

reasonable reserves of the amounts so allocated beyond the year in which earned was proper in accordance with the provisions of section 521 and where the allocation is made to the patron on a patronage basis is proportion insofar as is practicable, to the amount of business done by such patrons during the taxable year or years in which the retained amounts were received by the cooperative association.

(b) *Examples.* This section may be illustrated by the following examples:

Example 1. E, a cooperative association entitled to tax treatment under section 522, organized without capital stock, is engaged in the business of marketing products for its patrons on a non-pool basis. The by-laws of Cooperative E provide that there shall be allocated to patrons as patronage dividends within a reasonable time following the close of the year all of the gross returns from sales, less expenses of operation for the year and amounts retained as *reasonable reserves* necessary to the operation of Cooperative E. At the close of the taxable year, 1954, it is determined that from the gross returns from sales less operating expenses and all taxes for such year, \$5,000 is to be retained as *reasonable reserves* for various necessary purposes of Cooperative E. It is assumed that the retention of such amount is proper in accordance with the provisions of section 521. Such \$5,000 is apportioned on the books of Cooperative E to patrons of 1954 on a patronage basis, or permanent records are kept from which an apportionment to such patrons can be made. On March 1, 1955, pursuant to the terms of the by-laws, \$200,000, the balance of the gross returns for the taxable year, is allocated to patrons of 1954 on the basis of patronage. \$100,000 of such \$200,000 is allocated in cash. The remaining \$100,000 is allocated in *retain certificates*, bearing no interest and redeemable in the discretion of the Board of Directors of Cooperative E. There may be added to the cost of goods sold by Cooperative E for 1954, \$200,000 (\$100,000 in cash, \$100,000 in retain certificates), the total amount allocated as patronage dividends, rebates, or refunds in fulfillment and satisfaction of the obligation of the by-laws, on March 1, 1955, before the 15th day of the ninth month following the close of 1954. There may not be added to the cost of goods sold by Cooperative E for 1954, \$5,000, the amount retained as reserves apportioned on the books, but not allocated as patronage dividends, rebates, or refunds.

Example 2. The facts are the same as example 1, it additionally appearing that at the close of 1955 it is determined by Cooperative E to allocate as cash patronage dividends, rebates, or refunds to patrons of 1954, \$5,000,

the amount retained as *reasonable reserves* for 1954 in accordance with the provisions of section 521. On March 1, 1956, such amount is allocated. There may be added to the cost of goods sold by Cooperative E for 1955, \$5,000, the amount allocated with respect to patronage of a preceding year, 1954, properly maintained as a reserve under section 521.

§ 1.522-4 Taxable years affected.

Section 522 and §§ 1.522-1, 1.522-2, and 1.522-3, are applicable to taxable years beginning before January 1, 1963, and also to amounts paid during taxable years beginning after December 31, 1962, the tax treatment of which is not prescribed in section 1382 and the regulations thereunder.

[T.D. 6643, 28 FR 3163, Apr. 2, 1963]

§ 1.527-1 Political organizations; generally.

Section 527 provides that a political organization is considered an organization exempt from income taxes for the purpose of any law which refers to organizations exempt from income taxes. A political organization is subject to tax only to the extent provided in section 527. In general, a political organization is an organization that is organized and operated primarily for an exempt function as defined in § 1.527-2(c). Section 527 provides that a political organization is taxed on its political organization taxable income (see § 1.527-4) which, in general, does not include the exempt function income (see § 1.527-3) of the political organization. Furthermore, section 527 provides that an exempt organization, other than a political organization, may be subject to tax under section 527 when it expends an amount for an exempt function, see § 1.527-6. The taxation of newsletter funds is provided under section 527(g) and § 1.527-7. A special rule for principal campaign committees is provided under section 527(h) and § 1.527-9.

[T.D. 8041, 50 FR 30817, July 30, 1985]

§ 1.527-2 Definitions.

For purposes of section 527 and these regulations:

(a) *Political organization*—(1) *In general.* A *political organization* is a party, committee, association, fund, or other