

Note: *The draft you are looking for begins on the next page.*



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. **Do not file draft forms** and do **not** rely on draft forms, instructions, and publications for filing. We generally do not release draft forms until we believe we have incorporated all changes, but sometimes unexpected issues arise, or legislation is passed. Also, forms generally are subject to OMB approval before they can be officially released. Drafts of instructions and publications usually have some changes before their final release.

Early release drafts are at [IRS.gov/DraftForms](https://www.irs.gov/DraftForms) and may remain there even after the final release is posted at [IRS.gov/LatestForms](https://www.irs.gov/LatestForms). All information about all forms, instructions, and pubs is at [IRS.gov/Forms](https://www.irs.gov/Forms).

Almost every form and publication also has a page on IRS.gov with a friendly shortcut. For example, the Form 1040 page is at [IRS.gov/Form1040](https://www.irs.gov/Form1040); the Pub. 501 page is at [IRS.gov/Pub501](https://www.irs.gov/Pub501); the Form W-4 page is at [IRS.gov/W4](https://www.irs.gov/W4); and the Schedule A (Form 1040) page is at [IRS.gov/ScheduleA](https://www.irs.gov/ScheduleA). If typing in a link above instead of clicking on it, be sure to type the link into the address bar of your browser, not a Search box.

If you wish, you can submit comments about draft or final forms, instructions, or publications at [IRS.gov/FormsComments](https://www.irs.gov/FormsComments). We cannot respond to all comments due to the high volume we receive. Please note that we may not be able to consider many suggestions until the subsequent revision of the product.



Instructions for Form 1120-IC-DISC

(Rev. August 2019)

Interest Charge Domestic International Sales Corporation Return

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

Contents	Page
General Instructions	1
Purpose of Form	1
Who Must File	1
When To File	2
Where To File	2
Who Must Sign	2
Other Forms and Statements That May Be Required	2
Assembling the Return	2
Accounting Methods	2
Accounting Periods	3
Rounding Off to Whole Dollars	3
Recordkeeping	3
Definitions	3
Penalties	4
Specific Instructions	5
Schedule A	6
Schedule B	7
Schedule C	8
Schedule E	10
Schedule J	12
Schedule K (Form 1120-IC-DISC)	13
Schedule L	13
Schedule N	13
Schedule O	14
Schedule P (Form 1120-IC-DISC)	15

Future Developments

For the latest information about developments related to Form 1120-IC-DISC and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to IRS.gov/Form1120ICDISC.

Photographs of Missing Children

The IRS is a proud partner with the [National Center for Missing & Exploited Children® \(NCMEC\)](http://NationalCenterforMissingandExploitedChildren.org). Photographs of missing children selected by the Center may appear in instructions on pages that would otherwise be blank. You can help bring these children home by looking at the photographs and calling 1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678) if you recognize a child.

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 of 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.
- Its tax year must conform to the tax year of the principal shareholder who 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](#), later, 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 (FMV) 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 United States Treasury. The interest 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 (EIN); the tax year; 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 and its election is in effect for the tax year.

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 after December 31, 1984, or did not elect to be an IC-DISC after 1984; and at the beginning of the current tax year, it had undistributed income that was previously taxed or it had 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 for the current tax year; and at the beginning of the current tax 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.

When To File

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

Private delivery services (PDSs).

Corporations may use certain PDSs designated by the IRS to meet the "timely mailing as timely filing" rule for tax returns. Go to [IRS.gov/PDS](https://www.irs.gov/PDS).

The PDS can tell you how to get written proof of the mailing date.

For the IRS mailing address to use if you're using a PDS, go to [IRS.gov/PDSstreetAddresses](https://www.irs.gov/PDSstreetAddresses).



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 address.

Where To File

File Form 1120-IC-DISC at the following address:

Department of the Treasury

Internal Revenue Service Center

Kansas City, MO 64999

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.

If a return is filed on behalf of a corporation by a receiver, trustee, or assignee, the fiduciary must sign the return, instead of the corporate officer. Returns and forms signed by a receiver or trustee in bankruptcy on behalf of a corporation must be accompanied by a copy of the order or instructions of the court authorizing signing of the return or form.

If an employee of the corporation completes 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 complete that section. Generally, anyone who is paid to prepare Form 1120-IC-DISC 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.

Other Forms and Statements That May Be Required

Informing Shareholders

Shareholders who are foreign persons. The corporation should 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.

Election to reduce basis under section 362(e)(2)(C). If property is transferred to a corporation subject to section 362(e)(2), the transferor and the acquiring corporation may elect, under section 362(e)(2)(C), to reduce the transferor's basis in the stock received instead of reducing the acquiring corporation's basis in the property transferred. Once made, the election is irrevocable. For more information, see section 362(e)(2) and Regulations section 1.362-4. If an election is made, a statement must be filed in

accordance with Regulations section 1.362-4(d)(3).

Form 8992. Use Form 8992 to figure the domestic corporation's GILTI under section 951A and attach it to Form 1120-IC-DISC.

Form 8993. Use Form 8993 to figure the amount of the eligible deduction for FDII and GILTI under section 250 and attach it to Form 1120-IC-DISC.

Other forms and statements. See the Instructions for Form 1120 and Pub. 542 for a list of other forms and statements a corporation may need to file in addition to the forms and statements discussed throughout these instructions.

Assembling the Return

To ensure that the corporation's tax return is correctly processed, attach all schedules and other forms after the last page of Form 1120-IC-DISC, and in the following order.

1. Schedule N (Form 1120).
2. Form 4136.
3. Schedule D (Form 1120).
4. Form 8992.
5. Form 8993.
6. Additional schedules in alphabetical order.
7. Additional forms in numerical order.

Complete every applicable entry space on Form 1120-IC-DISC. Do **not** enter "See Attached" or "Available Upon Request" instead of completing the entry spaces. If more space is needed on the forms or schedules, attach separate statements using the same size and format as the printed forms. If there are supporting statements and attachments, arrange them in the same order as the schedules or forms they support and attach them last. Show the totals on the printed forms. Enter the corporation's name and EIN on each supporting statement or attachment.

Accounting Methods

Figure taxable income using the method of accounting regularly used in keeping the IC-DISC's books and records. In all cases, the method used must clearly show taxable income. Permissible methods include cash, accrual, or any other method authorized by the Internal Revenue Code.

Generally, the following rules apply. For more information, see Pub. 538, Accounting Periods and Methods.

- An IC-DISC must use the accrual method of accounting if its average annual gross receipts for the 3 prior tax years exceed \$25 million. However, see [Nonaccrual experience method for service providers](#), later.

• Unless it is a [small business taxpayer](#) (defined below), an IC-DISC must use the accrual method for sales and purchases of inventory items. See [Cost of Goods Sold](#), later.

• A member of a controlled group may not use 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 that method materially distorts its income.

Small business taxpayer. A small business taxpayer is a taxpayer that (a) has average annual gross receipts of \$25 million or less for the 3 prior tax years, and (b) is not a tax shelter (as defined in section 448(d)(3)). See section 471(c).

A small business taxpayer can adopt or change its accounting method to account for inventories (a) in the same manner as materials and supplies that are nonincidental, or (b) to conform to its treatment of inventories in an applicable financial statement (as defined in section 451(b)(3)). If it does not have an applicable financial statement, it can use the method of accounting used in its books and records prepared according to its accounting procedures. See section 471(c)(1).

Change in accounting method. To change its method of accounting used to report taxable income, for income as a whole or for the treatment of any material item, the IC-DISC must file Form 3115, Application for Change in Accounting Method.

See the Instructions for Form 3115 and Pub. 538 for more information and exceptions. Also see Rev. Proc. 2018-31, 2018-22 I.R.B. 637 (or any successor).

Accounting Periods

An IC-DISC must figure its taxable income on the basis of a tax year. A tax year is the annual accounting period an IC-DISC uses to keep its records and report its income and expenses. Generally, IC-DISCs may use a calendar year or a fiscal year.

Note. The tax year of an IC-DISC must be the same as the tax year of the principal shareholder which, at the beginning of the IC-DISC 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 have a tax year that conforms to the tax year of any such shareholder. See section 441(h).

See Pub. 538 for more information on accounting periods and tax years.

Rounding Off to Whole Dollars

The IC-DISC may round off cents to whole dollars on its return and schedules. If the IC-DISC 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.

Recordkeeping

Keep the IC-DISC's records for as long as they may be needed for the administration of any provision of the Internal Revenue Code. Usually, records that support an item of income, deduction, or credit on the return must be kept for 3 years from the date the return is due or filed, whichever is later. Keep records that verify the IC-DISC's basis in property for as long as they are needed to figure the basis of the original or replacement property.

The IC-DISC should keep copies of all filed returns. They help in preparing future and amended returns and in the calculation of earnings and profits.

Definitions

The following definitions are based on sections 993 and 994.

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

Section 993

Qualified export receipts. Qualified export receipts are any of the following.

1. Gross receipts from selling, exchanging, or otherwise disposing of export property.
2. Gross receipts from leasing or renting export property that the lessee uses outside the United States.
3. Gross receipts from supporting services related to any qualified sale, exchange, lease, rental, or other disposition of export property by the IC-DISC.
4. Gross receipts from selling, exchanging, or otherwise disposing of qualified export assets that are not export property, but only if there is a recognized gain.
5. Dividends (or amounts includible in gross income under section 951) with

respect to stock of a [related foreign export corporation](#) (defined later).

6. Interest on any obligation that is a qualified export asset.

7. Gross receipts for engineering or architectural services for construction projects outside the United States.

8. Gross receipts for the performance of managerial services in furtherance of the production of other qualified export receipts of an IC-DISC.

For more information, see Regulations section 1.993-1.

Qualified export assets. Qualified export assets are any of the following.

1. [Export property](#) (defined later).
2. Assets used primarily in connection with the sale, lease, rental, storage, handling, transportation, packaging, assembly, or servicing of export property, or the performance of engineering or architectural services described in item 7 of [Qualified export receipts](#), earlier, or managerial services in furtherance of the production of qualified export receipts described in items 1, 2, 3, and 7, earlier.
3. Accounts receivable produced by transactions listed under [Qualified export receipts](#), items 1–4, 7, and 8, earlier.
4. Temporary investments, such as money and bank deposits, in an amount reasonable to meet the IC-DISC's needs for working capital.
5. Obligations related to a producer's loan.
6. Stock or securities of a [related foreign export corporation](#) (defined later).
7. 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 such bank or association or from the person who sold or bought the goods or services from which the obligations arose.

8. 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 under which the domestic corporation makes export loans that the Export-Import Bank guarantees.

9. Amounts (other than reasonable working capital) on deposit 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. Export property must be:

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

2. Neither excluded under section 993(c)(2) nor declared in short supply under section 993(c)(3);

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

4. Property not more than 50% of the FMV of which is attributable to articles imported into the United States; and

5. 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. A producer's loan must meet all the following terms.

1. Satisfy the requirements of sections 993(d)(2) and (3).

2. Not raise the unpaid balance due the IC-DISC on all of 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.

3. Be evidenced by a note, or other written evidence of indebtedness, with a stated maturity date no more than 5 years after the date of the loan.

4. Be made to a person engaged in a U.S. trade or business of making, growing, or extracting export property.

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

For more information, see Schedule Q (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. A related foreign export corporation includes the following.

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

- The IC-DISC directly owns more than 50% of the total voting power of the foreign corporation's stock;
- For the tax year that ends with or within the IC-DISC's tax year, at least 95% of the foreign corporation's gross receipts consists of the qualified export receipts described in items 1–4 of [Qualified export receipts](#), earlier, and interest on the qualified export assets listed in items 3 and 4 of [Qualified export assets](#), earlier; and
- The adjusted basis of the qualified export assets in items 1–4 of [Qualified export assets](#), earlier, 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.

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

- The IC-DISC directly owns more than 50% of the total voting power of the foreign corporation's stock, and
- Its exclusive function is to hold title to real property located outside the United States for the exclusive use (under lease or otherwise) of the IC-DISC and applicable foreign law forbids the IC-DISC to hold title to the property.

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

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

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:

1. 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;
2. 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

3. 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.

Section 994(c), Export Promotion Expenses

These are expenses 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 in those cases where U.S. law or regulations do not require that the export property be shipped on such aircraft or ships.

Deficits in Earnings and Profits

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).

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.

See section 6686 for other details.

If you receive a notice about penalty and interest after you file Form 1120-IC-DISC, send us an explanation and we will determine if you meet reasonable-cause criteria. Do **not** attach an explanation when you file Form 1120-IC-DISC.

Trust fund recovery penalty. This penalty may apply if certain excise, income, social security, and Medicare taxes that must be collected or withheld

are not collected or withheld, or these taxes are not paid. These taxes are generally reported on:

- Form 720, Quarterly Federal Excise Tax Return;
- Form 941, Employer's QUARTERLY Federal Tax Return;
- Form 944, Employer's Annual Federal Tax Return; or
- Form 945, Annual Return of Withheld Federal Income Tax.

The trust fund recovery penalty may be imposed on all persons who are determined by the IRS to have been responsible for collecting, accounting for, and paying over these taxes, and who acted willfully in not doing so. The penalty is equal to the full amount of the unpaid trust fund tax. See the Instructions for Form 720 or Pub. 15 (Circular E), Employer's Tax Guide, for details, including the definition of responsible persons.

Other penalties. Other penalties may be imposed for negligence, substantial understatement of tax, reportable transaction understatements, and fraud. See sections 6662, 6662A, and 6663.

Specific Instructions

Entity Information

Period Covered

Enter the tax year in the space provided at the top of the form. For a calendar year, enter the last two digits of the calendar year in the first entry space. For a fiscal or short tax year return, 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 and the corporation has a P.O. box, show the box number instead.

Item C—Employer Identification Number (EIN)

Enter the corporation's EIN. If the corporation does not have an EIN, it must apply for one. An EIN may be applied for:

- Online – Go to [IRS.gov/EIN](https://www.irs.gov/ein). The EIN is issued immediately once the application information is validated.
- By faxing or mailing Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number. Corporations located in the United States or U.S. possessions can use the online application. Foreign corporations should call 267-941-1099 (not a toll free number) for more information on obtaining an EIN. See the Instructions for Form SS-4.

EIN applied for but not received. If the corporation has not received its EIN by the time the return is due, enter "Applied For" and the date the corporation applied in the space for the EIN. However, if the corporation is filing its return electronically, an EIN is required at the time the return is filed. An exception applies to subsidiaries of corporations whose returns are filed with the parent's electronically filed consolidated Form 1120. These subsidiaries should enter "Applied For" in the space for the EIN on their returns. The subsidiaries' returns are identified under the parent corporation's EIN.

For more information, see the Instructions for Form SS-4.

Item E—Total Assets

Enter the IC-DISC's total assets (as determined by the accounting method regularly used in keeping the IC-DISC's books and records) at the end of the tax year. If there are no assets at the end of the tax year, enter -0-.

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

- If this is the IC-DISC's initial or final return, check the applicable box in item F at the top of the form.
- If the IC-DISC has changed its address since it last filed a return, check the box for "Address change."

Note. If a change in address or responsible party occurs after the return is filed, use Form 8822-B, Change of Address or Responsible Party — Business, to notify the IRS. See the instructions for Form 8822-B for details.

- If the IC-DISC changed its name since it last filed a return, check the box for "Name change." Generally, an IC-DISC also must have amended its articles of incorporation and filed the amendment with the state in which it was incorporated.
- To correct an error on a Form 1120-IC-DISC already filed, file an amended Form 1120-IC-DISC and check the "Amended return" box. 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.

Taxable Income

An IC-DISC must figure its taxable income although it does not pay most taxes. An IC-DISC is exempt from the corporate income tax and accumulated earnings tax.

An IC-DISC may not claim the general business credit or the credit for fuel produced from a nonconventional source. In addition, these credits may not be passed through to shareholders of the corporation.

Line 6a. Net Operating Loss (NOL) Deduction

The NOL deduction is the amount of the NOL carryover and NOL carryback. The 2-year carryback rule does not apply to NOLs arising in tax years ending after December 31, 2017. Exceptions apply to NOLs of certain farming losses and NOLs of insurance companies (other than life insurance companies). See section 172(b) for details.

The following special rules apply. The corporation may elect under section 965(n) to reduce the amount of the NOL for a tax year and the amount of taxable income reduced by NOL carryovers or carrybacks to such tax year. The reduction amount is equal to the amount of the section 965(a) inclusion (net of the section 965(c) deduction) plus, in the case of a domestic corporation that claims a credit for deemed paid foreign taxes, the section 78 gross up with respect to the foreign taxes deemed paid with respect to the section 965(a) inclusion. If, as a result of an election under section 965(n), the amount of the NOL for the tax year is reduced, the reduction amount is included in gross income on line 1. If, as a result of an election under section 965(n), the taxable income reduced by NOL carryovers or carrybacks is reduced, the NOL deduction on line 6a is reduced by the reduction amount. See section 965(n) for more information.

Line 7. Taxable Income

If the IC-DISC uses either the gross receipts method or combined taxable income method to figure 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.

Net operating loss (NOL). If line 7 (figured without regard to the items listed above under minimum taxable income) is zero or less, the corporation may have an NOL that can be carried back or forward as a deduction to other tax years. Generally, a corporation first carries back an NOL attributable to farming losses 2 tax years. However, the corporation can elect to waive the carryback period and instead carry the farming NOL forward to future tax years. See the Instructions for Form 1139 for other special rules and elections.

Note. The NOL is limited to 80% of taxable income (determined without regard to the net operating loss) for losses arising in tax years beginning after December 31, 2017.

Line 8. Refundable Credit for Federal Tax Paid on Fuels

Enter the credit from Form 4136.

Schedule A

Cost of Goods Sold

Generally, inventories are required at the beginning and end of each tax year if the purchase or sale of merchandise is an income-producing factor. See Regulations section 1.471-1. If inventories are required, you generally must use an accrual method of accounting for sales and purchases of inventory items.

Exceptions for certain taxpayers. A [small business taxpayer](#) (defined below) can adopt or change its accounting method to account for inventories in the same manner as materials and supplies that are nonincidental, or conform to its treatment of inventories in an applicable financial statement (as defined in section 451(b)(3)) (or the method of accounting used in its books and records prepared in accordance with its accounting procedures, if applicable financial statements are not used). See section 471(c)(1).

If you account for inventories in the same manner as nonincidental materials and supplies, inventory costs for raw materials purchased for use in producing finished goods and merchandise purchased for resale are deductible in the year the finished goods or merchandise are sold (but not before the year you paid for the raw materials or merchandise, if you are also using the cash method).

Under this accounting method, you can currently deduct expenditures for direct labor and all indirect costs that would otherwise be included in inventory costs. See the instructions for lines 2 and 7.

A small business taxpayer claiming exemption from the requirement to keep inventories is changing its method of accounting for purposes of section 481. For additional guidance on this method of accounting, see Pub. 538, Accounting Periods and Methods. For guidance on adopting or changing to this method of accounting, see Form 3115, Application for Change in Accounting Method, and its instructions.

Small business taxpayer. A small business taxpayer is a taxpayer that (a) has average annual gross receipts of \$25 million or less (indexed for inflation) for the 3 preceding tax years, and (b) is not a tax shelter (as defined in section 448(d)(3)). See section 471(c).

Enter amounts paid for merchandise during the tax year on line 2. The amount the IC-DISC may deduct for the tax year is figured on line 8.

All filers not using the cash method of accounting should see [Section 263A uniform capitalization rules](#), later, before completing Schedule A.

If the IC-DISC uses intercompany pricing rules (for purchases from a related supplier), 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).

Line 1. Inventory at Beginning of Year

If the IC-DISC is changing its method of accounting for the current tax year, it must refigure last year's closing inventory using the new method of accounting and enter the result on line 1. If there is a difference between last year's closing inventory and the refigured amount, attach an explanation and take it into account when figuring the IC-DISC's section 481(a) adjustment.

Line 4. Additional Section 263A Costs

An entry is required on this line only for IC-DISCs that have elected a simplified method of accounting.

For IC-DISCs that have elected the simplified production method, additional section 263A costs generally are those costs, other than interest, that were not capitalized under the IC-DISC's method of accounting immediately prior to the effective date of section 263A but are now required to be capitalized under section 263A. For details, see Regulations section 1.263A-2(b).

For IC-DISCs that have elected the simplified resale method, additional section 263A costs generally are those costs incurred with respect to the following categories.

- Off-site storage or warehousing.
- Purchasing.
- Handling, such as processing, assembling, repackaging, and transporting.
- General and administrative costs (mixed service costs).

A small business taxpayer is not required to capitalize costs under section 263A. See section 263A(i).

For details, see Regulations section 1.263A-3(d).

Enter on line 4 the balance of section 263A costs paid or incurred during the tax year not includible on lines 2, 3, and 5.

Line 5. Other Costs

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

Line 7. Inventory at End of Year

See Regulations sections 1.263A-1 through 1.263A-3 for details on figuring the amount of additional section 263A costs to be included in ending inventory. If the IC-DISC accounts for inventoriable items in the same manner as nonincidental materials and supplies, enter on line 7 the portion of your raw materials and merchandise purchased for resale that was included in the total on line 6 but was not sold during the year.

Lines 9a Through 9f. Inventory Valuation Methods

Inventories may be valued at:

- Cost,
- Cost or market value (whichever is lower), or
- Any other method approved by the IRS that conforms to the requirements of the applicable regulations cited later.

However, if the IC-DISC is using the cash method of accounting, it is required to use cost.

IC-DISCs that use erroneous valuation methods must change to a method permitted for federal income tax purposes. Use Form 3115 to make this change. See the Instructions for Form 3115. Also see Pub. 538.

On line 9a, check the method(s) used for valuing inventories. Under lower of cost or market, the term "market" (for normal goods) means the current bid price prevailing on the inventory valuation date

for the particular merchandise in the volume usually purchased by the taxpayer. If section 263A applies to the taxpayer, the basic elements of cost must reflect the current bid price of all direct costs and all indirect costs properly allocable to goods on hand at the inventory date.

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, shopwear, 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). Bona fide selling price means actual offering of goods during a period ending not later than 30 days after inventory date.

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 on line 9c. On line 9d, enter the amount or the percent of total closing inventories computed under section 472. Estimates are acceptable.

If the IC-DISC changed or extended its inventory method to LIFO and had to write up the opening inventory to cost in the year of election, report the effect of the write-up as other income (Schedule B, line 2j or 3f), proportionately over a 3-year period that begins with the year of the LIFO election.

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 nonqualifying interest from a domestic obligation, enter the qualified interest on an attached statement for line 2g and the nonqualifying interest on an attached statement for line 3f.

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

Nonaccrual experience method for service providers. Accrual method corporations are not required to accrue certain amounts to be received from the performance of services that, on the basis of their experience, will not be collected, if:

- The services are in the fields of health, law, engineering, architecture, accounting, actuarial science, performing arts, or consulting; or
- The corporation's average annual gross receipts for any prior 3-tax-year period does not exceed \$25 million. For more details, see section 448(d)(5).

This provision does not apply to any amount if interest is required to be paid on the amount or if there is any penalty for failure to timely pay the amount. See Regulations section 1.448-2 for information on the nonaccrual experience method, including information on safe harbor methods. For information on a book safe harbor method of accounting for corporations that use the nonaccrual experience method of accounting, see Rev. Proc. 2011-46, 2011-42 I.R.B. 518, as modified by Rev. Proc. 2016-29, 2016-21 I.R.B. 880. Also, see the Instructions for Form 3115 for procedures to obtain automatic consent to change to this method or make certain changes within this method.

Corporations that qualify to use the nonaccrual experience method should attach a statement showing total gross receipts, the amount not accrued as a result of the application of section 448(d)(5), and the net amount accrued. Enter the amount on the applicable line of Schedule B.

Commissions: Special Rule

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

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 lines 1a and 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 seller or lessor.
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 seller or lessor.
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 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 2e. Qualified dividends and exclusions from Schedule C, line 19a.

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 statement figuring gain from the sale of qualified export assets.

Line 2i. Enter the net gain or loss from line 18, Part II, Form 4797, Sales of Business Property.

In addition to Form 4797, attach a separate statement figuring 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.

Section 481(a) adjustment. The IC-DISC may have to make an adjustment under section 481(a) to prevent amounts of income or expense from being duplicated or omitted. This section 481(a) adjustment period generally is 1 year for a net negative adjustment and 4 years for a net positive adjustment. However, an IC-DISC may elect to use a 1-year adjustment period if the net section 481(a) adjustment for the change is less than \$25,000. The IC-DISC must complete the appropriate lines of Form 3115 to make the election. See the Instructions for Form 3115 for more information.

Include any net positive section 481(a) adjustment on Schedule B, line 2j or 3f (depending on whether the inventory, when sold, will generate qualified export receipts). If the net section 481(a) adjustment is negative, report it on Schedule E, line 2g.

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 3e. Nonqualified dividends and inclusions from Schedule C, line 20a.

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

The IC-DISC may have to report a section 481(a) adjustment on line 3f. See [Section 481\(a\) adjustment](#), earlier, for additional information.

Schedule C

Dividends, Inclusions, 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 certain debt-financed stock acquired after July 18, 1984—see section 246A) that:

- Are received from less-than-20%-owned domestic corporations subject to income tax, and
- Qualify for the 50% deduction under section 243(a)(1).

Also include the following on line 1.

- Taxable distributions from an IC-DISC or former DISC that are designated as being eligible for the 50% deduction and certain dividends of Federal Home Loan Banks. See section 246(a)(2).
- Dividends received (except those received on certain debt-financed stock acquired after July 18, 1984) from a regulated investment company (RIC). The amount of dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction under section 243 is limited by section 854(b). The corporation should receive a notice from the RIC specifying the amount of dividends that qualify for the deduction.

Report so-called dividends or earnings received from mutual savings banks, etc., as interest. Do not treat them as dividends.

Line 2, Column (a)

Enter on line 2:

- Dividends (except those received on certain 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 65% deduction under section 243(c), and
- Taxable distributions from an IC-DISC or former DISC that are considered eligible for the 65% deduction.

Line 3, Column (a)

Enter the following.

- Dividends received on certain debt-financed stock acquired after July 18, 1984, from domestic and foreign corporations subject to income tax and that would otherwise be subject to the dividends-received deduction under section 243(a)(1), 243(c), or 245(a). Generally, debt-financed stock is stock that the corporation acquired by incurring a debt (for example, it borrowed money to buy the stock).
- Dividends received from a RIC on debt-financed stock. The amount of dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction is limited by section 854(b). The corporation should receive a notice from the RIC specifying the amount of dividends that qualify for the deduction.

Line 3, Columns (b) and (c)

Dividends received on certain debt-financed stock acquired after July 18, 1984, are not entitled to the full 50% or 65% dividends-received deduction. The

50% or 65% deduction is reduced by a percentage that is related to the amount of debt incurred to acquire the stock. See section 246A. Also see section 245(a) before making this computation for an additional limitation that applies to dividends received from foreign corporations. Attach a statement 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 provided in 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
- Qualify for the 50% deduction under section 245(a). To qualify for the 50% deduction, the corporation must own at least 10% of the stock of the foreign corporation by vote and value.

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 65% deduction under section 245(a).

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
- All of its gross income from all sources is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States.

Line 9, Column (c)

Generally, line 9, column (c), may not exceed the amount from the following

worksheet. However, in a year in which an NOL 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 65% (0.65)
3. Add lines 2, 5, 7, and 8, column (c), and the part of the deduction on line 3, column (c), that is 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 total amount of dividends received from 20%-or-more-owned corporations that are included on lines 2, 3, 5, 7, and 8 of column (a)
6. Subtract line 5 from line 1
7. Multiply line 6 by 50% (0.50)
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 10, Column (a)

Enter the foreign-source portion of dividends that:

- Are received from specified 10%-owned foreign corporations (as defined in section 245A(b)), including gain from the sale of stock of a foreign corporation that is treated as a dividend for purposes of applying section 245A under section 1248(a) and (j); and
- Qualify for the 100% deduction under section 245A excluding any hybrid dividends (see instructions for line 14).

Line 11, Column (a)

Enter foreign dividends not reportable on line 3, 6, 7, 8, or 10 of column (a).

- Include on line 11 any hybrid dividends from a controlled foreign corporation

(CFC). Hybrid dividends generally are dividends received from a CFC that would otherwise be reported on line 10 except the CFC receives a deduction (or other tax benefit) with respect to any income, war profits, or excess profits taxes imposed by any foreign country or possession of the United States.

- Also include on line 11 the corporation's share of distributions from a section 1291 fund from Form 8621, to the extent that the amounts are taxed as dividends under section 301. See Form 8621 and the Instructions for Form 8621.

Lines 12a, 12b, and 12c, Column (a)

Enter Subpart F inclusions derived from the sale by a CFC.

- **Line 12a:** Enter the foreign-source portion of any Subpart F inclusions attributable to the sale or exchange by a CFC of stock in another foreign corporation described in section 964(e) (4). This should equal the U.S. shareholder's pro rata share of the amount reported on Form 5471, Information Return of U.S. Persons With Respect to Certain Foreign Corporations, Schedule I, line 1a.
- **Line 12b:** Enter the pro rata share of Subpart F inclusions attributable to hybrid dividends of tiered corporations under section 245A(e)(2). This should equal the U.S. shareholder's pro rata share of the amount reported on Form(s) 5471, Schedule I, line 1b.
- **Line 12c:** Enter all other amounts included in income under section 951, which should equal the U.S. shareholder's pro rata share of the sum of the amounts on lines 1(c), 1(d), 1(e), 1(f), 2, 3, and 4 of Schedule I of Form(s) 5471.

Line 13, Column (a)

Enter amounts included in income under the section 951A GILTI provision from Form 8992, Part II, line 3. If you also have a Form 5471 reporting requirement, please attach Form 5471.

Line 14, Column (a). Enter Section 965(a) Inclusion

Enter the section 965(a) inclusion amount from Form 965, line 3, on Schedule C, line 14, column (a). You also must complete and attach Form 965, Inclusion of Deferred Foreign Income Upon Transition to Participation Exemption System, and applicable schedules.

Line 14, Column (c)

Enter section 965(c) deduction. Enter the section 965(c) deduction amount from Form 965, line 17, on Schedule C, line 14, column (c).

Line 15, Column (a)

Include the following.

- Dividends (other than capital gain distributions reported on Schedule D (Form 1120) and exempt-interest dividends) that are received from RICs and that are not subject to the 50% deduction.
- Dividends from tax-exempt organizations.
- Dividends (other than capital gain distributions) received from a real estate investment trust that, for the tax year of the trust in which the dividends are paid, qualifies under sections 856 through 860.
- Dividends not eligible for a dividends-received deduction, which include the following.

1. Dividends received on any share of stock held for less than 46 days during the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the ex-dividend date. When counting the number of days the corporation held the stock, you may not count certain days during which the corporation's risk of loss was diminished. See section 246(c)(4) and Regulations section 1.246-5 for more details.

2. Dividends attributable to periods totaling more than 366 days that the IC-DISC received on any share of preferred stock held for less than 91 days during the 181-day period that began 90 days before the ex-dividend date. When counting the number of days the IC-DISC held the stock, you may not count certain days during which the IC-DISC's risk of loss was diminished. See section 246(c)(4) and Regulations section 1.246-5 for more details. Preferred dividends attributable to periods totaling less than 367 days are subject to the 46-day holding period rule in item 1.

3. Dividends on any share of stock to the extent the IC-DISC is under an obligation (including a short sale) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property.

- Any other taxable dividend income not properly reported elsewhere on Schedule C.

Line 17, Column (c)

Enter the section 250 deduction claimed for FDII and GILTI. This should equal the sum of lines 8 and 9 of Form 8993, Part IV.

Line 19, Column (a)

Qualified dividends are dividends that qualify as qualified export receipts. They include all dividends (or amounts) includible in gross income (under section 951) that are attributable to stock of related foreign export corporations. See [Qualified export receipts](#) and [A related foreign export corporation](#) under [Section 993](#), earlier, for more details.

Schedule E

Deductions

Limitations on Deductions

Section 263A uniform capitalization rules. The uniform capitalization rules of section 263A require corporations to capitalize, or include in inventory, certain costs incurred in connection with the following.

- The production of real property and tangible personal property held in inventory or held for sale in the ordinary course of business.
- Real property or personal property (tangible and intangible) acquired for resale.
- The production of real property and tangible personal property by a corporation for use in its trade or business or in an activity engaged in for profit.

Tangible personal property produced by a corporation includes a film, sound recording, videotape, book, or similar property.

IC-DISCs subject to the section 263A uniform capitalization rules are required to capitalize:

1. Direct costs of assets produced or acquired for resale, and
2. Certain indirect costs (including taxes) that are properly allocable to property produced or property acquired for resale.

For inventory, some of the indirect expenses 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.

Regulations section 1.263A-1(e)(3) specifies other indirect costs that relate to production or resale activities that must be capitalized and those that may be currently deductible.

Interest expense paid or incurred during the production period of designated property must be capitalized and is governed by special rules. For more details, see Regulations sections 1.263A-8 through 1.263A-15.

The costs required to 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. The corporation recovers these costs through depreciation, amortization, or cost of goods sold.

Note. A [small business taxpayer](#) (defined earlier) is not required to capitalize costs under section 263A. A small business taxpayer that wants to discontinue capitalizing costs under section 263A must change its method of accounting. See section 263A(i). Also see [Change in accounting method](#), earlier.

For more details on the uniform capitalization rules, see Regulations sections 1.263A-1 through 1.263A-3 and Pub. 538.

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 sections 163(e)(3) and 267(a)(2) for limitations on deductions for unpaid interest and expenses.

Golden parachute payments. A portion of the payments made by a corporation to key personnel that exceeds their usual compensation may not be deductible. This occurs when the corporation has an agreement (golden parachute) with these key employees to pay them these excess amounts if control of the corporation changes. See section 280G and Regulations section 1.280G-1. Also, see the [instructions for line 1i](#), later.

Election to deduct business start-up and organizational costs. A corporation can elect to deduct a limited amount of start-up and organizational costs it paid or incurred. Any remaining costs generally must be amortized over a 180-month period. See sections 195 and 248 and the related regulations.

Time for making an election. The corporation generally elects to deduct start-up or organizational costs by claiming the deduction on its income tax return filed by the due date (including extensions) for the tax year in which the active trade or business begins. However, for start-up or organizational costs paid or incurred before September 9, 2008, the corporation is required to attach a statement to its return to elect to deduct such costs.

For more details, including special rules for costs paid or incurred before September 9, 2008, see the Instructions for Form 4562. Also see Pub. 535, Business Expenses.

If the corporation timely filed its return for the year without making an election, it can still make an election by filing an amended return within 6 months of the due date of the return (excluding extensions). Clearly indicate the election on the amended return and write "Filed pursuant to section 301.9100-2" at the top of the amended return. File the amended return at the same address the corporation filed its original return. The election

applies when figuring taxable income for the current tax year and all subsequent years.

The corporation can choose to forgo the elections above by affirmatively electing to capitalize its start-up or organizational costs on its income tax return filed by the due date (including extensions) for the tax year in which the active trade or business begins.

Note. The election to either amortize or capitalize start-up costs is irrevocable and applies to all start-up costs that are related to the trade or business.

Report the deductible amount of start-up and organizational costs and any amortization on line 2g of Schedule E. For amortization that begins during the current tax year, complete and attach Form 4562, Depreciation and Amortization.

Limitations on deductions related to property leased to tax-exempt entities.

If an IC-DISC leases property to a governmental or other tax-exempt entity, it may not claim deductions related to the property to the extent that they exceed the IC-DISC's income from the lease payments (tax-exempt-use loss). Amounts disallowed may be carried over to the next tax year and treated as a deduction with respect to the property for that tax year. See section 470 for exceptions.

Contributions. See the Instructions for Form 1120 and Pub. 542 for limitations that apply to contributions.

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 1d. Salaries and Wages

Enter the total salaries and wages paid for the tax year. Do not include salaries and wages deductible elsewhere on the return, such as amounts included in officers' compensation, cost of goods sold, elective contributions to a section 401(k) cash or deferred arrangement, or amounts contributed under a salary reduction SEP agreement or a SIMPLE IRA plan.



If the corporation provided taxable fringe benefits to its employees, such as personal use of a car, do not deduct as wages the amount allocated for depreciation and other expenses claimed on lines 1c and 1m.

Line 1h. Freight

Enter 50% of the freight expenses (except insurance) for shipping export property aboard U.S. flagships and U.S.-owned and U.S.-operated aircraft in those cases where you are not required to use U.S. ships or aircraft by law or regulations.

Line 1i. Compensation of Officers

Enter deductible officers' compensation on line 1i. Attach a statement showing the name, social security number, and amount of compensation paid to all officers. Do not include compensation deductible elsewhere on the return, such as amounts included in cost of goods sold, elective contributions to a section 401(k) cash or deferred arrangement, or amounts contributed under a salary reduction SEP agreement or a SIMPLE IRA plan.

See the Instructions for Form 1125-E for more information on officers' compensation, including any special rules and limitations that may apply.

The IC-DISC determines who is an officer under the laws of the state where it is incorporated.

Line 1m. Other Export Promotion Expenses

Enter any other allowable export promotion expenses not claimed elsewhere on the return.

Note. Do not deduct fines or penalties imposed on the IC-DISC.

Line 2b. Taxes and Licenses

Enter taxes paid or accrued during the tax year, but do not include the following.

- Taxes not imposed on the corporation.
- Taxes, including state or local sales taxes, that are paid or incurred in connection with an acquisition or disposition of property (these taxes must be treated as 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).
- Taxes assessed against local benefits that increase the value of the property assessed (such as for paving, etc.).
- Taxes deducted elsewhere on the return, such as those reflected in cost of goods sold.

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

Line 2c. Interest

Do not deduct the following interest.

- Interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations if the interest is wholly exempt from income tax. For exceptions, see section 265(b).

- For cash basis taxpayers, prepaid interest allocable to years following the current tax year (for example, a cash basis calendar year taxpayer who in the current tax year prepaid interest allocable to any period after the current tax year may deduct only the amount allocable to the current tax year).

- Interest on debt allocable to the production of designated property by a corporation for its own use. The corporation must capitalize this interest. Also capitalize any interest on debt allocable to an asset used to produce the property. See section 263A(f) and Regulations sections 1.263A-8 through 1.263A-15 for definitions and more information.

Special rules apply to the following.

- Forgone interest on certain below-market-rate loans (see section 7872).
- Original issue discount on certain high-yield discount obligations. See section 163(e) to figure the disqualified portion.
- Interest which is allocable to unborrowed policy cash values of life insurance, endowment, or annuity contracts issued after June 8, 1997. See section 264(f). Attach a statement showing the computation of the deduction.

Line 2d. Charitable Contributions

For more information on charitable contributions, including substantiation and recordkeeping requirements, see section 170 and the related regulations and Pub. 526, Charitable Contributions. For limitations on deduction and other special rules that apply to corporations, see the Instructions for Form 1120 and Pub. 542.

Line 2e. Freight

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

Line 2g. Other Expenses

Enter any other allowable deduction not claimed on line 1 or lines 2a through 2f.

The IC-DISC may have to report a negative section 481(a) adjustment on line 2g. See [Section 481\(a\) adjustment](#), earlier, for additional information.

Generally, a deduction may not be taken for any amount that is allocable to a class of exempt income. See section 265(b) for exceptions.

Note. Do not deduct fines or penalties paid to a government for violating any law.

For more information on other deductions that may apply to corporations, see Pub. 535.

Schedule J

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

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, other than property which in the hands of the IC-DISC was a qualified export asset, previously transferred to the IC-DISC in a transaction in which the transferor realized gain but did not recognize the gain in whole or in part. See section 995(b)(1)(B). Show the computation of the gain on a separate statement. 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 statement. 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 the 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 current tax year) minus the amount on Part I, line 15; 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 current tax year) minus the amount on Part I, line 16; 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, or (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 figuring foreign investment attributable to producer's loans.

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

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

Part II—Section 995(b)(1)(E) Taxable Income

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 Part II, line 1, the total of lines 1c and 2k, column (e), of Schedule B.

If there were commission sales, leases, rentals, or services for the tax year, the total qualified export receipts to be entered on Part II, line 1, are figured as follows (section 993(f)):

Line 1, Export Receipts Worksheet

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 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 Schedule J, Part II, line 1 | _____ |

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 2019 calendar 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 Part II, line 5, 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 Part II, line 7, and carried to Part I, line 5. See Proposed Regulations section 1.995-8(d).

After filing the IC-DISC's current year 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 the current tax year, each shareholder is deemed to have received a distribution taxable as a dividend on the last day of the current 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 Qualification Requirements Under Section 992(c)

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 Schedule E, line 2c. Also include the amount on Schedule J, Part IV, line 1, and show the computation of the interest on an attached statement.

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 (see the [instructions for Schedule L, line 12](#), later). Enter on the dotted line to the left of the line 4a amount the dollar amount of the distribution that is nontaxable pre-1985 DISC income and identify it as such. 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 Under Section 995(f)(3)

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.

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

- Actual distributions to shareholders out of accumulated IC-DISC income, over
- The amount of IC-DISC income (as defined in section 996(f)(1)) for the tax year following the computation year.

Note. For purposes of items 1 and 2, see section 995(f) and Proposed Regulations section 1.995(f)-1 for a definition of computation year, examples, and other details on figuring deferred DISC income.

The amount on Part V, line 3, is allocated to each shareholder on Part III, line 10, of Schedule K (Form 1120-IC-DISC).

Shareholders of an IC-DISC must file Form 8404 if the IC-DISC reports deferred

DISC income on Schedule K, Part III, line 10.

Schedule K (Form 1120-IC-DISC)

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 per Books

The balance sheet should agree with the IC-DISC's books and records. Include certificates of deposits as cash on line 1.

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 this line. 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 on line 1a the code number and percentage of total export gross receipts (defined under [Line 2. Definitions](#), later) for the product or service that accounts for the largest portion of the IC-DISC's export gross receipts. The product codes are at

the end 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% (0.45)) 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%" on line 1a.

Selling industrial chemicals accounts for \$2 million (20% (0.20) 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 inorganic and organic chemicals) and "20%" on line 1b.

Line 2. Definitions

Export gross receipts are receipts from any of the following.

- Providing engineering or architectural services for construction projects located outside the United States.
- Selling for direct use, consumption, or disposition outside the United States, property (such as inventory) produced in the United States.
- Renting this property to unrelated persons for use outside the United States.
- Providing services involved in such a sale or rental.
- 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 include the total of the amounts from Schedule B, columns (b) and (d) of lines 1c, 2a, 2b, 2c, and 2d.

Related persons are:

- An individual, partnership, estate, or trust that controls the IC-DISC;
- A corporation that controls the IC-DISC or is controlled by it; or
- 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 citizen or resident of the United States, which includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and possessions of the United States;
- A domestic corporation or partnership; or

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

Export Gross Receipts

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 current 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

Enter on line 3 the name, address, and identifying number of related U.S. persons in your controlled group.

Schedule O

Other Information

Question 6. Boycott of Israel. If question 6a, 6b, or 6c is checked "Yes," the IC-DISC must file Form 5713 and also is deemed to distribute part of its income. See Form 5713 for more information.

Question 7. Limitation on business interest expense. For tax years beginning after 2017, the limitation on business interest expense applies to every taxpayer with a trade or business, unless the taxpayer meets certain specified exceptions. A taxpayer may elect out of the limitation for certain businesses otherwise subject to the business interest expense limitation.

Certain real property trades or businesses and farming businesses qualify to make an election not to limit business interest expense. This is an irrevocable election. If you make this election, you are required to use the alternative depreciation system to depreciate any property with a recovery period of 10 years or more. Also, you are not entitled to the special depreciation allowance for that property. For a taxpayer with more than one qualifying business,

the election is made with respect to each business.

Check "Yes" if the taxpayer has an election in effect to exclude a real property trade or business or a farming business from section 163(j). For more information, see section 163(j) and the Instructions for Form 8990.

Question 8. Form 8990. Generally, a taxpayer with a trade or business must file Form 8990 to claim a deduction for business interest. In addition, Form 8990 must be filed by any taxpayer that owns an interest in a partnership with current year, or prior year carryover, excess business interest expense allocated from the partnership.

Exclusions from filing. A taxpayer is not required to file Form 8990 if the taxpayer is a small business taxpayer and does not have excess business interest expense from a partnership. A taxpayer is also not required to file Form 8990 if the taxpayer only has business interest expense from these excepted trades or businesses:

- An electing real property trade or business,
- An electing farming business, or
- Certain utility businesses.

Small business taxpayer. A small business taxpayer is not subject to the business interest expense limitation and is not required to file Form 8990. A small business taxpayer is a taxpayer that (a) is not a tax shelter (as defined in section 448(d)(3)) and (b) meets the gross receipts test of section 448(c), discussed next.

Gross receipts test. A taxpayer meets the gross receipts test if the taxpayer has average annual gross receipts of \$25 million or less for the 3 prior tax years. A taxpayer's average annual gross receipts for the 3 prior tax years is determined by adding the gross receipts for the 3 prior tax years and dividing the total by 3. Gross receipts include the aggregate gross receipts from all persons treated as a single employer, such as a controlled group of corporations, commonly controlled partnerships, or proprietorships, and affiliated service groups. See section 448(c) and the Instructions for Form 8990 for additional information.

Question 9. Tax-exempt interest.

Report any tax-exempt interest received or accrued. Include any exempt-interest dividends received as a shareholder in a mutual fund or other RIC.

Question 10. Foreign owner. If the answer to question 10(a) or 10(b) is "Yes," enter on line 10(b)a the percentage owned. On line 10(b)b, enter the owner's country, and on line 10(b)c, if Form 5472,

Information Return of a 25% Foreign-Owned U.S. Corporation Engaged in a U.S. Trade or Business, is filed by the corporation, enter the number of Forms 5472 attached.

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).

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 are not 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 Form 1120-IC-DISC, Schedule K (Form 1120-IC-DISC), and Schedule P (Form 1120-IC-DISC), will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated burden for business taxpayers filing these forms is approved under OMB control number 1545-0123.

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making these forms simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. You can send us comments through [IRS.gov/FormComments](https://www.irs.gov/FormComments). Or you can write to: Internal Revenue Service, Tax Forms and Publications, 1111 Constitution Ave. NW, IR-6526, Washington, DC 20224. **Don't** send the tax forms to this address. Instead, see [Where To File](#), earlier, near the beginning of these instructions.

Form 1120-IC-DISC Codes for Principal Business Activity

This list of principal business activities and their associated codes is designed to classify an enterprise by the type of activity in which it is engaged to facilitate the administration of the Internal Revenue Code. These principal business activity codes are based on the North American Industry Classification System. Certain activities, such as manufacturing, do not apply to an IC-DISC.

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

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

On page 6, Schedule O, line 1, enter the principal business activity and principal product or service that account for the largest percentage of total receipts. For example, if the principal activity is "Wholesale Trade Durable Goods: Machinery, Equipment, & Supplies," the principal product or service may be "Engines and Turbines."

Wholesale Trade		Code	Code	Rental and Leasing
Code		424210	Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	Code
Merchandise Wholesalers, Durable Goods		424300	512100	Rental and Leasing Services
423100	Motor Vehicle & Motor Vehicle Parts & Supplies	424400	512200	532100
423200	Furniture & Home Furnishings	424500		532210
423300	Lumber & Other Construction Materials	424600	Broadcasting (except Internet)	532281
423400	Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies	424700	515100	532282
423500	Metal & Mineral (except Petroleum)	424800	515210	532283
423600	Household Appliances & Electrical & Electronic Goods	424910	Telecommunications	532284
423700	Hardware, & Plumbing & Heating Equipment, & Supplies	424920	517000	532289
423800	Machinery, Equipment, & Supplies	424930		532310
423910	Sporting & Recreational Goods & Supplies	424940	Data Processing Services	532400
423920	Toy & Hobby Goods & Supplies	424950	518210	
423930	Recyclable Materials	424990		
423940	Jewelry, Watch, Precious Stone, & Precious Metals		Other Information Services	
423990	Other Miscellaneous Durable Goods		519100	
Merchandise Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods				
424100	Paper & Paper Products	Information		Professional Services
		Publishing Industries (except Internet)		Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services
		511110		541310
		511120		541320
		511130		
		511140		541330
		511190		541340
		511210		541350
				541360
				541370
				541380
				Other Professional Services
				541600

Schedule P (Form 1120-IC-DISC) Codes for Principal Business Activity

(These codes are used only with Schedule P (Form 1120-IC-DISC)).

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. Certain activities such as manufacturing do not apply to an IC-DISC.

Using the list below, enter on each Schedule P, the code for the specific industry group and the product or product line for which the Schedule P is completed.

Transportation, Communication, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	Code	Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Code		Code	Code
Transportation	5040	Building materials, hardware, garden supply, mobile home dealers, general merchandise, and food stores	Credit agencies other than banks
4400	Sporting, recreational, photographic, and hobby goods, toys, and supplies	5220	6199
4700	Metals and minerals, except petroleum and scrap	5251	
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	5050	5265	Services
4910	Electrical goods	5300	Business services
4920	Hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	5410	7389
4930	Other durable goods	5490	Auto repair and services; miscellaneous repair services
	Nondurable	Automotive dealers and service stations	7500
	5110	5515	Amusement and recreation services
	5129	5541	7812
	5130	5598	
	5140	5600	Other services
	5150	5700	8911
	5160	5800	8930
	5170	5912	8980
	5180	5921	
	5190	5995	

Schedule N Product Code System

(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.

Code	Code	Code
Nonmanufactured Product Groups and Services		
011	Grains, including soybeans	
012	Vegetables and melons	
013	Fruit and tree nuts	
014	Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture	
015	Cotton	
019	Other crops (including sugar beets, peanuts, spices, hops, and vegetable seeds)	
021	Livestock	
022	Poultry and eggs	
023	Fishery products and services (including shellfish)	
024	Fur bearing animals and unfinished hides	
029	Other animal products	
101	Iron ores	
102	Precious metals (including gold and silver)	
103	Other ores	
110	Coal mining products	
130	Secondary petroleum and natural gas products	
147	Nonmetallic mineral products and services (including limestone, sulfur, and fertilizer)	
148	Sand, gravel, and clay	
730	Export management services	
737	Computer software	
780	Motion picture distribution	
850	Engineering and architectural services	
988	Leasing--other property (except aircraft)	
990	Other nonmanufactured products	
Manufactured Product Groups		
Ordnance and accessories		
191	Guns, howitzers, mortars, and related equipment	
192	Ammunition (except small arms)	
194	Sighting and fire control equipment	
195	Small arms	
196	Small arms ammunition	
199	Other ordnance and accessories	
Food and kindred products		
201	Meat products	
202	Dairy products	
203	Fruits, vegetables, and seafood	
204	Grain mill products	
205	Bakery products	
206	Sugar	
207	Confectionery and related products	
208	Beverages	
209	Other food and kindred products	
Tobacco products		
211	Cigarettes	
212	Cigars	
213	Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff	
Textile mill products		
221	Broad woven cotton fabrics	
222	Broad woven synthetic fibers and silk fabrics	
223	Broad woven wool fabrics	
224	Narrow fabrics	
225	Knit fabrics	
226	Dyed and finished textiles	
227	Carpets and rugs	
228	Yarns and threads	
229	Other textile goods	
Apparel and other finished goods		
231	Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings	
233	Women's, children's and infants' clothing and accessories (including fur goods and millinery)	
238	Footwear (except rubber and leather)	
239	Other apparel and accessories	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
241	Logs and log products	
243	Lumber construction materials (including millwork, veneer, plywood and prefabricated structural wood products)	
244	Wooden containers	
249	Other lumber and wood products	
Furniture and fixtures		
251	Household furniture	
252	Office furniture	
253	Public building and related furniture	
259	Other furniture and fixtures	
Paper and allied products		
261	Pulp	
262	Newsprint	
263	Business machine paper	
264	Stationery and office supplies (including pens and pencils)	
265	Paperboard (including containers and boxes)	
266	Paper bags and coated and treated paper (including wallpaper and gift wrap)	
269	Other paper and allied products	
Printed media		
271	Newspapers	
272	Periodicals	
273	Books	
274	Greeting cards	
275	Manifold business forms	
279	Other printed media	
Chemicals and allied products		
281	Industrial inorganic and organic chemicals	
282	Plastics materials, synthetic resins, synthetic rubber, and synthetic fibers	
283	Drugs	
284	Soap, detergents, and cleaning preparations, perfumes, cosmetics, and toiletries	
285	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and allied products	
286	Gum and wood chemicals	
287	Agricultural chemicals	
289	Other chemicals and allied products	
Refined petroleum and related products		
291	Refined petroleum	
295	Paving and roofing materials	
299	Other petroleum and related products	
Rubber and plastics products		
301	Tires and inner tubes	
302	Rubber footwear	
303	Reclaimed rubber	
306	Fabricated rubber products	
309	Other rubber and plastics products	
Leather and leather products		
311	Tanned and finished leather	
312	Industrial leather belting and packing	
313	Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	
314	Leather footwear	
315	Leather gloves and mittens	
316	Leather luggage	
317	Leather handbags and other personal leather goods	
319	Other leather and leather products	
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products		
321	Flat glass	
322	Glass and glassware, pressed and blown	
323	Glass products, made or purchased glass	
324	Cement, hydraulic	
325	Structural clay products	
326	Pottery and related products	
327	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	
328	Cut stone and stone products	
329	Abrasive, asbestos, and other nonmetallic mineral products	
Primary and secondary nonfabricated metal products		
331	Iron and steel products	
332	Nonferrous metal products	
339	Other primary and secondary nonfabricated metal products	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery and transportation)		
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	Coated and engraved metal products	
349	Other fabricated metal products	
Machinery (except electrical and electronic)		
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	Service industry machinery	
359	Other machinery (except electrical and electronic)	
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies		
361	Electric power transmission and distribution equipment (including transformers, motors and generators)	
362	Electrical office equipment (including photocopying machines and calculators)	
363	Household appliances	
364	Electric lighting and wiring equipment	
365	Audio and video equipment (except communication types)	
366	Communication equipment	
367	Semiconductors, capacitors, resistors, and other electronic components	
368	Computer and peripheral equipment	
369	Other electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies	
Transportation equipment		
371	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment	
372	Aircraft and aircraft parts and equipment	
373	Leased aircraft	
374	Ships and nautical equipment	
375	Railroad equipment	
376	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	
378	Tanks and tank components	
379	Other 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, lenses, binoculars, microscopes, telescopes, and prisms	
384	Surgical, medical, and dental instruments and supplies	
385	Ophthalmic goods	
386	Photographic equipment and supplies	
387	Watches and clocks	
Other manufactured products		
391	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	
393	Musical instruments	
394	Toys, amusement, sporting, and athletic goods	
395	Artists' materials	
396	Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and other notions (except precious metal)	
399	Other manufactured products	