

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1989 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 101-239 applicable to taxable years of foreign corporations beginning after July 10, 1989, with special rules for any foreign corporation required by the amendments made by section 7401 of Pub. L. 101-239 to change its taxable year for its first taxable year beginning after July 10, 1989, see section 7401(d) of Pub. L. 101-239, set out as an Effective Date note under section 898 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1969 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 91-172, title IX, §914(b), Dec. 30, 1969, 83 Stat. 723, provided that: "The amendment made by subsection (a) [amending this section] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1969."

§ 564. Dividend carryover**(a) General rule**

For purposes of computing the dividends paid deduction under section 561, in the case of a personal holding company the dividend carryover for any taxable year shall be the dividend carryover to such taxable year, computed as provided in subsection (b), from the two preceding taxable years.

(b) Computation of dividend carryover

The dividend carryover to the taxable year shall be determined as follows:

(1) For each of the 2 preceding taxable years there shall be determined the taxable income computed with the adjustments provided in section 545 (whether or not the taxpayer was a personal holding company for either of such preceding taxable years), and there shall also be determined for each such year the deduction for dividends paid during such year as provided in section 561 (but determined without regard to the dividend carryover to such year).

(2) There shall be determined for each such taxable year whether there is an excess of such taxable income over such deduction for dividends paid or an excess of such deduction for dividends paid over such taxable income, and the amount of each such excess.

(3) If there is an excess of such deductions for dividends paid over such taxable income for the first preceding taxable year, such excess shall be allowed as a dividend carryover to the taxable year.

(4) If there is an excess of such deduction for dividends paid over such taxable income for the second preceding taxable year, such excess shall be reduced by the amount determined in paragraph (5), and the remainder of such excess shall be allowed as a dividend carryover to the taxable year.

(5) The amount of the reduction specified in paragraph (4) shall be the amount of the excess of the taxable income, if any, for the first preceding taxable year over such deduction for dividends paid, if any, for the first preceding taxable year.

(Aug. 16, 1954, ch. 736, 68A Stat. 200; Pub. L. 94-455, title XIX, §1901(a)(81), Oct. 4, 1976, 90 Stat. 1778.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

1976—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 94-455 struck out subsec. (c) which related to the determination of dividend carry-

over from taxable years to which this subtitle does not apply.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1976 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 94-455 applicable with respect to taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1976, see section 1901(d) of Pub. L. 94-455, set out as a note under section 2 of this title.

§ 565. Consent dividends**(a) General rule**

If any person owns consent stock (as defined in subsection (f)(1)) in a corporation on the last day of the taxable year of such corporation, and such person agrees, in a consent filed with the return of such corporation in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary, to treat as a dividend the amount specified in such consent, the amount so specified shall, except as provided in subsection (b), constitute a consent dividend for purposes of section 561 (relating to the deduction for dividends paid).

(b) Limitations

A consent dividend shall not include—

(1) an amount specified in a consent which, if distributed in money, would constitute, or be part of, a distribution which would be disqualified for purposes of the dividends paid deduction under section 562(c) (relating to preferential dividends), or

(2) an amount specified in a consent which would not constitute a dividend (as defined in section 316) if the total amounts specified in consents filed by the corporation had been distributed in money to shareholders on the last day of the taxable year of such corporation.

(c) Effect of consent

The amount of a consent dividend shall be considered, for purposes of this title—

(1) as distributed in money by the corporation to the shareholder on the last day of the taxable year of the corporation, and

(2) as contributed to the capital of the corporation by the shareholder on such day.

(d) Consent dividends and other distributions

If a distribution by a corporation consists in part of consent dividends and in part of money or other property, the entire amount specified in the consents and the amount of such money or other property shall be considered together for purposes of applying this title.

(e) Nonresident aliens and foreign corporations

In the case of a consent dividend which, if paid in money would be subject to the provisions of section 1441 (relating to withholding of tax on nonresident aliens) or section 1442 (relating to withholding of tax on foreign corporations), this section shall not apply unless the consent is accompanied by money, or such other medium of payment as the Secretary may by regulations authorize, in an amount equal to the amount that would be required to be deducted and withheld under sections 1441 or 1442 if the consent dividend had been, on the last day of the taxable year of the corporation, paid to the shareholder in money as a dividend. The amount accom-

panying the consent shall be credited against the tax imposed by this subtitle on the shareholder.

(f) Definitions

(1) Consent stock

Consent stock, for purposes of this section, means the class or classes of stock entitled, after the payment of preferred dividends, to a share in the distribution (other than in complete or partial liquidation) within the taxable year of all the remaining earnings and profits, which share constitutes the same proportion of such distribution regardless of the amount of such distribution.

(2) Preferred dividends

Preferred dividends, for purposes of this section, means a distribution (other than in complete or partial liquidation), limited in amount, which must be made on any class of stock before a further distribution (other than in complete or partial liquidation) of earnings and profits may be made within the taxable year.

(Aug. 16, 1954, ch. 736, 68A Stat. 200; Pub. L. 94-455, title XIX, §1906(b)(13)(A), Oct. 4, 1976, 90 Stat. 1834.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

1976—Subsecs. (a), (e). Pub. L. 94-455 struck out “or his delegate” after “Secretary”.

Subchapter H—Banking Institutions

Part	
I.	Rules of general application to banking institutions.
II.	Mutual savings banks, etc.

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

1976—Pub. L. 94-455, title XIX, §1901(b)(20)(C), Oct. 4, 1976, 90 Stat. 1797, struck out item for part III “Bank affiliates”.

PART I—RULES OF GENERAL APPLICATION TO BANKING INSTITUTIONS

Sec.	
581.	Definition of bank.
582.	Bad debts, losses, and gains with respect to securities held by financial institutions.
[583.]	Repealed.]
584.	Common trust funds.
585.	Reserves for losses on loans of banks.
[586.]	Repealed.]

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

1986—Pub. L. 99-514, title IX, §901(d)(4)(H), Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2380, struck out item 586 “Reserves for losses on loans of small business investment companies, etc.”

1976—Pub. L. 94-455, title XIX, §1901(b)(18), Oct. 4, 1976, 90 Stat. 1796, struck out item 583 “Deductions of dividends paid on certain preferred stock”.

1969—Pub. L. 91-172, title IV, §431(c)(2), Dec. 30, 1969, 83 Stat. 620, substituted “Bad debts, losses, and gains with respect to securities held by financial institutions”, for “Bad debt and loss deduction with respect to

securities held by banks” in item 582, and added items 585 and 586.

§ 581. Definition of bank

For purposes of sections 582 and 584, the term “bank” means a bank or trust company incorporated and doing business under the laws of the United States (including laws relating to the District of Columbia) or of any State, a substantial part of the business of which consists of receiving deposits and making loans and discounts, or of exercising fiduciary powers similar to those permitted to national banks under authority of the Comptroller of the Currency, and which is subject by law to supervision and examination by State or Federal authority having supervision over banking institutions. Such term also means a domestic building and loan association.

(Aug. 16, 1954, ch. 736, 68A Stat. 202; Pub. L. 87-722, §5, Sept. 28, 1962, 76 Stat. 670; Pub. L. 94-455, title XIX, §1901(c)(5), Oct. 4, 1976, 90 Stat. 1803.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

1976—Pub. L. 94-455 substituted “or of any State” for “of any State, or of any Territory” after “District of Columbia)” and struck out “, Territorial,” after “examination by State”.

1962—Pub. L. 87-722 substituted “authority of the Comptroller of the Currency” for “section 11(k) of the Federal Reserve Act (38 Stat. 262; 12 U.S.C. 248(k))”.

§ 582. Bad debts, losses, and gains with respect to securities held by financial institutions

(a) Securities

Notwithstanding sections 165(g)(1) and 166(e), subsections (a) and (b) of section 166 (relating to allowance of deduction for bad debts) shall apply in the case of a bank to a debt which is evidenced by a security as defined in section 165(g)(2)(C).

(b) Worthless stock in affiliated bank

For purposes of section 165(g)(1), where the taxpayer is a bank and owns directly at least 80 percent of each class of stock of another bank, stock in such other bank shall not be treated as a capital asset.

(c) Bond, etc., losses and gains of financial institutions

(1) General rule

For purposes of this subtitle, in the case of a financial institution referred to in paragraph (2), the sale or exchange of a bond, debenture, note, or certificate or other evidence of indebtedness shall not be considered a sale or exchange of a capital asset. For purposes of the preceding sentence, any regular or residual interest in a REMIC shall be treated as an evidence of indebtedness.

(2) Financial institutions to which paragraph (1) applies

(A) In general

For purposes of paragraph (1), the financial institutions referred to in this paragraph are—