

1993



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Instructions for Form 1120-IC-DISC

Interest Charge Domestic International Sales Corporation Return

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

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

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

The time needed to complete and file the following forms will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated average times are:

Form	Recordkeeping	Learning about the law or the form	Preparing the form	Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS
1120-IC-DISC	95 hr., 54 min.	19 hr., 38 min.	29 hr., 31 min.	2 hr., 9 min.
Schedule K	4 hr., 4 min.	47 min.	54 min.	-----
Schedule P	11 hr., 58 min.	1 hr., 17 min.	1 hr., 34 min.	-----

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making these forms more simple, we would be happy to hear from you. You can write to both the **Internal Revenue Service**, Attention: Reports Clearance Officer, PC:FP, Washington, DC 20224; and the **Office of Management and Budget**, Paperwork Reduction Project (1545-0938), Washington, DC 20503. **DO NOT** send the tax form to either of these offices. Instead, see **Where To File** on page 3.

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Changes To Note

The Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993 (1993 Act) made changes to the tax law for IC-DISCs.

- For purposes of qualified export receipts and qualified export assets, export property does not include any unprocessed timber, such as any log, cant, or similar form of timber, that is a softwood. This rule applies to transactions after August 10, 1993.
- Depreciation and Amortization. Goodwill and certain other intangible property acquired after August 10, 1993, may now be amortized over a 15-year period.

Certain computer software acquired after August 10, 1993, may be depreciated using the straight line method over a 36-month period.

The recovery period for figuring depreciation for nonresidential real property is 39 years for property placed in service after May 12, 1993.

The maximum section 179 deduction has increased to \$17,500, for property placed in service in tax years beginning after December 31, 1992. For details, see **Form 4562**, Depreciation and Amortization.

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

A portion of payments for membership dues to a trade organization or other noncharitable organization that engages in lobbying activities may not be deductible if the dues are allocable to nondeductible lobbying expenditures by the organization.

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

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

- No deduction is allowed for travel expenses paid or incurred after December 31, 1993, for a spouse, dependent, or other individual accompanying an officer or employee of the IC-DISC on business travel, unless that spouse, dependent, or other individual is an employee of the IC-DISC and the travel is for a bona fide business purpose and would otherwise be deductible.
- Generally, no deduction is allowed for any charitable contribution of \$250 or more made after December 31, 1993, unless the IC-DISC has a contemporaneous written acknowledgment from the donee organization of the contribution (including a good faith estimate of the value of any goods or services provided to the donor in exchange for the donation).
- The deduction for dividends received on the preferred stock of a public utility under sections 244 and 243(c)(1) and the deduction for dividends paid on the preferred stock of a public utility under section 247 have changed as a result of the increase in the corporate tax rates.

Voluntary Contributions To Reduce the Public Debt

A corporation may make a contribution to reduce the public debt. To do so, enclose a check made payable to "Bureau of the Public Debt," with Form 1120-IC-DISC. These amounts are tax-deductible, subject to the rules and limitations for charitable contributions.

General Instructions

Purpose of Form

Form 1120-IC-DISC is an information return filed by interest charge domestic international sales corporations (IC-DISCs), former DISCs, and former IC-DISCs.

What Is an IC-DISC?

An IC-DISC is a domestic corporation that has elected to be an IC-DISC and its election is still in effect. The IC-DISC election is made by filing **Form 4876-A, Election To Be Treated as an Interest Charge DISC**.

Generally, an IC-DISC is not taxed on its income. Shareholders of an IC-DISC are taxed on its income when the income is actually or deemed distributed. In addition, section 995(f) imposes an interest charge on shareholders for their share of DISC-related deferred tax liability. See **Form 8404, Interest Charge on DISC-Related Deferred Tax Liability**, for details.

To be an IC-DISC, a corporation must be organized under the laws of a state

or the District of Columbia and meet the following tests:

- At least 95% of its gross receipts during the tax year are qualified export receipts.
- At the end of the tax year, the adjusted basis of its qualified export assets is at least 95% of the sum of the adjusted basis of all its assets.
- It has only one class of stock, and its outstanding stock has a par or stated value of at least \$2,500 on each day of the tax year (or for a new corporation on the last day to elect IC-DISC status for the year and on each later day).
- It maintains separate books and records for the tax year.
- It is not a member of any controlled group of which a foreign sales corporation (FSC) is a member.
- Its tax year must conform to the tax year of the principal shareholder who at the beginning of the tax year has the highest percentage of voting power. If two or more shareholders have the highest percentage of voting power, the IC-DISC must elect a tax year that conforms to that of any one of the principal shareholders. See section 441(h) and its regulations for more information.
- Its election to be treated as an IC-DISC is in effect for the tax year.

See **Definitions** on page 5 and section 992 and related regulations for details.

Distribution to meet qualification requirements.—An IC-DISC that does not meet the gross receipts test or qualified export asset test during the tax year will still be considered to have met them if, after the tax year ends, the IC-DISC makes a pro rata property distribution to its shareholders and specifies at the time that this is a distribution to meet the qualification requirements.

If the IC-DISC did not meet the gross receipts test, the distribution equals the part of its taxable income attributable to gross receipts that are not qualified export gross receipts. If it did not meet the qualified export asset test, the distribution equals the fair market value of the assets that are not qualified export assets on the last day of the tax year. If the IC-DISC did not meet either test, the distribution equals the sum of both amounts. Regulations section 1.992-3 explains how to figure the distribution.

Interest on late distribution.—If the IC-DISC makes a distribution after Form 1120-IC-DISC is due, interest must be paid to the Internal Revenue Service. The charge is 4½% of the distribution times the number of tax years that begin after the tax year to which the distribution relates until the date the IC-DISC made the distribution.

If the IC-DISC must pay this interest, send the payment to the Internal Revenue Service Center where you filed Form 1120-IC-DISC within 30 days of making the distribution. On the payment, write the IC-DISC's name, address, and employer identification number; the tax year involved; and a statement that the payment represents the interest charge under Regulations section 1.992-3(c)(4).

Who Must File

The corporation must file Form 1120-IC-DISC if it elected, by filing Form 4876-A, to be treated as an IC-DISC.

If the corporation is a former DISC or former IC-DISC, it must file Form 1120-IC-DISC in addition to any other return required. A former DISC is a corporation that was a DISC on or before December 31, 1984, but failed to qualify as a DISC sometime prior to December 31, 1984, or did not elect to be an IC-DISC after 1984; and at the beginning of the year, it had undistributed income that was previously taxed or accumulated DISC income. A former IC-DISC is a corporation that was an IC-DISC in an earlier year but did not qualify as an IC-DISC at the end of its 1992 tax year; and at the beginning of the year, it had undistributed income that was previously taxed or accumulated IC-DISC income. (See section 992 and related regulations.)

A former DISC or former IC-DISC need not complete lines 1 through 8 on page 1 and the Schedules for figuring taxable income, but must complete Schedules J, L, and M of Form 1120-IC-DISC and Schedule K (Form 1120-IC-DISC). Write "Former DISC" or "Former IC-DISC" across the top of the return.

Special Returns for Certain Organizations

Certain organizations have to file special returns.

If the organization is a:	File Form
Tax-exempt organization	990 series
Personal holding company	1120 and Schedule PH (Form 1120)
Financial institutions affected by sec. 581 or 593	1120
Life insurance company (sec. 801)	1120-L
Property and casualty insurance company (sec. 831)	1120-PC
Regulated investment company (sec. 851)	1120-RIC
Real estate investment trust (sec. 856)	1120-REIT
S corporation (sec. 1361)	1120S

When To File

File Form 1120-IC-DISC by the 15th day of the 9th month after the tax year ends. No extensions are allowed. If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday, file on the next business day.

Where To File

If the main 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

If the IC-DISC is one of a group of IC-DISCs controlled by a common parent, file with the service center where the common parent files.

A group of corporations in several service center regions may file their separate returns with the service center for the principal office of the managing corporation that keeps all the books and records.

Who Must Sign

The return must be signed and dated by the president, vice president, treasurer,

assistant treasurer, chief accounting officer, or any other corporate officer (such as tax officer) authorized to sign. A receiver, trustee, or assignee must sign and date any return required to be filed on behalf of a corporation.

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

The paid preparer must complete the required preparer information and:

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

Accounting Methods

Compute taxable income by the accounting method regularly used to keep the IC-DISC's books and records. The method used must clearly reflect taxable income. See section 446.

A member of a controlled group must avoid using an accounting method that would distort any group member's income, including its own. For example, an IC-DISC acts as a commission agent for property sales by a related corporation that uses the accrual method and pays the IC-DISC its commission more than 2 months after the sale. In this case, the IC-DISC should not use the cash method of accounting, because it materially distorts the income of the IC-DISC.

Unless the law specifically permits otherwise, the IC-DISC must get consent on **Form 3115**, Application for Change in Accounting Method, to change from the accounting method it used to report taxable income in earlier years (for income as a whole or for any material item).

Rounding to Whole Dollars.—The corporation may show the money items 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.

Unresolved Tax Problems

The IRS has a Problem Resolution Program for taxpayers who have been unable to resolve their problems with the IRS. If the corporation has a tax problem it has been unable to resolve through normal channels, write to the corporation's local IRS district director or call the corporation's local IRS office and ask for Problem Resolution assistance.

Hearing-impaired persons who have access to TDD equipment may call 1-800-829-4059 to ask for help. The Problem Resolution office will ensure that your problem receives proper attention. Although the office cannot change the tax law or make technical decisions, it can help clear up problems that may have resulted from previous contacts.

Other Forms, Returns, and Statements That May Be Required

Forms

The IC-DISC may have to file any of the following:

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

Form 720, Quarterly Federal Excise Tax Return. Use Form 720 to report environmental excise taxes, communications and air transportation taxes, fuel taxes, 10% luxury tax on passenger vehicles, manufacturers taxes, ship passenger tax, and certain other excise taxes.

Form 926, Return by U.S. Transferor of Property to a Foreign Corporation, Foreign Estate or Trust, or Foreign Partnership. Use this form to report all transfers of property to a foreign corporation, foreign estate or trust, foreign partnership, and to pay any excise tax due under section 1491. Also use Form 926 to report information required under section 6038B.

Under section 6038B, a corporation that transfers property to a foreign corporation in an exchange described in section 367(a) or (d), or that makes an election to apply principles similar to the principles of section 367 to any transfer covered by the excise tax, must file Form 926 and attachments with its income tax return for the tax year in which the transfer was made.

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

Form 966, Corporate Dissolution or Liquidation.

Form 1042, Annual Withholding Tax Return for U.S. Source Income of Foreign Persons, and **Form 1042-S**, 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 the payments or distributions constitute gross income from sources within the United States (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.

Please inform shareholders who are nonresident alien individuals or foreign corporations, trusts, or estates that if they have gains from disposal of stock in the IC-DISC, former DISC, or former IC-DISC, or distributions from accumulated IC-DISC income, including deemed distributions, they must treat these amounts as effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business conducted through a permanent establishment in the United States and derived from sources within the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

Form 5452, Corporate Report of Nondividend Distributions.

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

Form 5713, International Boycott Report. Filed by persons having operations in or related to "boycotting" countries. Also, persons who participate in or cooperate with an international boycott may have to complete Schedule A or Schedule B and Schedule C of

Form 5713 to compute their loss of the following items: the foreign tax credit, the deferral of earnings of a controlled foreign corporation, IC-DISC benefits, and FSC benefits.

Form 8264, Application for Registration of a Tax Shelter. Filed by tax shelter organizers to register tax shelters with the IRS to receive a tax shelter registration number.

Form 8271, Investor Reporting of Tax Shelter Registration Number. Taxpayers who have acquired an interest in a tax shelter that is required to be registered file this form to report the tax shelter's registration number. Form 8271 must be attached to any tax return (including an application for tentative refund (Form 1139) and an amended Form 1120-IC-DISC) on which a deduction, credit, loss, or other tax benefit attributable to a tax shelter is taken or any income attributable to a tax shelter is reported.

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

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

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 in a series of related transactions.

Cashier's checks, bank drafts, and money orders with face amounts of \$10,000 or less are considered cash when they are received from the retail sale of certain personal property, collectibles, and travel and entertainment activities. Corporations must treat these amounts as cash in any transaction if they know these instruments are being used instead of currency to avoid the reporting of the transaction. For more information, see Regulations section 1.6050I-1(c).

Form 8594, Asset Acquisition Statement. 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 8621, Return by a Shareholder of a Passive Foreign Investment Company or Qualified Electing Fund. A corporation that was a shareholder in a passive foreign investment company (as defined in section 1296) at any time during the tax year must complete and attach this form to its return.

Form 8697, Interest Computation Under the Look-Back Method for Completed Long-Term Contracts. Use this form to figure the interest due or to be refunded under the look-back method of section 460(b)(2) on certain long-term contracts, accounted for under either the percentage of completion-capitalized cost method or the percentage of completion method.

Statements

Financial statements.—The balance sheets should agree with your books and records. Attach a statement explaining any differences.

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

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

1. It controls a foreign corporation.
2. It is a 10%-or-more shareholder of a controlled foreign corporation.
3. It acquires, disposes of, or owns 5% or more in value of the outstanding stock of a foreign corporation.
4. It is a 10% shareholder of a foreign personal holding company.
5. It owns stock in a controlled foreign corporation for an uninterrupted period of 30 days or more during any tax year of the foreign corporation, and it owned that stock on the last day of that year.

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 transferor and the transferee must each attach to their tax returns the information required by Regulations section 1.351-3.

Attachments

Attach **Form 4136**, Credit for Federal Tax Paid on Fuels, after page 6, Form 1120-IC-DISC. Attach schedules in alphabetical order and other forms in numerical order after Form 4136.

Definitions

The following definitions are based on sections 993, 994, and 994(c).

1. Section 993

Qualified export receipts are any of the following:

- a. Gross receipts from selling, exchanging, or otherwise disposing of export property.
- b. Gross receipts from renting export property that the lessee uses outside the United States.
- c. Gross receipts from supporting services related to any qualified sale, exchange, rental, or other disposition of export property by the corporation.
- d. Gross receipts, if there is a gain, from selling, exchanging, or otherwise disposing of qualified export assets that are not export property.
- e. Dividends or amounts includible in gross income regarding stock of a related foreign export corporation and under section 951 (relating to amounts included in the gross income of U.S. shareholders of controlled foreign corporations).
- f. Interest on any obligation that is a qualified export asset.
- g. Gross receipts for engineering or architectural services on construction projects outside the United States.
- h. Gross receipts for managerial services performed for an unrelated IC-DISC.

For more information, see Regulations section 1.993-1.

Qualified export assets are any of the following:

- a. Export property.
- b. Assets used mainly in performing the engineering or architectural services listed under qualified export receipts, item **g** above, or managerial services that further the production of qualified export receipts, items **a**, **b**, **c**, and **g** above; or assets used mainly in assembling, servicing, handling, selling, leasing, packaging, transporting, or storing of export property.
- c. Accounts receivable produced by transactions listed under **Qualified export receipts**, items **a-d**, **g**, or **h** above.
- d. Temporary investments, such as money and bank deposits, in an amount reasonable to meet the corporation's needs for working capital.
- e. Obligations related to a producer's loan.
- f. A related foreign export corporation's stock or securities that the IC-DISC holds.
- g. Certain obligations that are issued or insured by the U.S. Export-Import Bank or the Foreign Credit Insurance Association and that the IC-DISC

acquires from the bank, the association, or the person who sold or bought the goods from which the obligations arose.

h. Certain obligations held by the IC-DISC that were issued by a domestic corporation organized to finance export property sales under an agreement with the Export-Import Bank, by which the corporation makes export loans that the bank guarantees.

i. Other deposits in the United States used to acquire qualified export assets within the time provided by Regulations section 1.993-2(j).

See Regulations section 1.993-2 for more information.

Export property must be:

a. Made, grown, or extracted in the United States by someone other than an IC-DISC.

b. Neither excluded under section 993(c)(2) nor declared in short supply under section 993(c)(3). See **Changes To Note** on page 1 for information on property excluded from qualified export assets by the 1993 Act.

c. Held mainly for sale or rent in the ordinary course of trade or business, by or to an IC-DISC for direct use, consumption, or disposition outside the United States.

d. Property not more than 50% of the fair market value of which is attributable to articles imported into the United States.

e. Neither sold nor leased by or to another IC-DISC that, immediately before or after the transaction, either belongs to the same controlled group (defined in section 993(a)(3)) as your IC-DISC or is related to your IC-DISC in a way that would result in losses being denied under section 267.

See Regulations section 1.993-3 for details.

A producer's loan must meet all the following terms:

a. Satisfy sections 993(d)(2) and (3) limiting loans the IC-DISC makes to any one borrower.

b. Not raise the unpaid balance due the IC-DISC on all its producer's loans above the level of accumulated IC-DISC income it had at the start of the month in which it made the loan.

c. Be indicated by written evidence of debt, such as a note, that has a stated maturity date no more than 5 years after the date of the loan.

d. Be made to a person in the United States in the trade or business of making, growing, or extracting export property.

e. Be designated as a producer's loan when made.

For more information, see **Schedule O (Form 1120-IC-DISC)**, Borrower's Certificate of Compliance With the Rules

for Producer's Loans, and Regulations section 1.993-4.

A related foreign export corporation of any of the following kinds can pay dividends and interest to the IC-DISC without loss of IC-DISC status. The IC-DISC's investment must be related to exports from the United States.

a. A *foreign international sales corporation* is a related foreign export corporation if:

(1) The IC-DISC directly owns more than 50% of the total voting power of the foreign corporation's stock;

(2) For the tax year that ends with your IC-DISC's tax year or ends within it, at least 95% of the foreign corporation's gross receipts consists of the qualified export receipts described in items **a-d** of **Qualified export receipts** and interest on the qualified export assets listed in items **c** and **d** of **Qualified export assets**; and

(3) The adjusted basis of the qualified export assets in items **a-d** of **Qualified export assets** that the foreign corporation held at the end of the tax year is at least 95% of the adjusted basis of all assets it held then.

b. A *real property holding company* is a related foreign export corporation if:

(1) The IC-DISC directly owns more than 50% of the total voting power of the foreign corporation's stock, and

(2) Applicable foreign law forbids the IC-DISC to hold title to real property; the foreign corporation's sole function is to hold the title; and only the IC-DISC uses the property, under lease or otherwise.

c. An *associated foreign corporation* is a related foreign export corporation if:

(1) The IC-DISC or a controlled group of corporations to which the IC-DISC belongs owns less than 10% of the total voting power of the foreign corporation's stock (section 1563 defines a controlled group in this sense, and sections 1563(d) and (e) define ownership), and

(2) The IC-DISC's ownership of the foreign corporation's stock or securities reasonably furthers transactions that lead to qualified export receipts for the IC-DISC.

See Regulations section 1.993-5 for more information about related foreign export corporations.

Gross receipts are the IC-DISC's total receipts from selling or renting property that the corporation holds for sale or rent in the course of its trade or business and from all other sources. For commissions on selling or renting property, include gross receipts from selling or renting the property on which the commissions arose. See Regulations section 1.993-6 for more information.

United States, as used in these instructions, includes Puerto Rico and U.S. possessions, as well as the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

2. Section 994, Intercompany Pricing Rules

If a related person described in section 482 sells export property to the IC-DISC, use the intercompany pricing rules to figure taxable income for the IC-DISC and the seller. These rules generally do not permit the related person to price at a loss. Under intercompany pricing, the IC-DISC's taxable income from the sale (regardless of the price actually charged) may not exceed the greatest of:

- a. 4% of qualified export receipts on the IC-DISC's sale of the property plus 10% of the IC-DISC's export promotion expenses attributable to the receipts,
- b. 50% of the IC-DISC's and the seller's combined taxable income from qualified export receipts on the property, derived from the IC-DISC's sale of the property plus 10% of the IC-DISC's export promotion expenses attributable to the receipts, or
- c. Taxable income based on the sale price actually charged, provided that under section 482 the price actually charged clearly reflects the taxable income of the IC-DISC and the related person.

Schedule P (Form 1120-IC-DISC), Intercompany Transfer Price or Commission, explains the intercompany pricing rules in more detail.

3. Section 994(c), Export Promotion Expenses

These expenses are incurred to help distribute or sell export property for use or distribution outside the United States. These expenses do not include income tax, but do include 50% of the cost of shipping the export property on U.S.-owned and U.S.-operated aircraft or ships if U.S. law or regulations do not require that it be shipped on them.

Penalties

The IC-DISC may have to pay the following penalties unless it can show that it had reasonable cause for not providing information or not filing a return:

- \$100 for each instance of not providing required information, up to \$25,000 during the calendar year.
- \$1,000 for not filing a return.

If the return is filed late and the failure to file timely is due to reasonable cause, please explain. See section 6686 for other details.

Specific Instructions

File a Complete Return

To assist us in processing the return, please complete every applicable entry space on Form 1120-IC-DISC. Do not attach statements and write "See

attached" instead of completing the entry spaces on Form 1120-IC-DISC.

Period Covered

File the 1993 return for calendar year 1993 and fiscal years that begin in 1993. If the return is for a fiscal year, fill in the tax year space at the top of the form.

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

Item C—Employer Identification Number

Enter the IC-DISC's employer identification number (EIN). If the IC-DISC does not have an EIN, it should apply for one on **Form SS-4**, Application for Employer Identification Number. You can get this form at most IRS or Social Security Administration offices. Send Form SS-4 to the same Internal Revenue Service Center to which you send Form 1120-IC-DISC. If the corporation has not received the EIN by the time for filing Form 1120-IC-DISC, write "Applied for" in the space for the EIN.

Item E—Total Assets

Enter the total assets of the IC-DISC. If there are no assets at the end of the tax year, enter the assets as of the beginning of the tax year.

Item F—Initial Return, Final Return, Change in Address, or Amended Return

If this is the IC-DISC's initial return or final return, check the applicable box in item F at the top of the form.

If there has been a change in address from the previous year, check the box for Change in Address in item F at the top of the form. **Form 8822**, Change of Address, should be filed to notify the IRS of a change of address that occurs after the return is filed.

To correct an error in a Form 1120-IC-DISC already filed, file an amended Form 1120-IC-DISC and check the Amended return box in item F at the top of the form. If the amended return changes the income or distributions of income to shareholders, an amended Schedule K (Form 1120-IC-DISC) must be filed with the amended Form 1120-IC-DISC and given to each shareholder. Write "AMENDED" across the top of the corrected Schedule K you give to each shareholder.

Question G(1)

For rules of stock attribution, see section 267(c). If the owner of the voting stock of the IC-DISC was an alien individual or a foreign corporation, partnership, trust, or estate, check the "Yes" box in the

"Foreign owner" column and enter the name of the owner's country, in parentheses, in the address column. "Owner's country" for individuals is their country of residence; for other foreign entities, it is the country in which organized or otherwise created, or in which administered.

Income

An IC-DISC must figure its taxable income although it does not pay most taxes. Generally, an IC-DISC is subject only to the tax imposed by sections 1491 through 1494 on certain transfers to avoid tax. An IC-DISC is exempt from the corporate income tax, alternative minimum tax, and accumulated earnings tax.

An IC-DISC and its shareholders are not entitled to the possessions corporation tax credit (section 936). An IC-DISC cannot claim the general business credit or the credit for fuel produced from a nonconventional source. In addition, these credits cannot be passed through to shareholders of the corporation.

Line 6a

Net Operating Loss Deduction

The net operating loss deduction is the amount of the net operating loss carryovers and carrybacks that can be deducted in the tax year. See section 172 and **Pub. 536**, Net Operating Losses, for details.

A deficit in earnings and profits is chargeable in the following order:

1. First, to any earnings and profits other than accumulated IC-DISC income or previously taxed income.
2. Second, to any accumulated IC-DISC income.
3. Third, to previously taxed income.

Do not apply any deficit in earnings and profits against accumulated IC-DISC income that, as a result of the corporation's revoking its election to be treated as an IC-DISC (or other disqualification), is deemed distributed to the shareholders. See section 995(b)(2)(A).

Line 6b

Dividends-Received Deduction

See the instructions under **Schedule C, Line 9, Column (c)** on page 9 for details.

Line 7

Taxable Income

If the corporation uses either the gross receipts method or combined taxable income method to compute the IC-DISC's taxable income attributable to any transactions involving products or product lines, attach Schedule P (Form 1120-IC-DISC). Show in detail the

IC-DISC's taxable income attributable to each such transaction or group of transactions.

Line 8

Refundable Credit for Federal Tax Paid on Fuels

Enter the credit from Form 4136.

Schedule A

Cost of Goods Sold

If the corporation uses intercompany pricing rules, reflect in Schedule A actual purchases from a related supplier. See **2. Section 994, Intercompany Pricing Rules** on page 6 and use the transfer price figured in Part II of Schedule P (Form 1120-IC-DISC).

If the IC-DISC acts as another person's commission agent on a sale, do not enter any amount in Schedule A for the sale. See Schedule P (Form 1120-IC-DISC).

Section 263A Uniform Capitalization Rules

These rules are discussed in general in **Limitations on Deductions** under **Schedule E** on page 9. See those instructions before completing Schedule A.

Line 4

Additional Section 263A Costs

Complete this line only if the corporation elected a simplified method of accounting. For corporations electing the simplified production method, additional section 263A costs are generally those costs, other than interest, that were not capitalized or included in inventory costs under the corporation's method of accounting immediately before the effective date in Temporary Regulations section 1.263A-1T that are now required to be capitalized under section 263A. If the corporation elected the simplified resale method, additional section 263A costs are generally costs incurred for the following categories: off-site storage or warehousing; purchasing; handling, processing, assembly, and repackaging; and general and administrative costs (mixed service costs). Enter on line 4 the balance of section 263A costs paid or incurred during the tax year not included on lines 2 and 3. See Temporary Regulations section 1.263A-1T for more information.

Line 5

Other Costs

Enter on line 5 any other inventoriable costs paid or incurred during the tax year not entered on lines 2 through 4.

Line 7

Inventory at End of Year

See section 263A and Temporary Regulations section 1.263A-1T for details on figuring the amount of additional section 263A costs to be capitalized and added to ending inventory.

Lines 9a Through 9e

Inventory Valuation Methods

Inventories can be valued at:

1. Cost;
2. Cost or market value (whichever is lower); or
3. Any other method approved by the IRS that conforms to the provisions of the applicable regulations cited below.

Taxpayers who use erroneous valuation methods must change to a method permitted for Federal tax purposes. To make this change, use **Form 3115, Application for Change In Accounting Method**.

On line 9a, check the method(s) used for valuing inventories. Under "lower of cost or market," market generally applies to normal market conditions where there is a current bid price prevailing at the date the inventory is valued. When no regular open market exists or when quotations are nominal because of inactive market conditions, use fair market prices from the most reliable sales or purchase transactions that occurred near the date the inventory is valued. See Regulations section 1.471-4.

Inventory may be valued below cost when the merchandise is unsalable at normal prices or unusable in the normal way because the goods are "subnormal" due to damage, imperfections, shop wear, etc., within the meaning of Regulations section 1.471-2(c). The goods may be valued at the current bona fide selling price minus direct cost of disposition (but not less than scrap value) if such a price can be established.

Check the box on line 9a(iv) if you used a method of inventory valuation other than those described in 9a(i) through (iii). Attach a statement describing the method used.

If this is the first year the "Last-in, First-out" (LIFO) inventory method was either adopted or extended to inventory goods not previously valued under the LIFO method provided in section 472, attach **Form 970, Application To Use LIFO Inventory Method**, or a statement with the information required by Form 970. Also check the LIFO box in line 9b. In line 9c, enter the amount or percent of total closing inventories covered under section 472. Estimates are acceptable.

If the IC-DISC changed or extended its inventory method to LIFO and had to

"write up" its opening inventory to cost in the year of election, report the effect of this write up as income (line 3f, Schedule B) proportionately over the 3-year period that begins in the tax year the corporation made its LIFO election (see section 472(d)).

Schedule B

Gross Income

If an income item falls into two or more categories, report each part on the applicable line. For example, if interest income consists of qualified interest from a foreign international sales corporation and nonqualified interest from a domestic obligation, enter the qualified interest on an attached schedule for line 2g and the nonqualified interest on an attached schedule for line 3f.

For gain from selling qualified export assets, attach a separate schedule in addition to the forms required for lines 2h and 2i.

Accrual basis taxpayers need not accrue certain amounts to be received from the performance of services which, on the basis of their experience, will not be collected (section 448(d)(5)). This provision does not apply to any amount if interest is required to be paid on such amount or if there is any penalty for failure to pay timely such amount. Corporations that fall under this provision should attach a schedule showing total gross receipts, amount not accrued as a result of the application of section 448(d)(5), and the net amount accrued. The net amount should be entered on the applicable line of Schedule B. For more information and guidelines on this non-accrual experience method, see Temporary Regulations section 1.448-2T.

Commissions: Special Rule

If the IC-DISC received commissions on selling or renting property or furnishing services, list in column (b) the gross receipts from the sales, rentals, or services on which the commissions arose, and in column (c), list the commissions earned. In column (d) report receipts from noncommissioned sales or rentals of property or furnishing of services, as well as all other receipts.

For purposes of completing line 1a and line 1b, related purchasers are members of the same controlled group (as defined in section 993(a)(3)) as the IC-DISC. All other purchasers are unrelated.

A qualified export sale or lease must meet a **use test** and a **destination test** in order to qualify.

The **use test** applies at the time of the sale or lease. If the property is used predominantly outside the United States,

and the sale or lease is not for ultimate use in the United States, it is a qualified export sale or lease. Otherwise, if a reasonable person would believe that the property will be used in the United States, the sale or lease is not a qualified export sale or lease. For example, if property is sold to a foreign wholesaler and it is known in trade circles that the wholesaler, to a substantial extent, supplies the U.S. retail market, the sale would not be a qualified export sale, and the receipts would not be qualified export receipts.

Regardless of where title or risk of loss shifts from the seller or lessor, the property must be delivered under one of the following conditions to meet the **destination test**:

1. Within the United States to a carrier or freight forwarder for ultimate delivery outside the United States to a buyer or lessee.
2. Within the United States to a buyer or lessee who, within 1 year of the sale or lease, delivers it outside the United States or delivers it to another person for ultimate delivery outside the United States.
3. Within or outside the United States to an IC-DISC that is not a member of the same controlled group (as defined in section 993(a)(3)) as the IC-DISC that is making the sale or lease.
4. Outside the United States by means of the seller's delivery vehicle (ship, plane, etc.).
5. Outside the United States to a buyer or lessee at a storage or assembly site if the property was previously shipped from the United States by the IC-DISC.
6. Outside the United States to a purchaser or lessee if the property was previously shipped by the seller or lessor from the United States and if the property is located outside the United States pursuant to a prior lease by the seller or lessor, and either (a) the prior lease terminated at the expiration of its term (or by the action of the prior lessee acting alone), (b) the sale occurred or the term of the subsequent lease began after the time at which the term of the prior lease would have expired, or (c) the lessee under the subsequent lease is not a related person (a member of the same controlled group as defined in section 993(a)(3) or a relationship that would result in a disallowance of losses under section 267 or section 707(b)) immediately before or after the lease with respect to the lessor, and the prior lease was terminated by the action of the lessor (acting alone or together with the lessee).

Line-by-Line Instructions

Line 1.—Qualified export receipts in line 1 are received from the sale of property, such as inventory, that is produced in

the United States for direct use, consumption, or disposition outside the United States. These sales are qualified export sales.

See **Changes to Note** on page 1 for information on property excluded from qualified export assets by the 1993 Act. The sale of this property after August 10, 1993, produces nonqualified export receipts that are reported on line 3 of Schedule B.

Line 1a. Enter the IC-DISC's qualified export receipts from export property sold to foreign, unrelated buyers for delivery outside the United States. Do not include amounts entered on line 1b.

Line 1b. Enter the IC-DISC's qualified export receipts from export property sold for delivery outside the United States to a related foreign entity for resale to a foreign, unrelated buyer, or an unrelated buyer when a related foreign entity acts as commission agent.

Line 2a. Enter the gross amount received from leasing or subleasing export property to unrelated persons for use outside the United States.

Receipts from leasing export property may qualify in some years and not in others, depending on where the lessee uses the property. Enter only receipts that qualify during the tax year. (Use Schedule E to deduct expenses such as repairs, interest, taxes, and depreciation.)

Line 2b. A service connected to a sale or lease is related to it if the service is usually furnished with that type of sale or lease in the trade or business where it took place. A service is subsidiary if it is less important than the sale or lease.

Line 2c. Include receipts from engineering or architectural services on foreign construction projects abroad or proposed for location abroad. These services include feasibility studies, design and engineering, and general supervision of construction, but do not include services connected with mineral exploration.

Line 2d. Include receipts for export management services provided to unrelated IC-DISCs.

Line 2f. Include interest received on any loan that qualifies as a producer's loan.

Line 2g. Enter interest on any qualified export asset other than interest on producer's loans. For example, include interest on accounts receivable from sales in which the IC-DISC acted as a principal or agent and interest on certain obligations issued, guaranteed, or insured by the Export-Import Bank or the Foreign Credit Insurance Association.

Line 2h. On **Schedule D (Form 1120)**, Capital Gains and Losses, report in detail every sale or exchange of a capital asset, even if there is no gain or loss.

In addition to Schedule D (Form 1120), attach a separate schedule computing gain from the sale of qualified export assets.

Line 2i. Enter the net gain or loss from line 20, Part II, **Form 4797**, Sales of Business Property.

In addition to Form 4797, attach a separate schedule computing gain from the sale of qualified export assets.

Line 2j. Enter any other qualified export receipts for the tax year not reported on lines 2a through 2i. Such receipts include the IC-DISC's allocable portion of an adjustment to income required under section 481(a) because of a change in accounting method. For example, section 481(a) income must be reported as a result of the repeal of the installment method of reporting income if the IC-DISC reported income under the installment method for prior tax years.

Line 3b. Enter receipts from selling products subsidized under a U.S. program if they have been designated as excluded receipts.

Line 3c. Enter receipts from selling or leasing property or services for use by any part of the U.S. Government if law or regulations require U.S. products or services to be used.

Line 3d. Enter receipts from any IC-DISC that belongs to the same controlled group (as defined in section 993(a)(3)).

Line 3f. Include in an attached schedule any nonqualified gross receipts not reported on lines 3a through 3e. Do not offset an income item against a similar expense item.

Schedule C

Dividends and Special Deductions

For purposes of the 20% ownership test on lines 1 through 7, the percentage of stock owned by the corporation is based on voting power and value of the stock. Preferred stock described in section 1504(a)(4) is not taken into account.

Line 1, Column (a)

Enter dividends (except those received on debt-financed stock acquired after July 18, 1984—see section 246A and line 2, column (a)) that are received from less-than-20%-owned domestic corporations subject to income tax and that are eligible for the 70% deduction under section 243(a)(1). Include 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 subject to the 70% deduction.

So-called dividends or earnings received from mutual savings banks, etc., are really interest. Do not treat them as dividends.

Line 2, Column (a)

Enter dividends (except those received on debt-financed stock acquired after July 18, 1984) that are received from 20%-or-more-owned domestic corporations subject to income tax and that are eligible for the 80% deduction under section 243(c). Include on this line taxable distributions from an IC-DISC or former DISC that are considered eligible for the 80% deduction.

Line 3, Column (a)

Enter dividends on debt-financed stock acquired after July 18, 1984, that are received from domestic and foreign corporations subject to income tax and that would otherwise be eligible for the dividends-received deduction under section 243(a)(1), 243(c), or 245(a). Generally, debt-financed stock is stock that the corporation acquired and, in doing so, incurred a debt (i.e., it borrowed money to buy the stock).

Line 3, Columns (b) and (c)

Dividends received on debt-financed stock acquired after July 18, 1984, are not entitled to the full 70% or 80% dividends-received deduction. The 70% or 80% deduction is reduced by a percentage that is related to the amount of debt incurred to acquire the stock. See section 246A. Before making this computation, see section 245(a) for an additional limitation that applies to dividends received from foreign corporations. Attach a schedule to Form 1120-IC-DISC showing how the amount on line 3, column (c), was figured.

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 under section 247 for dividends paid.

Line 5, Column (a)

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

Line 6, Column (a)

Enter the U.S.-source portion of dividends that are 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 stock of the foreign corporation by vote and value. Also include dividends received from a less-than-20%-owned FSC that are attributable to income treated as effectively connected with the

conduct of a trade or business within the United States (excluding foreign trade income) and that qualify for the 70% deduction under section 245(c)(1)(B).

Line 7, Column (a)

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

Line 8, Column (a)

Enter dividends received from wholly owned foreign subsidiaries that are eligible for the 100% deduction under section 245(b).

In general, the deduction under section 245(b) applies to dividends paid out of the earnings and profits of a foreign corporation for a tax year during which all of its—

- Outstanding stock is owned (directly or indirectly) by the domestic corporation receiving the dividends, and
- Gross income from all sources is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States.

Line 9, Column (c)

Limitation on Dividends-Received Deduction

Generally, line 9, column (c), may not exceed the amount from the worksheet below. However, in a year in which a net operating loss occurs, this limitation does not apply even if the loss is created by the dividends-received deduction. See sections 172(d) and 246(b).

Line 9, Column (c) Worksheet

1. Refigure line 5, page 1, Form 1120-IC-DISC, without any adjustment under section 1059 and without any capital loss carryback to the tax year under section 1212(a)(1) _____
2. Multiply line 1 by 80% (.80) _____
3. Add lines 2, 5, 7, and 8, column (c), and the part of the deduction on line 3, column (c), attributable to dividends received from 20%-or-more-owned corporations _____
4. Enter the smaller of line 2 or line 3. If line 3 is larger than line 2, do not complete the rest of this worksheet. Instead, enter the amount from line 4 in the margin next to line 9 of Schedule C and on line 6b, page 1, Form 1120-IC-DISC _____
5. Enter the amount of dividends received from 20%-or-more-owned corporations included on lines 2, 3, 5, 7, and 8 of column (a) _____
6. Subtract line 5 from line 1 _____

7. Multiply line 6 by 70% (.70) _____
8. Subtract line 3 above from column (c) of line 9 _____
9. Enter the smaller of line 7 or line 8 _____
10. Dividends-received deduction after limitation. Add lines 4 and 9. (If this is less than line 9 of Schedule C, enter the smaller amount on line 6b, page 1, Form 1120-IC-DISC, and in the margin next to line 9 of Schedule C.) _____

Line 15, Column (a)

Qualified dividends are dividends that qualify as qualified export receipts. They include all dividends includible in gross income that are attributable to stock of related foreign export corporations and amounts includible in income under section 951 (relating to amounts included in the gross income of U.S. shareholders of controlled foreign corporations). See item e under **Qualified export receipts** on page 5 and **A related foreign export corporation** on page 5 for more details.

Schedule E

Deductions

Limitations on Deductions

Section 263A uniform capitalization rules.—These rules 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. Tangible personal property produced by a taxpayer includes a film, sound recording, videotape, book, or similar property. The rules also apply to personal property (tangible and intangible) acquired for resale. Taxpayers subject to the rules are required to capitalize not only direct costs but an allocable portion of most indirect costs (including taxes) that relate to the assets produced or acquired for resale. Interest expense paid or incurred during the production period of certain property must be capitalized and is governed by special rules. For more information, see Notice 88-99, 1988-2 C.B. 422. The uniform capitalization rules also apply to the production of property constructed or improved by a taxpayer for use in its trade or business or in an activity engaged in for profit.

Section 263A does not apply to personal property acquired for resale if the taxpayer's annual average gross receipts are \$10 million or less. It does not apply to timber or to most property produced under a long-term contract. Special rules apply to farmers.

In the case of inventory, some of the indirect costs that must be capitalized are administration expenses; taxes; depreciation; insurance; compensation paid to officers attributable to services; rework labor; and contributions to

pension, stock bonus, and certain profit-sharing, annuity, or deferred compensation plans.

The costs that must be capitalized under section 263A are not deductible until the property to which the costs relate is sold, used, or otherwise disposed of by the corporation.

Current deductions may still be claimed for reasonable research and experimental costs under section 174, intangible drilling costs for oil and gas and geothermal property, and mining and exploration and development costs. Temporary Regulations section 1.263A-1T specifies other indirect costs that may be currently deducted and those that must be capitalized with respect to production or resale activities.

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 limitations on deductions for unpaid expenses and interest.

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

Line 1

Export Promotion Expenses

Enter export promotion expenses on lines 1a through 1m. Export promotion expenses are an IC-DISC's ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred to obtain qualified export receipts. Do not include income taxes. Enter on lines 2a through 2g any part of an expense not incurred to obtain qualified export receipts.

Line 1c

Depreciation

Attach **Form 4562**, Depreciation and Amortization, if you claim a deduction for depreciation or amortization, make the section 179 election to expense certain tangible property, or provide information on the business use of an automobile or other listed property. Enter on line 1c the depreciation and section 179 expense not claimed on Schedule A or elsewhere on the return.

Enter any amortization expense on line 1m.

See Form 4562 and its instructions for details.

Line 1h

Freight

Enter 50% (.50) of the freight expenses (except insurance) for shipping export property aboard U.S. flagships and U.S.-owned and U.S.-operated aircraft, unless you are required to use U.S. ships or aircraft by law or regulations.

Line 1i

Compensation of Officers

Attach a schedule showing the name, social security number, and amount of compensation paid to all officers.

An officer is a person, such as a regular officer or chairman of the board, who is elected or appointed to office or is designated as an officer in the corporation's charter or bylaws.

Line 1j

Repairs and Maintenance

Enter the cost of incidental repairs, such as labor and supplies, that do not add to the property's value or appreciably prolong its life.

Line 1k

Pension, Profit-Sharing, etc., Plans

If the IC-DISC has any kind of funded deferred-compensation plan, such as a pension or profit-sharing plan, file one of the forms described below.

There are penalties for failure to file these forms on time.

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

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

Form 5500EZ.—Complete this form for a one-participant plan.

Line 1l

Employee Benefit Programs

Enter your contributions to employee benefit programs, such as insurance or health and welfare programs, that are not an incidental part of a plan included on line 1k. Also, include contributions to a qualified group legal services plan.

Line 1m

Other

Enter any other allowable deduction not claimed elsewhere on the return. Include amortization expense from Part VI, Form 4562.

Note: Do not deduct penalties imposed on the corporation.

Line 2a

Bad Debts

The IC-DISC must use the specific chargeoff method of accounting for bad debts and deduct business bad debts when they become wholly or partially worthless.

Line 2b

Taxes and Licenses

Enter taxes paid or accrued during the tax year.

Do not include state or local sales taxes paid or incurred in connection with

an acquisition or disposition of property. Such taxes must be treated as a part of the cost of the acquired property or, in the case of a disposition, as a reduction in the amount realized on the disposition.

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

Line 2c

Interest

Do not deduct interest on debts incurred or continued to buy or carry obligations on which the interest is wholly exempt from income tax. See section 265.

Certain interest paid or accrued by the corporation (directly or indirectly) to a related person may be limited to the corporation's excess interest expense for the tax year. See section 163(j) for more information.

Section 267 limits deductions for unpaid expenses and interest in transactions between related taxpayers. Section 461(g) limits a cash basis taxpayer's deduction for prepaid interest.

Line 2d

Contributions

Enter charitable contributions or gifts paid within the tax year to or for the use of charitable and governmental organizations described in section 170(c). Include any unused charitable contributions carried over from prior years.

The IC-DISC may claim up to 10% of modified adjusted taxable income as contributions. The limit is 10% of the amount on line 7, page 1, figured without regard to the deduction for contributions, and before taking the dividends-received deduction (line 6b, page 1), or premiums paid on bond repurchases (section 249); and before figuring carrybacks to the 1993 tax year for a net operating loss (section 172) or a capital loss (section 1212(a)(1)). Do not deduct charitable contributions above the 10% limit for the 1993 tax year. Charitable contributions over the 10% limitation may be carried over to the next 5 tax years.

A corporation on the accrual basis may elect to deduct contributions paid by the 15th day of the 3rd month after the tax year ends if the board of directors authorized the contributions during the tax year. Attach to the return a declaration, signed by an officer, stating that the board of directors adopted the resolution authorizing the contributions during the tax year, **and** a copy of the resolution.

If a contribution is made in property other than money, attach a schedule describing the kind contributed and what method was used to determine the fair market value.

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

- The ordinary income, short-term capital gain that would have resulted if the property were sold at its fair market value; and
- All of the long-term capital gain that would have resulted if the property were sold at its fair market value.

The reduction for the long-term capital gain applies to:

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

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

Line 2e

Freight

Enter freight expense not deducted on line 1h as export promotion expense.

Line 2g

Other

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

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

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

The following expenses are not deductible if paid or incurred after December 31, 1993:

- Club dues
- Travel expenses for a spouse, dependent, and certain other individuals accompanying an officer or employee of the corporation on business travel.

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

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

Enter any other allowable deduction not claimed on line 1 or lines 2a through 2f. Do not deduct any amount allocable to exempt income. Items directly attributable to wholly exempt income must be allocated to that income, and items directly attributable to any class of taxable income must be allocated to that income. If an item is indirectly attributable to both taxable and exempt income, allocate a reasonable portion to each.

Attach a statement showing the amount of each class of exempt income and the amount of expense items allocated to each class. Show apportioned amounts separately.

Schedule J

Deemed and Actual Distributions and Deferred DISC Income

Part I—Deemed Distributions Under Section 995(b)(1)

Line 1

Gross Interest

Enter gross interest derived during the tax year from producer's loans (section 995(b)(1)(A)).

Line 2

Recognized Gain on Section 995(b)(1)(B) Property

Enter gain recognized during the tax year on the sale or exchange of property, which in the hands of the IC-DISC was not a qualified export asset and which was previously transferred to the IC-DISC in a transaction in which the transferor realized gain but did not recognize the gain in whole or part. See section 995(b)(1)(B). Show the computation of the gain on a separate schedule. Include no more of the IC-DISC's gain than the amount of gain the transferor did not recognize on the earlier transfer.

Line 3

Recognized Gain on Section 995(b)(1)(C) Property

Enter gain recognized on the sale or exchange of property described in

section 995(b)(1)(C). Show the computation of the gain on a separate schedule. Do not include any gain included in the computation of line 2. Include only the amount of the IC-DISC's gain that the transferor did not recognize on the earlier transfer and that would have been treated as ordinary income if the property had been sold or exchanged rather than transferred to the IC-DISC. Do not include gain on sale or exchange of IC-DISC stock-in-trade or other property that either would be included in inventory if on hand at the end of the tax year or is held primarily for sale in the normal course of business.

Line 4

Income Attributable to Military Property

Enter 50% of taxable income attributable to military property (section 995(b)(1)(D)). Show the computation of this income. To figure taxable income attributable to military property, use the gross income attributable to military property for the year and the deductions properly allocated to that income. See Regulations section 1.995-6.

Line 9

Deemed Distributions to C Corporations

Line 9 provides for the computation of the one-seventeenth deemed distribution of section 995(b)(1)(F)(i). Line 9 only applies to shareholders of the IC-DISC that are C corporations.

Line 10

International Boycott Income

An IC-DISC is deemed to distribute any income that resulted from cooperating with an international boycott (section 995(b)(1)(F)(ii)). See Form 5713 to figure this deemed distribution and for reporting requirements for any IC-DISC with operations related to a boycotting country.

Line 11

Illegal Bribes, etc.

An IC-DISC is deemed to distribute the amount of any illegal payments, such as bribes or kickbacks, that it pays, directly or indirectly, to government officials, employees, or agents (section 995(b)(1)(F)(iii)).

Line 14

Earnings and Profits

Attach a computation showing the earnings and profits for the tax year.

See section 312 for rules on figuring earnings and profits for the purpose of the section 995(b)(1) limitation.

Line 17

Foreign Investment Attributable to Producer Loans

Line 17a—For shareholders other than C corporations.—To figure the amount for line 17a, attach a computation showing (1) the IC-DISC's foreign investment in producer's loans during the tax year; (2) accumulated earnings and profits (including earnings and profits for the 1993 tax year) minus the amount on line 15, Part I; and (3) accumulated IC-DISC income. Enter the smallest of these amounts (but not less than zero) on line 17a.

Line 17b—For C corporation shareholders.—To figure the amount for line 17b, attach a computation showing (1) the IC-DISC's foreign investment in producer's loans during the tax year; (2) accumulated earnings and profits (including earnings and profits for the 1993 tax year) minus the amount on line 16, Part I; and (3) accumulated IC-DISC income. Enter the smallest of these amounts (but not less than zero) on line 17b.

For purposes of lines 17a and 17b, foreign investment in producer's loans is the smallest of (1) the net increase in foreign assets by members of the controlled group (defined in section 993(a)(3)) to which the IC-DISC belongs; (2) the actual foreign investment by the group's domestic members; and (3) the IC-DISC's outstanding producer's loans to members of the controlled group.

Net increase in foreign assets and actual foreign investment are defined in sections 995(d)(2) and (3).

See Regulations section 1.995-5 for additional information on computing foreign investment attributable to producer's loans.

Lines 20 and 21. The percentages on lines 20 and 21 must add up to 100%.

Lines 22 and 23. Allocate the line 22 amount to shareholders that are individuals, partnerships, S corporations, trusts, and estates. Allocate the line 23 amount to shareholders that are C corporations.

Part II—Deemed Distribution Under Section 995(b)(1)(E)

Generally, any taxable income of the IC-DISC attributable to qualified export receipts that exceed \$10 million will be deemed distributed.

Line 1

Export Receipts

If there were no commission sales, leases, rentals, or services for the tax year, enter on line 1, Part II, the total of lines 1c and 2k, column (e), Schedule B.

If there were commission sales, leases, rentals, or services for the tax year, the total qualified export receipts to

be entered on line 1, Part II, are figured as follows (section 993(f)):

1. Add lines 1c and 2k, column (b), Schedule B _____
2. Add lines 1c and 2k, column (d), Schedule B _____
3. Add lines 1 and 2. Enter on line 1, Part II, Schedule J _____

Line 3

Controlled Group Allocation

If the IC-DISC is a member of a controlled group (as defined in section 993(a)(3)) that includes more than one IC-DISC, only one \$10 million limit is allowed to the group. If an allocation is required, a statement showing each member's portion of the \$10 million limit must be attached to Form 1120-IC-DISC. See Proposed Regulations section 1.995-8(f) for details.

Lines 4 and 5

Proration of \$10 Million Limit

The \$10 million limit (or the controlled group member's share) is prorated on a daily basis. Thus, for example, if for its 1993 tax year an IC-DISC has a short tax year of 73 days, and it is not a member of a controlled group, the limit that would be entered on line 5 of Part II is \$2 million (73/365 times \$10 million).

Line 7

Taxable Income

Enter the taxable income attributable to line 6 qualified export receipts. The IC-DISC may select the qualified export receipts to which the line 5 limitation is allocated.

See Proposed Regulations section 1.995-8 for details on determining the IC-DISC's taxable income attributable to qualified export receipts in excess of the \$10 million amount. Special rules are provided for allocating the taxable income attributable to any related and subsidiary services, and for the ratable allocation of the taxable income attributable to the first transaction selected by the IC-DISC that exceeds the \$10 million amount. Deductions must be allocated and apportioned according to the rules of Regulations section 1.861-8. The selection of the excess receipts by the IC-DISC is intended to permit the IC-DISC to allocate the \$10 million limitation to the qualified export receipts of those transactions occurring during the tax year that permit the greatest amount of taxable income to be allocated to the IC-DISC under the intercompany pricing rules of section 994.

To avoid double counting of the deemed distribution, if an amount of taxable income for the tax year attributable to excess qualified export receipts is also deemed distributed under either line 1, 2, 3, or 4 of Part I, such amount of taxable income is only

includible on that line of Part I, and must be subtracted from the amount otherwise reportable on line 7 of Part II and carried to line 5 of Part I. See Proposed Regulations section 1.995-8(d).

After filing the IC-DISC's 1993 tax return, the allocation of the \$10 million limitation and the computation of the line 7 deemed distribution may be changed by filing an amended Form 1120-IC-DISC only under the conditions specified in Proposed Regulations section 1.995-8(b)(1).

Part III—Deemed Distributions Under Section 995(b)(2)

If the corporation is a former DISC or a former IC-DISC that revoked IC-DISC status or lost IC-DISC status for failure to satisfy one or more of the conditions specified in section 992(a)(1) for 1993, each shareholder is deemed to have received a distribution taxable as a dividend on the last day of the 1993 tax year. The deemed distribution equals the shareholder's prorated share of the DISC's or IC-DISC's income accumulated during the years just before DISC or IC-DISC status ended. The shareholder will be deemed to receive the distribution in equal parts on the last day of each of the 10 tax years of the corporation following the year of the termination or disqualification of the IC-DISC (but in no case over more than twice the number of years the corporation was a DISC or IC-DISC).

Part IV—Actual Distributions

Line 1

Distributions to Meet Section 992(c)(2)(B)

If the corporation is required to pay interest under section 992(c)(2)(B) on the amount of a distribution to meet the qualification requirements of section 992(c), report this interest on line 2c, Schedule E. Also include the amount on line 1, Part IV of Schedule J and show the computation of the interest on an attached schedule.

Line 4a

Previously Taxed Income

Report on line 4a all actual distributions of previously taxed income. Also, include any distributions of pre-1985 accumulated DISC income that are nontaxable. In the space to the left of the line 4a amount, enter the dollar amount of the distribution and identify it as nontaxable pre-1985 DISC income. Do not include distributions of pre-1985 DISC income that are made under section 995(b)(2) because of prior year revocations or disqualifications.

Part V—Deferred DISC Income

In general, deferred DISC income is:

1. Accumulated IC-DISC income (for periods after 1984) of the IC-DISC as of the close of the computation year, over

2. The amount of distributions-in-excess-of-income for the tax year of the IC-DISC following the computation year.

For purposes of item 2 above, distributions-in-excess-of-income means the excess (if any) of:

1. Actual distributions to shareholders out of accumulated IC-DISC income, over

2. The amount of IC-DISC income (as defined in section 996(f)(1)) for the tax year following the computation year.

See section 995(f) and Proposed Regulations section 1.995(f)-1 for a definition of computation year and more information on figuring deferred DISC income.

The amount on line 3, Part V, is allocated to each shareholder on line 2, Part III, of Schedule K (Form 1120-IC-DISC).

Shareholders of an IC-DISC must file **Form 8404**, Interest Charge on DISC-Related Deferred Tax Liability, if the IC-DISC reports deferred DISC income on line 2, Part III of Schedule K.

Schedule K

Shareholder's Statement of IC-DISC Distributions

Attach a separate Copy A, Schedule K (Form 1120-IC-DISC), to Form 1120-IC-DISC for each shareholder who received an actual or deemed distribution during the tax year or to whom the corporation reported deferred DISC income for the tax year.

Schedule L

Balance Sheets

Line 12

Accumulated Pre-1985 DISC Income

If the corporation was a qualified DISC as of December 31, 1984, the accumulated pre-1985 DISC income will generally be treated as previously taxed income (exempt from tax) when distributed to DISC shareholders after December 31, 1984.

Exception: *The exemption does not apply to distributions of accumulated pre-1985 DISC income of an IC-DISC or former DISC that was made taxable under section 995(b)(2) because of a prior revocation of the DISC election or disqualification of the DISC. For more details on these distributions, see Temporary Regulations section 1.921-1T(a)(7).*

Line 13

Accumulated IC-DISC Income

Accumulated IC-DISC income (for periods after 1984) is accounted for on line 13 of Schedule L. The balance of this account is used in figuring deferred DISC income in Part V of Schedule J.

Schedule N

Export Gross Receipts of the IC-DISC and Related U.S. Persons

Line 1

Product Code and Percentage

Enter in line 1a the code number and percentage of total receipts for the product or service that accounts for the largest portion of the IC-DISC's gross receipts. The product codes are on page 16 of these instructions. On line 1b enter the same information for the IC-DISC's next largest product or service.

Example: An IC-DISC has export gross receipts of \$10 million; selling agricultural chemicals accounts for \$4.5 million (45%) of that amount, which is the IC-DISC's largest product or service. The IC-DISC should enter "287" (the product code for agricultural chemicals) and "45%" in line 1a.

Selling industrial chemicals accounts for \$2 million (20% of the \$10 million total), and is the IC-DISC's second largest product or service. The IC-DISC should enter "281" (the product code for industrial chemicals) and "20%" in line 1b.

Line 2

Definitions

Export gross receipts are receipts from any of the following:

a. Selling for direct use, consumption, or disposition outside the United States, property (such as inventory) produced in the United States.

b. Renting this property to unrelated persons for use outside the United States.

c. Providing services involved in such a sale or rental.

d. Providing engineering or architectural services for construction projects located outside the United States.

e. Providing export management services.

For commission sales, export gross receipts include the total receipts on which the IC-DISC earned the commission.

For purposes of line 2, Schedule N only, no reduction is to be made for receipts attributable to military property. Therefore, an IC-DISC's export gross receipts for purposes of line 2 is the

total of the amounts from page 2, Schedule B, columns (b) and (d), lines 1c, 2a, 2b, 2c, and 2d.

Related persons are—

a. An individual, partnership, estate, or trust that controls the IC-DISC.

b. A corporation that controls the IC-DISC or is controlled by it.

c. A corporation controlled by the same person or persons who control the IC-DISC.

Control means direct or indirect ownership of more than 50% of the total voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote. See section 993(a)(3).

U.S. person is—

a. A citizen or resident of the United States, which includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and possessions of the United States.

b. A domestic corporation or partnership.

c. An estate or trust (other than a foreign estate or trust as defined in section 7701(a)(31)).

Export Gross Receipts for 1993

Column (a).—All IC-DISCs should complete column (a) in line 2. If two or more IC-DISCs are related persons, only the IC-DISC with the largest export gross receipts should complete columns (b) and (c). If an IC-DISC acts as a commission agent for a related person, attribute the total amount of the transaction to the IC-DISC.

Complete column (a) to report the IC-DISC's export gross receipts from all sources (including the United States) for the 1993 tax year.

Column (b)—Export gross receipts of related IC-DISCs.—Complete column (b) to report related IC-DISCs' export gross receipts from all sources (including the United States).

Column (c)—Export gross receipts of all other related U.S. persons.—Complete column (c) to report other related U.S. persons' export gross receipts from all sources except the United States.

Line 3—Related U.S. persons.—Report the name, address, and identifying number of related U.S. persons in your controlled group.

If lines 2(b) and 2(c) are completed, show first in line 3(b) the name, address, and identifying number of the IC-DISC that completed 2(b) and 2(c).

Schedule O

Other Information

Question 7—Foreign financial

account.—Check the "Yes" box, and enter the name of the foreign country if either a or b on page 14 applies.

a. At any time during the 1993 calendar year the IC-DISC 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 IC-DISC owns more than 50% of the stock in any corporation that would answer the question "Yes" based on 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 bank account, securities account, or other financial account in a foreign country.

If "Yes" is checked for question 7, file Form TD F 90-22.1 by June 30, 1994, with the Department of the Treasury at the address shown on the form. **Form TD F 90-22.1 is not a tax return, so do not file it with the IRS.**

TD F 90-22.1 may be obtained from IRS Forms Distribution Centers.

Question 8—Foreign trust.—If the answer to question 8 is "Yes," the IC-DISC may have to file **Form 3520**, United States Information Return—Creation of or Transfers to Certain Foreign Trusts; **Form 3520A**, Annual Return of Foreign Trust With U.S. Beneficiaries; or **Form 926**, Return by a U.S. Transferor of Property to a Foreign Corporation, Foreign Estate or Trust, or Foreign Partnership.

Question 9—Boycott of Israel.—File Form 5713 if the IC-DISC or any member of its controlled group (defined in section 993(a)(3)) has operations in or related to a boycotting country or with the government, a company, or a national of that country. An IC-DISC that cooperates with an international boycott is also deemed to distribute part of its income. See Form 5713 for more information.

Question 10—Tax-exempt interest.—Show any tax-exempt interest received or accrued. Include any exempt-interest dividends received as a shareholder in a mutual fund or other regulated investment company.

Schedule P (Form 1120-IC-DISC)

Intercompany Transfer Price or Commission

Complete and attach a separate Schedule P (Form 1120-IC-DISC) for each transaction or group of transactions to which you apply the intercompany pricing rules of section 994(a)(1) and (2). See **2. Section 994, Intercompany Pricing Rules** on page 6.

Codes for Principal Business Activity

These codes for the Principal Business Activity are designed to classify enterprises by the type of activity in which they are engaged to facilitate the administration of the Internal Revenue Code. Though similar in format and structure to the Standard Industrial Classification Codes (SIC), they should not be used for SIC codes. Also, certain activities such as manufacturing do not apply to an IC-DISC.

Using the list below, enter on page 1, under B, the code number for the specific industry group from which the largest

percentage of total receipts is derived. Total receipts means all income (line 1, page 1).

On page 6, Schedule O, line 1, state the principal business activity and principal product or service that account for the largest percentage of total receipts. For example, if the principal business activity is "Wholesale trade: Machinery, equipment, and supplies," the principal product or service may be "Engines and turbines."

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES

Code

Transportation

4400 Water transportation
4700 Other transportation services

Electric, gas, and sanitary services

4910 Electric services
4920 Gas production and distribution
4930 Combination utility services

WHOLESALE TRADE

Durable

5008 Machinery, equipment, and supplies
5010 Motor vehicles and automotive equipment
5020 Furniture and home furnishings
5030 Lumber and construction materials
5040 Sporting, recreational, photographic, and hobby goods, toys, and supplies
5050 Metals and minerals, except petroleum and scrap
5060 Electrical goods
5070 Hardware, plumbing and heating equipment
5098 Other durable goods

Code

Nondurable

5110 Paper and paper products
5129 Drugs, drug proprietaries, and druggists' sundries
5130 Apparel, piece goods, and notions
5140 Groceries and related products
5150 Farm-product raw materials
5160 Chemicals and allied products
5170 Petroleum and petroleum products
5180 Alcoholic beverages
5190 Miscellaneous nondurable goods

RETAIL TRADE

Building materials, hardware, garden supply, mobile home dealers, general merchandise, and food stores

5220 Building materials dealers
5251 Hardware stores
5265 Garden supplies and mobile home dealers
5300 General merchandise stores
5410 Grocery stores
5490 Other food stores

Automotive dealers and service stations

5515 Motor vehicle dealers
5541 Gasoline service stations
5598 Other automotive dealers
5600 Apparel and accessory stores
5700 Furniture and home furnishings stores
5800 Eating and drinking places

Code

Miscellaneous retail stores

5912 Drug stores and proprietary stores
5921 Liquor stores
5995 Other miscellaneous retail stores

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

Credit agencies other than banks

6199 Other credit agencies

SERVICES

Business services

7389 Export management services

Auto repair and services; miscellaneous repair services

7500 Lease or rental of motor vehicles

Amusement and recreation services

7812 Motion picture production, distribution, and services

Other services

8911 Architectural and engineering services
8930 Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping
8980 Miscellaneous services

Product Code System for Schedule N

(These codes are used only with Schedule N, page 6, Form 1120-IC-DISC.)

Using the list below, enter on line 1 of Schedule N the product code number and percent of export gross receipts as explained in the **Specific Instructions**.

This product code system is divided into two categories—nonmanufactured product groups and services and manufactured product groups.

NONMANUFACTURED PRODUCT GROUPS AND SERVICES		<i>Code</i>	<i>Code</i>
<i>Code</i>			
011	Grains and soybeans	236	Girls', children's, and infants' outerwear
013	Cotton	237	Fur goods
019	Crops, except cotton, grains, and soybeans	238	Miscellaneous apparel and accessories
021	Livestock and livestock products	239	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products
070	Agricultural services		Lumber and wood products, except furniture
090	Fishery products and services	241	Logging camps and logging contractors
100	Metal mining, except iron ores, products and services	242	Sawmills and planing mills
101	Iron ores	243	Millwork, veneer, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products
110	Coal mining (anthracite, bituminous, and lignite) products and services	244	Wooden containers
130	Crude petroleum and natural gas products and services	249	Miscellaneous wood products
147	Chemical and fertilizer mineral products and services		Furniture and fixtures
149	Other nonmetallic mineral products and services	251	Household furniture
400	Transportation services (land, air, and water)	252	Office furniture
490	Electric, gas, and sanitary services	253	Public building and related furniture
600	Finance, insurance, and real estate services	254	Partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures
730	Export management services	259	Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures
780	Motion picture distribution		Paper and allied products
850	Engineering and architectural services	261	Pulp mills
990	Miscellaneous nonmanufactured products and services	262	Paper mills, except building paper mills
		263	Paperboard mills
		264	Converted paper and paperboard products, except containers and boxes
		265	Paperboard containers and boxes
		266	Building paper and building board mills
			Printing, publishing, and allied products
		271	Newspapers: publishing, publishing and printing
		272	Periodicals: publishing, publishing and printing
		273	Books
		274	Miscellaneous publishing
		275	Commercial printing
		276	Manifold business forms
		277	Greeting card publishing
		278	Blankbooks, looseleaf binders, and bookbinding and related work
		279	Service industries for the printing trade
			Chemicals and allied products
		281	Industrial inorganic and organic chemicals
		282	Plastics materials and synthetic resins, synthetic rubber, and synthetic fibers, except glass
		283	Drugs
		284	Soap, detergents, and cleaning preparations, perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations
		285	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and allied products
		286	Gum and wood chemicals
		287	Agricultural chemicals
		289	Miscellaneous chemical products
			Petroleum refining and related products
		291	Petroleum refining
		295	Paving and roofing materials
		299	Miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal
			Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
		301	Tires and inner tubes
		302	Rubber footwear
		303	Reclaimed rubber
		306	Fabricated rubber products, not elsewhere classified
		307	Miscellaneous plastics products
			Leather and leather products
		311	Leather tanning and finishing
		312	Industrial leather belting and packing
		313	Boot and shoe cut stock and findings
		314	Footwear, except rubber
		315	Leather gloves and mittens
		316	Luggage
		317	Handbags and other personal leather goods
		319	Leather goods, not elsewhere classified
			Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
		321	Flat glass
		322	Glass and glassware, pressed or blown
		323	Glass products, made or purchased glass
		324	Cement, hydraulic
			Primary metal products
		331	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling and finishing mills
		332	Iron and steel foundries
		333	Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals
		334	Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals
		335	Rolling, drawing, and extruding of nonferrous metals
		336	Nonferrous foundries
		339	Miscellaneous primary metal products
			Fabricated metal products, other than ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment
		341	Metal cans
		342	Cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware
		343	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbing fixtures
		344	Fabricated structural metal products
		345	Screw machine products and bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and washers
		346	Metal stampings
		347	Coating, engraving, and allied services
		348	Miscellaneous fabricated wire products
		349	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products
			Machinery other than electrical
		351	Engines and turbines
		352	Farm machinery and equipment
		353	Construction, mining, and materials handling machinery and equipment
		354	Metalworking machinery and equipment
		355	Special industry machinery, except metalworking machinery
		356	General industrial machinery and equipment
		357	Office, computing, and accounting machines
		358	Service industry machines
		359	Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical
			Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
		361	Electric transmission and distribution equipment
		362	Electrical industrial apparatus
		363	Household appliances
		364	Electric lighting and wiring equipment
		365	Radio and television receiving sets, except communication types
		366	Communication equipment
		367	Electronic components and accessories
		369	Miscellaneous electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
			Transportation equipment
		371	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment
		372	Aircraft and parts
		373	Ship and boat building and repairing
		374	Railroad equipment
		375	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts
		379	Miscellaneous transportation equipment
			Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks
		381	Engineering, laboratory, and scientific and research instruments and associated equipment
		382	Instruments for measuring, controlling, and indicating physical characteristics
		383	Optical instruments and lenses
		384	Surgical, medical, and dental instruments and supplies
		385	Ophthalmic goods
		386	Photographic equipment and supplies
		387	Watches and clocks
			Miscellaneous manufactured products
		391	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware
		393	Musical instruments
		394	Toys, amusement, sporting and athletic goods
		395	Pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials
		396	Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions, except precious metal
		399	Miscellaneous manufactured products

