 1974 is computed as follows:

1974 tax preferences .....	\$300,000
Less exemption .....	30,000
	270,000
Less 1972 carryover .....	180,000
	90,000
Less 1973 carryover .....	90,000
	0
Minimum tax base .....	0
1973 carryover .....	110,000
Amount used in 1974 .....	90,000
Amount available for taxable years after 1974 ...	20,000

The \$20,000 remaining of the 1973 carryover is available to reduce the amount subject to tax under section 56(a) in 1975 or other future taxable years as provided in section 56(c).

*Example 4.* M Corporation is a calendar year taxpayer. N Corporation uses a June 30 fiscal year. For the fiscal year 1970-1971, N Corporation had excess chapter 1 tax liability as described in paragraph (a) of this section in the amount of \$75,000. On January 1, 1972, M Corporation acquired N Corporation in a reorganization described in section 368(a)(1)(A). N Corporation does not use any of such excess chapter 1 tax liability to reduce the amount subject to tax under section 56(a) for the short taxable year beginning on July 1, 1971, and ending on December 31, 1971. Thus, the excess chapter 1 tax liability is available to M Corporation as a carryover under paragraph (a) of this section to reduce the amount subject to tax for the next 6 succeeding taxable years beginning with taxable year 1972 as provided in this section. In applying the carryover to 1972 and succeeding taxable years, the carryover of N Corporation subject to the limitation of §1.56A-5(e)(4) is combined with any carryovers originating with M Corporation in 1970.

[T.D. 7564, 43 FR 40468, Sept. 12, 1978. Redesignated and amended by T.D. 8138, 52 FR 15309, Apr. 28, 1987]

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[T.D. 8340, 56 FR 11083, Mar. 15, 1991, as amended by T.D. 8454, 57 FR 60476, Dec. 21, 1992]

**§ 1.56(g)-1 Adjusted current earnings.**

(a) *Adjustment for adjusted current earnings*—(1) *Positive adjustment.* For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1989, the alternative minimum taxable income of any taxpayer described in paragraph (a)(4) of this section is increased by the adjustment for adjusted current earnings. The adjustment for adjusted current earnings is 75 percent of the excess, if any, of—

(i) The adjusted current earnings (as defined in paragraph (a)(6)(ii) of this section) of the taxpayer for the taxable year over.

(ii) The pre-adjustment alternative minimum taxable income (as defined in paragraph (a)(6)(i) of this section) of the taxpayer for the taxable year.

(2) *Negative adjustment*—(i) *In general.* For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1989, the alternative minimum taxable income of any taxpayer is decreased, subject to the limitation of paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section, by 75 percent of the excess, if any, of pre-adjustment alternative minimum taxable income (as defined in paragraph (a)(6)(i) of this section), over adjusted current earnings (as defined in paragraph (a)(6)(ii) of this section).

(ii) *Limitation on negative adjustments.* The amount of the negative adjustment for any taxable year is limited to the excess, if any, of—

(A) The aggregate increases in alternative minimum taxable income in prior years under paragraph (a)(1) of this section over

(B) The aggregate decreases in alternative minimum taxable income in prior years under this paragraph (a)(2).

Any excess of pre-adjustment alternative minimum taxable income over adjusted current earnings that is not allowed as a negative adjustment for

the taxable year because of the limitation in this paragraph (a)(2)(ii) is not applied to reduce any positive adjustment in any other taxable year.

(iii) *Example.* The following example illustrates the provisions of this paragraph (a)(2):

(A) Corporation P is a calendar-year taxpayer and has pre-adjustment alternative minimum taxable income and adjusted current earnings in the following amounts for 1990 through 1993:

Year	Pre-adjustment alternative minimum taxable income	Adjusted current earnings
1990 .....	\$800,000	\$700,000
1991 .....	600,000	900,000
1992 .....	500,000	400,000
1993 .....	500,000	100,000

(B) Under these facts, corporation P has the following positive and negative adjustments for adjusted current earnings:

Year	Negative adjustment	Positive adjustment
1990 .....	0	0
1991 .....	0	\$225,000
1992 .....	\$75,000	0
1993 .....	150,000	0

(C) In 1990, P has a potential negative adjustment (before the cumulative limitation) of \$75,000 (75 percent of the \$100,000 excess of pre-adjustment alternative minimum taxable income over adjusted current earnings). Nonetheless, P is not permitted a negative adjustment because P had no prior increases in its alternative minimum taxable income due to an adjustment for adjusted current earnings.

(D) In 1991, P has a positive adjustment of \$225,000 (75 percent of the \$300,000 excess of adjusted current earnings over pre-adjustment alternative minimum taxable income). P is not allowed to use the prior year's excess of pre-adjustment alternative minimum taxable income over adjusted current earnings to reduce its 1991 positive adjustment.

(E) In 1992, P is permitted a negative adjustment of \$75,000, the full amount of 75 percent of the \$100,000 excess of pre-adjustment alternative minimum taxable income over adjusted current earnings for the taxable year. This is