

Chapter Tax 3

INCOME TAXATION, DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS INCOME, EXCLUSIONS AND EXEMPTIONS, ETC.

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Tax 3.01 Rents paid by corporations. (section 71.04 (2), Wis. Stats.) Rents paid on property used in producing taxable income are deductible from gross income. The cost of leaseholds, acquired for cash or property, represents rent paid in advance and as such is deductible from gross income in equal amounts over the life of the leaseholds. Taxes paid by the lessee for the lessor are to be treated as additional rent paid and are a deductible expense.

History: 1—2—56; am. Register, March, 1966, No. 123. eff. 4—1—66.

Tax 3.03 Dividends received, deductibility of. (section 71.04 (4), Wis. Stats.) (1) In determining whether 50% or more of the net income or loss for the preceding year of the corporation paying the dividend was used in computing taxable income, if the corporation paying the dividend was subject to the franchise tax measured by net

income, interest income from the federal government and its instrumentalities must be included but deductible dividends must be disregarded. If the corporation paying the dividend was subject to the net income tax, non-taxable interest from the federal government or its instrumentalities and deductible dividends must both be disregarded.

(2) When a corporation keeps its records on the basis of a fiscal year ending not later than June 30, the dividends received from such corporation during the calendar year will be presumed to have been paid from the income of the corporation for its fiscal year ending within the calendar year when such dividends are paid. When a corporation keeps its records on the basis of a fiscal year ending subsequent to June 30, the dividends received from such corporation during the calendar year will be presumed to have been paid from the income of the corporation for its fiscal year ending in the year prior to the calendar year when such dividends are paid.

(3) All dividends must be reported in full on the income tax return of the person receiving them, regardless of the deductibility of certain dividends received by corporations. Corporate taxpayers should deduct such dividends as they believe to be deductible. Whether or not the dividends are deductible will be determined in accordance with the records on file with the department of revenue and proper adjustment will be made.

(4) All corporations doing business within Wisconsin must report the dividends paid to residents of Wisconsin on forms 9b. (See Wis. Adm. Code section Tax 2.04).

History: 1-2-56; am. Register, September, 1964, No. 105, eff. 10-1-64; am. (1), Register, March, 1966, No. 123, eff. 4-1-66; am. Register, February, 1975, No. 230, eff. 3-1-75.

Tax 3.05 Profit-sharing distributions by corporations. (section 71.04 (1), Wis. Stats.) (1) Payments made to officers and employes for services rendered under the terms of a profit-sharing agreement, in lieu of or in addition to fixed salaries or other compensation, are proper deductions from gross income. Payments made to the stockholders of a corporation who are not actively engaged in the business are not allowable deductions. If profit-sharing distributions are based on stock holdings, they will be treated as dividends and, therefore, are not allowable deductions.

(a) The form or method of fixing compensation is not decisive as to the deductibility thereof. If payments are made pursuant to a profit-sharing agreement entered into between employer and employe before services are rendered, which is not influenced by any consideration on the part of the employer other than that of securing the services of the employe on fair and advantageous terms, they will be allowable as deductions from gross income even though in the actual working out of the contract such payments may prove to be greater than the amounts which would ordinarily be paid.

History: 1-2-56; am. Register, March, 1966, No. 123, eff. 4-1-66.

Tax 3.06 Compensation paid by corporations in capital stock. (section 71.04 (1), Wis. Stats.) Payments of salaries, wages and other compensation in the capital stock of a corporation for services actually rendered are deductible to the extent of the fair market value of such stock

History: 1-2-56; am. Register, March, 1966, No. 123, eff. 4-1-66.

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(2) Under section 71.10 (11), Wis. Stats., the reduction of income resulting from renegotiation or price redetermination of any defense contract or subcontract is allowable as a deduction from income of the year in which such income was reported for taxation. A claim for refund filed under this subsection must be accompanied by a verified or photographed copy of the renegotiation agreement or price redetermination. No interest is payable on such refund.

(3) When by reason of the allowance of amortization of war facilities over a period shorter than computed in arriving at the original renegotiation adjustment, or for any other reason, a portion of the profits originally determined to be excessive are rebated to the taxpayer by the federal government, such rebate is to be treated as a further renegotiation adjustment, and should be allocated back to the year of the income which was adjusted. Where a refund of Wisconsin income taxes (due to renegotiation) has previously been made, the additional taxes payable by reason of a renegotiation rebate are to be assessed without interest for the reason that such taxes constitute a return to the state of a portion of the previous refund.

History: 1-2-56; am. (1) and (2), Register, September, 1964, No. 105, eff. 10-1-64; am. (1), Register, May, 1966, No. 125, eff. 6-1-66.