105TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

## H.R. 143

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide equity to exports of software.

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 7, 1997

Ms. Dunn (for herself, Mr. Matsui, Mr. Herger, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Crane, Mr. Neal of Massachusetts, Mr. McCrery, Mr. McDermott, Mr. English of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Weller) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

## A BILL

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide equity to exports of software.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- This Act may be cited as the "Software Export Eq-
- 5 uity Act".
- 6 SEC. 2. PROVIDING EQUITY TO EXPORTS OF SOFTWARE.
- 7 (a) Findings.—
- 8 (1) In 1971, well before the emergence of the
- 9 United States software industry, Congress enacted

- legislation to encourage domestic economic activity, create jobs, and improve the balance of trade by providing an incentive to export from the United States.
  - (2) Through the enactment of the Foreign Sales Corporation (FSC) statute, Congress intended to level the playing field so all United States industries could compete more fairly and effectively with foreign competitors, who often receive favorable tax treatment for exports.
  - (3) In today's increasingly competitive global marketplace, one of the most important steps a United States company can take to reduce the cost of exporting and thereby increase its opportunities in the export market is to set up a FSC.
  - (4) A FSC is established by a United States corporation to obtain a corporate tax benefit on a portion of its earnings generated by the sale or lease of export property.
  - (5) The statute is carefully crafted to ensure that only the United States job creating activity (property manufactured or produced in the United States and sold or leased outside the United States) qualifies as export property eligible for FSC benefits.

- 1 (6) Today the United States software industry
  2 is an important and growing part of the United
  3 States economy; in an increasingly competitive glob4 al economy, incentives to encourage firms to develop
  5 their products in the United States, and export from
  6 the United States, are more important than ever.
  - (7) The United States currently has more than 2,000,000 software developers, and those numbers are growing rapidly. The United States software industry is a world-wide competitor, exporting more than \$26,000,000,000 worth of software annually. United States software companies currently perform a majority of their software development work in the United States.
  - (8) As a result of a narrow Internal Revenue Service interpretation of the law, the United States software industry, which is at the cutting edge of the information age, a multitrillion dollar United States job and economic growth opportunity, does not generally qualify for the FSC export incentive, which is available to virtually all United States exports.
  - (9) The global explosion of technology, driven by the Internet and the Worldwide Web, is a once in a lifetime opportunity for the United States software industry to expand its global competitiveness.

- 1 (b) Purpose.—It is the purpose of this Act to clarify
- 2 that software qualifies for FSC benefits.
- 3 SEC. 3. CLARIFICATION OF APPLICATION OF FOREIGN
- 4 SALES CORPORATION RULES TO SOFTWARE.
- 5 Subparagraph (B) of section 927(a)(2) of the Inter-
- 6 nal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to property excluded
- 7 from eligibility as FSC export property) is amended by
- 8 inserting ", and software, whether or not patented" after
- 9 "for commercial or home use".

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