Caution: *DRAFT—NOT FOR FILING*

This is an early release draft of an IRS tax form, instructions, or publication, which the IRS is providing for your information as a courtesy. **Do not file draft forms.** Also, do not rely on draft instructions and publications for filing. We generally do not release drafts of forms until we believe we have incorporated all changes. However, unexpected issues sometimes arise, or legislation is passed, necessitating a change to a draft form. In addition, forms generally are subject to OMB approval before they can be officially released. Drafts of instructions and publications usually have at least some changes before being officially released.

Early releases of draft forms and instructions are at IRS.gov/draftforms. Please note that drafts may remain on IRS.gov even after the final release is posted at IRS.gov/downloadforms, and thus may not be removed until there is a new draft for the subsequent revision. All information about all revisions of all forms, instructions, and publications is at IRS.gov/formspubs.

Almost every form and publication also has its own easily accessible information page on IRS.gov. For example, the Form 1040 page is at IRS.gov/form1040; the Form W-2 page is at IRS.gov/w2; the Publication 17 page is at IRS.gov/pub17; the Form W-4 page is at IRS.gov/w4; the Form 8863 page is at IRS.gov/form8863; and the Schedule A (Form 1040) page is at IRS.gov/schedulea. If typing in the links above instead of clicking on them: type the link into the address bar of your browser, not in a Search box; the text after the slash must be lowercase; and your browser may require the link to begin with “www.”. Note that these are shortcut links that will automatically go to the actual link for the page.

If you wish, you can submit comments about draft or final forms, instructions, or publications on the Comment on Tax Forms and Publications page on IRS.gov. We cannot respond to all comments due to the high volume we receive, but we will carefully consider each one. Please note that we may not be able to consider many suggestions until the subsequent revision of the product.

Form **1120-POL**

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

U.S. Income Tax Return for Certain Political Organizations

▶ **Information about Form 1120-POL and its instructions is available at *www.irs.gov/form1120pol*.**

OMB No. 1545-0123

2016

For calendar year 2016 or other tax year beginning , 2016, and ending , 20

Check the box if this is a section 501(c) organization . . . . . ▶ ☐

Check if:
☐ Final return
☐ Name change
☐ Address change
☐ Amended return

Name of organization

Number, street, and room or suite no. (If a P.O. box, see instructions.)

City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code

Employer identification number

Candidates for U.S. Congress Only
If this is a principal campaign committee, and it is the ONLY political committee, check here . . . ☐
If this is a principal campaign committee, but is NOT the only political committee, check here and attach a copy of designation. See instructions . . . ☐

DRAFT AS OF September 29, 2016 DO NOT FILE

Income	1	Dividends (attach statement)	1	
	2	Interest	2	
	3	Gross rents	3	
	4	Gross royalties	4	
	5	Capital gain net income (attach Schedule D (Form 1120))	5	
	6	Net gain or (loss) from Form 4797, Part II, line 17 (attach Form 4797)	6	
	7	Other income and nonexempt function expenditures (see instructions)	7	
	8	**Total income.** Add lines 1 through 7	8	
Deductions	9	Salaries and wages	9	
	10	Repairs and maintenance	10	
	11	Rents	11	
	12	Taxes and licenses	12	
	13	Interest	13	
	14	Depreciation (attach Form 4562)	14	
	15	Other deductions (attach statement)	15	
	16	**Total deductions.** Add lines 9 through 15	16	
	17	Taxable income before specific deduction of $100. See instructions. Section 501(c) organizations show:		
	a	Amount of net investment income ▶		
	b	Aggregate amount expended for an exempt function (attach statement) ▶	17c	
	18	Specific deduction of $100 (not allowed for newsletter funds defined under section 527(g))	18	
Tax	19	**Taxable income.** Subtract line 18 from line 17c. If line 19 is zero or less, see the instructions	19	
	20	**Income tax.** See instructions	20	
	21	**Tax credits.** Attach the applicable credit forms. See instructions	21	
	22	Total tax. Subtract line 21 from line 20	22	
	23	Payments: a Tax deposited with Form 7004 — 23a		
		b Credit for tax paid on undistributed capital gains (attach Form 2439) — 23b		
		c Credit for federal tax on fuels (attach Form 4136) — 23c		
		d **Total payments.** Add lines 23a through 23c	23d	
	24	**Tax due.** Subtract line 23d from line 22. See instructions for depository method of payment	24	
	25	**Overpayment.** Subtract line 22 from line 23d	25	

Additional Information

1 At any time during the 2016 calendar year, did the organization have an interest in or a signature or other authority over a financial account (such as a bank account, securities account, or other financial account) in a foreign country? See instructions . . . ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**
If "Yes," enter the name of the foreign country ▶

2 During the tax year, did the organization receive a distribution from, or was it the grantor of, or transferor to, a foreign trust? If "Yes," the organization may have to file Form 3520 . . . ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

3 Enter the amount of tax-exempt interest received or accrued during the tax year . . . ▶ $

4 Date organization formed ▶

5a The books are in care of ▶ b Enter name of candidate ▶

c The books are located at ▶ d Telephone No. ▶

Sign Here

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than taxpayer) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge.

▶ Signature of officer — Date ▶ Title

May the IRS discuss this return with the preparer shown below? See instructions ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

Paid Preparer Use Only

Print/Type preparer's name	Preparer's signature	Date	Check ☐ if self-employed	PTIN
Firm's name ▶			Firm's EIN ▶	
Firm's address ▶			Phone no.	

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see instructions.

Cat. No. 11523K

Form **1120-POL** (2016)

DRAFT AS OF September 29, 2016 DO NOT FILE

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

Future developments. For the latest information about developments related to Form 1120-POL and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to *www.irs.gov/form1120pol*.

What's New

For tax years beginning after 2015, the due date of filing Form 1120-POL returns is the 15th day of the 4th month after the end of the organization's tax year.

How To Get Forms and Publications

Internet. You can access the IRS website 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, at IRS.gov to:

- Download forms, instructions, and publications;
- Order IRS products online;
- Research your tax questions online;
- Search publications online by topic or keyword;
- View Internal Revenue Bulletins (IRBs) published in recent years; and
- Sign up to receive local and national tax news by email.

Tax forms and publications. The organization can download or print all of the forms and publications it may need on *www.irs.gov/formspubs.* Otherwise, the organization can go to *www.irs.gov/orderforms* to place an order and have forms mailed to it. The organization should receive its order within 10 business days.

General Instructions

Purpose of Form

Political organizations and certain exempt organizations file Form 1120-POL to report their political organization taxable income and income tax liability under section 527.

Phone Help

If you have questions and/or need help completing Form 1120-POL, please call 1-877-829-5500. This toll-free telephone service is available Monday through Friday.

Who Must File

A political organization, whether or not it is tax exempt, must file Form 1120-POL if it has any political organization taxable income.

An exempt organization that isn't a political organization must file Form 1120-POL if it is treated as having political organization taxable income under section 527(f)(1).

Political Organizations

A political organization is a party, committee, association, fund (including a separate segregated fund described in section 527(f)(3) set up by a section 501(c) organization), or other organization, organized and operated primarily for the purpose of accepting contributions or making expenditures, or both, to influence the selection, nomination, election, or appointment of any individual to any public office or office in a political organization, or the election of Presidential or Vice Presidential electors. Political organizations include the following.

1. Principal campaign committee, if it is the political committee designated by a candidate for U.S. Congress as his or her principal campaign committee for purposes of section 302(e)(1) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. section 30102(e)(1)) and section 527(h) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. section 527(h)).

If a candidate for U.S. Congress elects to make a designation under section 527(h), he or she must designate the principal campaign committee by attaching a copy of the Statement of Candidacy to Form 1120-POL. This can be either the Federal Election Commission's Form 2, Statement of Candidacy, or an equivalent statement filed with the Federal Election Commission. The designation may also be made by attaching a signed statement with all of the following information.

- The candidate's name and address.
- The candidate's identifying number.
- The candidate's party affiliation and office sought.
- The district and state in which the office is sought.
- The name and address of the principal campaign committee.

Note: If the candidate for U.S. Congress has a designation in effect from an earlier year, attach a copy of the earlier year's designation to this year's Form 1120-POL and check the appropriate box on the form. See Regulations section 1.527-9. If a candidate for U.S. Congress has only one political campaign committee, no designation is required. However, be sure to check the appropriate box on Form 1120-POL.

2. Newsletter fund, if it is a fund established and maintained by an individual who holds, has been elected to, or is a candidate (as defined in section 527(g)(3)) for nomination or election to any federal, state, or local elective public office. The fund must be maintained exclusively for the preparation and circulation of the individual's newsletter.

3. Separate segregated fund, if it is maintained by a section 501(c) organization (exempt from tax under section 501(a)). For more information, see section 527(f)(3) and Regulations section 1.527-6(f).

Taxable Income

Political organization taxable income (line 19) is the excess of **(a)** gross income for the tax year (excluding exempt function income (defined later)) over **(b)** deductions directly connected with the earning of gross income (excluding exempt function income). Taxable income is figured with the following adjustments.

1. A specific deduction of $100 is allowed (but not for newsletter funds).

2. The net operating loss deduction isn't allowed.

3. The dividends-received deduction and other special deductions for corporations aren't allowed. See section 527(c)(2)(C).

Effect of failure to file Form 8871. Unless excepted (see *Other Reports and Returns That May Be Required,* later) **every political organization,** in order to be considered a tax-exempt organization, must file Form 8871, Political Organization Notice of Section 527 Status. An organization that is required to file Form 8871, but fails to file it when due, must include in taxable income for the period before Form 8871 is filed, its exempt function income (including contributions received, membership dues, and political fundraising receipts), minus any deductions directly connected with the production of that income. The organization may not deduct its exempt function expenditures because section 162(e) denies a deduction for political campaign expenditures.

Exempt Function and Exempt Function Income

The exempt function of a political organization includes all activities that are related to and support the process of influencing or attempting to influence the selection, nomination, election, or appointment of any individual to any federal, state, or local public office, or office of a political organization, or the election of Presidential or Vice Presidential electors, whether or not the individuals or electors are selected, nominated, elected, or appointed. The term "exempt function" also means the making of expenditures relating to the individual's office, once selected, nominated, elected, or appointed, but only if the expenditures would be deductible by an individual under section 162(a).

Exempt function income is the total of all amounts received from the following sources (to the extent that they are separately segregated only for use for an exempt function).

- Contributions of money and property.
- Membership dues, fees, or assessments paid by a member of a political party.
- Proceeds from a political fundraising or entertainment event, or from the sale of political campaign materials, if those amounts aren't received in the active conduct of a trade or business.
- Proceeds from the conduct of a bingo game, as described in section 513(f)(2).

Specified Taxable Income

Newsletter fund. Taxable income of a newsletter fund is figured in the same manner as taxable income of a political organization except that the specific deduction of $100 isn't allowed.

DRAFT AS OF September 29, 2016 DO NOT FILE

Exempt organization that is not a political organization. Taxable income for an exempt organization described in section 501(c) that isn't a political organization is the smaller of:

1. The net investment income of the organization for the tax year, or

2. The amount spent for an exempt function during the tax year either directly or indirectly through another organization.

Net investment income, for this purpose, is the excess of:

1. The gross amount of interest, dividends, rents, and royalties, plus the excess, if any, of gains from the sale or exchange of assets, over the losses from the sale or exchange of assets; over

2. The deductions directly connected with the production of this income.

Taxable income is figured with the adjustments shown in (1), (2), and (3) under *Taxable Income,* earlier.

Who Must Sign

The return must be signed and dated by:

- The president, vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, chief accounting officer; or
- Any other officer (such as tax officer) authorized to sign.

Receivers, trustees, and assignees must also sign and date any return filed on behalf of an organization.

If an employee of the organization completes Form 1120-POL, the *Paid Preparer Use Only* area should remain blank. In addition, anyone who prepares Form 1120-POL but doesn't charge the organization shouldn't complete that section. Generally, anyone who is paid to prepare the return must sign it and fill in the *Paid Preparer Use Only* area.

The paid preparer must complete the required preparer information and:

- Sign the return in the space provided for the preparer's signature, and
- Give a copy of the return to the taxpayer.

Note: A paid preparer may sign original or amended returns by rubber stamp, mechanical device, or computer software program. Also, facsimile signatures are authorized.

Paid Preparer Authorization

If the organization wants to allow the IRS to discuss its 2016 tax return with the paid preparer who signed it, check the "Yes" box in the signature area of the return. This authorization applies only to the individual whose signature appears in the *Paid Preparer Use Only* section of the return. It doesn't apply to the firm, if any, shown in that section.

If the "Yes" box is checked, the organization is authorizing the IRS to call the paid preparer to answer any questions that may arise during the processing of its return. The organization is also authorizing the paid preparer to:

- Give the IRS any information that is missing from its return;
- Call the IRS for information about the processing of its return or the status of any refund or payment(s); and
- Respond to certain IRS notices that the organization may have shared with the preparer about math errors, offsets, and return preparation. The notices won't be sent to the preparer.

The organization isn't authorizing the paid preparer to receive any refund check, bind the organization to anything (including any additional tax liability), or otherwise represent it before the IRS. If the organization wants to expand the paid preparer's authorization, see Pub. 947, Practice Before the IRS and Power of Attorney.

However, the authorization will automatically end no later than the due date (excluding extensions) for filing the 2017 tax return. If you want to revoke the authorization before it ends, see Pub. 947.

When and Where To File

In general, an organization must file Form 1120-POL by the 15th day of the 4th month after the end of the tax year.

If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the organization may file on the next business day.

File Form 1120-POL with the:

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service Center
Ogden, UT 84201

If the organization's principal business, office, or agency is located in a foreign country or a U.S. possession, the address for mailing their return should be:

Internal Revenue Service Center
P.O. Box 409101
Ogden, UT 84409

Private delivery services. In addition to the U.S. Postal Service, the organization can use certain private delivery services designated by the IRS to meet the "timely mailing as timely filing/payment" rule for tax returns and payments. These private delivery services include only the following.

- DHL Express 9:00, DHL Express 10:30, DHL Express 12:00, DHL Express Worldwide, DHL Express Envelope, DHL Import Express 10:30, DHL Import Express 12:00, and DHL Import Express Worldwide.
- Federal Express (FedEx): FedEx First Overnight, FedEx Priority Overnight, FedEx Standard Overnight, FedEx 2Day, FedEx International Next Flight Out, FedEx International Priority, FedEx International First, and FedEx International Economy.
- United Parcel Service (UPS): UPS Next Day Air Early A.M., UPS Next Day Air, UPS Next Day Air Saver, UPS 2nd Day Air, UPS 2nd Day Air A.M., UPS Worldwide Express Plus, and UPS Worldwide Express.

The private delivery service can tell you how to get written proof of the mailing date.

For the IRS mailing address to use if you are using a private delivery service, go to IRS.gov and enter "private delivery service" in the search box.

CAUTION *Private delivery services cannot deliver items to P.O. boxes. You must use the U.S. Postal Service to mail any item to an IRS P.O. box.*

Overnight deliveries should be mailed to:

Internal Revenue Service
1973 N. Rulon White Blvd.
Ogden, UT 84404

Extension. File Form 7004, Application for Automatic Extension of Time To File Certain Business Income Tax, Information, and Other Returns, to request a 6-month extension of time to file.

Other Reports and Returns That May Be Required

An organization that files Form 1120-POL may also be required to file the following forms.

1. Form 8871, Political Organization Notice of Section 527 Status.

Generally, to be tax exempt, a political organization must file this form within 24 hours of the date it is established and within 30 days of any material change in the organization. However, do not file this form if the organization is:

- An organization that reasonably expects its annual gross receipts to always be less than $25,000,
- A political committee required to report under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.),
- A political committee of a state or local candidate,
- A state or local committee of a political party, or
- A tax-exempt organization described in section 501(c) that is treated as having political organization taxable income under section 527(f)(1).

2. Form 8872, Political Organization Report of Contributions and Expenditures (periodic reports are required during the calendar year).

Generally, a political organization that files Form 8871 and accepts a contribution or makes an expenditure for an exempt function during the calendar year must file this form. However, this form isn't required to be filed by an organization excepted from filing Form 8871 (see above), or a qualified state or local political organization (QSLPO) (see the Instructions for Form 8871, and Rev. Rul. 2003-49, 2003-20 I.R.B. 903, for the definition of a QSLPO).

3. Form 990, Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax, or **Form 990-EZ,** Short Form Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax.

An exempt political organization must also file one of these forms if its annual gross receipts are $25,000 or more ($100,000 or more for a QSLPO).

DRAFT AS OF September 29, 2016 DO NOT FILE

The following political organizations are not required to file Form 990.

• Any political organization excepted from the requirement to file Form 8871.

• Any caucus or association of state or local officials.

See the instructions for Form 990 or Form 990-EZ.

Accounting Methods

Figure taxable income using the method of accounting regularly used in keeping the organization's books and records. Generally, permissible methods include:

• Cash,

• Accrual, or

• Any other method authorized by the Internal Revenue Code.

In all cases, the method used must clearly show taxable income.

Change in accounting method. Generally, the organization may only change the method of accounting used to report taxable income (for income as a whole or for any material item) by getting consent on Form 3115, Application for Change in Accounting Method. For more information, see Pub. 538, Accounting Periods and Methods.

Accounting Period

The organization must figure its taxable income on the basis of a tax year. The tax year is the annual accounting period the organization uses to keep its records and report its income and expenses if that period is a calendar year or a fiscal year. However, an organization that doesn't keep books or doesn't have an annual accounting period must use the calendar year as its tax year. A new organization must adopt its tax year by the due date (not including extensions) of its first income tax return.

Change of tax year. After the organization has adopted a tax year, it must get the consent of the IRS to change its tax year by filing Form 1128, Application To Adopt, Change, or Retain a Tax Year. See Regulations section 1.442-1 and Pub. 538.

Rounding Off to Whole Dollars

The organization may round off cents to whole dollars on the return and accompanying schedules. If the organization does round to whole dollars, it must round all amounts. To round, drop amounts under 50 cents and increase amounts from 50 to 99 cents to the next dollar. For example, $1.39 becomes $1 and $2.50 becomes $3.

If two or more amounts must be added to figure the amount to enter on a line, include cents when adding the amounts and round off only the total.

Federal Tax Deposits Must Be Made by Electronic Funds Transfer

You must use electronic funds transfer to make all federal deposits (such as deposits of estimated tax, employment tax, and excise tax). Generally, electronic fund transfers are made using the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS). If you don't want to use EFTPS, you can arrange for your tax professional, financial institution, payroll service, or other trusted third party to make deposits on your behalf. Also, you may arrange for your financial institution to submit a same-day wire payment on your behalf. EFTPS is a free service provided by the Department of the Treasury. Services provided by your tax professional, financial institution, payroll services, or other third party may have a fee. To get more information about EFTPS or to enroll in EFTPS, visit *www.eftps.gov* or call 1-800-555-4477. Additional information about EFTPS is available in Pub. 966, Electronic Federal Tax Payment System: A Guide To Getting Started.

Depositing on time. For deposits made by EFTPS to be on time, you must submit the deposit by 8 p.m. Eastern time the day before the date the deposit is due. If you use a third party to make deposits on its behalf, they may have different cutoff times.

Same-day payment option. If you fail to submit a deposit transaction on EFTPS by 8 p.m. Eastern time the day before the date a deposit is due, you can still make the deposit on time by using the Federal Tax Application (FTA). Before using the same-day payment option, you will need to make arrangements with your financial institution ahead of time. Please check with the financial institution regarding availability, deadlines, and costs. To learn more about making a same-day payment and download the Same-Day Payment Worksheet, visit *www.eftps.gov*.

Deposits on business days only. If a deposit is required to be made on a day that isn't a business day, the deposit is considered timely if it is made by the close of the next business day. A business day is any day other than Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday. For example, if a deposit is required to be made on a Friday and Friday is a legal holiday, the deposit will be considered timely if it is made by the following Monday (if that Monday is a business day). The term "legal holiday" means any legal holiday in the District of Columbia.

CAUTION *If the organization owes tax when it files Form 1120-POL, do not include the payment with the tax return. Instead, use EFTPS.*

Interest and Penalties

Interest

Interest is charged on taxes paid late even if an extension of time to file is granted. Interest is also charged on penalties imposed for failure to file, negligence, fraud, gross valuation overstatements, and substantial understatement of tax from the due date (including extensions) to the date of payment. The interest charge is figured at a rate determined under section 6621.

Penalties

Penalties may be imposed if the organization is required to file Form 1120-POL and it fails to file the form by the due date. The following penalties may apply if the organization doesn't file its tax return by the due date, including extensions.

Late filing of return. The organization may be charged a penalty of 5% of the unpaid tax for each month or part of a month the return is late, up to a maximum of 25% of the unpaid tax. The minimum penalty for a return that is more than 60 days late is the smaller of the tax due or $135. If you receive a notice about a penalty after you file this return, reply to the notice with an explanation and we will determine if you meet reasonable-cause criteria. **Do not** include an explanation when you file your return.

Late payment of tax. An organization that doesn't pay the tax when due generally may have to pay a penalty of ½ of 1% of the unpaid tax for each month or part of a month the tax isn't paid, up to a maximum of 25% of the unpaid tax. If you receive a notice about a penalty after you file this return, reply to the notice with an explanation and we will determine if you meet reasonable-cause criteria. **Do not** include an explanation when you file your return.

Other penalties. Other penalties can be imposed for negligence, substantial understatement of tax, and fraud. See sections 6662 and 6663.

Assembling the Return

Attach Form 4136, Credit for Federal Tax Paid on Fuels, after page 1 of Form 1120-POL. Attach schedules in alphabetical order and other forms in numerical order after Form 4136.

Complete every applicable entry space on Form 1120-POL. Do not write "See attached" instead of completing the entry spaces. If you need more space on the forms or schedules, attach separate sheets using the same size and format as on the printed forms. Show the totals on the printed forms. Attach these separate sheets after all the schedules and forms. Be sure to put the organization's name and EIN on each sheet.

Specific Instructions

Period covered. File the 2016 return for calendar year 2016 and fiscal years that begin in 2016 and end in 2017. For a fiscal year, fill in the tax year space at the top of the form.

Note: The 2016 Form 1120-POL may also be used if:

• The organization has a tax year of less than 12 months that begins and ends in 2017, and

• The 2017 Form 1120-POL isn't available at the time the organization is required to file its return. The organization must show its 2017 tax year on the 2016 Form 1120-POL and take into account any tax law changes that are effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2016.

Address. Include the suite, room, or other unit number after the street address. If the Post Office doesn't deliver mail to the street address and the organization has a P.O. box, show the box number instead of the street address.

Final return, name change, address change, amended return. If the organization ceases to exist, check the "Final return" box.

If the organization has changed its name since it last filed a return, check the "Name change" box.

If the organization has changed its address since it last filed a return, check the "Address change" box.

Note: If a change in address occurs after the return is filed, the organization should use Form 8822-B, Change of Address or Responsible Party—Business, to notify the IRS of the new address.

Amended return. If you are filing an amended Form 1120-POL:

• Check the "Amended return" box,

• Complete the entire return,

• Correct the appropriate lines with the new information, and

• Refigure the tax liability.

Attach a sheet that explains the reason for the amendments and identifies the lines and amounts being changed on the amended return. Generally, the amended return must be filed within 3 years after the date the original return was due or 3 years after the date the organization filed it, whichever is later.

Employer identification number (EIN). Enter the nine-digit EIN assigned to the organization. If the organization doesn't have an EIN, it must apply for one. An EIN can be applied for in the following ways.

• Online—Click on the Employer ID Numbers link at *www.irs.gov/Businesses.* The EIN is issued immediately once the application information is validated.

• By faxing or mailing Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number.

CAUTION *Corporations located in the United States or U.S. possessions can use the online application. Foreign corporations should call 1-267-941-1099 for more information on obtaining an EIN.*

The online application process isn't yet available for organizations with addresses in foreign countries.

If the organization hasn't received its EIN by the time the return is due, write "Applied for" in the space provided for the EIN. See Pub. 583, Starting a Business and Keeping Records, for details.

Income and deductions. Campaign contributions and other exempt function income are generally not includible in income; likewise, campaign expenditures and other exempt function expenditures aren't deductible. To be deductible in figuring political organization taxable income, expenses must be directly connected with the production of political organization taxable income. In those cases where expenses are attributable to the production of both exempt function income and political organization taxable income, the expenses should be allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis. Only the portion allocable to the production of political organization taxable income may be deducted. No deduction is allowed for general administrative or indirect expenses.

Line 7. Other income and nonexempt function expenditures. Enter the income from other sources, such as the following.

• Exempt function income that wasn't properly segregated for exempt functions.

• Income received in the ordinary course of a trade or business.

• Ordinary income from the trade or business activities of a partnership (from Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), Partner's Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, etc., Part III, box 1).

• Exempt function income (minus any deductions directly connected with the production of that income) taxable under section 527(i)(4) for failure to timely file Form 8871. Include amounts whether or not segregated for use for an exempt function.

Also include on this line:

• Expenditures that were made from exempt function income that weren't for an exempt function and resulted in direct or indirect financial benefit to the political organization (see Regulations section 1.527-5 for examples), and

• Illegal expenditures.

Attach a schedule listing all income and expenditures included on line 7.

Line 17. Taxable income before specific deduction of $100. Political organizations, newsletter funds, and separate segregated funds figure their tax by subtracting line 16 from line 8 and enter the result on line 17(c).

Exempt organizations (section 501(c)) that are not political organizations. Complete lines 17a and 17b if the organization made exempt function expenditures that weren't from a separate segregated fund. Enter on line 17c the smaller of line 17a or 17b. See *Exempt organization that is not a political organization*, earlier, for an explanation of the amounts to enter on these lines.

Line 19. Taxable income. If the taxable income on line 19 is zero or less, the Form 1120-POL isn't required to be filed, but it may be filed to start the statute of limitations period.

Line 20. Income tax. The rate of tax imposed depends on whether the political organization is a principal campaign committee as defined in section 527(h). The tax rate is lower for a principal campaign committee.

Political organization not a principal campaign committee. An organization that isn't a principal campaign committee figures its tax by multiplying line 19 by 35% (0.35) and enters the result on line 20.

Principal campaign committee (section 527(h)). A political organization that is a principal campaign committee of a candidate for U.S. Congress figures its tax in the same manner as provided in section 11(b) for corporations. Figure the tax as follows.

1.	Enter taxable income (line 19, Form 1120-POL)	
2.	Enter line 1 or $50,000, whichever is less	
3.	Subtract line 2 from line 1	
4.	Enter line 3 or $25,000, whichever is less	
5.	Subtract line 4 from line 3	
6.	Enter line 5 or $9,925,000, whichever is less	
7.	Subtract line 6 from line 5	
8.	Multiply line 2 by 15% (0.15)	
9.	Multiply line 4 by 25% (0.25)	
10.	Multiply line 6 by 34% (0.34)	
11.	Multiply line 7 by 35% (0.35)	
12.	If line 1 is greater than $100,000, enter the smaller of: 5% of taxable income in excess of $100,000, or $11,750	
13.	If line 1 is greater than $15 million, enter the smaller of: 3% of taxable income in excess of $15 million, or $100,000	
14.	Add lines 8 through 13. Enter here and on line 20, Form 1120-POL	

DRAFT AS OF September 29, 2016 DO NOT FILE

DRAFT AS OF September 29, 2016 DO NOT FILE

Note: Estimated tax and alternative minimum tax don't apply to political organizations.

Line 21. Tax credits. The organization may qualify for the following credits.

• **Foreign tax credit.** See Form 1118, Foreign Tax Credit—Corporations.

• **Qualified electric vehicle credit (carryforward ONLY).** See Form 8834, Qualified Electric Vehicle Credit.

• **General business credit** (excluding the small employer health insurance premium credit, work opportunity credit, the empowerment zone employment credit, the Indian employment credit, and the credit for employer differential wage payments). See Form 3800, General Business Credit.

Enter the total amount of qualified credits on line 21 and attach the applicable credit forms.

Line 22. Total tax. If the political organization must recapture any of the qualified electric vehicle credit, include the amount of the recapture in the total for line 22. On the dotted line next to the entry space, write "QEV recapture" and the amount. See Regulations section 1.30-1 for details on how to figure the recapture.

What If You Can't Pay In Full?

If you can't pay the full amount of tax you owe, you can apply for an installment agreement online.

You can apply for an installment agreement online if:

• You can't pay the full amount shown on line 24,

• The total amount you owe is $25,000 or less, and

• You can pay the liability in full in 24 months.

To apply using the Online Payment Agreement Application, go to IRS.gov, click on "Tools," then click on "Online Payment Agreement."

Under an installment agreement, you can pay what you owe in monthly installments. There are certain conditions you must meet to enter into and maintain an installment agreement, such as paying the liability within 24 months and making all required deposits and timely filing tax returns during the length of the agreement.

If your installment agreement is accepted, you will be charged a fee and you will be subject to penalties and interest on the amount of tax not paid by the due date of the return.

Additional Information

Question 1

Foreign financial accounts. Check the "Yes" box if either (1) or (2) below applies to the organization. Otherwise, check the "No" box.

1. At any time during the 2016 calendar year the organization had a financial interest in or signature or other authority over a bank, securities, or other types of financial accounts in a foreign country;

• The combined value of the accounts was more than $10,000 at any time during the calendar year; and

• The account wasn't with a U.S. military banking facility operated by a U.S. financial institution.

2. The organization owns more than 50% of the stock in any corporation that would answer "Yes" to item (1) above.

See FinCEN Form 114, Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts (FBAR), to find out if the organization is considered to have an interest in or signature or other authority over a financial account in a foreign country.

If "Yes" is checked for this question, file FinCEN Form 114 electronically with the Department of the Treasury using FinCEN's BSA E-Filing System. Because FinCEN Form 114 is not a tax form, do not file it with Form 1120-POL.

See *www.fincen.gov* for more information.

Also, if "Yes" is checked for this question, enter the name of the foreign country or countries. Attach a separate sheet if more space is needed.

Question 2

If you checked "Yes" to Question 2, the organization may be required to file Form 3520, Annual Return To Report Transactions With Foreign Trusts and Receipt of Certain Foreign Gifts. For details, see the Instructions for Form 3520.

Note: An owner of a foreign trust must ensure that the trust files an annual information return on Form 3520-A, Annual Information Return of Foreign Trust With a U.S. Owner. For details, see the Instructions for Form 3520-A.

Question 3

In the space provided, show any tax-exempt interest income received or accrued. Include any exempt-interest dividends received as a shareholder in a mutual fund or other regulated investment company.

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.

You aren't required to provide the information requested on a form that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless the form displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a form or its instructions must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law. Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as required by section 6103.

The time needed to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated burden for business taxpayers filing this form is approved under OMB control number 1545-0123 and is included in the estimates shown in the instructions for their business income tax return.

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. You can send your comments to:

Internal Revenue Service
Tax Forms and Publications Division
1111 Constitution Ave. NW, IR-6526
Washington, DC 20224

We respond to many letters by telephone. Therefore, it would be helpful if you would include your daytime phone number, including the area code, in your correspondence.

You can send your comments from *www.irs.gov/formspubs*. Click on "More Information" and then on "Give us feedback."

Although we can't respond individually to each comment received, we do appreciate your feedback and will consider your comments as we revise our tax products.

Do not send the tax form to this address. See *When and Where To File,* earlier.